

# The Hubbell Society, Museum and Library

formerly known as

## The Hubbell Family Historical Society

**Hubbell, Hubble, Hubbel, Hubel & Huble Families**  
**Descendants of Richard Hubball, Immigrant to North America**

FOUNDED AT *HUBBELL HOUSE*, MANTORVILLE, MINNESOTA, 1981

INCORPORATED IN MISSOURI, 1982



# Annual

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# Annual

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## HSML Annual Dues:

Payable by check in U.S. or Canadian dollars

(See the *Membership Form* included with this *Annual* or online at [www.hubbell.org](http://www.hubbell.org))

Regular Member (individual / husband & wife) .....	\$20
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Proud Member .....	\$ 200
Pioneer Member .....	\$500
Societies and Libraries .....	\$10

**Membership / Reunion Meetings** are held every two years. The next Biennial will be held June 2021 in Charleston, SC (date to be announced later)

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## PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

**The Millennium Edition: Genealogy and History of the Hubbell / Hubble Family**, 2017, by Hilbert Hubble; 2 volumes, 2055 pages, 818 photographs, indexes: US\$140.00 for HSML members; US\$150.00 for non-members; US\$18 shipping. Order at [www.hubbell.org](http://www.hubbell.org) under the “Store” tab.

**Hubbell Sea Captains**, 2017, by Hilbert Roland Hubble; 117 pages. US\$35.00. Available through [www.hubbell.org](http://www.hubbell.org) under the “Store” tab.

**Additions and Revisions to the History & Genealogy of the Hubbell Family**, 1995, by Harold B. Hubbell and R. Leroy Hubble, 1158 pages, 251 photographs, indexes: US\$65.00, C\$90.00 to members; US\$80.00, C\$95.00 to non-members. (Index available free of charge at [www.hubbell.org](http://www.hubbell.org) under “Publications / Other Publications” tab).

**History & Genealogy of the Hubbell Family**, 1980, by Harold B. and D. S. Hubbell, reprinted 1986, 1089 pages with index: US\$70.00, C\$98.00.

**Family Fare**, 1989, compiled and edited by Catherine H. Welsman and Betty W. Hubbell; the Society’s cookbook, 255 pages with recipes and anecdotes, index: US\$15.00, C\$20.00.

**Hubbell Pioneers**, 1989, begun by D. S. Hubbell, completed by family members under Clifton H. Hubbell; illustrated biographies of family first-comers in each state and in Canadian Provinces, 432 pages, index: US\$40.00, C\$54.00.

**A Military History of the Hubbell Family in North America**, 2001, by Hilbert R. Hubble; each chapter discusses a major period in North American military history from the Colonial period until Kosovo, providing a description of all Hubbell service men and women for which a record can be found. 618 pages, 200 illustrations.. Indexed. US\$57.50, C\$91.50.

**Hubbell By Choice: The Ancestry of Some Early Connecticut Women**, 2008, by Mary Ann Hubbell & Marjorie Hubbell Gibson. This book explores the ancestry of those women who married into the first three generations of the Hubbell family. 399 pages, hardcover. US\$48.00. Available at [www.hubbell.org](http://www.hubbell.org) under the “Store” tab.

# The Hubbell Society, Museum and Library

Hubbell, Hubble, Hubbel, Hubel, & Huble Families

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## FOR CORRECTIONS

The **Membership Committee** devotes a special effort to getting all names correct, according to members' instructions, and to listing all code numbers when known. The Editor hopes members will inform us of any missing or incorrect number, or any other inaccuracies in the list. Please inform the Society of changes in mailing address when moving.

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**Notice To All Members:** This is a reminder that Membership, Merchandise, Hubbell Hall of Fame and Scholarship forms are now available under the "About" tab online at [www.hubbell.org](http://www.hubbell.org)

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## A MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

As your new president of the Hubbell Society Museum & Library, I am happy to report that it has been a good year for our organization. I wish to thank Margie Hlava for her tenure as president and for all that she has accomplished over the last four years. Margie has successfully guided The Hubbell Family Historical Society through the merger with the Hubbell Museum and Library, while directing the publication of the Millennial Edition of the



Family History and Genealogy, and the Hubbell Sea Captains books, each authored by Hilbert Hubble. She also spearheaded the creation of a strategic plan defining the goals and direction for the organization and presided over two biennial family reunion meetings. I would also like to thank Margie for all of her help, guidance, and perseverance with handing off the gavel and presidency. I would be lost without her continual support and patience.

This year's biennial meeting, held last June in Houghton, Michigan, and hosted by Karen Wertanen, was quite a success. The four-day event included a visit to the Michigan Technological University library for a private viewing of historical documents concerning the foundation of the Michigan School of Mines from donated land and buildings by Jay Abel Hubbell (September 15, 1829 – October 13, 1900), a politician and judge from Michigan.

Attendees also had the opportunity to tour the Quincy Copper Mine, including #2 Shaft house, engine house, a Nordberg steam hoist, and ride on a cog rail tram. Each visitor donned a hard hat and overcoat, with underground temperatures being in the 40s daily, for the one-half mile tour of the inside of the Quincy mine. There we experienced the working conditions that the miners encountered and the risks they undertook to eke out a living during its 53 years of operation.

The family meeting sessions included Hilbert Hubble's presentation on Walter Hubbell, the author of *History of the Hubbell Family* published in 1915, which was enlightening and very entertaining. Margie Hlava gave a presentation on medieval Hubbells in the English Midlands, discussing her recent findings concerning the date of birth of our ancestor, Richard the immigrant, and the date of his passage to the new world. Richard Hubble presented a session on recent studies in English Hubble history and on his lineage project with FamilyTree DNA. John Devore, an MTU graduate and society member, provided a presentation on the local copper mining culture, while Paul Hlava, husband of Margie Hlava, gave a talk on the geology and minerals of the Keweenaw Peninsula.

I want to take this opportunity to thank all of the speakers for their excellent presentations. The time and effort put into their work is evident and are part of the key factors that make our biennial meetings such a success.

Lastly, I wish to thank Karen Wertanen for putting together a successful program for the Houghton Reunion. Hosting a family reunion requires much personal time and effort to organize, from dealing with lodging and transportation to and from sites, to scheduling events and facilities. Karen, congratulations on a job well done.

On the 3rd of December, the Hubbell Museum and Library committee met for its annual meeting at the facility in Des Moines, Iowa. In attendance were Michael Hubbell, Dr. Pete Hansen, Pat Dawson, Hannah Herzog, Margie Hlava, and myself. Harvey Hubbell, committee chair, was unable to attend the meeting due to weather conditions and furnace issues at his farmhouse in Connecticut.

This was my first visit to the museum and library, and I was amazed and awed by the items on exhibit and the documents stored there. The donations of mementos, books, photographs, and personal documents, made by family members, provide our organization something so unique and special. Few families can boast of such a collection in one location. Many thanks go to Pat Dawson for curating the collection, and also to Hannah Herzog for volunteering her time to the museum and library. Hubbell Realty provides space for the facility, for which we also thank. If you have an opportunity, I highly recommend you contact Pat and schedule a visit at the museum and library.

Looking toward the new year 2020, we enter a new decade facing some of the same old challenges. With 244 paid memberships for 2019, our organization is in need of new members in order to continue its mission of research in the genealogy, preservation of history, recognition of achievements, and the promotion of fellowship for descendants of Richard Hubball, the immigrant.

Our reunions held biennially in various locations across the country always draw new Hubbells to the meetings. The feedback from these Hubbells is usually quite positive, and their attendance was due to an invitation from a cousin or other society member. While encouraging, this approach has not grown our membership.

Facebook pages dedicated to the many spellings of Hubbell enjoy large numbers, some with over 1,500 members to date. Our challenge now is to reach out to these Facebook page members to promote our mission and offer membership to this organization of which we are all very proud. Unlike other not-for-profit organizations, our membership drive is not concerned solely with dollars, but with people. In order to continue our mission, we need new generations of Hubbells to join and participate. This goal should be the basis of our new strategic plan.

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Michael and Glenna Hubbell are in the process of organizing our 2021 reunion in historic Charleston, South Carolina. Tentative event plans may include visits to Fort Sumter, Patriots Point, and a plantation tour. Once the reunion program has been finalized, complete details will be made available to the membership and promoted through social media.

I want to wish everyone a happy and healthy New Year!  
 Cheers, Matthew Hubbell



## New Members For 2019

**The Board of Directors and the Membership Committee welcome these new members and thank the members that provided the gift membership.**

<b>New Member</b>		<b>Gift From Member</b>
Sandra & James Breck	Ann Arbor, MI	
Charlotte Campanella	Stratford, NJ	
Kim R. Hubbell Hubbell Cross	Grandville, MI	
Lauri Jean Devore	Shoreline, WA	Donna D. Devore
Douglas Dunlap	Dallas, TX	
Catherine Murray Galloway	Elk Grove, CA	
Tim Glover	Monroe, CT	
Terri Harden	Phoenix, AZ	
Susan Emeline Hubbell	Enumclaw, MA	Patricia S. Hubbell
Scott Christopher Hubbell	Wrentham, MA	Patricia S. Hubbell
Laurel S. Peterson & Family	Waukesha, WI	Jean E. Hubbell Peterson
Susan L Savard	Adelphi, MD	
Sandra Hubbell Thompson	Muskegon, MI	
Lydia Hubbell Whitham	Bethesda, MD	

## Members with Twenty Five Years of Membership

The Directors and Membership Committee congratulate the following members for their twenty five years of membership, and their continued support of the Hubbell Society, Museum and Library.

<b><u>Member</u></b>	<b><u>ME #</u></b>	<b><u>Hometown</u></b>
Margo Case Born	[6767]	Jupiter, FL
Michael C. Hubbell	17358	Des Moines, IA
Carol B. Randall	[4361]	Gwynedd, PA
Terry Thorsen	[8380]	Buckeye, AZ

## Hubbell / Hubble / Huble / Hubball / Hubel Social Media Report-June 2019

Stephen Kent Hubbell (15577) created the **Hubbell / Hubble / Huble / Hubball / Hubel** Facebook site on October 20, 2016, after pondering about doing so for nearly seven previous years. At that time there were perhaps as many as eight other groups which had been started by one or more of our cousins, and each were in various stages of success, none of which were at


that time attempting to capture all cousins of various spellings, which was what Stephen wanted to do.

Early on, one of Stephen's goals was for individual cousins to be able to reach out with stories of their ancestors and share with the rest of us those things that make being a Hubbell / Hubble so special. Too many of us have been quizzed as to whether or not we are related to such noteworthy people as Arizona's John "Don" Lorenzo Hubbell (4111) of Navaho Trading Post fame, New York Giants pitcher Carl "The Meal Ticket" Hubbell (8470) or more recently the American astronomer, Edwin Powell Hubble (9186). As a boy, growing up with parents who were not highly educated, Stephen always felt quite honored when people asked him if he was Herbert's (12072) son. His father taught him early on that there is more to a man's character than his education, and Herbert's own integrity spoke well of his character.

As of May 6, 2019, the Facebook group has 1,187 members. Of this number, 1,108 (93.3%) are from the United States; 43 (3.6%) are from the United Kingdom; 10 (0.8%) are from Canada; 4 are from both Germany and Denmark; 3 are from Italy; 2 are from both Australia and the Cayman Islands and one is from both Saudi Arabia and Brazil. There are about eight or nine members of whom we've not been able to determine their country of record.

Within the United States, the most populous city of our cousins is Jackson, Michigan, which has twenty-two (22) members. From an unscientific observation, it also appears to this writer that Michigan also has the most family members within its borders. Phoenix, Arizona follows closely with eighteen members; third place is tied between Kennewick, Washington, and Bakersfield, California, each having eleven members; Houston, San Diego, Albuquerque, Tucson, and Washington Court House, Ohio, all are represented with eight family members in their respective cities. Thibodaux, Louisiana, closes out the tenth largest representation of our family with seven members. Our group is comprised of 54.6% women, 45.1 % men with 0.3% undesignated.

Currently, our site has four administrators: Bill Hubbell, Richard Hubbell, Stephen Hubbell and Viola May Hubbell Smith. One of the initial passions for this group was the sharing of genealogies, photos, memories, ideas, obituaries, etc. In the last 28 days, there have been 509 comments left on the discussion board, and for the most part, each has been positive and helpful to many of our other cousins. Needless to say, it has been a rare day when any of the administrators has had to deal with a "problem" within our distinctive family!

In conclusion, it has been the founder's goal from the very beginning of this group to enhance (not replace) the Hubbell Society Museum & Library in any and every way possible. Our library and museum contain a record of our roots, and every Hubbell / Hubble ought to support it to the best of their ability to assure its continued existence. (by M. Hlava) 

# Biography and History

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## The “First” Christmas Tree

By Ann Gasbarre

The year was 1847 and 21-year-old August Imgard had recently arrived from Wertzlar, Germany. Because he was homesick for the Christmas traditions of his native land, he introduced the first Christmas tree to Wooster, Ohio.

That historic tree was set up in the home of his brother, Fred, on South Bever Street where August was staying and where his nephew and niece, Albert and Mary, could enjoy it, too.

In an article printed in the Wooster Republican in 1898, Imgard told of procuring that first tree from a grove at the east end of Bowman Street. The tree was placed in the bay window of his brother’s dining room and decorated with nuts, candies, apples, popcorn and cookies along with lit candles. A tin star, which he had a tinsmith make for him, was placed at the top of the tree.

It was said to be “the sensation of the little city” and people of all ages came to admire the Christmas tree that lit up the darkness of the night. (by the way, the American Confectioners’ Association officially recognizes Imgard as the first ever to put candy canes on a Christmas tree. The canes were all white with no stripes.)

Until 1942 area residents believed it was the first Christmas tree in America. Then the late Prof. William I. Schreiber began to research the subject. The head of the German Department at the College of Wooster.

Schreiber published the story of Wooster’s tree in “The American German Review” and asked for information about earlier trees. Rochester, N.Y., reported they had two trees seven years before Wooster. Philadelphia had a tree in 1834 and Richmond and Williamsburg, Va., in 1846. In December 1943 the New York Times published a “summary of first trees” pushing the date back from Imgard’s tree.

After her father died, Imgard’s daughter, **Mrs. W.H. Hubbell, [Rev William Herman Hubbell (ME# 5157:A&R# 4640)]** who lived in Cleveland, recalled that the family had a tree every year — except one. That was the year that she, the youngest child, was 16. “Father thought maybe we were too old for a tree,” she recalled. “But we all missed it so much — father as much as any of us — that he said we would have a tree every Christmas, and we did until he died in 1904.”





# More on Walter Hubbell (ME# 2164 / AR# 2070)

By Hilbert R. Hubble

## The Early Years

Walter was born 16 April 1851 in Philadelphia, the second son of William Wheeler Hubbell. His older brother died at 8 months making Walter in effect the eldest son with all the privileges that conveys. His father was a successful lawyer and inventor; his father's time fuse was used with great success during the Civil War and earned him a \$100,000 reward from Congress. The family was well off and provided the classical education that Walter received. He probably studied in Philadelphia and he said he could read Latin, speak French and German and played the piano and violin. (b) His education had ended by 1870, at 19, when he reported his occupation as clerk. (c) At the age of 21, Walter was already making direct contact with members of the Hubbell family in Connecticut and conducting family research there and in Pennsylvania. Walter was asked about his interest in family history and explained that he had grown up during the violence of the Civil War and the resulting disruption and he wanted to understand more about the family's role in the formative days of the county. (d) The information from these contacts and correspondence with other family members resulted in the 1881 *History of the Hubbell Family*. He was still living at home with his parents in 1877 when a housekeeper caught her dress on fire and subsequently died. (e)

During his travels Walter developed an interest in the supernatural which played a role in his latter life. He visited the home of Esther Cox and her sister Olive Teed in Amherst, Nova Scotia, Canada. According to Walter, as the result of a sexual assault, supernatural phenomena plagued Esther and was witnessed by her sister and others. Walter said he saw a knife and other objects fly across the living room of the Teed house. "I had been seated in the living room about 5 minutes when to my great astonishment, my umbrella was thrown a distance of 16 feet, passing over my head in its strange flight and almost at the same instant a large carving knife came whizzing through the air".(f) By 1879 he published *The Haunted House, A True Ghost Story* and in 1888 *The Great Amherst Mystery*, which sold about 55,000 copies by 1919. (g) According to the Boston Globe of 12 March 1922, Walter took Esther Cox on a lecture tour. The Globe stated that the only things that hurled through the air occurred when Esther and Hubbell were on the stage together. Hubbell finally gave up and returned the girl home where she married, raised a family and the moving objects stopped. We know that in 1889 he attended a group session at the Lamb's Club with a mind reader named Bishop who performed a trick that resulted in his death. Walter wrote a letter to the coroner that "in the presence of several witnesses that at the time of Mind Reader Bishop's death the physicians took from the dead man's effects a document which they destroyed". (h)

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**BELL OPERA HOUSE**  
**Wednesday, Sept. 15**  
 The Success of the Century.  
**A Royal Slave**  
 With Walter Hubbell as Aguila  
 Supported by a Strong Cast.  
 The Most Powerful and Gorgeous  
 Scenic Production.

SEE—

The Great Volcano.  
 The Palace of the King.  
 Floating Island by Moonlight.  
 And the Most Elaborate and Awe-  
 Inspiring  
**MARINE SPECTACLE**  
 Ever Presented Upon the American  
 Stage.  
 PRICES—15, 25, 35 and 50 Cents.

Advertisement for Walter's portrayal of Aguila

Dr. Isaac K. Funk of Funk & Wagnalls, chief editor of the Standard Dictionary wrote *The Psychic Riddle* in 1907. The book is a collection of experiences that provided evidence that those who have passed from this life can come back to earth as spirits. One experience is that of Walter Hubbell “an actor” in the Spiritual Temple of Boston in 1904. The speaker was Rev. Wiggin who said he was controlled by the spirit of John McCullough, who Walter had known in the flesh. Not surprisingly, the exchange between Walter and Wiggin centered on the theater and all questions were answered correctly and said to offer proof of immortality. (i)

The extent of Walter's early involvement with the theater is not totally known. He said he had been on the stage since boyhood (according to his biography he started acting in 1872 at the age of 21) and to have performed with the leading thespians of the era including Edwin Booth. He was in Cleveland, Ohio with the Knight's Opera Company in March of 1882 and additionally was listed in the cast of *Lost in the Snow* 25 September 1887 in Boston. (j) Walter was present on 20 November 1889 when the A.O.O.F (Order of Odd Fellows) presented Booth with a large facsimile of the Order of Friendship badge in honor of his 56th birthday. (k)

The *Brooklyn Times Union* called Walter Hubbell “the most Shakespearian actor of the country since the death of Booth”. At that time, Walter was performing at Rockville Center, a small town on Long Island. The newspaper went on to say they were surprised he buried his talent and ability in a little country village. (L)

## The Middle Years

Walter took an interest in a small theater in Rockville Center (1884-5) and in Richmond Hill, Long Island offering many suggestions during construction. He engaged the Richmond Hill theater for performances in October 1896. His performance in *Othello* opened the hall and he was commended for a dignified and masterly manner which won much well merited applause. In December he portrayed *Hamlet* and a critic said that it was “worth braving the mud and rain to see”. Walter was described as a lean man, weighting 120 pounds without an ounce of superfluous flesh. According to his biography, he first played *McBeth* in 1890 and *Othello*, *Richard III* and *Hamlet* in Chicago in 1891. (m) In fact, he played at

the Windsor Theater on Clark Street in Chicago the first week of June 1891. The review said, “it was a pleasure to chronicle the debut of a new tragedian, and Mr. Hubbell is very new”. (n) Walter was 40 years old.

Walter appears to be a bit naïve and perhaps not the best judge of character. On 13 December 1887, the police arrested Edward Servis a “portly, middle aged man of fine appearance”. His friend, Walter Hubbell protested to the police that Servis had been introduced to him 10 days ago at his club. Walter said he had introduced Servis to many of his friends and found him an intelligent and companionable acquaintance and Walter protested his arrest. The police informed Walter that his



**Walter Hubbell as Aquila, in “The Last of the Montexumas”**

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friend was really D. B Browne, wanted in Nebraska for forgery and they had a warrant for his arrest. (O)

His acting career was interrupted in March of 1899 when he was arrested for involvement in promoting a scheme which would make “crystal cameos” out of ordinary photographs. Walter formed a company called Home Manufacturing Company of Richmond Hill. The customer paid \$1 to receive instructions on how to make \$13-\$15 a week transferring photographs to a glass prepared with paraffine. (p) The case dragged on and in October 1899 Walter suffered from

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injuries caused when hit by a trolley car which delayed his appearance in the U. S. Circuit Court. On 3 January 1901 he was found guilty in a jury trial of using the mail for fraudulent purposes. The customer always received the instructions, but little else. He was sentenced to 3 months confinement and paid a fine of \$1. (q) The only reference regarding Walter from after his release and until 1904 is a brief note in the New York Times, that Walter of the Hubbell Publishing Company was preparing a *History of the Hubbell Family*. (r) He also published *The Curse of Marriage* and *Midnight Madness*. *The Curse of Marriage* is interesting in that it went to 7 printings (s) but the critics were harsh: “this book is trash” (t) and “terrible warning to those anxious to inflict themselves upon the public as an author and have no talent whatever”. (U)

## The Road Years

Walter was hired for several road trips to the midwestern part of the country from 1905 until 1913. Most of the performances were one-night stands and then on to the next town. Advance advertising was key in order to allow the surrounding countryside to come to town. Advance copy was provided to the local paper, resulting in very similar articles about the actors and the performance. The most popular play was, *A Royal Slave*, which included scenes of sword fights, lavish costumes, a royal palace and a volcano eruption on the stage. Rarely did they perform in a large town, when they did they would schedule plays on Monday and Thursday, maybe a different play on Tuesday and Friday and yet another on Wednesday and Saturday. Each day consisted of a matinee and an evening show. No show on Sunday, probably acquiescing to the local clergy. Travel was by train. The trains were not air conditioned and every time the train went around a curve, cinders would fly in the open windows; it had to be a difficult life.

In June 1909 Walter signed with the George H. Bubb Company to play *A Royal Slave* the next season, it would be the 7<sup>th</sup> season he played the part. He was reported to be 76 (sic) years old and of the old school of actors having performed with Edwin Booth. (V)

In April 1910 at Des Moines, Iowa Walter mentioned that he was a cousin of F. M Hubbell (3569). Walter said he had never played in Des Moines. “I find my relatives scattered all over the country, but your Des Moines Hubbell is the richest one I’ve struck yet”. (w) It is very likely that Walter made contact with other Hubbell’s during his travels. Sometime before 1915, Walter found time to compile the information he had gathered, write and publish the second edition of *The Hubbell Family History*. (x) Walter omitted the fact that his father had married and started a second family in Virginia. Walter’s mother was still alive and he may have wanted to avoid embarrassing her. (y)

In July 1911, Walter was spending a summer vacation in Boston after an absence of six years as a star in tours as Aquila, the Indian in Bennett’s Mexican drama, *A Royal Slave*, a part he played 1145 times. (z) The vacation did not last too long since by October 1919 he was in San Francisco with the John E. Kellerd Company.

The company played mostly Shakespeare, but did other plays such as *Passing of Third Floor Back*, *Dr Jeckel and Mr Hyde*, *The Bells* and *The Great Lover*. (Aa)

### Retirement

Very little is heard of Walter after 1919. In 1920, Walter Hubbell (dramatic actor, age 68) is living with Mary Drinkwater age 60 and Susie E Drinkwater age 47 in Yonkers. Susie is called sister and Walter is called brother to Mary. Both



Walter Hubbell

Stage photo courtesy of Charlotte Campanella

Mary and Susie had parents born in England. (ab) Another quirk in the life of Walter who apparently never married.

In the 1930 census he listed his occupation as “manager of a publishing house” in Hempstead NY and living with his sister Eleanor. (ac) Two years later, 25 January 1932 Walter died and is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia according to St James Church records, the same church in which he was baptized 81 years earlier.

What have we learned about Walter? He obviously loved the theater but never made it to Broadway. Perhaps he preferred the limelight of the small venues. What success he obtained as an actor was late in life. He also had an interest in the occult often serving as a witness and dabbled in money making ventures that were largely unsuccessful.

But for us, his greatest achievement was preserving the history of the

Hubbell family and publishing two volumes of Hubbell Family History. We can also thank Walter for locating and installing, in 1924, a new headstone on Richard the Immigrants grave. Without his efforts, Richard’s grave may have been lost to time. This foundation was important in inspiring the family to come together and enjoy friendship and fellowship generations after Walter published his works.

### Sources:

- a. *Additions and Revisions to the History & Genealogy of the Hubbell Family*, Harold Hubbell, 1995 p102.
- b. *History of the Hubbell Family*, 1st Edition, Walter Hubbell, 1881.
- c. 1870 Philadelphia census
- d. *The Hubbell Family Historical Society Annual Nr. 28*, Harvey Hubbell, 2010, pp5-9.
- e. *Philadelphia Inquirer* 25 May 1877.
- f. *The Richmond Palladium*, 1 April 1922.
- g. *Proceedings of the American Society of Psychical Research*, Walter F Prince, 1919.
- h. *Evening Journal* (Wilmington DE), *Daily Eagle* (Wichita KS) 23 May 1889.

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- i. *Rockford Republic*, 28 February 1907
  - j. *Cleveland Leader*, 7 March 1882.
  - k. *Boston Globe*, 25 September 1887.
  - l. *Kansas City Times*, 24 November 1889.
  - m. *Brooklyn Times Union*, 25 January 1895.
  - n. *History of the Hubbell Family*, 2nd Edition, Walter Hubbell, 1915.
  - o. *Chicago Tribune*, 14 June 1891.
  - p. *New York Herald* 14 Dec 1887.
  - q. *The Standard Union*, 13 January 1901.
  - r. *Brooklyn Eagle*, 3 and 8 January 1900.
  - s. *New York Times* 9 July 1904.
  - t. *Morning News* 9 December 1889
  - u. *Jersey Journal* 13 December 1889
  - v. *Savannah Bee* 7 December 1889
  - w. *Louisville Courier Journal* 27 June 1909.
  - x. *Des Moines Register*, 5 April 1910.
  - y. *Genealogy and History of the Hubbell Family*, Hilbert Hubble, 2017
  - z. *Boston Sunday Post*, 18 July 1911.
  - aa. *San Francisco Chronicle*, 7 October 1919.
  - ab. 1920 Westchester County, New York census.
  - ac. 1930 Hempstead, New York census.
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### Stratfield Cemetery in Bridgeport, CT. Location of Richard Hubbell, the Immigrant and his family's graves



**Original stone on Richard the Immigrant's grave reads: "1699 RH". Behind is new stone**

**Above:** New stone installed in 1924 most likely by Walter. **Below:** close up of bottom of stone



## PERSEVERANCE PERSONIFIED

By Dorcas Augner



Monroe Emerson Hubbell  
1908

You may have heard the saying, “When life gives you lemons, make lemonade.” But when fate deals you many boulder-sized stumbling blocks, what do you do with them. In the case of Monroe Emerson Hubbell, you turn them into stepping stones.

Monroe Emerson Hubbell (ME#7054), the son of (George) Monroe Hubbell (1) and Sarah Bodle, was a ninth generation descendent of Richard Hubball, our immigrant ancestor. Born 5 February 1872, in Hector, Schuyler County, New York, he came with his parents and siblings, to California in 1875, when he was still a toddler. (2) There he grew up on a ranch homesteaded and patented to his father on John Smith Road in Hollister, San Benito County. (3) After the cattle ranch became a stop on the Wells Fargo Stage Line, it was known as the Wells Fargo Ranch. (4)

The youngest of three children, Monroe was shaken by the death of his mother when he was ten years old. So, his father took him to find solace in the beauties of Mendocino County for a short time, leaving 17-year-old brother Sullivan Burr Hubbell and 19 year old sister, Lelah, behind to tend the ranch. After they returned to Hollister, Monroe's father was remarried, and soon after that,

Monroe went to teach school. According to family tradition, it was at about this time, that young Monroe received the appointment from Senator Stevens, to attend West Point. His father would not sign the papers. His father is remembered to have remarked, (referring to U. S. Grant, who was said to be a cousin), “One damn fool in the family is enough.” (5)

In 1894, young Monroe was still in San Benito County when he registered to vote on Sept. 4. (6) His registration number 950, records that he was 5 feet 7 inches in height. With blue eyes, light complexion, dark hair, no other visible marks or scars, and had been sworn.

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In the mid-1890's, Monroe's father went back to New York. He concluded his business there and was returning to California, when the stagecoach he was riding, with all passengers, disappeared. Monroe devoted much of the next two years attempting to find out what had happened to his father, to no avail. Meanwhile, he remained at the ranch, caring for his stepmother until she died in 1900. (7)

Then Monroe left Hollister. We next find him in 1900, working as a tool dresser and boarder in the home of H. W. R. Thornton, in the town of Madera, California. (8) About 1902, Monroe went south, where he secured employment as a cook at the King Edward Hotel, on Sixth Street, near Spring Street in downtown Los Angeles. About a block away, in the Broadway Arcade, an alley lined with small shops, was a barbershop which he frequented. It was owned by two sisters, who were lady barbers. It was here that he met Clarietta Cummins, the elder of the sisters, who also went to the King Edward Hotel for lunch. A courtship ensued. On 4 Aug. 1904, Monroe and "Clara", as he called her, were married at the home of her parents, John Starr Cummins and Rachel Ann (Baker) Cummins, at 825 Ramona Avenue (now Centennial Street), Los Angeles. (9)

Monroe and Clara made their first home on her property at Zafaria, and went into truck farming. It was located on the northeast corner of Anaheim and Obispo Streets, which later was incorporated into the city of Long Beach. One day, Clara went next door to visit her sister, Georgie Primmer, and while she was there, gave birth to their only child, Lorena. (10)

Farming did not suit Monroe. This resulted in a separation of several months in 1909/10. (11) During this separation, he went to Corona, Riverside County, California, and got employment as a cook in a restaurant. In May 1910, he wrote to Clara, that he had bought a home, there, furnished it, and everything was ready for her. Would she come and join him there? She needn't bring anything but the baby and their clothes. Clara accepted. She and Lorena went by train to Corona.

Here Monroe soon bought his own restaurant, but before long saw that there was a service needed in his community, whose economy was based on citrus growing. He sold his restaurant and with Clara's brother, John Calvin Cummins, they established the firm of Cummins and Hubbell, in the business of citrus fumigation. The company was very successful and continued until World War I made it impossible to get their chemicals which came from Germany. During the operation of this business, one of their employees broke safety rules and as a result, Monroe suffered potassium cyanide poisoning and nearly died.

When the family first went to Corona, they lived inside "the Circle" where the parking lot for the Presbyterian Church is today. After about two years, they moved outside "the Circle". "The Circle" today is Grand Boulevard which runs



in a circle around the central part of Corona. In the days when they lived there, it was used for national road races in the “new-fangled automobiles”.

During these years in Corona, Monroe contracted mumps, as a consequence of which, he lost most of his hearing. Also, during this time, Lorena began school here, attending through the beginning of fourth grade.

With the advent of World War I, Monroe sold his Corona property and brought his family back to Los Angeles (1916/17). They lived on Avenue 56 in Los Angeles, and Lorena went to Yorkdale Elementary School for part of the fourth grade and the fifth grade.

Monroe went to work in the shipyards of Long Beach. He suffered severe injuries on this job, when he was knocked off a scaffolding, fell three stories, and landed in a cross-brace. He spent the ensuing 14 months in California Hospital in Los Angeles. At the time of this accident, Monroe had submitted his petition to become a Freemason. With his injuries, hospitalization, and recuperation of over a year, he withdrew his petition, and never became a Mason. While Monroe was recovering, Clara went to work as a sewing machine operator, making fire hose.

In 1918, Clara's grandmother, Dorcas Green, became very ill, and the family went to stay with John and Annie Cummins in order to help with her care. Here Lorena attended Alpine Elementary School for the sixth grade. It was also here, on 1 August 1918, that another misfortune befell them. A storage tank, from the oil well in the backyard, fell. It crushed the rear house where the Hubbells were staying, and severely injured Lorena and her cousin, Una Primmer, who was staying with them. It covered all the belongings they could rescue with crude oil.

Lorena finished the sixth grade at Alpine Elementary School and went on to Central Intermediate. When Lorena was in the ninth grade, Monroe contracted to provide the rock and gravel needed for the construction of California State Highway 1, from Arroyo Grande to Cayucos in San Luis Obispo County. He went ahead, established a home, and then sent for his family. They lived on Chorro Street between the Bank of America and the gas company in San Luis Obispo for a short while, then moved to Morro Bay. During that time, Lorena attended San Luis Obispo High School.

At the end of the contracting job (about 1923/1924), the family returned to Los Angeles, where Monroe began to develop the land he had bought when it was newly subdivided in 1917. This land was at the corner of Benedict and Ripple Streets in the Elysian Gardens District. The family camped on the land at 2701 Benedict, until they could build a tent-house. Then they lived in the two-room tent-house while Monroe built a duplex on the adjoining lot at 2705

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and 2707. Lorena, who was attending John H. Francis Polytechnic (Poly) High School, assisted in the building process by applying most of the lath and laying the hardwood floor.

When the duplex was finished, except for the one partition which would separate the two living rooms, they moved in, and Monroe went ahead building houses on two more of the five adjacent lots he had purchased; then selling them. When the Great Depression hit in 1929, Monroe and Clara lost thousands of dollars when the banks failed. They only managed to save their home by issuing a quit claim deed in favor of Lorena.

Monroe went to work for the W. P. A. during the depression. One of their projects was clearing brush, and there was poison oak in it. When they burned the brush, he got such a bad case of poison oak from the oils in the smoke, that he was never able to shave again, and thereafter always wore a full beard.

On 16 June 1930, Monroe and Clara's daughter, Lorena, was married to George Henry Auger, son of George Stanbury Auger and Emma Catherine (Holland) Auger. For the first five months, George and Lorena rented a home, at Seventeenth Street and Cherry Avenue. Then Monroe completed the partition between the two parts of the duplex on Benedict Street, and George and Lorena moved into the 2705 half, and the Hubbells remained at 2707. It was here, at 2705, that Monroe and Clara's first grandchild, Dorcas Lee Auger, was born on 3 Sept. 1933.

During the next ten years, Monroe and Clara, spent much time caring for this grandchild and the two other grandchildren who would eventually be born. George and Lorena were fortunate to both be employed during the depression, and their income was shared with the Hubbells during this time, who cared for the children while the parents were at work.

During the 1930s, Monroe was a beekeeper. He had a large apiary which was registered with the Los Angeles County Health Department, and he sold honey. He also kept some 20 chickens and sold the excess eggs which the family didn't use. In 1939, Clara fell from a high stool on which she had been climbing, striking her head against the opposite wall. She was never really well after this.

In July 1940, Monroe had gone to the home of Annie Cummins to do some work for her (she was 90 and a widow). As he was waiting for the streetcar to go home, he was struck by a car which came up over the curb. It broke every bone in the left side of his body from his collarbone to his foot. He was not expected to live, but after a long hospitalization of over six months, he recovered and lived for six more years.

Monroe died 9 Sept. 1945 in his home in Los Angeles, age 74. (12) He was buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California.

Clara survived Monroe for three years but was bedridden all of that time. Lorena's family cared for her until the doctor insisted she be put in the hospital. She spent most of her last two years in Los Angeles County General Hospital, and her last two days at Metropolitan State Hospital in Norwalk. She died 29 Mar. 1949, the day before her 80<sup>th</sup> birthday, and was buried next to Monroe in Forest Lawn Memorial Park.

Monroe was a self-taught man. His reading materials consisted of the Holy Bible, Websters Encyclopedic Dictionary (14 inches thick bound in corduroy), The Encyclopaedia Britannica – 11<sup>th</sup> edition, a book of chemical formulas and the daily newspaper. Although he never went farther in school than the eighth grade (a normal education in those years), he was widely read, and considered by those who knew him to be well-educated. Over the years he faced many daunting challenges but didn't give in to them. With tenacity, resoluteness and perseverance, he overcame them one-by-one.

Postscript: There is much in the above article which does not show documentation in the end notes. This is because much of it is from personal experience. Some was told to me by Monroe Emerson Hubbell himself. I spent many days and hours with my grandfather, and he would tell me stories about "the old days". He taught me many things. He used his own McGuffey readers to teach me to read before I went to school. He taught me how to handle bees and not be afraid of them by the time I was four. He taught me how to drive a nail into a board straight without bending it, and to use a coping saw without breaking the blade. He taught me the names of clouds and to recognize the constellations of stars in the heavens. From him I learned that weeds had names and what they were. These are precious memories. His daughter, my mother, also told me many things about her parents. It was some of her stories which initiated my love of family history and genealogy.

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#### **References:**

- (1) Concerning the name George Monroe Hubble. When I first started doing Genealogy, 75 years ago, my Grandfather told me his father's name was George Monroe Hubbell, so when I joined HSML in the 80s, that's what I put on the pedigree sheet, I turned in to the Society. In the many years of research since then, I have never found the name George on any document. I contacted his granddaughter, my first cousin once removed, and she asked others in her branch of the family, and they said they had never heard him called George. So his name may have been George, but he never used it, or my Grandfather may have been wrong. Thus, I have stopped calling him George.
- (2) Hubbell, Harold Berresford, Jr. and Roscoe Leroy Hubble."Additions and Revisions to History & Genealogy of the Hubbell Family" a project of the Genealogy Committee of the Hubbell Family Historical Society, published by the Hubbell Family Historical Society, 1995.
- (3) United States Bureau of Land Management. Land patents: Mt. Diablo Meridian, Township: 0140S, Range: 0050E, Section: 008, Document ID: 5050, Dated: 12 July 1894. Name: Hubbell, Monroe.
- (4) Records of Donald Burr Hubbell postal mailed to Dorcas Aunger in 1996.

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- (5) Information related to Dorcas Auger by her mother Lorena Wilson (Hubbell) Auger.
- (6) California State Library, California History Section; *Great Registers, 1866-1898*; Collection Number: 4 - 2A; CSL Roll No.: 37; FHL Roll No.: 977091.
- (7) Information related to Dorcas Auger, by her grandfather, Monroe Emerson Hubbell. The story of (George) Monroe's disappearance was published in the 2012 Annual.
- (8) 1900 Census of Merced County, California, enumerated on 21 June 1900, enumeration district 47, sheet 9, line 29. Accessed at United States National Archives, Riverside, California. Accessed 6 June 2013.
- (9) Ornamental Copy of Marriage Certificate, in possession of Dorcas Auger, Arcadia, California. Also: California County Marriages Index, 1850-1952. Monroe E Hubbell & Clara Cummins: County: Los Angeles; Folder: 4280627; Film: 2074000; Page: 249; Image: 592. Accessed on-line, 11 May 2017.
- (10) Birth Certificate, originally filed at Seal Beach, CA., now at Los Angeles County Recorder's Office, Norwalk, California. Copy in possession of Dorcas Auger.
- (11) Letters from Monroe Hubbell in Corona, California, to Clara Hubbell in Los Angeles, California, wrapped with blue ribbon and found in Clara's trunk after she died.
- (12) California Deaths, 1940-1997. Monroe Emerson Hubbell. Gender: Male. Birth: 5 Feb 1872 - New York. Death: 9 Sep. 1946 - Los Angeles, California, USA. Fathers last name: .Hubbell. Mother's maiden name: Bodle. Accessed at Ancestry.com.



**Ansel S. Hubble's gravestone at the Mountain View Cemetery in Big Timber, Montana. Erected in 1930 by the Boulder Valley Women's Club to honor one of Montana's earliest and greatest trapper, prospector and Indian fighter. (Photos by author)**

# Ansel S. Hubble ME# 3212 / A&R# 2978

By Richard W. Hubble and Hilbert R. Hubble

At the Mountain View Cemetery in Big Timber, Montana rests a boulder marking the grave of Ansel S. Hubble. On the stone is a brass plaque reading: "IN MEMORY OF A.S. HUBBLE – PIONEER"

The stone was erected by the Boulder Valley Women's Club, in 1930, who cited Hubble as one of the greatest of all Montana pioneers, trail blazers and Indian fighters the West produced. The stone was part of a huge native boulder gathered in the Boulder River Valley where Hubble spent the last years of his life. (1) (2)



Photo courtesy of the Big Timber Pioneer Newspaper

Almost all accounts of Ansel's exploits spell his name as Hubble. But in fact, according to the 1995 & 2017 Hubbell Family Genealogy, Ansel was the son of Stephen A(dams?) and Elizabeth (Smith) Hubbell. (3) Ansel was born c1837 in Wisconsin, reportedly, the first white child born in Milwaukee. (4) He died at the Woolsey Ranch on the East Boulder River south of Big Timber, Montana on March 19, 1900. (1) The following stories of his life are drawn mostly from E.S. Topping's 1883 book "The Chronicles of the Yellowstone". (5) Some of the later, local newspaper accounts of his exploits are taken directly from Topping's book and in some cases embellished.

As the 1849 California gold rush slowed, thousands of prospectors spread out over the West to make new discoveries. Gold was discovered in Montana in 1858 followed by a big strike in 1862. By the spring of 1863, close to 3,000 prospectors and miners were living, near the gold discoveries, in Bannack, Montana. A few of these prospectors traveled east of Bannack in their search for gold and explored a magical place that is now Yellowstone National Park.

But these prospectors of the early 1860s were not the first Europeans to visit the geysers of the Yellowstone and what would later become Yellowstone National Park. Although no written accounts record visits by French fur trappers,

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1) *Big Timber Pioneer*, Big Timber, MT. Nov 1929

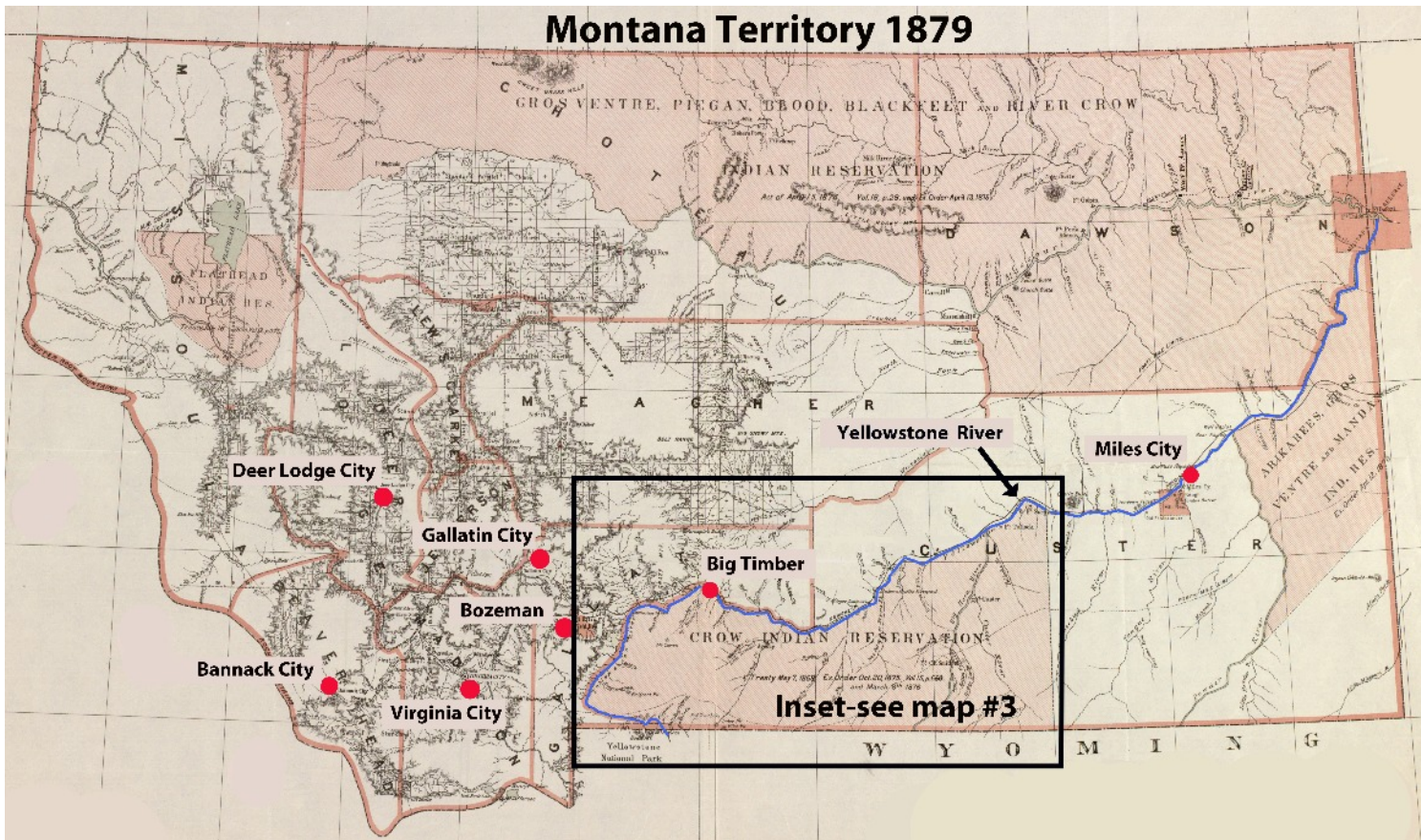
2) *Big Timber Pioneer*, Big Timber, MT. 5 June 1930

3) Additions & Revisions to History & Genealogy of the Hubbell Family 1995, p.152 (see # 1409)

4) *Big Timber Pioneer*, Big Timber, MT. 24 March 1938 (reprint of a 13 Dec 1906 article)

5) *The Chronicles of The Yellowstone*, An Accurate, Comprehensive History by E.S. Topping, St Paul (MN) Pioneer Press Company, 1883





**Map #1: Montana Territory 1879 from the Department of the Interior detailing Indian Reservations boundaries and recently surveyed sections**  
 See Map #3 for close-up of bounded area

exploring south from Canada, in the 18th century; it's likely they were the first Europeans to visit the area. The Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-1806 came close to the future Park on their return trip from the Pacific. Clark, deviating from their westward route, headed south during his return trip back east, and followed the Yellowstone River. His party camped at present-day Big Timber, Montana.

The first documented explorer to visit the geysers of the Yellowstone was John Colter, one of Lewis and Clark's men who remained in the West. Guided by the Crow Indians, Colter traveled through the Park in the winter of 1807. (6) By the 1820s, American and Canadian fur trappers were exploring and trapping beaver throughout the region and, although undocumented, they surely visited the geysers of the Yellowstone. In 1850, the geysers were visited by the early prospectors and adventurers Kit Carson, Jim Bridger and Lou Anderson (later one of Hubble's prospecting partners), along with about 20 others. Unlike earlier visits by the mountain men, this trip was described as a prospecting expedition and not fur trapping. (7) It was not until 1870 and 1871, that the government organized official surveys of the geysers. After the 1871 Hayden Survey, an act was pushed through Congress, on March 1, 1872, establishing the geysers as Yellowstone National Park; the first National Park in the World.

The early history of the Yellowstone Country is a continuous account of Indian-White confrontations. In the Crow Indian Treaty of 1851, the Crow Indian Reservation included all the lands east of the Yellowstone River up to the western border of the Power River. This area included the Boulder and Stillwater River drainage's, which will be discussed later, along with the eastern half of present-day Yellowstone National Park. Although these were Indian lands, this fact did not deter small groups of prospectors and trappers, like Ansel Hubble. It was not until 1868, that a new treaty with the Crow Nation, reduced the size of their reservation. The new Reservation boundaries excluded what is now Yellowstone National Park (see map #1 and 3), but still included the Boulder and Stillwater drainage's. Thus, it is not surprising that, as prospectors and trappers encroached on the Indian lands, countless minor engagements were fought. Many of these engagements, resulting in the slaying of trappers or prospectors who ventured onto the Reservation, have gone unrecorded and forgotten. But a few have been remembered. One such pioneer (and his adventures) that has been remembered is that of Ansel Hubble.

It is not known exactly when Hubble arrived in Montana; perhaps he was drawn to western Montana with the discovery of gold in the early 1860s. We know that he was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where his father was a boat builder and captain of a steamer on Lake Michigan. (3) At some point he joined

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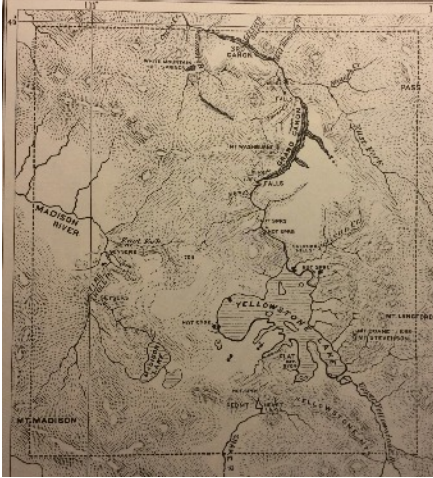
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6) The Atlas of North American Exploration by William H. Goetzman and Glyndwr Williams, Prentice Hall, 1992

7) from: [http://geyserbob.org/Home-Prospecting\\_Yellowstone.html](http://geyserbob.org/Home-Prospecting_Yellowstone.html)

the army, enlisting at St. Paul, Minn., likely before the Civil War. (8) An extensive search of army and navy archives has not uncovered Ansel's service records. (9)

Hubble's exploits, in detail, are first mentioned in E.S. Topping's book, *Chronicles of the Yellowstone*, written in 1883. (5) According to Topping, in the spring of 1864, an expedition was formed, at Deer Lodge, Montana to prospect the Yellowstone River. According to Topping, "among the number



**Map #2: Left: Early 1870s map of the Yellowstone and its geysers shortly after its designation as the World's first National Park**

**Map #2: Below: Close-up of Crevice Gulch, Hellroaring Creek and Slough Creek in Yellowstone National Park. On an expedition to the Yellowstone in 1867, Hubble is credited with naming both Hellroaring and Slough Creek. They discovered gold at Crevice Gulch. Also refer to Map #3. Today, there is a popular hiking trail starting from the road at Junction Butte to Hellroaring Creek called the Lower Yellowstone Trail.**



that went from the Gallatin (the area surrounding the settlement of Gallatin, Montana) were William McAdow, Hubble, Major Graham, James S. Stuart and Indian Dick. The party went through Bozeman and across the Yellowstone River and then made their way into what is now the eastern portion of Yellowstone National Park. They set up a base camp on the Stinking Water



River. (10) After exploring the Yellowstone and failing to find any gold deposits, the party returned to the Yellowstone River and disbanded.

Topping also writes that in the early summer of 1867, Hubble and Lou Anderson (from Kit Carson's 1850 trip to the geysers), along with three other prospectors headed up the Yellowstone River on the east side. They found gold in a crevice at what would later be called Crevice Gulch. As Topping recalls, "Hubble went ahead the next day for a hunt and upon his return he was asked what kind of a stream the next creek was. 'It's a hell roarer' was his reply, and Hell Roaring is its name to this day. The second day after this he was again ahead, and the same question being asked him, he said 'Twas but a slough.' When the party came to it they found a rushing torrent, and in crossing, a pack horse and his load were swept away, but the name of Slough creek remains". See Map #2

The party continued to Yellowstone Lake and then headed west, down the Madison River, to the settlements on the west side of the Yellowstone. A surviving narrative of this trip (besides Topping's) is an early written account of



1872 photo of Sponge Geyser in Yellowstone National Park

the wonders of the Yellowstone. One of the party, David Weaver, reported to the Virginia City, Montana newspaper (published Aug 31, 1867) that "they had been to the Lake at the head of the Yellowstone (River) and report the greatest wonder of the age. For eight days they traveled through a volcanic country emitting blue flames, living streams of molten brimstone and almost every variety of minerals

known to chemists. The appearance of the country was smooth and rolling with long level plains intervening. On the summits of these rolling mounds (Crater Hills) were craters from four to eight feet in diameter; and everywhere upon the level plains, dotting it like prairie dog holes, were smaller ones, from four to six inches and upwards. The steam and blaze was constantly discharging from these subterranean channels in regular evolutions or exhaustions, like the boilers of our steamboats, and gave the same roaring, whistling sound. As far as the eye could trace, this motion was observed". They were fearful to ascend to the

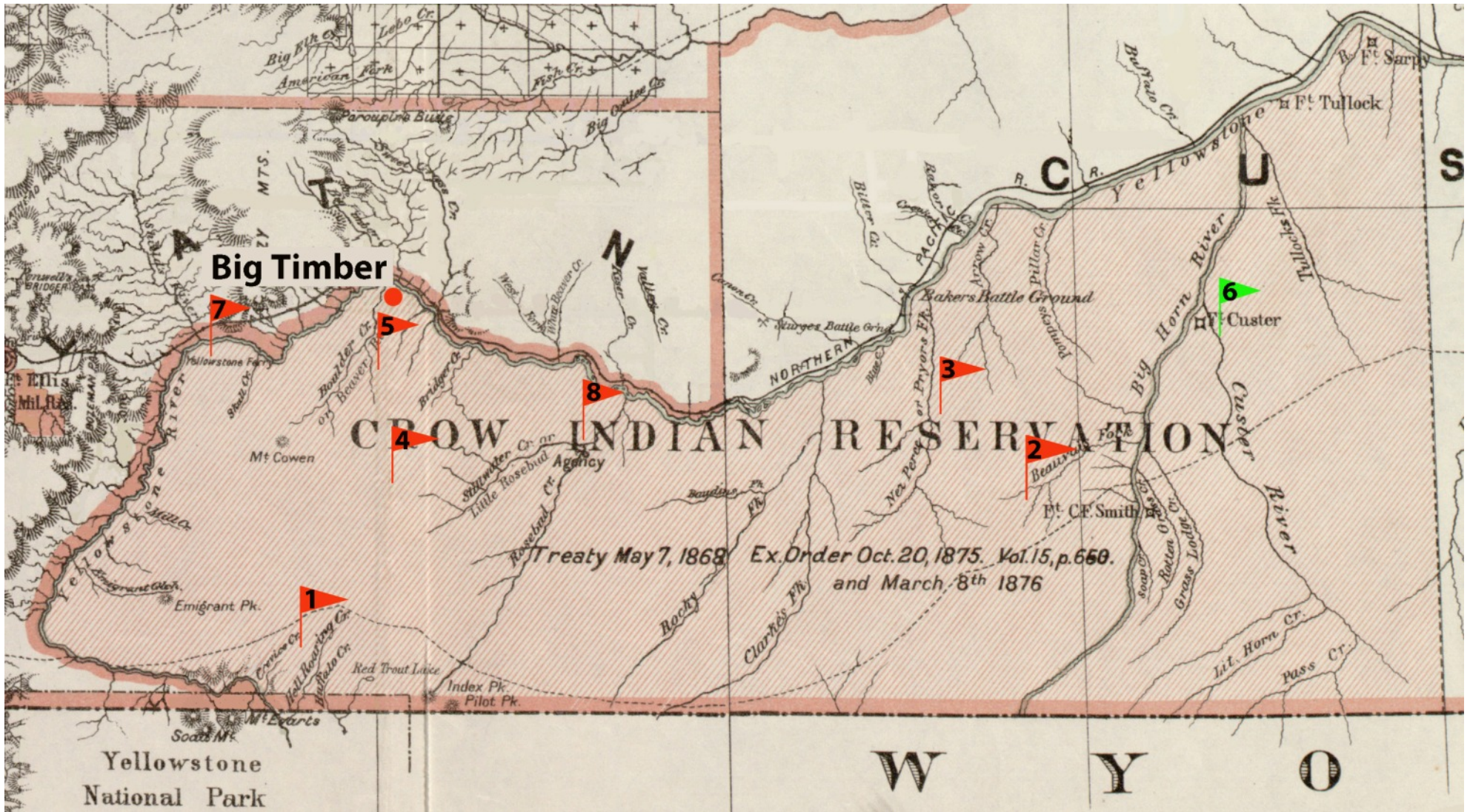
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8) *Big Timber Pioneer*, Big Timber, MT. Sept 1928

9) Researched by Hilbert R. Hubble, author of "A Military History of the Hubbell Family in North America", Vol 1, 2001. Vol 2 of the Military History to be released in 2020.

10) Today the river is named the Shoshone River with its headwaters east of Yellowstone Lake and flowing east into the Big Horn River.



**Map #3: Enlargement of Map #1 showing the extent of the Crow Indian Reservation after the 1868 Treaty. Included in the Reservation were all of the lands east and south of the Yellowstone River, including the Boulder, Stillwater, Pryor and Big Horn Rivers; river basins that Ansel Hubble prospected.**

### Legend

- Flag 1:** Location of Crevice, Hellroaring and Slough Creeks named by Hubble during an 1867 expedition into what would become Yellowstone National Park. See Map #2 for more detail
- Flag 2:** Beauvois Creek. Hubble, Cocke and Woody's encounter with 200-300 Sioux warriors in 1875
- Flag 3:** Hubble and Cocke's encounter with a band of Sioux on Pryors Creek resulting in the death of Cocke in 1877

- Flag 4:** Approximate location of Hubble Gulch and Hubble's cabin. See Map #4 for more detail.
- Flag 5:** McLeod section where Hubble lived in 1900 when he died.
- Flag 6:** Location of the Battle of the Little Big Horn where General Custer and his 7th Cavalry were killed in the spring of 1876
- Flag 7:** Location of the first Crow Agency at Fort Parker 1869-1874
- Flag 8:** Location of the second Crow Agency on the Stillwater and Rosebud creeks 1875-1884

craters lest the thin crust should give way and swallow them. “**Mr. Hubbel** (one of the party) who has visited this region before, ventured to approach one of the smaller ones. As he neared its mouth his feet broke through and the blue flame and smoke gushed forth, enveloping him. Dropping upon his body, he crawled to within a couple of feet of the crater and saw that the crust around its edge was like a thin wafer. Lighting a match he extended it to the mouth and instantly it was on fire”. (11)

We next hear about Hubble, eight years later (1875), in an encounter with the Sioux Indians that established his legend on the Montana frontier. The incident was first briefly reported in the New North-West Newspaper in Deer Lodge, Montana dated, Bozeman, July 7, 1875. (12) The article lacked details and only mentions that the three (trappers) engaged with 250-300 Sioux; with five Indians killed. The complete story of this encounter comes from Topping who devoted a whole chapter to the fight titled “Hubble, Charley Cocke and Woody’s Fight-Three to Five Hundred”. Topping himself visited the place of the fight a year after the battle and found testimony of its truth. Topping begins: “Among the trappers of the Yellowstone, none were more noted for daring or skill than Hubble.” “Six times did he have horses taken or killed by the hostile Indians, and he has had more fights with them than any man that was ever in the country. A worthy mate for him was Charley Cocke, and they camped together for several years. These two and Woody, another old-time trapper and prospector, had the most remarkable fight in the annals of American history.” Topping continues, telling us that he received the narrative from each of the three men soon after its occurrence and their tales were corroborated by a war party of Crows, who were at the place of battle four days afterward.

Topping’s narrative explains that by 1875, in the upper Yellowstone and Musselshell Rivers, beaver were becoming scarce. So, in April of that year, Hubble, Charley Cocke and Woody started on a trapping trip to the eastern Crow country from Bozeman, MT. As they made their way up Beauvois creek (a tributary of the Big Horn River) they passed evidence of a camp where they discovered fragments of wolf skins and human bones. (Refer to Map #3) They figured the bones were those of two wolf hunters who had disappeared about a year before. Despite the evidence of foul play at the camp, and with plentiful signs of beaver, the men decided to make their camp near this spot. The next morning as Hubble ascended the creek and Cocke descended the creek inspecting their beaver traps, a band of Indians fired at Cocke. He returned fire and then, staying in the heavy brush, headed back to camp to team up with Woody who had remained close to camp. Meanwhile, Hubble had encountered about 200 Indians upriver. After much gun fire and the killing and wounding of several Indians, Hubble made it back to camp unscathed.

Secured behind a barricade, the three fended off multiple attacks. At first the Indians posted themselves in the hills above the camp and for half an hour “poured into camp a hail of bullets that was so thick that the three dared not raise



their heads". Next, a party of about 50 Indians charged the barricade on horseback. The return fire was intense and well directed, weakening the Indian's resolve and forcing them to retreat with two Indians and two horses killed. The Indians used the same tactic from another angle but, finally, retreated losing one warrior. A third attempt with 100 warriors met the same fate. For the remainder of the day the Indians fired from cover. The attacks lasted all day but only the trapper's horses were killed. After dark the three trappers, taking only their rifles and ammunition, escaped down river towards the Crow Agency near Fort Ellis (Bozeman, Montana).

When they arrived at the Indian Agency, a day and a half later, the Indian agent did not believe their story. But about a week later a party of Crow Indians reported seeing a band of 500 Ogallala Sioux. They followed the Sioux back to the battlefield where they found 13 bodies and evidence of many wounded. (5)

For the remainder of 1875 and into 1876, confrontations with the Sioux forced most trappers and prospectors out of the backcountry. The cause of the unrest lay with the discovery of gold in the Black Hills. The Black Hills were sacred land to the Sioux and they would not cede the land to the U.S. government. Treaty negotiations broke down in late 1875 and Sioux raiding parties against whites increased. By early January 1876, the situation lightened enough that Hubble and Cocke along with E.S. Topping and five others went down the Yellowstone River from Ft Pease to the Big Horn River drainage to inspect some wolf traps and set new ones. On this excursion, they saw many Sioux but were not engaged. Others were not so fortunate as large numbers of Sioux harassed the area around Ft Pease.

By the spring of 1876, prospectors from Montana were flocking to The Black Hills in search of gold. According to Topping, Hubble and Cocke started on their last trip together; heading for the Big Horn country in search of beaver. At Pryor Creek they found beaver and wolf signs and decided to camp and set traps. While setting and inspecting traps, late the next day, about a mile up the creek, Hubble was fired upon by Indians. Untouched, he ran into the brush and held off the advancing Indians. Unable to make it back to camp, he lay in the brush until dark. While waiting for darkness, he heard sporadic firing and figured that Cocke, who had remained back at camp, was engaging the Indians. At dusk, he crawled towards camp and found several Indians feasting from their stores. He did not engage them as he only had five cartridges left. Unsure of Cocke's fate, Hubble was forced to strike out for the nearest settlements. With no food or matches, he had to walk for three days to keep from freezing. He finally made it to the mouth of the Stillwater River and a small settlement. Knowing that Cocke was probably be dead, he did not attempt to return to Pryor Creek.

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11) *The Montana Post* of Virginia City, MT. Aug 31, 1867

12) *The New North-West*, Deer Lodge, MT. 16 July 1875

This encounter and the death of Charlie Cocke was first reported in the Deer Lodge, Montana newspaper in March 1877. (13) But this early report, based on second and third hand information, differs from Topping's account. (14) As Topping describes "About two weeks afterward his (Hubble's) theory was verified by a party of Crows, who found Cocke's body near the camp on Pryor Creek, leaning against a tree where he had apparently been in the act of putting a cartridge in his needle gun when hit: for the chamber was open and there was a cartridge gripped fast in his right hand. The bullet passed directly through his brain and death must have been instantaneous."

The above two exploits have been republished in the local Montana newspapers over the years. Most are fair representations of Topping's narrative, but a few have embellished the details to suit the times. (15, 16, 17, 18)

Two of these later newspaper articles should be mentioned. According to one article, Theodore Roosevelt, in the early 1900's, was on a hunting trip around Yellowstone Park. One of his guides was a quiet and uncommunicative old hunter named Jack Woody. As the reader may recall, Woody was with Hubble and Cocke when they were attacked by 200-300 Sioux on Beauvois Creek in 1875. It took some persuading, but Roosevelt finally got Woody to open-up and recount his experiences. The narrative that followed in the article is almost identical to Topping's account of the incident, including the incorrect year of the occurrence, leading one to suspect the authenticity of the encounter between Roosevelt and Woody. (16) The second article is taken from Colonial J.I. Allen's memoirs and recounts the killing of Cocke in 1877. This account differs somewhat from Topping's narrative and, like the early accounts, places the encounter in the spring of 1877 not 1876. (15)

## Mining Activity

As we have seen, Hubble was a prospector and trapper and had done a considerable amount of prospecting, north of Yellowstone Park, on the upper Boulder and Stillwater Rivers as early as 1867. But this territory was part of the Crow Indian Reservation and although prospecting by whites had occurred as early as 1866 it was illegal and dangerous. The Indian lands in the Montana and Dakota Territories were first delineated in the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie; a

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13) *The New North-West*, Deer Lodge, MT. 16 March 1877

14) Topping gives the date of the encounter as 1876. The newspaper account is dated March 1877. An article published in *The Choteau Acantha* Newspaper (Choteau, MT), dated Jan 1941 (see ref 15) contains an account of the incident from the memoirs of Col. J.I. Allen. Allen dates the occurrence as 1877.

15) *The Choteau Acantha*, Choteau, MT. Jan 1941

16) *The Choteau Acantha*, Choteau, MT. Feb 1929 (story written by W.H. Banfill)

17) *The Choteau Acantha*, Choteau, MT. Mar 1925

18) *Big Timber Pioneer*, Big Timber, MT. 23 June 1938

19) The first treaty with the Crow Indians occurred in 1825 but did not, at that time, specify any boundaries of the Indian lands.

20) Dusting off the Old Ones June 2, 1932

treaty involving multiple tribes, including the Crow. (19) Then in 1868, as a result of a new treaty with the Crows that reduced the size of their reservation boundaries, prospectors and miners were ordered out of the entire reservation lands (see Maps 1 & 3 for Crow Indian Reservation boundaries defined in the treaty of 1868). This only slowed, but did not stop, the small-time prospectors.

In 1882, with pressure building from miners and prospectors, the Crow sold a portion of their reservation lands that included the lands between the Yellowstone River and the east fork of the Boulder River. This opened the Boulder River area, south of Big Timber, to intense mining activity. (20)

Thus, by the early 1880s with the new Treaty in force, Hubble was back on the East Boulder River and the Stillwater, prospecting for gold. On the headwaters of the Stillwater River near Cooke City and Nye, mining activity exploded. But quickly a controversy over the location of the Indian Reservation boundary brought mining activity to a halt. The controversy came

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**Map #4: Hubble Gulch (red flag) on Dry Creek, a tributary of the East Boulder River. Hubble built a cabin on Dry Creek in the 1880s while prospecting and mining in the area. He likely moved down river to McLeod after the mines closed due to falling silver prices during the Silver Bust of 1893-1894. Hubble Gulch is still identified as such with Google maps. Hubble also is identified as the first to discover gold on the upper branches of the Stillwater River, near Limestone in the 1860s. Miners were forced off their claims after it was determined that the claims were on Crow Indian Reservation lands.**

to a head in 1884 when one of three cabins was burned by the Reservation police. One of the cabins was owned by Joseph Anderson and A.S. Hubble. A newspaper article about the confrontation reported that the mines, on the Stillwater, were discovered more than 20 years ago by Hubble and others (~1864), but because of the treaty of 1868 all miners were forced to leave until the 1882 treaty opened the area up again. (21, 22)

It appears that after the 1884 dispute, Hubble left the Stillwater area and crossed over to the East Boulder watershed where he built a small cabin in a gulch just up from Dry Creek, a tributary of the East Boulder River and continued prospecting. The gulch, to this day it is known as “Hubble Gulch”. By the 1890s, Placer gold mining was being conducted, on both small and large scale, on the upper East Boulder River. The major areas were on Iron Creek at the head of the drainage, on the main East Boulder for about a mile above its confluence with the Dry Fork and on Dry Fork from its mouth to the mouth of the Hubble Gulch.

In 1893 Hubble filed a placer mining claim on Iron Creek and in 1894 he filed claims on the Dry Fork of the East Boulder near Hubble Gulch. He operated a nickel mine in the Hubble Gulch area in 1894. He also filed the Morning Star and Pilgrim Lode claims in 1894 near Hubble Gulch. Mostly Hubble found gold, copper, lead and nickel but the area was played out by 1895. (23) With diminishing returns, most mines were marginally profitable. Then in 1893-1894 as the price of silver plummeted during a recession called “The silver panic of 1893-94” most of the mines were put out of business. (24) It’s likely Hubble abandoned the sites after 1894 and moved down the east Boulder to the McLeod area.

There is a brief mention in 1897 at Big Timber of a case of A. S. Hubbell vs the U.S. and Indian tribes. This case likely involved his mining activities on the headwaters of the Stillwater that were finally determined, in 1889, to be within the Crow Indian Reservation. (25)

By the winter of 1899-1900 Hubble lived in a cabin at the lower end of the Benson homestead in what is now the McLeod section on the East Boulder River. The Ira Woolsey Family were living at the upper end of the homestead. Above the Woolsey’s lived Jason Jones. As the story was told to the local newspaper in 1928 by Mr. Philip Phillipson, an old resident of Boulder and an

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21) Billings Herald, Billings, MT, 8 March 1884

22) *The Choteau Acantha*, Choteau, MT. 6 June 1929

23) see website: <http://deq.mt.gov/Land/abandonedmines/linkdocs/195tech>

24) It was a global recession but for silver miners, they saw the price of silver plunge with the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act in 1893.

25) *Big Timber Pioneer*, Big Timber, MT. 23 Sept 1897

26) At the time of his death Ansel was survived by his two sisters, Elizabeth Hubbell Blain(e) 1843-1918 and Cora Metz Hubbell Wallace 1852-1926; and four brothers: Charles 1845-1910 (bur in OK), Stephen 1851-1932 (bur in MN); Arthur 1859-1942 (bur in OK) and Orville 1862-1920 (bur in OK)

27) *Big Timber Pioneer*, Big Timber, MT. 28 May 1942

acquaintance of Hubble, he and Ansel had made a supply run into Big Timber. Ansel had stocked up on canned goods including oysters, of which Hubble was very fond of. Two days after their return home, Jones came to the Phillipson place and asked him to hurry into Big Timber for the doctor as Hubble was ill. By the time Dr. McKay arrived, Ansel had left his cabin and had crawled to the Woolsey home but had died before the doctor arrived. The cause of death was intestinal trouble. (8)

Two sisters, living in Missouri, were notified of Ansel's death. (26) They directed that Ansel be buried and whatever money was left over be divided between those who had cared for him. His "estate" consisted of \$60. (8)

Ansel's body was brought to Big Timber and buried in the new Mountain View Cemetery where he lay forgotten by all until the Big Timber Women's Club, in 1930, initiated an effort to remember Ansel with a proper headstone and publicized his exploits. In the subsequent local newspaper articles, authors recounted Ansel's exploits as an explorer, prospector and Indian fighter. Hubble's rifle has generated special interest down through the years. Often referred to as needle gun, it was of the Sharp manufacture, fine stock, barrel large enough for a single barrel shotgun. In 1942 the rifle was exhibited in a window at W.K. Amery's store in Big Timber when the American Legion held its district convention in that city. The whereabouts of the rifle today is unknown. (27)

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**Hubble School House, District 23, East Boulder (1915). Photo courtesy of the Crazy Mountain Museum in Big Timber, MT.**



Also published in these accounts of Ansel's heroic deeds were recollections of Ansel by an acquaintance; Mr. Phillipson. Mr. Phillipson was uncertain of Ansel's age but believed he was in his sixties when he died. Continuing, he recounted that Ansel "was six foot one, rawboned and weighed about 170 and as fine a man physically as ever lived". "He was temperate in habits, drank none, nor gambled and had quit smoking on account of heart affections but had taken up chewing". Mr. Phillipson could not remember that Ansel was a reader but does remember that "he had no use for music". (8)

Mr. Phillipson also stated that Hubble, "although the hero of many an Indian fight had little to say of himself. One never heard Hubble say he had 'killed' an Indian; only that the Indian 'stopped' and he, Hubble, walked on. He was not a talkative man or especially sociable but often dropped in at neighbors for a visit". Interestingly, Mr. Phillipson remembers him saying 'I got a good many of the babies'. Ansel always travelled on foot with a walking stick and whenever "Hubble got a cold, he bared his breast then walked about five miles and removed the cold".

Another notable remembrance about Ansel was his "Carrying his rifle and pack he walked from Miles City to Bozeman, while Indians were on the warpath, sleeping in the day and walking at night. traveling all (in) the timber, along the riverbanks, making the various curves of the stream, he probably walked 325 miles alone". (18)

To honor Ansel Hubble, the people of Big Timber named the post office, near McLeod, on the East Boulder "Hubble". The Post Office was in service from 1914 to 1933 when it was closed. Additionally, School District 23 on the East Boulder was named Hubble in 1915. It's unclear how long the District retained his name.



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The authors would like to thank Skye Rouwhorst and the staff at the Crazy Mountain Museum in Big Timber, MT for their assistance in providing valuable research material for this article.

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**Mammoth Hot Springs in Yellowstone National Park-etching by Thomas Moran, 1871**

# Rock in the Middle Ages

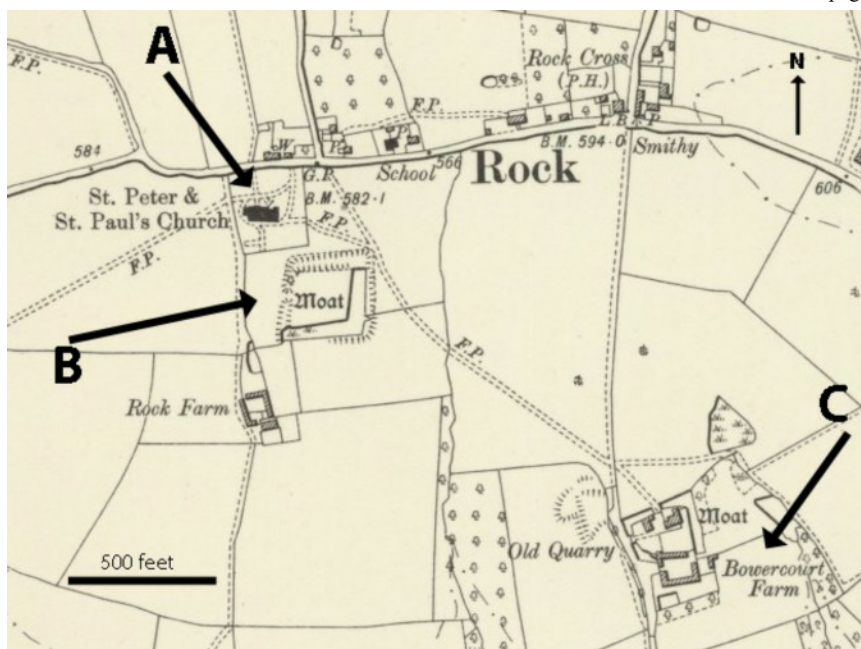
By Max Keene

**Note from the Editor:** We know from earlier research that the origins of the American Hubbell/Hubble family has been traced back, through parish records, to the small village of Rock in Worcestershire county, England. The first recorded “Hubbold” (one of the earlier spellings of our name) in the early records is the 1553 death of William Hubbold, the great-great grandfather of Richard the Immigrant. Rock Village and the Rock Church (the church of St Peter & St Paul) still stand today and has been visited by the Society on three separate trips to England over the last 40 years. Each year we learn a little more about our ancestors life and times. Max’s story reviews the current knowledge about the beginnings of Rock Village.

What actually is there at Rock which gives an indication of its Medieval past? How big was the original Medieval village and how important was it?

Our first clues to Rock's Medieval importance are the existence of two moated areas, themselves a sign of wealth and importance and a larger than average Norman church, built during the early part of the 12th century. The larger of the two moats provides all sorts of possibilities in terms of what it was actually used for. Although the site wasn't trial excavated along with the village in February 1993, archaeologists surveyed the platform, or the interior, of the moat and suggested that there may be the remains of building activity below

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Map of archeology sites at Rock, Worcestershire county, England (1888 map). A: Rock Church B: archeology site with evidence of moat and possible structures. An additional archeology site just east of the Church has been explored (labeled B.M.582-1 on the map) C: Bower Court. F.P. denotes evidence of foot paths (also called holloways)

ground. If that is so, then what are the possibilities of the buildings being manorial? Obviously without full scale excavation we can only hypothesize, but by examining other Medieval manorial sites we can make intelligent suggestions based upon existing evidence.

Medieval village excavation at Brockley and Wharram Percy proved that the moated areas there had a manor house and associated buildings. If there are manorial building remains underground at Rock, then they are likely to be contemporary with the church. However, many moats were constructed as part of a prestigious, aristocratic, seignorial residence, with the moat as a status symbol, rather than for practical military defense. Showing off is not a preserve of the 21st century! The moat at Rock is dug into the slight hillside, the main ditch running around the northern, eastern and southern edge of the platform. The western edge of the platform is only lightly protected and is penetrated by a wide causeway, which leads into the platform area. This wide causeway tends to suggest that the moat was not constructed for defensive purposes, as an attack would have been very difficult to repulse, due to the width of the causeway. This evidence alone tends to show that this moated area was either constructed to provide animal shelter or crop cultivation, or a grandiose scheme to show off the wealth of a feudal lord.

The most exciting aspect of the Medieval village of Rock is that there are two moated areas. The second moat surrounds Bower Court Farm. This site, to the southeast of the large moated area, perhaps provides the clue to the function of the moat discussed above. Within the confines of the 16th century farm, is the great hall of the original 13th century manor house. It still retains its wonderful timber roof, part of which is still blackened from the central hearth. The moat



The village of Rock from the Rock Church bell tower looking northeast. ca 2014

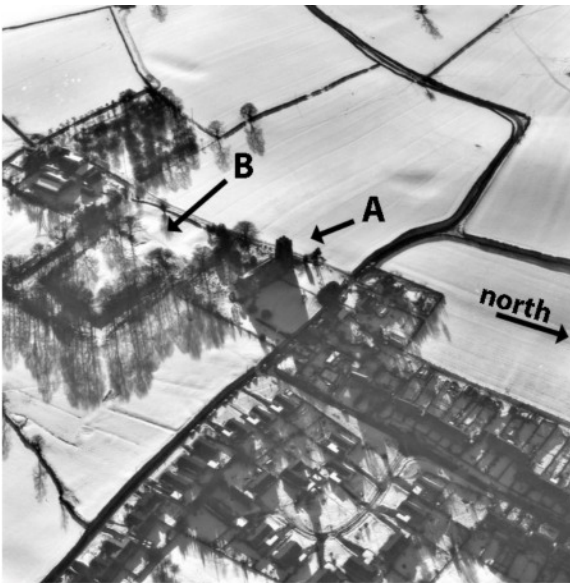
still surrounds half the complex, the other half having been lost to various developments over the last 200 years. The house also retains its Medieval fishponds and water management system, which makes the whole site vitally important when piecing together the extent and importance of Rock Medieval village. An undated manuscript, destroyed in a fire but copied in the 19th century in a book entitled "Notes and Queries, 1870. Mr. Tomkin's Observations on Worcester-shire", states that:

".... And its chief mansion or court house of the Lord of the Manor, is still called Bower, as it were a continuation of the decayed meeting place at the Oak."

Also, in 1351, Walter de Ribbesford led an attack on "The Bower", over ill-defined and confused land boundaries. This attack may well lead us to suspect that the manor house at the Bower was to some extent fortified. It may be that the moat served a defensive function as well as being a status symbol. Maybe de Ribbesford felt an attack was necessary because of the obstacle of fortification. This leads us to propose a further question. Was the original manor house situated within the large moated area at the rear of the church and then moved during the early part of the 13th century to where the Bower is now? Or has the manor house always been at the Bower? There is evidence of wholesale movement of lord and manorial buildings from the confines of the village to the periphery, at Wharram Percy deserted Medieval village, in Yorkshire. It would seem that the lord had had enough of evil smelling peasants! Is this what happened at Rock? I tend to think that the Bower has always been the manor house and that no wholesale movement took place. The

destroyed document mentioned earlier does state that the Bower was a "continuation of the decayed meeting place at the Oak". This would indicate that the original Saxon meeting place was in the area of the Bower and that it was a logical place for a Norman Lord to build his manor house and attached fishponds.

The church at Rock is well known and it is not the purpose of this article to give a detailed history and description of the building, except that the



Winter scene at Rock in the 1940s. A: Church B: moated area south of the Church

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**North entrance at Rock Church showing Norman influences**

original entrance to the church, was incorporated into the south wall, ie opposite the main entrance used today. When the south aisle was added during the 16th century, the main door was relocated in the north wall. This door, which is the main entrance today, is Norman and is contemporary with the earliest parts of the church. However, during the Norman period, it is thought that it was not an entrance at all, but a door into a sacristy, or a room which was fortified to house the church valuables and plate. This room was probably wooden and was outside the church wall. The room was burnt down, the red scorch marks on the stone being evidence of the calamity. Yet another question begs an answer. Why did the

Medieval population of Rock enter the church on the opposite side to today's congregation? Was the original Medieval village of Rock built on a different alignment?

Perhaps the clues to these questions lie in the 1993 trial excavation carried out by Hereford and Worcester Archaeological Department. Three trenches were dug in the field immediately to the east of the church. Here, until recently could be seen visible remains of the Medieval village. These remains consisted of raised areas and slight depressions. The trenches revealed house remains, living areas, cultivated land, boundary ditches, trackways, a Holloway (road or path), pottery and domestic debris dating from the 13th to the 16th centuries. Evidence of stone and timber structures was found, the stone probably forming primitive foundations for the timber framing of the peasant housing. The holloway, caused by the passage of many feet, heads north to west in between the village earthworks and the large moated site, leading through the churchyard, presumably to the original main entrance of the church on the south side. To the north the holloway bends away north east towards the present road through the village. Does then the Medieval village lie around the axis of the holloway? If so, where is the Medieval focus of the village? Is the focal point the church, or the main moated area, or the Bower manor house? Do we have a polyfocal village, ie more than one focal point? Perhaps there is a buried focal point, not yet discovered; a village green or market area?

Perhaps the most startling piece of written evidence which points towards Rock's Medieval importance, comes from the Victoria County History Volume 1, which states that in 1328, Henry de Ribbesford had a grant of a weekly market and a yearly fair. This gives an indication of Rock's importance during

the Medieval period, as the granting of a market and a fair was considered to be the most important factor in a town's development, let alone a village. So, armed with this important evidence, where was the market place at Rock? Unfortunately, we can only speculate as to its location. Unlike towns, which more often than not had a purpose built market place, although some towns did use the churchyard, or surviving Medieval villages, where a village green, or a widened stretch of road served as a market place, there is no obvious feature visible today that would serve as a market place, except the large churchyard, particularly the northern area. Perhaps this was Rock's Medieval commercial centre? Without a sustained archaeological dig and more detailed written evidence, it is impossible to confirm such an area.

What of the boundary of the village? It is possible, from aerial photographs taken in 1947, to make out ridge and furrow field systems in the area to the south west of Bower Court Farm. Ridge and furrow was of course the Medieval system of field cultivation, where each villager ploughed, sowed and harvested a strip of land on behalf of the lord. During the 1993 archaeological investigations, remains of a field system were also identified immediately to the west of the large moated area behind the church. These earthworks are believed to be headlands ie where the oxen turned the plough and built up a soil boundary. From this evidence, we may indeed have the western boundary of the village. It is possible that most of the Medieval village lies under the modern village of Rock and in the fields to the south of the main village road. Bower Court may well have been the southern extremity of the village, or for reasons previously discussed, a short way out of the village boundary.

There are far more questions than answers when studying Rock in its Medieval heyday. We can however be reasonably certain that Rock was an important place, acting probably as an intermediate settlement, situated between Kidderminster and Clebury Mortimer, on the route to Ludlow - all of which had markets - for traders, craftsmen and people who depended on the market system to survive. Perhaps in the coming millenium, archaeology, in all its diverse forms and documentary research will provide some of the answers I have posed.



For more information on Rock Parish see: 1) Genealogy and History of the Hubbell Family, Vol 1, p.1-49 and 2) our website at [www.hubbell.org/Publications/England/Early History of Rock Parish](http://www.hubbell.org/Publications/England/Early History of Rock Parish)



**Bower Court manor house during the Society's visit in 2014**

# HSML COMMITTEES

Members who wish to participate in the business of the Society and donate their time to its activities are encouraged to do so. Please contact the appropriate Committee Chair or the Society for more information on how you can help.

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Mathew Hubbell (m.r.hubbell@gmail.com),  
Margorie Hlava, Jan Fulton, Richard W.  
Hubble, Richard A. Hubbell, Kitty VerKuilen

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Treasurer; Michael C Hubbell; Asst.  
Treasurer; Wilson Hubbell

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## Librarian/Curator Pat Dawson

Hubbell Museum & Library  
500 SW 7th Street, Suite 307

Des Moines, IA 50309 (515) 243-3586

Email: [hml@hubbell.org](mailto:hml@hubbell.org)

## Nehemiah Hubbell Family

### Heritage Association

Norma Crawford, President

505-955 Millwood Road

Toronto, ON M4G 4E3, Canada



(Numbers are from the 2017 Millennium Edition  
of the Hubbell Family genealogy)

## **GENEALOGY UPDATES**

*Please report recent marriages, births,  
or deaths to:*

**Hilbert R. Hubble,**  
**Genealogy Chair**  
[hhubble@comcast.net](mailto:hubble@comcast.net)

Helpful data to include, in addition to  
names, are places and exact dates of the  
particular event. Biographical data is  
important; newspaper clippings are  
especially valuable.

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## HSML Officers

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Vice-President .....	Richard A. Hubbell #13907
Secretary .....	Kitty VerKuilen #[10293]
Treasurer .....	Janyce Hubble Fulton #16150
Genealogist.....	Hilbert R. Hubble #11859
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Ruth Hubbell #17291 (2021)	John A. Hubbell #13850 (2025)
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Hilbert R. Hubble #11859 (2023)	Kimmie Hubble #16484 (2025)
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## Hubbell Museum and Library (HML) (Formerly known as the Hubbell Center)

### Committee Members

Harvey Hubbell, V #13708; Chair	Patricia Dawson; Librarian/Curator
Peter O. Hansen #[7457]	Hannah Herzog #[12221]
Michael Hubbell #17358	James W. Hubbell, III #17355

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### 2019 Scholarship Fund Contributions The Committee Thanks You For Your Financial Support

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Alexander Douglas Watson—South Boston, MA	Martha J. R. Watson—Edmonton AB, CN



## Committee Reports For 2019

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### Hubbell Museum & Library Advisory Board Meeting

Des Moines, IA; Dec 3, 2019

Attendance: Michael Hubbell, Matthew Hubbell, Peter Hansen, Pat Dawson, Hannah Herzog, Marjorie Hlava; intermittently by telephone Jan Hubble Fulton  
Missing Jim Hubbell III, Harvey Hubbell

Called to order at 10:42 am in the HML Board room

#### Finance report

1) Michael Hubbell reported that the Finance report is distributed monthly from Hubbell Realty. The expenses were similar to last year. Income was down from last year. Normally, \$7,000 per year is sent to Hubbell Realty. Jan has sent \$3500, and before the end of the year she will send another \$3000. Mike contributed \$500. Next year it will be back to \$7000. The Hubbell Museum & Library Funds are held at the Iowa Community Fund; with a balance of \$119,895.25. The Hubbell Family Foundation fund is at \$90,897.71. We had a 15% growth in each fund this year. The board agrees that a copy of the annual statement for the Iowa Funds should be archived at the HML.

2) A discussion of the long-term issue of space versus shared office and future options ensued. We have to move at the pleasure of the Hubbell Realty with 60 day notice. Current lease has two years left and a 5 year renewal.

3) Growth of membership is important. We have, currently, 244 members in the Society. The internet and “challenges in demographics” will negatively impact us in the long term. Discussion of the marketing plans for the long run. Stephen Hubbell actively cultivates the facebook site with 1500 members and invitations for the site. Lapsed members are also on a target list. There are approximately 15,000 living descendants of Richard.

4) Hubbell Realty meets every quarter. Mike suggested we send them Society information and then they may take a greater interest in the Society. We will give them a one-year subscription to the Notes and Annual to heighten their interest. Mike will contact Laura Montgomery @ Hubbell Realty for her to mail material to them. Matt will ask Don C. Hubbell to send her 90 copies. There are 21 board members, 90 members. The cover letter can tell them that Mike suggested sending it to them.

#### Hubbell Museum and Library Report.

1) The HML had 20 visitors including two classes from the College of Des Moines. Some special visitors including Clare Goodall from the Virgin Islands and Burt Carney. All materials from the family collections are now housed in archival boxes.

2) Pat developed a list for mailing of the Millennium edition to genealogy societies. Names were acquired from the list of the shipment of the A&R as

well as a list of genealogy libraries. 14 states did not have an independent organization so Pat added those to the list. The full list is about 75 libraries. 32 of these libraries have been mailed the genealogy. Some lovely acknowledgements are coming in thanking the Society.

3) Discussed the options for the archives of presidential papers; the finances, biennial, and minutes of the merged societies will be filed separately. Then the rest of president's papers will be filed.

4) Matt and Pat signed a new contractor agreement.

5) New books by and about the Hubbell's have been purchased to add to the collection.

6) The copy of the Christian Peterson bas relief of F.M. Hubbell has been received and it is beautifully done. The Iowa State University museum also gave us a copy of a book about the works and display at Iowa State, called Arts in Iowa: the First Century by Lea Rosson DeLong.

7) Review of Lease: Lease was signed Jan 1, 2017 for five years (through 2021) with a five year renewal taking us through 2026.

8) Insurance goes through Jan 1, 2020. The new assessment will be sent shortly. Expect it to be about \$1200. It does cover commercial liability but not embezzlement. It is usually every three years that the policy is adjusted. Matt will review the policy and get in contact with Melissa Kaufman at Jester Insurance to increase the policy to \$500,000 coverage to include fiduciary coverage and insure that there is coverage for embezzlement. This may change the amount of the premium.

9) State of Iowa corporate filing was done at the time of the merger and therefore does not need to be filed until 2020. Pat double checked the state web site for the filing status (990N for 2018 was filed and verified).

10) Hannah focused on the shipping of the books again this year. Shipped 9 and sold 16 genealogies. We are now in the black for the books. Hannah wanted to focus less on the website. John A. may take more of the work. In the meantime, Margie is doing work to tidy it up.

11) Iowa Museum association is a good group to belong to. Discount for archival supplies and also fills the importance of a nonprofit association, open to the public by appointment. Margie moves to approve membership the Iowa Museum Association for \$50. Mike Seconded, motion carries

Call with Treasurer Jan Fulton:

a) Agreed to send 10 sets of the A&R and H&G to Des Moines and dispose of the rest via Facebook and reunions as giveaways. Good to advertise the full set.

b) Agreed to send 10 copies of the Volume 1 of Military History to Des Moines

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- c) Agreed to take the Society fund distribution for the Hubbell Family Foundation Fund this year.
- d) Hubbell Family Foundation Fund will send a notice to all “Advisors” on the fund each time there is a withdrawal.
- e) Margie and Pete will become “interested persons” on the list for the fund and get notices; Matt, Mike and Jan will be the signatories.
- f) Margie moved (Matt seconded) to allow \$500 for support for the store and shipping. Hannah will send an account to Jan twice per year. Jan will send Hannah a check for \$500 to open an account.

**On Going Activities**

- 1) Continue sorting president’s papers and redoing biennial shelves
- 2) Questions about the archiving biennial presentations which Margie replied that she has put up one so far on the website. Pat needs the Cleveland reunion photo; Matt will get a copy of it from John A Hubbell
- 3) The stamp collection from the Wirkus estate, suggest asking Lydia Wirkus if she wants it otherwise send to a local stamp store and sell it.
- 4) Continue to catalog items into Past Perfect software
- 5) hubcentr@aol.com is a retired email. New email is hml@hubbell.org
- 6) We got a thank you from MTU for the photo given at the Michigan Reunion in Houghton.
- 7) Advisory Committee Membership and review: The group should be 7 to 9 members. Right now we have 7 plus one ex-officio. Mike will continue, Margie will be note taker (Secretary). Harvey V will continue as chair. Pete will serve as vice chair. Hannah and Jim III will be continuing as board members.
- 8) Next meeting date possibly Nov 17, 2020

Meeting adjourned

**TREASURER’S REPORT**

**BALANCE SHEET**

January 1 – December 31, 2019

Balance in Checking Account 01/01/2019	2,336.71
Member Income	19,010.35
Expenses	(17,973.07)
 Balance in Checking Account 12/31/2019	 3,373.99

**INCOME & EXPENSES**

01/01/2019 – 12/31/2019

<b>INCOME (Total)</b>	<b>19,010.35</b>
Dues	7,943.19
Hubbell Museum & Library Member Giving	1,839.50

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Scholarship Fund Member Giving	2,872.00
Foundation Fund Member Giving	1,377.00
Merchandise Sales	937.00
Millennium Book Sale	848.32
Shipping	223.82
Lulu Contractual Income	182.52
Reunion Raffle	287.00
Reunion Seed Money Refund	2,500.00

**EXPENSES (Total) (17,973.07)**

POSTAGE/PRINTING	2,974.77
2018 Annual	638.25
2019 Dues Notices	501.40
2019 Past Dues Notices	121.87
2019 Spring Family Notes	405.00
2019 Fall Family Notes	346.16
Treasurer (Merchandise/Batches/Lulu)	268.81
Hannah – M.E. Mailings	693.28
Disbursed to Hubbell Museum & Library	6,500.00
Transfer to Scholarship	2,872.00
Disbursed to Hubbell Foundaton	1,377.00
Bank Fees/Foreign Exchange/Checks	292.67
Jester Insurance Services	1,124.00
Website Hosting Fees	240.50
HOLMS	251.35
2019 Reunion Expenses	851.83
Merchandise – Caps/Lulu Books	1,345.01
PayPal Fees	143.94

**GREATER DES MOINES COMMUNITY FOUNDATION**

**Fund Balances – As of 12/31/2019**

Hubbell Museum & Library	\$119,895.25	Market Value
Hubbell Society, Museum & Library	\$ 90,897.71	Market Value

**SCHOLARSHIP FUND**

**01/01/2019 – 12/31/2019**

<b>Balance in Account 01/01/2019</b>	<b>9,382.77</b>
Income: Member Contributions transferred from checking	2,872.00
Expense: Scholarship – Jenna Meredith	2,000.00
<b>Balance in Account 12/31/2019</b>	<b>10,254.77</b>

# HSML MEMBERSHIP

*Membership roster reflects current paid memberships. Dues for new members and renewals received after October 31st of the current year will be applied to the next calendar year.*

*Identifying numbers are from the 2017 Millennium Edition Genealogy. Those numbers shown in brackets denote a descent from a Hubbell daughter. An asterisk denotes a Member not yet identified with a known branch of the family. Those members with no number are encouraged to contact the Genealogy Chair Hilbert Hubble with their family data.*

## PIONEER MEMBERS

Annual Name	2017 ME #	Annual Name	2017 ME #
Robert H. Birdsall Jr.	[3443]	Dr. & Mrs William J. Hubbell	19235
Mr & Mrs Albert & Janyce (Hubble) Fulton	16150	Michael C. Hubbell	17358
Dr & Mrs Peter O. Hansen	[7457]		

## PROUD MEMBERS

Marie Harris Clarke	[8]	Mary (Mrs. Leroy) Hubble	14143
Cynthia & Robert Fowler	*	Mr & Mrs Hilbert R. Hubble	11859
Marjorie Mhk & Paul Frank Hlava	[10293]	Richard Wood Hubble	16285
M/M Allan J. A. Hubbell	14976	Myrna H. Kepford	15306
Platt Thorpe Hubbell	14282	Kathy M. Kernoul	[9504]
M/M Carl Leroy Hubble	17591	Mrs. Susan D. (hubble) Okoniewski	11861
Mark A. Hubble Phd & Jean P. Hubble MD	13945	Martha J. R. Watson	[4722]

## PARTICIPATING MEMBERS

Kim R. Hubbell Cross	16484	Margaret & Jerome Jacinto	[10765]
S. Hubbell Dawson	8559	Lisa Lorraine (Hubbell) Lugovich	13704
Douglas Dunlap	[4970]	Carol B. Randall	[4361]
Donn Hubbell	19199	James P. & Holly Hubble Roman	17594
Jean Norford Hubbell	10294	Sally Ann Hubbell Silva	17632
Richard Hubbell	15481	Alexander Douglas Watson	[4722]

## CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

M/M Brian Anderson	14941	Morey Clyde Hubbell	14256
Anne Hubbell Cooper	13902	Alan M. Hubble	16015
Wallace Edwin Davenport	[2750]	M/M Bertram Hubble	12841
Donald Erlenkotter	[2424]	Glen Howard Kimmel	[10363]
Joy P. Favretti	[2845]	Dorothy Hubbell Madden	15879
Tim Glover	10259	Stephanie Stapp Mannino	[39]
M/M Richard J. Harris	[1533]	Lorelei K Perkins	[3751]
Barbara U. Hubbell	[8028]	Preserve New Fairfield Inc.	Friend
Bruce M Hubbell	16673	Roger S. Reid Jr.	[1432]
Donald & Madalene Hubbell	10231	Judith A. Rolfe	[2110]
John A. E. Hubbell	13282	Chase Harrison Slaughter	[11028]
Joseph M. Hubbell	17348	Debra Hubbell Smith	19326
Kenneth N. Hubbell	19216	Mrs. Nora Mary Smith	[1829]
Laura M. Hubbell	10910	Wesley Kevin Taylor	[4832]
M/M Shelton E. & Dorothy L. Hubbell	13903	Lydia Hubbell Whitham	14423

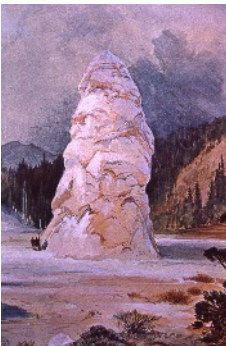
## **REGULAR MEMBERS**

Stephanie Dawson Abell	[8559]	Lisa Jean Hogan	[10230]
Susan Akau-naki	[4790]	Catherine James Hoover	[4877]
M. Margaret Hubbell Alton	14970	"Troy ""Bill"" W. Hubbell	14238
Natalie Amos-Stok	[3329]	Amy Suzanne Hubbell	20143
Kenneth G. Anderson	15303	Barry A. Hubbell	13154
Alyce A. Anthony	[2683]	Beverly Louise Hubbell	15475
Dorcas Lee Aunger	[10560]	Bill and Sheila Hubbell	17679
Myrna Hubbell Back	15880	Billie F. Hubbell	15585
James Baker	10796	Clifford R. Hubbell III	16005
Dixie Hubbell Barnes	7978	Clinton J. & Emily S. Hubbell	20343
Janis K. Barry	[3878a]	Craig E. Hubbell	18415
Willard Darwin Bennett	[973]	David Benton Hubbell	11538
Connie [kiess] Best	[12549]	David Damien Hubbell	15606
Betty Hubble Blakemore	14172	David Douglas Stuart Hubbell	12222
Adrian Hubbell Boggs	[14511]	E J (jon) Hubbell	12239
Carol Hubbell Boggs	[14511]	Eric D. Hubbell	19649
Christopher Martin Boggs	[14511]	George Peyton Hubbell	10952
Annette Kay Born	[6767]	Harold G. Hubbell	16641
Margo Case Born	[6767]	Harvey Hubbell V	13708
Katie Hubbell Bradley	14980	Holly & Heidi Hubbell	17537/17538
Sandra & James Breck	*	James Marten Hubbell	14421
Beth Hubbell Brown	*	Jeremy Hubbell	20520a
Patricia Ann Burns	[175]	John & Shirley Hubbell	14992
Ann & Asa C. Cadwallader	[879]	John Alexander Hubbell	13850
Charlotte Campanella	[4347]	John C. Hubbell	14525
Su Thomas-Campbell	[15368]	Jonathon Alan Hubbell	18715
Burt Carney	[7456]	Joseph G. Hubbell	12333
Jessica Marie Charron	[8]	Karen L. Hubbell	14551
Margaret Belle Charron	[8]	Katherine J. Hubbell Domning	16599
Sallie Berry Clarke	[8]	Kent Everett Hubbell	12247
Edward Nichols Coffey	[6580]	Larry David Hubbell	15309
Elizabeth H. Dakin	[1607]	Lorraine Hubbell	15495
M/M Barbara & Bob Dawes	[9893]	M/M Frank R. Hubbell	a174
Patricia N. Dawson	Friend	M/M Michael L. Hubbell	13847
Donna D. Devore	[13504]	Marjory Hubbell	10295
Lauri Jean Devore	[13504]	Mark Edward Hubbell	18411
Robin Duffy & Family	[1829]	Mark W. & Christine M. Hubbell	13848
Jaqi Mitchell Eringman	[4058]	Matthew R. Hubbell	13849
Alma Jean Estrada	[8570]	Michelle Marie Hubbell	13846
M. Joanne Hubbell Evans	11445	Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Lee Hubbell	19232
Catherine Murray Galloway	[714]	Mr. & Mrs. William D. Hubbell	17679
Wayne D. Gehring	[7636]	Ms. Theresa Frances Hubbell	17289
Kieran J. Gifford	[1126]	Nicholas J. Hubbell	15260
John Thomas Goering	[10223]	Norma Loene Hubbell	13689
Tracy Ann Goettl	[13979]	Patricia S. Hubbell	8025
Phyllis Black Gossel	[12547]	Paul E. Hubbell & Linda S. Hubbell	14191
Edson & Melinda Gould	[39]	Paul G. Hubbell	17128
Elizabeth Nash Griffith	[12103]	Ralph D. Hubbell	10979
Martha Hubble Hall	16283	Ralph G. Hubbell II	15099
Patricia Ann Hubble Hanks	17571	Rich & Colleen Hubbell	13907
Terri Harden	[9278]	Richard & Beth Hubbell	15405
Margaret H. Haring	[9454]	Rita Theodore Hubbell	10925
"Elberta ""Bertie"" Updike Herman	[859]	Roger Clyde Hubbell	17520
Susan Hubbell Hershey	16480	Roger D. Hubbell	17216
Elaine Hubbell Herzog	12221	Ruth Ann Hubbell	17291
Hannah Herzog	[12221]	Scott Christopher Hubbell	11536



## ***REGULAR MEMBERS (con't)***

Sfc (ret) Richard Dean Hubbell	17266	Michael J. Miller	[3203]
Stephen K. Hubbell	15577	William Hubble Miller	[12668]
Susan Emeline Hubbell	11537	Dorothy Paulick Moore	7541
Susan Lee Hubbell MD	17219	Margaret Strawn Moring	[6748]
Wallis E. Hubbell	10909	Ann Hubbell Nielsen	13028
Andrew Harrison Hubble	19096	Beverly Hubble Obenshain	13149
Brendan Sullivan Hubble	18936	Jean Elizabeth Hubble Peterson	[942]
Daryl E. Hubble	[12842]	Laurel S. Peterson & Family	[11474]
Dennis Lloyd Hubble	15144	Mary L. Hubble Peterson	13657
Dr. Bill R. Hubble	18409	Dera Hubble Ponsell	12049
M/M John Philip Hubble	14149	Judith Puckett	[14146]
M/M Lawrence G. Hubble Jr.	a418x	Mary Elizabeth Ryder	11449c
M/M Richard Lee Hubble	13013	Jessica Green Salinas	[5652]
Nicholas Hubble & Dr. Shiyama Mudali	15358	Susan L Savard	[240]
Paul Nelson Hubble Jr	12577	Dr. & Mrs. Fredric S. Scheff	15355
Paula Hubble & Scott Fear Heiley	15356	Linda Schofield	10914
Richard Craig & Karen Conway Hubble	12888	Cynthia Schwerin	[10082]
Steven E. Hubble	16403	Bonnie Marie (Hubble) Simms	15307
Hepburn Ingham II	10246	Mrs. Robert Skeeel (Dorothy)	[314]
Ginger E. James	[8419]	Frances A. Stevens	[3361]
Edith I. Johnson	[12330]	Keith & Sherri Swartz	[11474]
Carol Ann Ryan Joyner	[a135a]	Diane M. Thompson	[10230]
Nancy Hubble Kausyla	14558	Mrs. Carol Carney Thompson	[7456]
Jeffrey Stanton Kellam	[7425]	Sandra Hubble Thompson	16481
Mr. & Mrs. Matt Kellermann I	5357	Terry Thorsen	[8380]
Lawrence J. Kimmel	[10293]	Drs. Brian & Diane Timms	[6703]
Christopher D. King	[4722]	Debbie Hubble-Van Atta	19609
Emily B. King	[4722]	Eleanor C. Van Horn	[1259]
William Maxwell King	[4722]	Jerome Vares	[4790]
Mr. & Mrs. Tim Larkin	[1571]	Kathleen Kimmel Verkuilen	[10293]
Jane Reid Light	[5880]	Michael A. Walker	[2035]
Glenn A. Long	[9430]	Arlene F. Wells	*
Shirley Hubble Mack	10230	J. Paul & Catherine Welsman	14977
Simone Hubble Manis	12574	Karen Hubble Wertanen	[14085]
Naomi Marinelli	[3550]	Mary Hubble Winks	11593
Rebecca J. Martin	17055	Kathryn F. Wirkus Lt. Col. USAF (ret)	[13016]
Patricia Matney	[714]	Lydia H. Wirkus	[13016]
Wanda Lee Mcconnell	[6938]	Bree K. Yednock	[17592]
Terry L. & Laurel S. Meyer	*	Ross Hubble Yednock	[17592]
D. Jean Miller	[2799]	Nora L. Reynolds Zimmer	[956]
Mark L. Miller	[3203]		



**Yellowstone-Liberty Cap by Thomas  
Moran 1872**



**The HSML enamel pin**

# Obituaries

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Iva C. Hubbell, wife of Ray Hubbell 15207/12066, died 10 January 2019 in Jasonville, Indiana, nine days short of her 99th birthday. Iva was a major contributor of Indiana family data that went into the 1980 edition of the History & Genealogy of the Hubbell Family. She also authored the Indiana chapter in Hubbell Pioneers Society book edited by Donald S. Hubbell published in 1989. In addition, she was a major influence and mentor on the joy of family history to a large group of her extended family and friends. Submitted by Dr. Bill R. Hubble (ME#18409)

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Edward Walter Inett-2014

## Edward Walter Inett, 1929 – 2019

The Inett Family, like the Hubbell Family trace their origins to Rock Parish in Worcestershire, England. Edward was the 54th Edward Inett baptized, in England, since 1548. As with the Hubbell family, many of the Inetts were baptized at the Church of St Peter and St Paul in Rock Parish. Edward chronicled this history of his family and the community of Rock, Worcestershire in his book "*Inett: What's In A Name?*". A history that connected the Inett and Hubbell families. His book notes, for example, a document dated in 1609 in which Richard the Immigrant's father (also Richard) along with Humphrey Inett, both churchwardens at Rock, signed a petition to the crown to allow John

Lerego to continue as the alehouse keeper at Motson's Cross in Rock Parish. His book cites another document dated in 1662, in which John Hubball, Richard Inett and others were barred from holding any public office "as considering it conflicting with ye publique safety" They had served as members of the burges of Bewdley, Worcestershire (in Ribbesford Parish) under the Commonwealth and when King Charles II was restored to the throne they were relieved of their offices.

Edward also shared his knowledge of Rock Parish and English history through presentations to the Hubbell Family during the 2014 Hubbell Family England Tour. He lead us on a tour of St Peter and St Paul Church and his engaging remarks covered many instances where the Hubball and the Inett ancestors intersected over the years.

During the Second World War Edward's family stayed in Abberley near the Wyre forest and Rock. He later read Mining engineering at the University of

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Birmingham and moved rapidly in the coal industry. Edward joined the National Coal Board, became Managing Director of Wickman Ltd, and Managing Director of Metallerk Plansee GmbH before retiring in 1990. During his working years he traveled extensively, and he was no less active in retirement. He was elected to the “Berkswell Association for the Prosecution of Felons and Protection of Property”. He was a founding member of the “Berkswell & District History Group” and later the “Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry”.

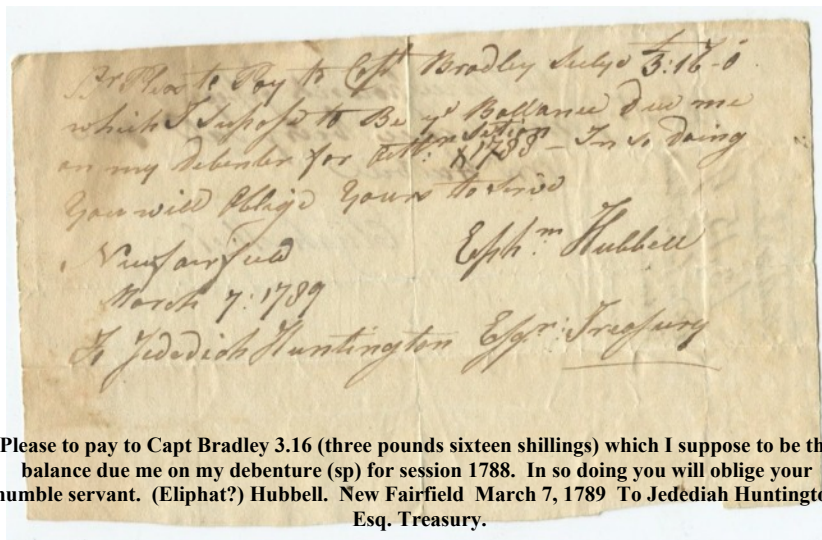
Brimming with knowledge and a willingness to share it, he taught me a great deal about how to look for information about our English ancestors in the 1300 – 1600’s. Because our families, for hundreds of years, called Rock Parish home, some of our research results touched both families; we even have intermarriage between the two families. Our family histories became more and more entwined as we shared new bits of information back and forth. I will miss his energy, curiosity and his incisive intellect.

Marjorie M.K. Hlava

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## Colonial Era Document



Please to pay to Capt Bradley 3.16 (three pounds sixteen shillings) which I suppose to be the balance due me on my debenture (sp) for session 1788. In so doing you will oblige your humble servant. (Eliphat?) Hubbell. New Fairfield March 7, 1789 To Jedediah Huntington Esq. Treasury.

Payment for attending a Connecticut legislative session. The only Eliphabet Hubbell (Hubble) possible is #463; Eliphabet (1769-1823) son of Justus who was living in New Paltz, NY during the Revolution but likely in Virginia by 1788. The initial Epp<sup>m</sup> is most likely Ephraim not Eliphabet. Possible Ephraims are:

- # 71 Ephraim 1712-1795 of Sherman, CT
- # 142 Ephraim (1728-?)
- # 699 Ephraim (?-1816 ) of Cayuga co NY
- # 719 Ephraim (1770-1855) of Seneca, NY

# NECROLOGY



In addition to Society Members or family of Members, the following deaths are listed here to allow updating of the genealogy volume



(Numbers are from the 2017 Millennium Edition Genealogy)

7533	Alta Elizabeth Webster	5 Dec 1928-6 June 2019	18457	Judith Hubbell	31 Jan 1942-3 Nov 2019
7326	Alvin J Hubbell	8 June 1926-11 Jan 2019	10419	Judith A Hubbell	28 April 1940-30 May 2019
14093	Anna E Hubbell	8 Oct 1924-29 July 2019	17002	June Herkel	1936-24 July 2019
18950	Anna Jean Hubble	11 Nov 1940-24 Nov 2019	17617	Karen Bryce Hubble	24 Oct 1960-31 Jan 2019
15265	Aurilla Mae Hubbell	1933-23 Dec 2019	16240	Lary Junior Hubbell	8 June 1948-29 Oct 2019
17528	Barbara Hubbell	9 Oct 1939-19 Feb 2019	10821	Leslie Virgil Hubbell	15 Jan 1937-26 Dec 2019
15459c	Barbara A McPeak	12 March 1947-29 Nov 2019	12678	Lois Hubbell Cox	7 Jan 1935-27 Aug 2019
9226	Barbara B Hubbell	1925-1 August 2019	12514	Lou Nell Hubble	14 Feb 1934-20 Feb 2019
16856	Betty L DeBuyser	20 May 1938-20 April 2019	13271	Margaret Marie Hubble	21 July 1931-20 Aug 2019
a127bc	Betty Jane Hubbell	30 July 1930-9 Oct 2019	12651	Marilyn S Fox	3 Dec 1935-29 Jan 2019
14014	Betty June Hubbell	2 Nov 1931-1 May 2019	18940	Mark Lewis Hubble	12 April 1957-26 May 2019
16998	Brian Anders Hubble	14 May 1956-27 June 2019	17611	Marvin Gene Hubble	7 Feb 1943-14 Nov 2019
13121	Brook Hubbell-Harper	24 July 1932-22 March 2019	12205	Mary A Hubbell	24 Oct 1944-11 Nov 2019
14906	Bruce L Hubbell	7 May 1929-4 June 2019	17552	Mary J Runyon	3 Oct 1941-16 Aug 2019
13320	Bryan Cornelius Hubble	1934-19 Sept 2019	16085b	Merlie Hubble Johnson	30 Aug 1940-20 Feb 2019
17561	Carolyn F Bemont	22 Jan 1940-5 Nov 2019	17611	Merrill G Hubble	7 Feb 1943-14 Nov 2019
18071	Carolyn Marie Hubble	8 Jan 1941-3 April 2019	a295ak	Mildred L Presley	29 April 1928-14 July 2019
17151	Charles T Hubbell	19 Aug 1931-5 Nov 2019	10745	Nancy C Hubbell	14 June 1935-5 March 2019
12782	Charlotte J Pattison	15 Dec 1932-4 April 2019	13689	Norma L Hubbell	2 Sept 1928-2 Dec 2019
15004	Christine L Hubbell	9 Feb 1965-28 Sept 2019	18154	Pamela Jo Hubble	6 April 1945-14 Nov 2019
18004	Clay J Hubble IV	29 July 1981-3 Sept 2019	12846	Patricia Ellen Hubble	10 July 1931-11 Sept 2019
a583a	Danny Lee Hubbell	21 July 1964-15 Jan 2019	19607	Peggy Gene Wilson	21 Jan 1951-8 Aug 2019
a417s+	David Paul Hubble	1964-19 Sept 2019	16020	Peggy Lou Hubble	1938-5 Feb 2019
17075	Dennis James Hubel	3 Nov 1947-19 Sept 2019	16820	Peter C Hubbell	18 July 1938-25 Sept 2019
10899	Doris Hubbell	15 Nov 1922-13 July 2019	12802	Philly Joyce Hubble	9 July 1943-9 Aug 2019
12375	Frances E Hubbell	26 Sept 1937-18 April 2019	18703a	Randy L Hubbell	10 Oct 1972-28 April 2019
10219	Gail Eileen Hubbell	8 Dec 1939-3 Jan 2019	12767	Redith P Breeden	17 Nov 1926-15 March 2019
9133	Gerald Blaine Hubble	2 April 1934-5 Jan 2019	11692	Richard Brian Hubble	3 March 1952-8 July 2019
18561	Gerald Martin Hubbell	12 Jan 1962-16 May 2019	10941	Richard Dee Hubble	7 Nov 1937-9 Jan 2019
13563	Gisela Elizabeth Hubble	25 Oct 1931-17 July 2019	a587a	Richard Jeff Hubbell	24 Sept 1966-4 Sept 2019
16462	Harold Russell Hubbell	1 Aug 1927-29 Jan 2019	11498	Richard Oliver Hubbell	9 Nov 1944-13 Nov 2019
13547	Harry Bruce Hubel	9 Nov 1938-7 Aug 2019	10646	Richard S Hubbell	27 June 1928-22 Oct 2019
13283	Helen J Hubbell	n 3 May 1939-5 Jan 2019	12809	Rita Charlene Craig	1 Nov 1954-21 Sept 2019
11271	Helen M Hubble	8 Dec 1928-24 Aug 2019	15187	Robert N Hubble	4 Feb 1936-5 April 2019
10216	Henrietta D Hubbell	22 Nov 1923-25 June 2019	16750	Robin Lynn Wetzel	13 Nov 1961-28 Sept 2019
12690	Hobart M Hubble	9 Sept 1941-30 Nov 2019	16788	Ronald Jack Hubble	29 Oct 1931-2 July 2019
15207	Iva C Hubbell	19 Jan 1920-10 Jan 2019	14039	Ronald Lee Hubbell	23 April 1948-27 May 2019
16719	James Ryan Hubbell	30 Dec 1944- 11 Sept 2019	12524	Roscoe Beattie Hubble	3 October 1932-15 Feb 2019
a342i	Jan Lynn Hubbell	22 Sept 1952-14 July 2019	15225	Ruth Hubbell Tamms	8 Feb 1931-23 Dec 2019
12213	Janet C Hubbell	2 Sept 1949-14 Aug 2019	a127db	Russell Lee Hubbell	4 Nov 1958-11 March 2019
15451	Janet L Hubbell	10 April 1933-12 Jan 2019	11907	Ruth Ann Hubble	26 Jan 1924-26 Jan 2019
17214	Janice Ann Hubbell	28 July 1955-2 Sept 2019	12911	Sarah Ellen Hubble	18 Jan 1945-16 Nov 2019
11443	Janice C Hubbell	20 Feb 1928-14 Nov 2019	14139	Sarah W Taylor	16 Nov 1921-15 Oct 2019
a579a	Jefferson Jay Hubbell	13 Jan 1974-19 Feb 2019	18207	Sherry Lynn Moore	20 Mar 1957-16 May 2019
17351	Jesse Travers Hubbell	1979-14 June 2019	[11317]	Shirley Hubble Bynum	24 April 1947-5 Feb 2019
18457	Jessica Hubbell	31 Jan 1942-3 Nov 2019	15016	Suzanne Chantland	23 May 1934-30 Nov 2019
a445w	Jimmy D Hubble	16 Feb 1951-29 Jan 2019	16203	Terry W Hubbell	11 Nov 1944-1 Dec 2019
18402	John Earl Hubbell	15 March 1943-24 Nov 2019	12745	Thomas Louis Hubble	24 March 1929-6 Nov 2019
12889	John Edgar Hubble	5 Sept 1954-29 Jan 2019	16726	Valerie Ann Hubbell	18 July 1961-23 Jan 2019
17601	John Ellsworth Hubble	22 Oct 1950-6 Aug 2019	9152	Velma Day Hubble	19 Aug 1924-27 May 2019
16669	John Gregory Hubbell	13 Aug 1962-27 April 2019	10422	Vicki Lynn Hubbell	9 Dec 1950-28 Sept 2019
18281	John Philip Hubbell	20 May 1953-17 Nov 2019	17074	Willbur L Hubel	30 Dec 1932-26 Dec 2019
14855	John Wilson Hubble	9 Sept 1931-22 Feb 2019	12410	William F Hubbell	1935-3 Feb 2019
10778	John Winston Hubbell	19 Sept 1950-8 March 2019	12564	William Henry Hubble	5 May 1935-19 June 2019
14249	Jon Henry Hubbell	25 July 1939-23 May 2019	13940	William M Hubbell	1951-27 March 2019
a586a	Jonathan Gary Hubble	12 June 1974-11 Aug 2019	12990	Yetta Yost Hubbell	12 June 1929-13 April 2019
18021	Joyce Arlene Hubble	24 March 1941-27 Jan 2019	19167	Zackery Allen Hubble	5 June 1974-24 March 2019



St. Giles' Heightington is a small, single cell church built in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The church is less than a mile from the Hubball home at Parlours Farm in Worcestershire county, U.K. the likely birthplace of Richard the Immigrant. This church, recorded as a Chapel of Ease in 1325, was used by the local populace for daily prayer.



*Richard Hubball's Mark*

From his last will and testament, April 5, 1699.

The Hubbell Family Society, Museum and Library is a not-for-profit organization which invites membership from descendants of Richard Hubball of England and New Haven Colony, Connecticut; from all persons interested in genealogy and family history and from organizations supporting such activities.

Our mission is to research the genealogy, preserve the history, recognize the achievements, and promote fellowship for the descendants of Richard Hubball, the Immigrant.