

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



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HSML Annual Dues:

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(See the Membership Form included with this Annual or online at www.hubbell.org)

Regular Member (individual / husband & wife)	\$20
Contributing Member	\$50
Participating Member	\$100
Proud Member	\$ 200
Pioneer Member	\$500
Societies and Libraries	\$10

Membership / Reunion Meetings are held every two years. Due to the corona virus the next Biennial will be held June 2022 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 under the "Store" tab.

Hubbell Sea Captains, 2017, by Hilbert Roland Hubble; 117 pages. US\$35.00. Available through 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 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 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.

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

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

2020 should have been the interim year between reunions and I should be describing our 2021 reunion plans that were scheduled to be held in Charleston, South Carolina. But 2020 has proven to be a year only a writer of fiction could have envisioned, encompassing the horrors of a global pandemic, natural disasters and an election process gone amuck.

The off-year board meeting, scheduled for June 2020 in Charleston, was canceled due

to the pandemic. The rescheduled meeting to be held in Des Moines, Iowa was scrapped because of the pandemic and a powerful derecho (an inland hurricane) which left parts of Iowa without power and estimates of one-third of Iowa's crops destroyed. Turning to technology, the board meeting finally occurred, utilizing a Zoom meeting format. Most board members were able to attend and all outstanding issues and concerns were successfully concluded.

One of the most important topics discussed was how to proceed with the Reunion. Some members expressed concerns that, even with a successful vaccine release in early 2021, planning a reunion for the early summer of 2021 would be difficult or impossible. After an assessment by the Reunion chairs, Michael and Glenna of York, S.C., the board concluded that delaying the Reunion for one year was the prudent course of action. The current plan is for the reunion to occur in June of 2022 (specific dates to be announced later) in Charleston. Please look to the Hubbell.org website for upcoming reunion announcements.

To all of our members, stay safe.
Matthew R. Hubbell, HSML President



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.

<u>Member</u>	<u>ME #</u>	<u>Hometown</u>
Alyce A. Anthony	[2683]	Loudon, TN
Wayne D. Gehring	[7636]	Marengo, IL
Donald G. & Vivian B. Hubbell	19327	York, PA
Michelle Marie Hubbell	13846	Lakewood, OH
Dorothy Hubbell Madden	15879	Portland, OR

New Members For 2020

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

<u>New Member</u>		<u>Gift From Member</u>
Lindsay Allison Hubbell Davies	Marietta, GA	Craig E. Hubbell
Lynne Talbot (Hubbell) Hines	Virginia Beach, VA	
Tamara Hubbell	Phoenix, AZ	
Amy Hubbell	Humboldt, TN	
Ashley Carmen Hubbell	Denver, CO	Craig E. Hubbell
Elouise Hubbell	Grandville, MI	Kim R. Hubbell Cross
Jason A. Hubbell-Stevens	Carpentersville, IL	
Kevin Craig Hubbell	Canton, GA	Craig E. Hubbell
Larry & Mary Hubbell	Eugene, OR	
Leighton Hubbell	Anaheim, CA	
Matthew Hubbell	Acton, MA	
Reed Hubbell	Kennebunk, ME	
Steven Martin Hubble	Federalsburg, MD	Stephen K. Hubbell
David C. Johnson	Maquoketa, IA	
William H. Johnson Jr.	Union Hall, VA	
Linda Madison	Phoenix, AZ	Terri Harden
Heather Fottler Mangian	Savoy, IL	
Jill S O'Connell	Milwaukee, WI	
Ann Hubbell Richter	Dexter, MI	Kim R. Hubbell Cross
Laurie Sellers	Katy, TX	
Steve James Thomas	Rapid City, MI	
Suzanne P. Vares-Lum	Kaneohe, HI	



MAKE A LEGACY IMPACT

On the future of the Hubbell Society Museum & Library: With a bequest in your will or trust to either of our foundations. A person's last will and testament is an abbreviated version of their life's story including the legacies they leave.

- The Hubbell Family Foundation Fund – established in 2008, following a decision by the Board of Directors, to create a permanent endowment to provide future financial needs for activities of the Society members; such as biennial reunions, Directors' meetings, genealogical studies, publications, and the like.
- The Hubbell Museum and Library Fund – established in 2014, following a gift from the Estate of Jack Jerome Hubbell, to create a permanent endowment to provide future financial needs specifically for the Museum and Library. It is anticipated, anytime within seven years our current location of the M&L may have to move and one day we will be faced with paying for a new location. (Our current M&L office

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location has been provided without expense to us on behalf of the benevolent Des Moines Hubbells, but this is not expected to last forever).

Both of our Foundations are Endowment type funds, which have been set up so 5% of either Fund can be withdrawn annually to support a need of the HSM&L. The investments in each are being well managed by the Greater Des Moines Community Foundation in Des Moines. Contact a HSM&L Officer or myself for info and help with planning a Legacy or donation to the above. Dr. Pete (Peter O. Hansen MD) PO Box 1390, Kenai, AK 99611; or simply call me 907-283-4615, cell 509-680-2179. I enjoy talking with cousins.



HSML Book Sale Blow Out!!! EXTENDED!!!

Don't miss out on a great opportunity to get four of our history books in a bundle at a greatly reduced price! For \$50.00 plus \$15.00 S/H (in the continental United States) you will receive:

- “History & Genealogy – 1980” (value \$60.00)
- “Additions & Revisions – 1995” (value \$55.00)
- “Hubbell Pioneers – 1989” (value \$40.00)
- “Family Fare” Hubbell Cookbook – 1989 (value \$15.00)

That's a book bundle valued at \$170.00 on sale for \$65.00 (includes postage) available to all members! If you live outside the U.S., email me for shipping information.

BUT WAIT...THERE'S MORE!!!!

Included in this same price is a **FREE ONE YEAR MEMBERSHIP TO HSML** for new members only. Don't forget that membership comes with an Annual, Spring Notes and Fall Family Notes. This package would be a great gift for a family member who is interested in their genealogy and would definitely kick start their interest in our Society.

Plant a seed by gifting a family member with a membership and a great set of genealogy books. **Nurture** that new member by talking to them about the Hubbell Society, Museum & Library and encouraging them to participate by checking out our website at hubbell.org, attending reunions and joining committees. Help us **Grow** our Society so that we will stay viable for many years to come.

Contact me at ajskeetercreek@columbus.rr.com and I will be happy to help you with your order. This sale will end on April 30, 2021. Looking forward to hearing from you! Jan Hubble Fulton

Biography and History

The Hubbell Family's DNA Testing Results: A Review

By Richard W. Hubble

Editor's note: The following article is an abbreviated summary of the final report from the DNA testing that were performed on six male Hubbell's using Family Tree DNA's (FTDNA) Big Y700 testing protocol. A substantial amount of detail has been omitted from this abbreviated presentation due to space considerations, therefore interested members should read the complete report that can be found under the DNA/Y-DNA Surname Project tab on the family's webpage at hubbell.org.

Genetic Testing: General Principal:

As we live our lives, the DNA in our body, is constantly under assault from internal and external factors that can introduce errors into our genetic code. The genetic code in the DNA contains the information necessary for our normal development and healthy living as an adult. Most of the errors, or mutations, that can occur to our DNA have no impact on our development and growth. However, those mutations that alter critical life processes can be terminal for the individual.

There are two different types of mutations that can occur to our DNA. They are single nucleotide mutations or SNPs (pronounced snips) and short tandem repeat mutations or STRs (pronounced stirs). This abbreviated review will only discuss SNP mutations. Information about STR mutations and their usefulness for the genealogist is discussed in detail in the full article.

SNP mutations are believed to be very stable lasting many thousands of years. Therefore, when a mutation occurs in an individual it is passed on to all his progeny. And the progeny will pass the same mutation on to their progeny. This unique mutation will be carried by all the descendants for thousands of years. The principle of genetic testing is to compare these stable SNP mutations in many individuals. If two individuals have identical mutations, then they are very closely related (brothers). With fewer identical mutations, the further back in time one must travel to find the most recent common ancestor (MRCA). It is from that common ancestor that the shared mutations are inherited.

Three Types of DNA tests:

TV and internet commercials touting DNA testing with slogans such as "Find Your Family Roots" or "Family Finder" have proliferated over the last ten years. All of these commercials, produced by such companies as Ancestry.com and 23 and Me, mislead the consumer with vague and often inaccurate information. What the testing companies do not tell the consumer is that there are three different tests that can be performed, each one providing entirely different information. The kind of information the consumer is seeking will determine which test to take.

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This article will only describe one of the tests; the test looking for mutations on the Y chromosome only. For more information on the other tests see the full report on the Hubbell website.

The Y Chromosome DNA (Y-DNA) test, screens only for mutations on the Y chromosome. Only men possess a Y chromosome, passing it down from father to son. The Y chromosome is especially ideal for “deep” genetic testing because mutations occurring in a distant ancestor will be preserved in all his progeny creating a clear link through the generations.

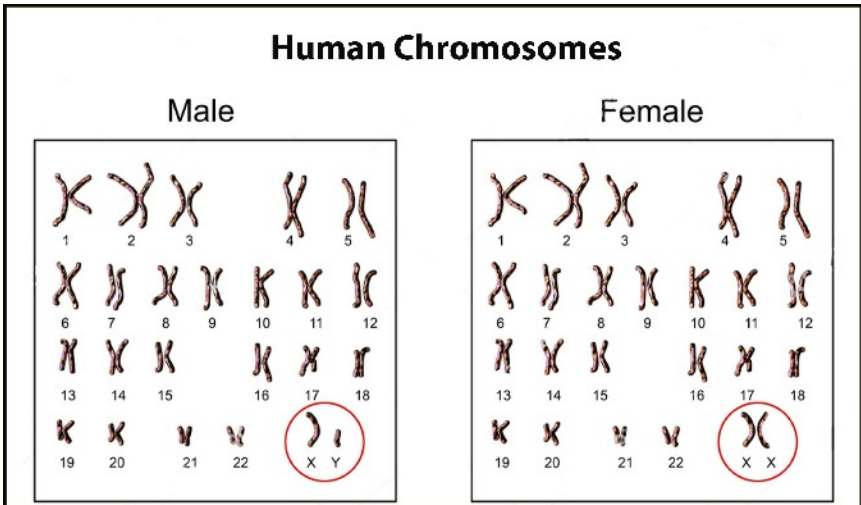


Figure 1: The nucleus of cells in the body contain 23 pairs of chromosomes. The 23rd set of chromosomes (or the sex chromosomes) is circled (red). The 23rd chromosome in men is composed of one X chromosome and one Y chromosome.

The Y chromosome is only present in men. The information (or lack of information) contained in the Y chromosome causes a fetus to develop into a male. A woman’s paired sex chromosome is composed of two X chromosomes. The Big Y700 test screens for mutations on the male Y chromosome only.

Background:

The Hubbell Family has participated in Y chromosome DNA testing since 2005. As of 2020, twenty-eight individuals with the Hubbell/Hubble surname have been tested. Unfortunately, the early tests produced limited information. These early tests evaluated a small number of STR (stir) mutations with no SNP testing (1). That has changed with the new Y700 test. FTDNA’s new Y chromosome testing protocol incorporates new techniques and reagents resulting in the identification of a larger number of DNA mutations leading to a more accurate identification of relatedness between individuals. This new DNA

(1) see the complete report for the early STR testing results.

test is the holy grail that genealogists have long waited for. However, as the reader will soon appreciate, the true power of the new test comes with combining the DNA mutation information from the new test with an accurate family tree. The combination can provide important new information about an extended family's history.

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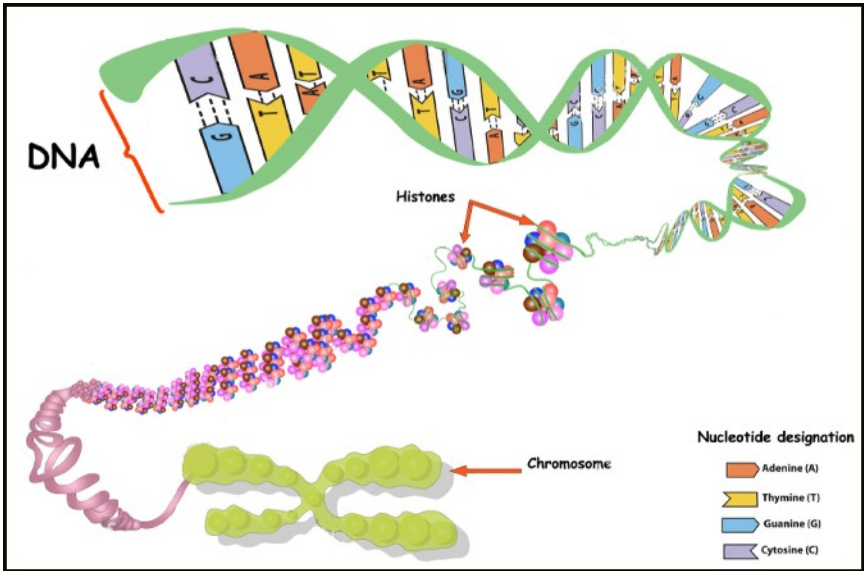


Figure 2: Composition of the chromosome consisting of DNA and supporting proteins called histones. The DNA is composed of 2 long strands (rails) made of sugar and phosphate connected together with 4 nucleotides: Adenine (A), Thymine (T), Cytosine (C) and Guanine (G). Thymine will only pair (bind) with Adenine and Guanine will only bind to Cytosine. Each A-T or G-C structure is called a base pair.

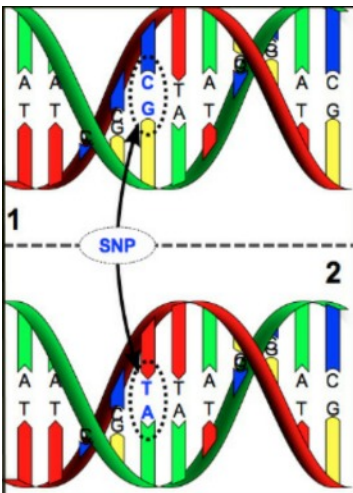


Figure 3: An example of a SNP or point mutation. When testing identifies a nucleotide pair that is different from the reference standard, it is labeled a point mutation or single nucleotide mutation. The diagram to the left depicts the point mutation A-T (picture #2 on the bottom) that is different from the reference standard G-C (picture #1 on top)

The Y-DNA Haplotree and Haplogroups

One of the biggest challenges facing researchers was how to organize the thousands of newly discovered SNP mutations into an easily accessible and readable format. To accomplish this, researchers have constructed the Y-DNA Haplotree that organizes the mutations based on the suspected age of the mutation. By comparing and dating the occurrence of SNPs, researchers have been able to construct a timeline of approximately when and where a mutation occurred. To help organize and display the relationships between these SNPs, a tree structure has been developed that represent the timeline of SNP occurrence. Assigning a time and place of occurrence of a mutation is fraught with difficulties and is still a work in progress.

A Y-DNA haplogroup is a unique set of SNPs (or markers) that define that haplogroup. Every member of a single haplogroup bears the same unique set of SNP Y-DNA mutations which sets them apart from all other haplogroups. Each of these unique markers arose in a single individual, the haplogroup's ancestors, a long time ago and has been propagated down through the millennia through their progeny.

At this writing (2020), there are approximately 29 major haplogroups in the backbone of the Y-DNA haplotree (see Figure 4). Most of these major haplogroups contain hundreds of sub-haplogroups, called subclades, that contain thousands of SNPs that branch out to modern times. Some haplogroups, like the haplogroup A000, that defines the Neanderthal, have become extinct.

All modern human men are descended from Y-Adam an individual that lived in Africa approximately 240,000 BCE (2). Adam was not the only human alive 240,000 years ago, but his DNA is the only male DNA to survive into modern times. All other male DNA has become extinct. As Adam's progeny acquired mutations, they became subdivided into new haplogroups defined by that new mutation. For example, some individuals in the A0-T haplogroup (defined by the mutation L1085) acquired the SNP mutation CTS2809.1, also known as L991.1. These individuals were assigned to a new haplogroup, A0. Other individuals from the A0-T haplogroup acquired a different mutation (P305) and were placed into a different haplogroup, A1.

Certain peoples tend to be strongly associated with specific haplogroups due to religious, marital, and social practices. For example, the Y-DNA haplogroup known as Q-M242 (not shown in Figure 4) is strongly associated with people of Native American descent. The SNP that defines this haplogroup is believed to originate from Central Asia-Siberia approximately 22,000 BCE. Some of the people carrying this mutation likely migrated across the Bering

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(2) Anthropologists use the nomenclature BCE and CE (before the common era and common era) to represent years before the birth of Christ (BCE) and after (CE). This convention has been adopted in this review.

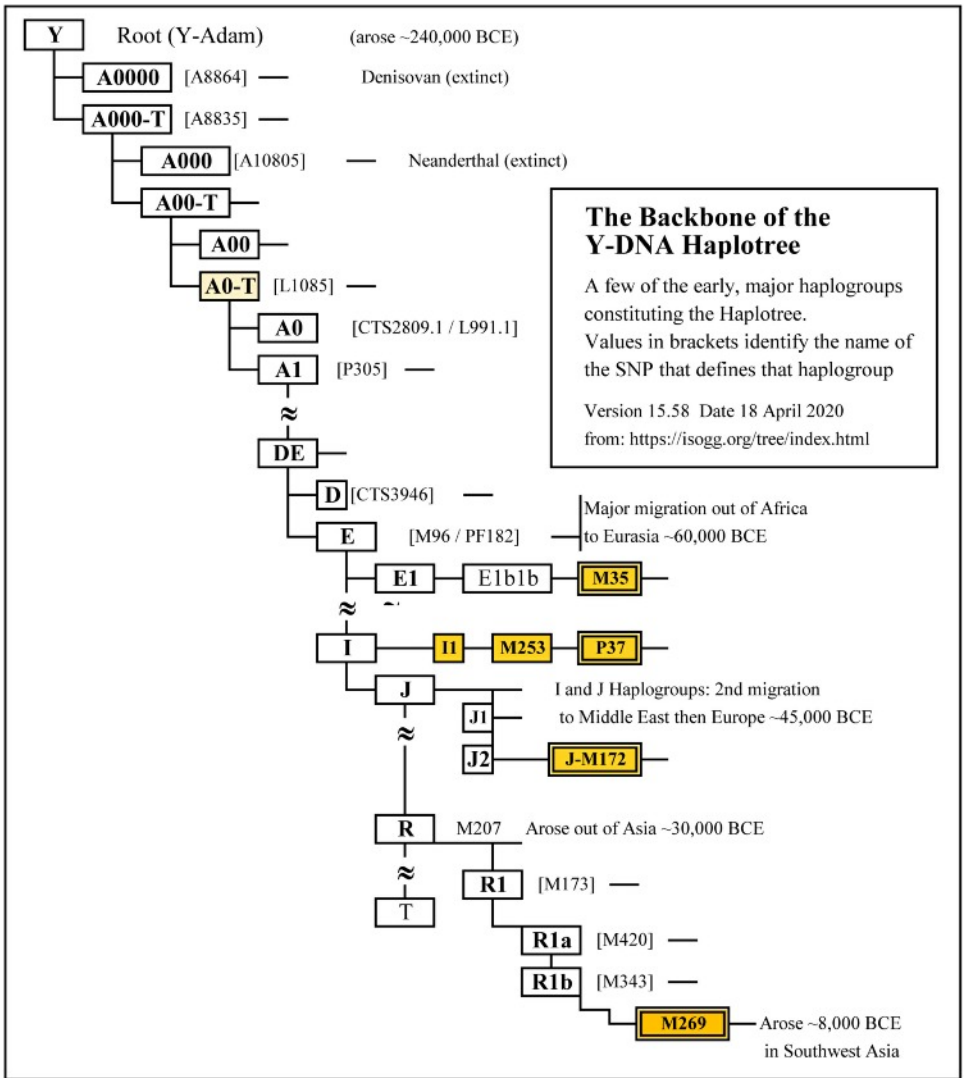


Figure 4: The backbone of the Y-DNA haplotree. The further down and to the right on the tree, the more recent the mutation. Most major haplogroups contain hundreds of sub-haplogroups, called subclades, that branch out to modern times. Each subclade is defined by a unique SNP mutation. 28 Hubbell/Hubbles from around the world have been tested to date. These 28 individuals define at least two and possibly at least four genetically distinct families with the Hubbell surname (see haplogroups with double lines and shaded orange). North American Hubbells descending from Richard the Immigrant belong to the haplogroup R-M269. The SNP mutation that defines the M269 haplogroup is thought to have occurred in our Hubbell ancestor about 8,000 BCE. For clarity, some major, and most minor haplogroups (subclades) have been omitted in this diagram. See isogg.org website for the complete haplotree.

Strait into North America, where it was passed on to their children. Today, this SNP is present in 92.3% of Navajo and 87% of Apache populations. However, while **Q-M242** is extremely prevalent in Native Americans, it can also be found in northern Thailand and Indonesia. This suggests that both populations are derived from a common ancestor, living in Central Asia-Siberia, who possessed the **Q-M242** SNP.

In 2012, the major and minor branches of the haplotree were defined by about 12,000 SNPs. By 2016, this number was greater than 36,000. Since 2016 the pace of SNP discovery has accelerated adding thousands of new mutations. This scientific onslaught has been termed the “SNP tsunami”. With so many SNPs it is difficult to view the haplotree in its entirety. The International Society of Genetic Genealogy maintains an electronic version on their website at: <https://isogg.org/tree/index.html>.

Since 2005, twenty-eight Hubbell/Hubbles from around the world (US, Canada, UK, New Zealand and Spain) whose ancestors immigrated to these countries from England have been tested. The early testing data suggest that there are at least two, and possibly four genetically distinct “families” using the Hubbell/Hubble surname. These early STR (stir) testing results were only capable of placing individuals in the early haplogroups, such as haplogroup **M35**, **P37**, **J-M172** or **R-M269** (Figure 4). Each of these four haplogroups do not share a recent common ancestor. For example, you would have to travel back some 60,000 years to find the common ancestor of the **M35** and **M269** haplogroups. All descendants of Richard the Immigrant belong to the **R-M269** haplogroup. Although these results provide important information, they do not provide the resolution needed to compare two individuals that may share a common ancestor dating back 100-500 years. To accomplish this SNP testing is required. For additional information on STR testing see the original report on the website.

Testing Results 2005-2019

In 2005 the Society initiated the Hubbell/Hubble Y-DNA Surname Project using the testing company FTDNA (familytreedna.com.). The testing in those early years was limited to short tandem repeat or STR markers. No SNP testing was performed until 2019.

In 2019, six Hubbell’s agreed to participate in extensive SNP screening using FTDNA’s Y-700 DNA test. All six participants can trace their ancestry, through paper documentation, back to Richard Hubbell the Immigrant, our common English ancestor (~1625-1699). The results of the SNP testing are shown in Figures 5 and 6.

Figure 5 displays the progression of SNP mutations that have occurred in the Hubbell family over the last 8-10,000 years. Figure 6 superimposes the

most recent SNP mutations on the Hubbell family tree and demonstrates how these mutations can identify the different branches of our family.

In Figure 5, starting with the SNP, **R-M207**, the progression of older mutations to more recent mutations proceed to the right. There are more than 20 older mutations upstream of **R-M207** beginning with Y-Adam. The mutation **M269** defines a major haplogroup on the haplotree. (see figure 4). The more recent mutation **FT75787** occurred in Richard the Immigrant, or earlier in his family, and is present in all six participants. All Hubbells descended from Richard the Immigrant will possess this mutation and all up-stream mutations.

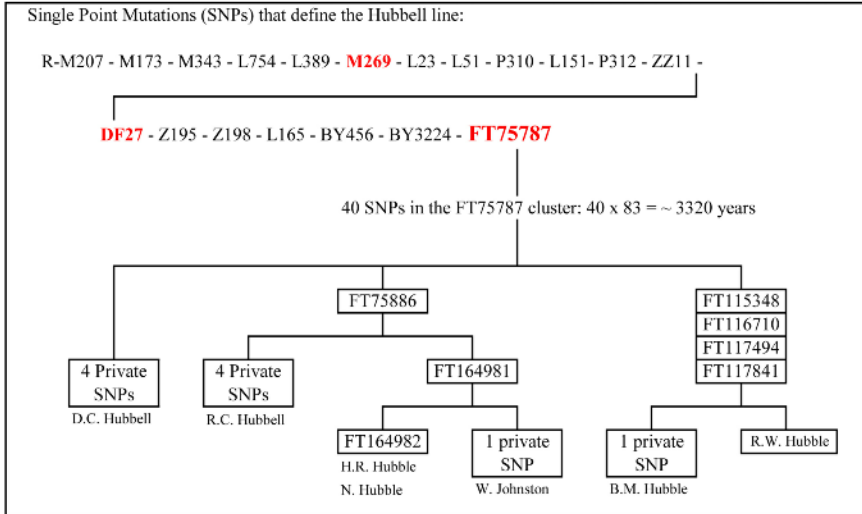


Figure 5: Graphic showing the relationship between SNPs on seven participants. W. Johnston tested positive for all the Hubbell Family markers and is positive for two unique mutations found in the descendants of ME#3 Richard Hubbell Jr. Johnston has one unique, private SNP. Private SNPs are unique mutations associated with only one individual and have not been named.

FT75787 is an arbitrary representative of 40 mutations that occurred after the **BY3224** mutation. Of the hundreds of thousands of people SNP tested throughout the world, only seven individuals have tested positive for all 40 of these mutations after **BY3224**. Further testing will be needed to determine the order of occurrence of these 40 mutations.

What is the importance of these 40 mutations? The 40 mutations between **BY3224** (including **FT75787**) and the two mutations found in two of Richard the Immigrants children (**FT75886** and **FT115348**) cover an estimated time span of 3300 years (3). Therefore these 40 mutations occurred approximately between 1666 BCE and 1654 CE. 1654 CE is the birth year of ME# 3 Richard Jr. Identifying individuals possessing some or most of these 40 mutations will

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(3) The current theory is that, on average, one SNP mutations occurs every 83 years.

identify our early English ancestors predating Richard the Immigrant. The fewer of these 40 shared mutations the further back in time the ancestor. Are we related to the Hubands of Ippsley? If we are then a Huband descendant will possess most of these 40 mutations and confirm our descent from the Huband family.

Figure 6 superimposes the most recent SNP mutations on the Hubbell family tree. This information can be used to place an unknown “Hubbell” within the family. For example, D.C. Hubbell (Don Clayton), a descendant of ME#2 John, is positive for the **FT75787** mutation but negative for the **FT75886** mutation that is present in ME#3 Richard Jr’s descendants. Don is also negative for the four mutations (**FT115348**, **FT116710**, **FT117494** and **FT117841**) that are present in ME#5 Samuel Sr’s descendants. Stated in another way, only the descendants of ME#5 Samuel will possess the four mutations **FT115348**, **FT116710**, **FT117494** and **FT117841**.

Of special interest is the discovery that W. Johnston is positive for the **FT75787**, **FT75886** and **FT164981** mutations that define ME#26 Nathaniel Hubbell’s descendants. Johnston is negative for the **FT164982** mutation that Hilbert and his son Nick possess but he has a unique mutation that Hilbert and Nick do not test positive for. As more Hubbells are tested, new mutations will be discovered that will better define the family genetics. More information on W. Johnston is presented in the following article, *A Mystery Solved*, in this issue of the Annual.

How Does this Genetic Information Help Us Unravel Our Story?

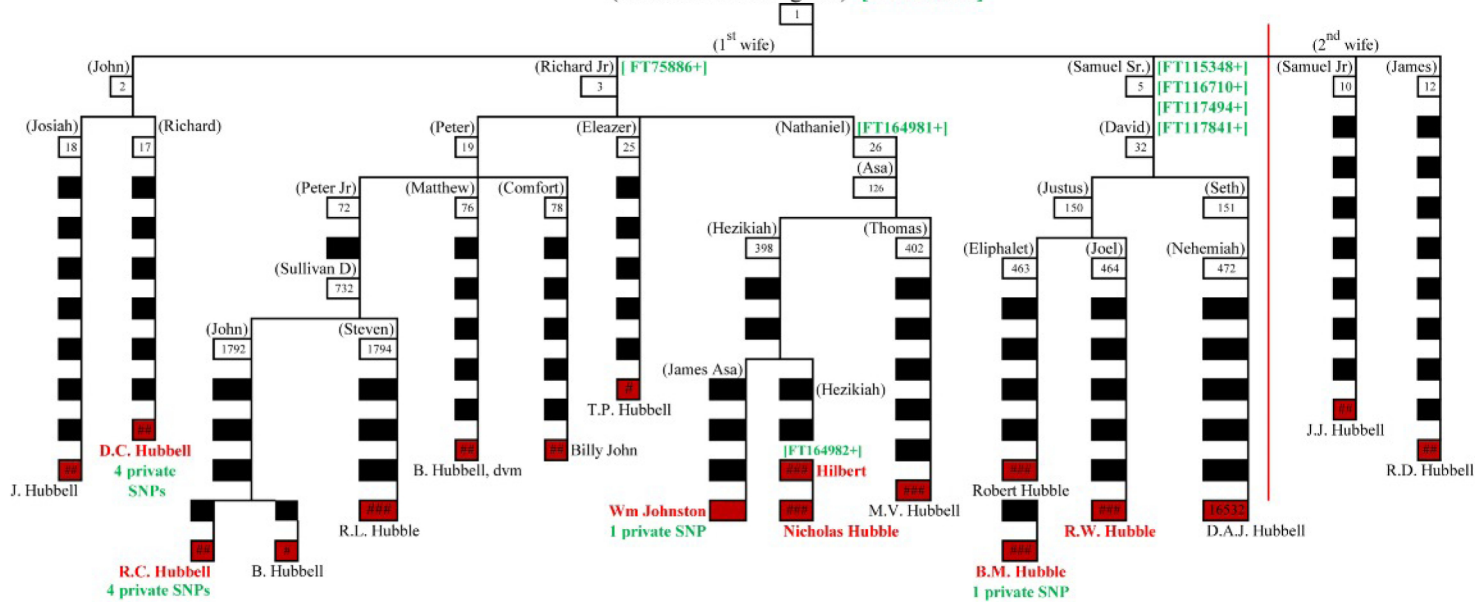
Knowing the sequence of our Y-chromosome mutations, as stand-alone information, adds little to our knowledge and understanding of our family’s history and genealogy. Our genetic data must be compared with thousands of others before any meaningful interpretations of the data can be proposed.

FTDNA, in concert with citizen scientists, are incorporating this new genetic information with the vast knowledge base built up over the decades by historians, archeologists and anthropologists. This effort is relatively new so the story is incomplete but given time, with more widespread testing, a more complete picture of the story of mankind’s ancient DNA history will emerge.

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Figure 6: SNP mutations placed within the Hubbell Family Tree. Listed are all the descendants of Richard the Immigrant that are identified in the Millennium Edition of the Hubbell Genealogy who have been tested since 2005. Seven individuals, in red, were SNP and STR tested. All others were STR tested only. The name of the SNP mutation is labeled in brackets and in green. All seven SNP tested participants were positive for the FT75787 mutation. It is not known if this mutation originated with Richard the Immigrant or his father or an earlier ancestor. Private SNPs found in only one person are listed but not named.

(Richard the Immigrant) [FT75787+]



All Hubbells who were DNA tested from 2005 to 2019 and are identified in the Millennium Edition of the Family Genealogy (except W. Johnston). Individuals in bold (red) were STR and SNP tested. All other individuals were STR tested only

KEY:
 Numbers in box from Millennium Edition
 [FT####]: SNPs are in bold (green) and in brackets

Figure 6

The narrative that follows is the most current (2018) understanding of the “history” of SNP formation. It is only a framework, attempting to combine classical archaeology and anthropology with modern genetic analysis. It is important to note that the proposed dates of occurrence and location of these mutations is controversial. Conclusions based on the analysis of the existing data fluctuates wildly from author to author. As more information is acquired in the years to come, a clearer picture will emerge.

Our Story

All modern males can trace their ancestry back to Africa, starting with Y-chromosome Adam about 240,000 BCE. Recent evidence (2019) suggests that humans had migrated from Africa into Eurasia as early as 160,000 BCE but it was not until about 60,000 BCE that the major migration from Africa into Eurasia began.

From 240,000 to about 30,000 BCE “Adam’s” Y-DNA accumulated many new SNP mutations that have become so widely dispersed in the human population that they are now the major haplogroups that categorize the human race. However, it was not until about 30,000 BCE that the mutation **M207** occurred forming the “R” haplogroup. Hubbells, descending from Richard the Immigrant, belong to the R haplogroup. (Refer to Figure 4)

This mutation was first identified in the remains of a 24,000 year old boy from south-central Siberia. It is believed this individual belonged to a tribe of mammoth hunters that roamed across Siberia and parts of Eastern Europe during the last Ice Age.

From our descendants carrying the **M207** mutation, the **M173** mutation occurred forming the R1 haplogroup. Mutations between **M207** and **M173** are considered “minor” mutations. These minor mutations have not been characterized as to time or location of occurrence and are often omitted from timelines to conserve space. From the R1 haplogroup, there arose two mutations that define two groups of tribes. These two groups of men are the R1a haplogroup, defined by the **M420** mutation, and the R1b haplogroup, defined by the **M343** mutation. The American Hubbell family descend from the R1b haplogroup. As R1b descended people, we are all **M207**, **M173** and **M343** positive. Those are essentially the markers or signposts for R1b. They have been very stable mutations over many centuries. See Map A.

Tribes belonging mainly to the R1a haplogroup reportedly occupied the northern part of the Asian steppe in Central Asia, while the southern part (open steppe) was predominately occupied by the haplogroup R1b. These southern nomadic herders, descendants of the mammoth hunters, carried the **R1b-M343** mutation. When the mammoths disappeared, along with the ice sheet, these R1b+ people learned to domesticate animals (cows, goats). Classical



Map A: Likely migration route of R1b-DF27 people from Western Asia, across Europe to the Pyrenees Mountains of Northern Spain and Southern France

anthropological studies have uncovered the earliest evidence of animal domestication in southeastern Turkey and northern Iraq. This area is now considered to be the “original homeland” of R1b peoples.

The next major mutation in R1b+ individuals was **R1b-M269**. It is thought this mutation arose in the early Neolithic age, around 8,000 BCE around the Caspian Sea but authors differ widely on the dating of this mutation.

For the next 4000 years, these **R1b-M269+** people slowly migrated westward through the Middle East (Iraq, Turkey). Around 4200 BCE, **R1b-M269+** people migrated into Southeastern Europe, mostly in the Balkans (Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia). The Balkans were well settled by this time and possessed some of the world's largest towns. Easy plunder for the mounted, nomadic warriors from the East. Around 4000 BCE, Northwest Europe including France, England and Germany remained sparsely settled supporting small tribal societies of hunter-gatherers practicing only limited agriculture. There was little incentive for the R1b+ nomads to leave the comfort of the wealthy and populous civilizations in the Balkans for the harsh living conditions that lay to the West. These late Neolithic Age / early Bronze Age people coveted tin, copper, and gold, of which the Balkans had plenty, riches that had not yet been discovered in Western Europe.

During this slow migration into Eastern Europe, two major mutations of the **M269+** population occurred: **L23** and **L51**. The **L23** mutation is thought to have appeared around 4,500 BCE. While the **L51** mutation is thought to

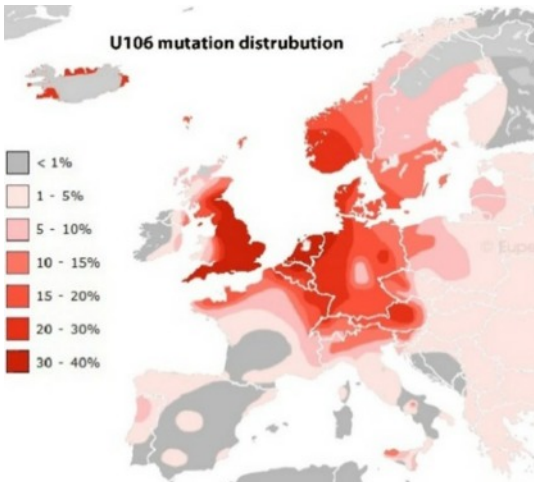
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have occurred northwest of the Balkans, in East Central Europe (Hungary and Austria) or present-day Germany around 2500 BCE.

By 2500 BCE, agrarian towns had started to develop in Northwest Europe. Gold and copper had begun to be mined. The prospects for migration were now far more appealing. At about this time, from Austria, the R1b+ invaders, mounted on horses and carrying copper weapons, migrated into what is today Germany where they easily vanquished the indigenous peoples. Ultimately, they reached the Atlantic Ocean, north of the Pyrenees Mountains, around 2200 BCE. In contrast, around this time, contemporary Egyptians completed building the Great Pyramid of Giza (2600 BCE). It was during this time that mutations in **M269+ L23+ L51+** individuals produced two major lines defined by the mutations **U106** and **P312**, thought to have occurred about 2500 BCE. Recent DNA tests on ancient human remains (2012, 2015) suggest that all three mutations **L51, U106** and **P312**, were present in Germany during this period. Other authors place the occurrence of the **P312** mutation in northern Spain.

U106 Mutation:

Around 2000 BCE, in what is now Central Germany, **U106+** individuals migrated north. Today, **U106+** individuals mainly cluster in the Low countries of present-day Belgium and Northwest Germany (Map B). It appears that the **U106** mutation, in Britain, identifies “Anglo-Saxon” derived peoples. Norway is about two thirds **U106+** and the homeland of the Anglo-Saxon’s (Friesland-modern day Belgium and Netherlands) is about 75% **U106+**. Ancient Norse populations appear to belong mostly to Y-DNA haplogroups I, R1a and R1b (**U106+**). However, there are great disparities between the regions of Scandinavia. Over 40% of Swedes belong to haplogroup IIa and another 10% to haplogroup IIc.



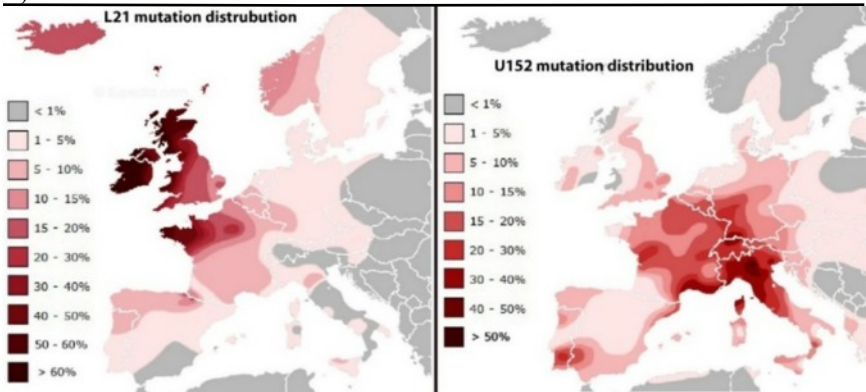
Map B: Distribution of the U106 mutation in modern Europe (from eupedia.com)

P312 Mutation:

The other major branch, **P312** (also known as S116), discovered in 2008, is the branch the Hubbell family descends from. Researchers differ on where this mutation first appeared, either in Germany or Northern Spain. From this population of people there arose three major branch mutations: **L21**, **U152** and **DF27**

The **L21** mutation is the most common marker in the British Isles with significant concentrations in France but it is also found in low frequency across Western and Central Europe (Map C). Individuals possessing the **L21** mutation arrived in France and the Low countries around 2200 BCE; into Britain by 2100 BCE and into Ireland by 2000 BCE. By 1700 BCE, **L21** positive peoples had migrated into Scandinavia and mingled with the **U106+** population. In France, **L21** is mainly present in Brittany and Normandy. Additionally, it is believed that the presence of this mutation in England is due to Frisians and Anglo-Saxon migrations that took place in the 3rd through 10th centuries CE.

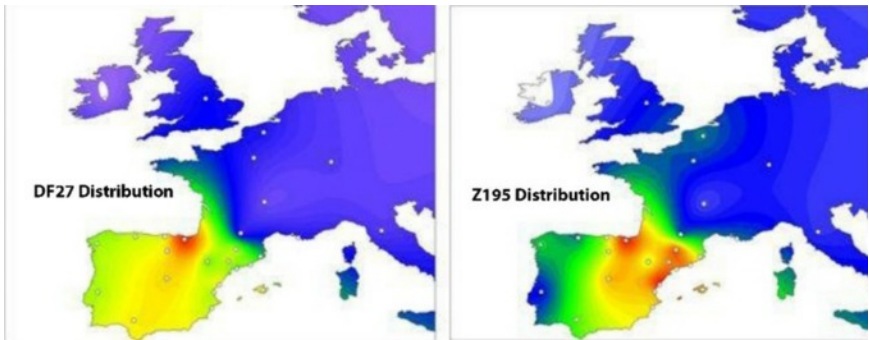
The **U152** mutation is seen further east in Northern Europe and Northern Italy. In England, this mutation is predominantly found in Eastern England in what is known as the “Danelaw”. The Danelaw is that portion of Eastern Britain conquered and settled by the Vikings from 800 to 1000 CE. This **U152** mutation appears to identify descendants of the Danish Viking in those who possess it. Some Norse (Southern Sweden and Norway) will be **U152+** (Map C).



Map C: Distributions of the mutations L21 and U152 in modern Europe (from eupedia.com)

The third mutation found in **P312+** peoples is **DF27**, a major Hubbell Family marker. The **DF27** mutation is thought to have occurred around 2000 BCE, first appearing in or near the town of Bilbao, Spain in the Pyrenees Mountains. This mutation is accompanied by the **Z195** mutation that appears to have originated at about the same time as the **DF27** mutation (see Map D on next page).

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Map D: Heat map of the concentration of DF27+ and Z195+ people in modern Spain. The study screened over 1000 individuals. The mutations DF27 and Z195 occurred about the same time around 2,000 BCE in Northern Spain. The mutations are found in the highest concentrations in the red areas and the least concentrated in the blue areas. (from Neus Solé-Morata et al.)

Today, the highest frequencies of the **DF27** mutation are found in Native Basques and Western Iberian populations such as Asturias and Galicia in the Pyrenees Mountains of Spain and Portugal. The mutation is found in small percentages in Southern France and Great Britain but seems to be rare or absent elsewhere. **DF27** was found in 30-50% of the modern Iberian population (mean of 42%), with the notable exception of native Basques, where it reaches 74%. In France, the percentages drop to 6-20% (mean of 11%). Elsewhere, it is 15% in Britain, but less than 1% in Ireland. Tuscany's (Italy) population is 8% positive. After evaluating genetic drift and STR data, Neus Solé-Morata concluded that a local Iberian origin of the mutation is the most plausible hypotheses (4). For the **Z195** mutation, the percentages in the Basque Country and in East Iberia (Catalonia, Valencia) range from 20 to 41% of the population.

Cultural anthropologists believe these early Cantabrians lived in small, settled bands comprised of several family groups numbering up to 30 individuals. In contrast to city-states and empires in the East, archaeological evidence suggested there was little, if any, true warfare in Ancient Gaul (France) or on the Northern Iberian Peninsula (Spain), during this time. It was not until a widespread famine occurred around 800-750 BCE that forced small, agrarian bands and clans to consolidate into proto-tribes. During this period, a "severe cold and wet period" (possibly the result of a volcanic eruption), causes crop failures and famine.

(4) Neus Solé-Morata et al; Analysis of the R1b-DF haplogroup shows that a large fraction of Iberian Y-Chromosome lineages originated recently in situ; Scientific Reports, 2017; 7: 7341 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5544771/>)

From Spain to England: A narrative on the migration of our DF27+ ancestors across Europe, 2000 BCE to 1600 CE.

Around 1900 BCE, after the **Z195** mutation, another mutation, **Z198** occurred, in the same region. From the **Z198** mutation, about 3500 years elapse until the **FT75787** mutation that is found in Richard the Immigrant living in the Midlands of England at the beginning of the 17th century CE (5). In this timespan of about 3500 years there occurred an additional 44 mutations.

These 44 mutations in our ancestors, from **Z198** to **FT75787**, provide little information as nothing about their time or place of occurrence has been published. So how did the peoples that would become the Hubball clan migrate from Spain to England? Were they mariners, fishing and/or trading along the coast of Spain and France? Perhaps, even trading with and finally settling with the early inhabitants of Southern England? Or did they migrate north, slowly, overland, across Gaul (France) finally ending up in England?

To address this lack of information, Bill Ayton and Tim McLeod published a speculative, but well-reasoned analysis based on existing anthropological, historical and genetic data (Map E on next page). A few highlights from their narrative will be reproduced here but the reader is encouraged to read their article (6). It is important to remember that the Ayton/McLeod explanation is not based on hard facts but merely an attempt to integrate what little we know about pre-historic Gaul and where the descendants of the **Z198+** people of Spain reside today.

The underlying rationale for the Ayton-McLeod narrative is an attempt to explain how certain branches of the **DF27-Z195-Z198-L165+** people migrated to their present locations (Map E). For example, how did the descendants of the **BY129+** branch end up as part of the Viking invaders in England? Or how did the **BY67716+** Bidoli clan end up settling in Italy? (refer to Figure 7).

The author's first assumption is that our ancestors were successful traders slowly migrating along the ancient trade routes across pre-historic Gaul. They first theorize that our ancestors, carrying the **DF27**, **Z195** and **Z198** mutations, slowly migrated East along the northern side of the Pyrenees Mountains following the East-West trans-Gaul trade route through this region. This trade route was one of the two most important inter-regional trade routes in Bronze-Age Southern Gaul.

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(5) Using 83 years per SNP mutation gives 3652 years. Using 40 years, as suggested by Tim McLeod, results in a span of only 1760 years.

(6) William Ayton and Tim McLeod, **R1b-L165: A Reconstructed History of the Haplogroup and Its Principal Sublineages (c.2500 BCE to c.1500 CE)**, 2018. Article can be accessed at: <http://mcleod-cabin.net/ayton/>



Map E: Proposed migration routes from northern Spain to England for R-DF27-Z195-Z198-L165+ people as proposed by Ayton and McLeod.

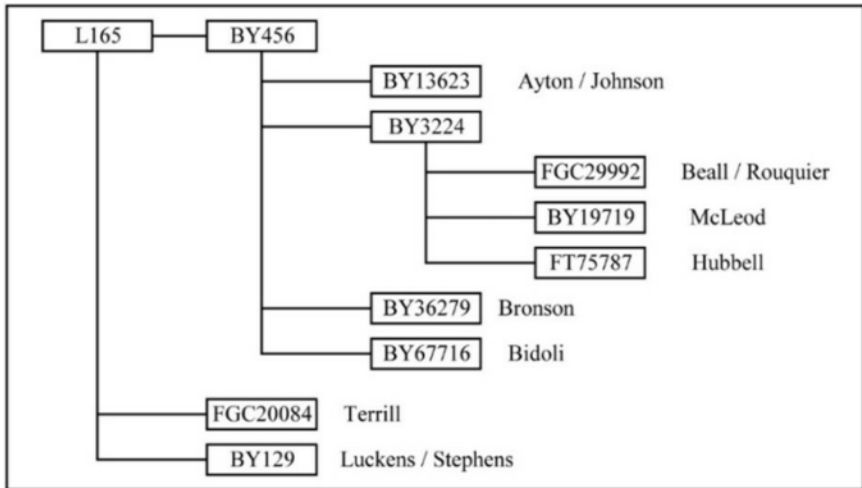


Figure 7: Condensed version of the progression of SNP formation in the R-L165 subclade. With each mutation is associated the name of the tested individual(s). For a more detailed flowchart see Figure 8 on page 24.

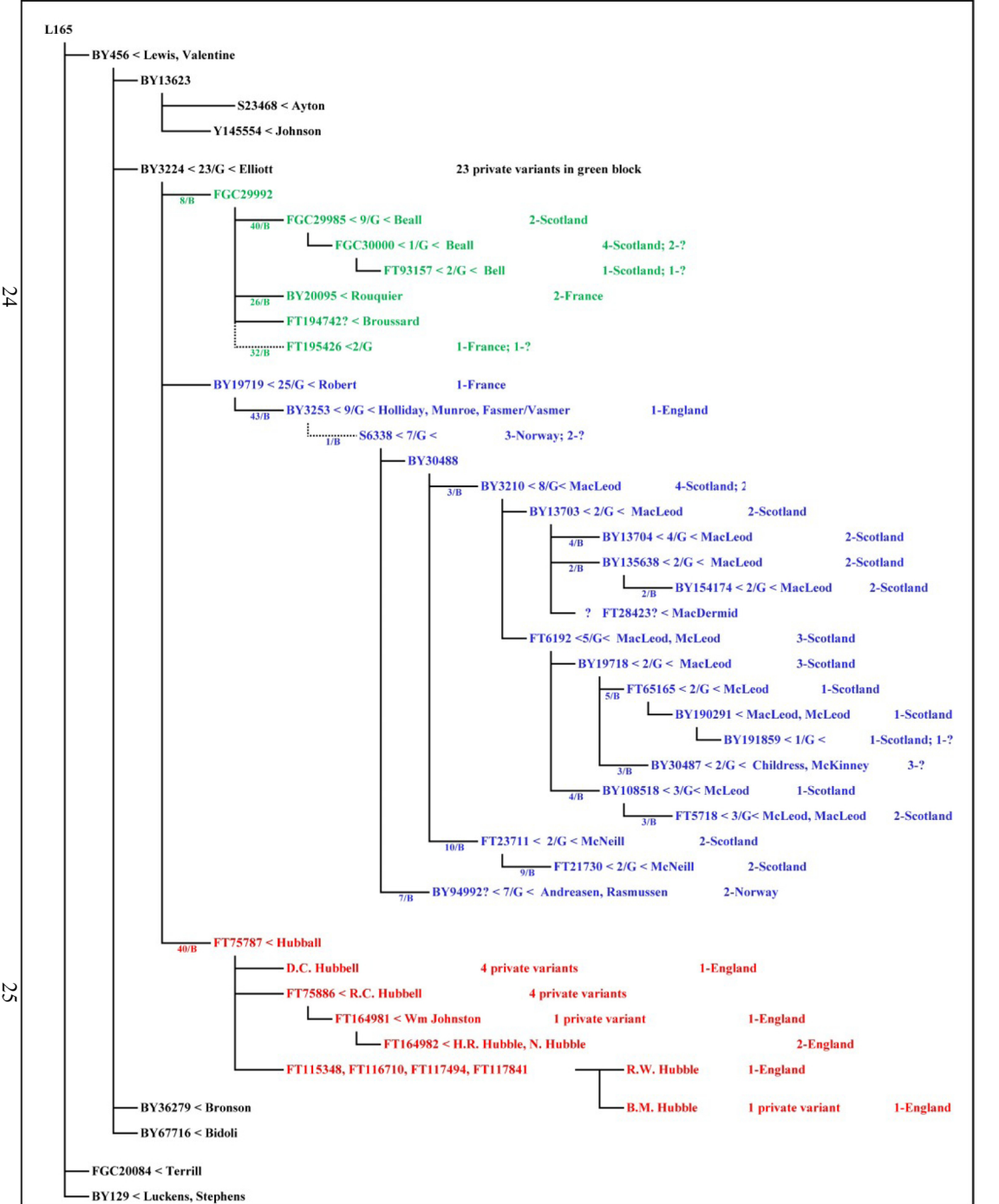


Figure 8: Complete list of individuals who tested positive for the L165 mutation as of 2020 (modified from Ayton and McLeod's article). Listed are the known mutations that have occurred since the L165 mutation forming a branching structure. Each mutation is associated with the surname of the individual(s) tested and the known origin of their ancestors ascertained from the surviving written record.

They speculate that these traders likely lived, for a while, in the vicinity of Tolosa or modern-day Toulouse, France. Tolosa was the second largest trade center in Bronze-Age Gaul and was the hub of several important middle Bronze-Age trade routes. It was here, around 1700 BCE that the next family mutation, **L165**, occurred.

Over the next 1000 years, these **L165+** peoples slowly migrated eastward along this major East-West trade route eventually making their way up the Rhône River Valley, settling in Lyon, France around 850 BCE. The North-South Rhône River route was the single most important inter-regional trade route in pre-Celtic and post-Celtic Gaul, and it led to the town of Lugdunum (Lyon) the most important trade center west of the Alps in pre- and post-Roman Italy.

By 750 BCE our ancestors, carrying the **L165** mutation, were divided into three genetic subclades or branches due to additional mutations. The mutation **BY456** is thought to be the oldest of the mutations of **L165** and defines our family line (Hubbell). Mutation **FGC20084** (Terrill branch) and the **BY129** mutation occurred shortly afterward. Still congregating together, these three **L165+** branches continued as traders migrating north from Lyon along the major North-South flowing Saône River into the heart of ancient Gaul (See Figure 7 and Map E).

Approximately two generations later (~650 BCE), The **BY456+** branch mutated into 4 new subclades:

- * **BY456*** (unmutated): the proto-Lewis/Valentine lineages
- * **BY13623+**: the proto Ayton/ Johnson lineages
- * **BY3224+**: the proto-Beall/Elliott/McLeod/Hubbell lineages
- * **BY36279+**: the proto-Bronson English lineage
- * **BY67716+**: the proto-Bidoli lineage

By 650 BCE, it is theorized that members of most of the **L165** branches resided on the Upper Saône and Upper Seine Rivers in Northeastern Gaul.

Then, in the mid-500s BCE, the Celtic Cubi, emerged from the forests of Germania, and conquered Central Gaul. In time the Celts ruled a great confederacy of Celtic tribes that includes much of Northern and Eastern Gaul and Southern Britain. Evidently, the surviving lineages of **L165+** people became part of this confederacy.

From Central Gaul, the **L165-BY129+** people, around 500 BCE, migrated into the Belgic territory (modern Belgium) where, it is theorized, they formed alliances with Viking chieftains and eventually joined Viking expeditions that spread the **BY129** mutation into the Scottish Hebrides, Sweden, Normandy and England.

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Little is speculated about the **L165-FGC20084+** (Terrill) branch, only citing its earliest identifiable ancestor; Roger Terrill b: 1586 in Middlesex, England.

Around 500-400 BCE the Celts sent an invading army into Italy. It is speculated that the **BY456-BY67716** proto-Bidoli lineage was part of this army and they eventually settled in the Tuscany region of Italy where their descendants live to this day.

During the 400's BCE, it is theorized that the **BY456-BY13623** (proto-Ayton/Johnson) and the **BY456-BY3224** (proto Beall/Elliott/Hubbell lineages) lived in villages located on the Seine River in present day France.

According to Ayton and McLeod, based on archaeological evidence, the **BY456-BY13623** Ayton/Johnson lineages left Gaul, around 400 BCE, and establish a "colony" in eastern Yorkshire, England.

They postulate that the **BY456-BY3224** proto Beall/Elliott/Hubbell clan was part of this migration, settling in the Firth of Forth area around what today is Edinburgh, Scotland. Descendants with the clan name of Elliott are found in this area as early as the 1400s CE. The earliest known Beall (**FGC29985**) and Bell (**FGC20000**) ancestors were born in the 1600s CE in Scotland.

This scenario does not fit with what is known of the Hubbold/Hubball ancestors. There is no evidence that the Hubball clan lived in Scotland. Substantial documentation places the Hubballs in the English Midlands since the early 1500s CE and circumstantial evidence suggests that they have been in the Midlands of England at least since the time of William the Conqueror (1068 CE). The most probable scenario is that the **BY3224+** Beall/Elliott/Hubbell people slowly migrated from France into Southern England with some branches staying in Central England while others migrated further north into Scotland.

However, this land migration scenario does not take into account the differences between the **BY456-BY3224-FGC29992+** Beall and Rouquier families. The Beall's appear in Scotland while the Rouquier family is from the town of Rouquier in southern France (see Map E). This does suggest that the common ancestor of the Beall's and Rouquier's lived somewhere in France, perhaps in the Celt controlled areas of Central Gaul.

The remaining branch of the **BY456-BY3224** subclade, **BY19719**-McLeod, is thought to have followed ancient marine trade routes between Aquitaine (7) and England and Scotland establishing themselves in the Orkney Islands of Scotland, prior to 787 CE.

The above scenario, of a trans-Gaul migration along the major waterways and trade routes of ancient Gaul, as proposed by Ayton and McLeod, is a

(7) The Aquitaine region is in the southwest corner of France and is part of the Pyrenees Mountains. This assumption suggests that one of the subclades of **BY3224** (**BY19719**) did not migrate into eastern central Gaul with the rest of the **L165** population but instead remained behind on the Spain/France border.

working hypothesis based on educated guesses. No hard evidence for this migration exists. Migration by sea, as a possible alternative to the land route was not discussed in their paper.

Maritime trade between The English (Alba) Islands and the Mediterranean has flourished for thousands of years. The earliest written record of a journey from present day Marseille (France) to Iceland, through the Irish Sea and the Hebrides Islands of Scotland, was undertaken by Pytheas in 330 BCE (8). However, there is ample evidence to suggest that routine trade has occurred since at least 1000 BCE. This trade route, leaving the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar, would have followed the coastline of Spain and France taking it near the town of Bilbo, Spain in the Bay of Biscay. Whether our ancestors were traders or fisherman, this trade route provided the easiest and most direct route to Britain.

Whether by land or by sea, the real test for any migration theory must take into consideration significant Y-DNA testing of additional British and French populations. Unfortunately, at this time in France, unlike the U.S. and U.K., home-styled genealogical DNA testing has been banned since 1994. The only recourse for a legal DNA test, in France, is with a medical approval or a court order.

(8) Mowat, Farley, *The Farfarers-Before the Norse*; 1998 published by Key Porter Books.



A Mystery Solved

By Hilbert R Hubble

In the summer of 1839, a son was born to newly-weds Steinman and Ann Hubbell (ME# 2542) in Bellefontaine, Logan County ,Ohio. They named him James Asa (ME# 4957). James was a typical farm boy of his time and eventually left the farm to become a painter. He married 29 November 1859 in Bellefontaine, Ohio, Margaret Ann Athey the daughter of William and Frances. A son was born in early 1861 named after his father. The baby boy was sickly and died that same year.

War was eminent and in July 1861 James along with his father and three brothers enlisted in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He mustered in Company H of the 34th Regiment in September at Camp Dennison, Ohio. With little training, the regiment left Ohio on 20 September for the Kanawha River and saw action at Chapmansville, Virginia on 25 September. At Barboursville James performed guard and scout duty and operated against guerrillas until March 1862. That same month, James was under arrest and confined at Camp Red House. He was tried by Brigade court martial on 24 May 1862 and sentenced to forfeit one month's pay. James then patrolled the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad from May to August

Con't on page 26

and retreated to Flat Top Mountain. James deserted between 7 and 13 August 1862. His family never heard from him again and no records of him after 1862 have been found. Presumed dead, Margaret applied for a pension as a widow of James A Hubbell in 1866.

District No. 131

SCHEDULE 1—Free Inhabitants in *Clinton Township* **in the County of** *Shelby* **State** *329*
of *Ohio* **enumerated by me, on the** *9th* **day of** *Aug.* **1850.** *J. M. Hubbard* **Asst. Marshal** *165*

Dwelling-house or other habitation in the order of which numbered	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.				Profession, Occupation, or Trade of such Male Persons over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the Abstracted Period between the 1 st of June 1850 and the 1 st of June 1840.			Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, pauper, or convict.
		Age.	Sex.	Color.	Married within the year.				1	2	3	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
61	Steinman Hubbell	31	M			Sawyer		So				1
61	Ann Hubbell	30	F					So				1
	James A. Hubbell	11	M					So				
	Angeline Hubbell	10	F					So				
	Margaret Hubbell	8	F					So				
	Edward Hubbell	5	M					So				
	Wm. M. Hubbell	3	M					So				
	Benj. M. Hubbell	1	M					So				

Figure 1: 1850 US Census: Clinton, Shelby County, Ohio. The listing for the family of Steinman and Ann Hubbell. James A was eleven years old

William Johnston (1) has been searching for his great-great grandfather James A Johnston for over 40 years. William found James in the 1870 census in Pearisburg, Giles County, Virginia as a 32 year old farm laborer with a wife and three children all born in Virginia. However, in the following census James indicated he was born in Ohio. William made two unsuccessful trips to Ohio looking for his James A Johnston.

Later, William found new relatives that descended from James A Johnston with new family stories that their granddad had changed his name to Johnston, (they did not know his original name), that he came from the north (possibly Pennsylvania), had served time in a federal prison in Kentucky, and that he was sometimes called Yank or Kentucky.

In the fall of 2019, Richard W Hubble (ME# 16285) re-booted the Hubbell Family Surname Y-DNA project. He successfully recruited six family members to submit samples for analysis with the newest Y-700 test from Family Tree DNA. William Johnston had previously been tested by FT-DNA in the hopes of finding a match. His wait was rewarded. Analysis of the testing data indicated a close family relationship between Hilbert Hubble and his son Nicholas (two of the six

(1) The Johnston family name, like the Hubbell name, has various spellings. An email from William explains: “For some reason my father’s birth certificate (as did his brother’s) eliminated the t in the last name. At some point in my Dad’s life he stopped using the t. His brother followed suit. There are 10 of us first cousins who spell our name without the t, while all of our other second cousins are Johnstons. (My granddad Johnston had one full brother and five half siblings, so we have a lot of misnamed Johnstons out there. “

participants) and William Johnston. The Y-DNA project results provided William with the breakthrough he needed. The relationship between William Johnston and the Hubbell family is illustrated in Figure 2.

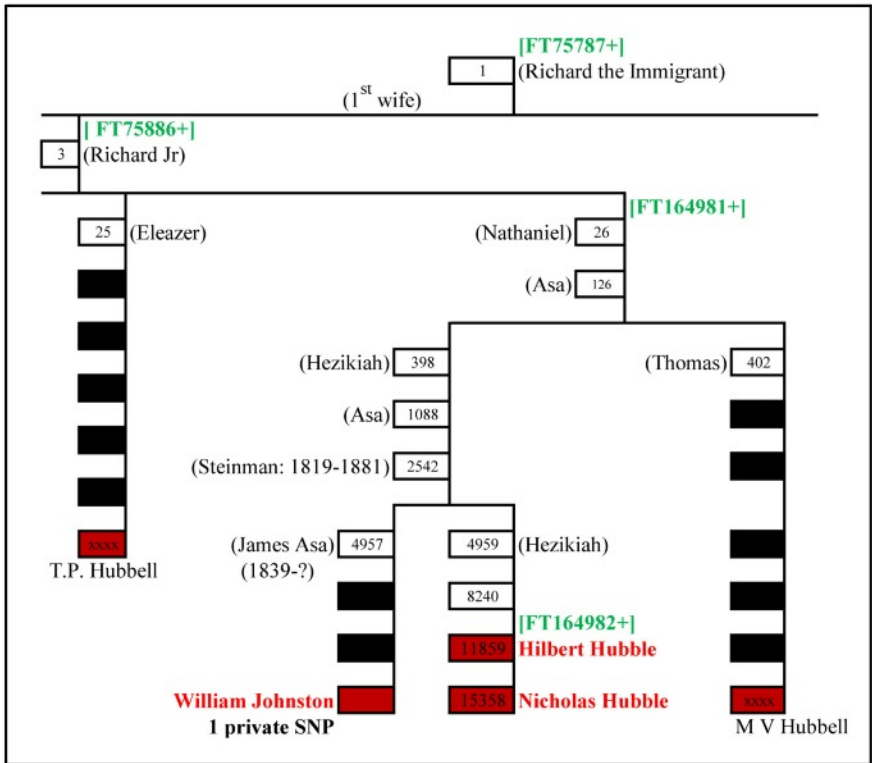


Figure 2: A portion of Figure 6 from page 13 showing the DNA results for Hilbert, Nicholas and William Johnston. All three individuals are positive for the FT75787, FT75886 and FT164981 mutations. Hilbert and Nicholas are positive for the FT164982 mutation for which William Johnston is negative. William is positive for an additional mutation (a private SNP) that is unnamed because he is the only person, tested so far, that is positive for this mutation.

In August 2020 William received his 2017 *History and Genealogy of the Hubbell Family* and found James A Hubbell (ME# 4957) on the last line of page 303. James was of the correct age, born in Ohio and served during the Civil War in the area of Virginia/ West Virginia where the Johnstons lived. He contacted Hilbert Hubble for more information on James A Hubbell and realized that his great great grandfather and Hilbert's great uncle were one and the same.

After unofficially leaving the Army, James married Sarah Elizabeth Manning and started a family in Giles County, Virginia as James A Johnston. Giles County is on the West Virginia border, next to Mercer County, West Virginia. Mercer County is the location of Flat Top Mountain where James was camped and deserted in 1862. A change of name was probably made to avoid the desertion

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charge and living in "enemy" territory as a former Union soldier. James and Sarah Johnston had nine children and later James fathered two sons with Rebecca Mullins. It was a descendant of one of these sons who also showed to be a Y-DNA descendant of Richard Hubball and from whom William learned the new information on his Johnston-now Hubble-ancestry.

D. (1-2586)

Page No. 4 Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1880, and ends May 31, 1880.
 Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.
 Enumeration Dist. No. 32 Note C.—Questions Nos. 10, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Pearisburg District in the County of Giles, State of Virginia enumerated by me on the 2 and 3 day of June, 1880. Wm. A. Johnston Enumerator

No. of Family	Name of Head of Family	Sex	Color	Age	Marital Status	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female.	Value of Real Estate owned	Value of Personal Estate owned	In this family in the previous year	Place of Birth of each person	Place of Birth of the parents of each person	Place of Birth of the grandparents of each person	Education		Literacy	
													Male	Female	Male	Female
12	James A. Johnston	M	W	32	Married	Soldier				Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	11	11	Ohio	Ohio
13	Sarah W. Johnston	F	W	28	Wife	Housewife				Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	11	11	Ohio	Ohio
14	Edward W. Johnston	M	W	10	Son					Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	11	11	Ohio	Ohio
15	Constance W. Johnston	F	W	8	Daughter					Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	11	11	Ohio	Ohio
16	Richard W. Johnston	M	W	7	Son					Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	11	11	Ohio	Ohio
17	John W. Johnston	M	W	5	Son					Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	11	11	Ohio	Ohio
18	Wm. A. Johnston	M	W	7	Son					Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	11	11	Ohio	Ohio
19	Lucy W. Johnston	F	W	5	Daughter					Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	11	11	Ohio	Ohio

Figure 3: 1880 US Census for Pearisburg, Giles County, Virginia. James A Johnston is listed as Jas Johnston, age 42

To conclude: The DNA project provided the match that solved a genealogy puzzle for two families and suggests that other solutions may be found. The Hubble/Johnston line has been added to our database based on this firm evidence. Many thanks to Richard Hubble and the DNA contributors that made this story possible.

- Sources:**
- 1840 Auglaize County Ohio census.
 - 1850 Shelby County Ohio census.
 - 1870 Giles County Virginia census.
 - 1880 Giles County Virginia census.
 - 1910 Giles County Virginia census.
 - E-mails between Richard Hubble and Hilbert Hubble
 - E-mails between William Johnson and Hilbert Hubble
 - U. S. Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files.



When was Richard the Immigrant (Richard the First) Born?

by Margie M.H.K. Hlava

Introduction

Family lore says Richard Hubball was baptized in the Rock Parish church in 1626, the son of Richard Hubball and Sara Wakeman. Further, it says that he sailed on the Fellowship of Bristol in 1642 as an orphan indentured to his uncle John Wakeman. Let's look at the provable facts. What can be backed up with actual original documents?

It has long been believed that our Richard was born in 1626 due to the statement in his will that he was born "in 1626 or thereabouts". However, time was rather elastic in the early 1600's and he did not know for certain what his age was nor did he know when he was born. The second piece of data to support the 1626 birthdate is that Richard Hubball took the oath of fidelity to the Government of the New Haven Colony on 7 March 1647 (Newman) (Steiner, 1926) (1). He would have to be at least 21 years old, a freeman, and hold property to take that oath. He could easily have been older than 21 as it takes time to acquire property and he arrived with his uncle to make his own way in the colonies. He might have been 25 or so when he took the oath.

Recent research shows that Richard, our immigrant ancestor, was born at Parlours Farm near Rock and baptized at his mother's church, St Leonard's in Ribbesford Parish. Parlours Farm is about two miles from both the Ribbesford St. Leonard's church and the Rock Parish church of St Peter and St Paul. The Ribbesford church is one mile from Bewdley a large inland port town on the River Severn. That is about 27 miles west of Birmingham, England.

Which Richard?

Hubbell's have named men Richard in patrilineal succession for over 500 years. We have found at least 39 Richard Hubballs in the area surrounding Rock and Ribbesford, England over a 100-year period (see the 2018 Annual article by Rick Hubble, page 17). Many Richards are contemporaneous. This has caused much confusion. In trying to disambiguate them we seem to come up with an even more confusing array. Several of these Richards married more than once. In an effort to make things clear, I will use the name of the first wife as a way to distinguish which Richard is being discussed. Richard the immigrant first married Elizabeth Meigs so we will call him Richard (Meigs).

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(1) The year began in March in 1626, not January as it does today. In modern texts years are frequently stated as, for example 1622/23, due to the overlaps using modern calendars. Also, the months had a different number of days than they do now as will be seen below. You will notice a marriage of April 31, which now has only 30 days.

The Hubball and Wakeman Families in Worcestershire

Francis Wakeman was born 6 October 1565, in the town of Bewdley in the parish of Ribbesford. He was baptized at the church of St. Leonard's, and buried there 2 September 1626. He was an active local businessman who helped endow the local school and had a large home overlooking the River Severn. In his will dated 1626, Francis mentions his daughter Sarah Wakeman, her husband Richard Hubball as well as their child, his grandson Richard Hubball. It seems odd in a time of high infant mortality that he would name a newborn child in his will. There were also two more children who would be 9 months old when Francis died that are not mentioned. If the child was an active and healthy four-year-old and the oldest son, it makes a lot more sense (2).

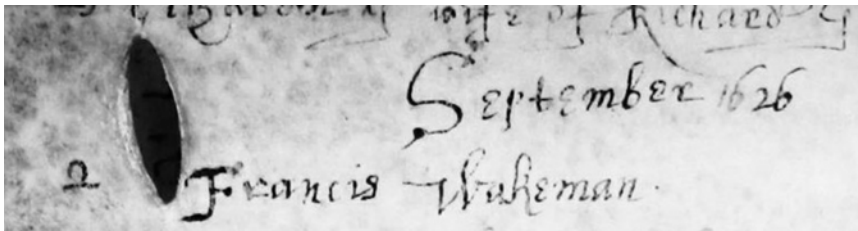


Figure 1: 2 September 1626-Burial record of Francis Wakeman from the Ribbesford Parish register

St. Leonard's church records suggest that Francis moved from Ribbesford Parish and the town of Bewdley to Chaddsley Corbett, a Catholic stronghold, and back again to Bewdley by 1596. We know his wife, Anne Goode, was buried at St. Leonard's in 1620/1621. All of the Wakeman children, including Sarah, were christened at St. Leonard's in Ribbesford.

Sarah, the daughter of Francis Wakeman and Anne Goode, was baptized at St. Leonard's Church on 23 April 1593. Sarah was our Richard's mother. Our Richard's father, Richard (Wakeman), was baptized at Rock Church on 2 June 1598. Richard's grandfather, also Richard (Cowlicke), was baptized at Rock Church in February 1566/7 and buried there on 5 November 1611. This

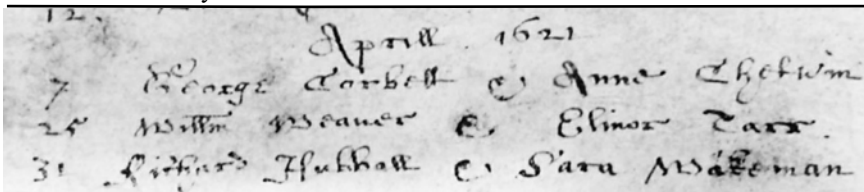


Figure 2: Richard Hubball married Sara(h) Wakeman at St. Leonard's church 31 April 1621 (3). Banns were read before the congregation for a full six weeks before the marriage could take place.

(2) The will of Francis Wakeman was extracted from the principal registry of the probate divorce court and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

(3) The dates of April 31 and April 32, which look incorrect to our eyes, are due to the use of the Julian calendar. The current Georgian calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory in October of 1582 but took quite a while to catch on.

grandfather Richard married Elizabeth Cowlicke 15 January 1589/90 in Rock Church. Richard (Wakeman) married Sarah Wakeman on 31 April 1621 at St Leonard's in Ribbesford (Figure 2).

Following is a selected chronological list of the recorded Hubball events related to our Richard for both parishes in the period of interest. Those presumed to be in our ancestor line are in bold. For a full list please refer to the introduction in the Millennial Edition. Spellings are as they were written in the register. Much spelling was phonetic. The records are a combination of Latin and Old English. The records also contained a lot of abbreviations making reading more challenging.

Selected chronological records from Ribbesford and Rock parishes.

1. 15 February 1563 Thomas (m. Anne Derick), son of Richard Hubbold (m. Jone Palmer) baptized (St Leonard's)
2. **6 October 1565 Francis Wakeman baptized (St. Leonard's)**
3. **23 February 1567/8 Richard (m. Elizabeth Cowlicke), son of Richard Hubbold (m. Jone Palmer) baptized (St. Leonard's)**
4. **23 April 1593 Sarah, daughter of Francis Wakeman & Anne Goode baptized (St. Leonard's)**
5. 3 December 1598 Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Hubball baptized (St. Leonard's)
6. 29 November 1599 Syster, daughter of Richard Hubbaul buried (St. Leonard's)
7. 16 October 1600 Thomas, son of Richard (?) Hubale baptized (St. Leonard's)
8. 24 February 1601/2 Sara, daughter of Richard Hubbould baptized (St. Leonard's)
9. 3 August 1606 William, son of Richard Hubbould of Lye Mead (4) baptized (St. Peter and St. Paul - Rock)
10. 29 April 1607 Margaret, daughter of Richard Hubbord buried (St. Leonard's)
11. 17 September 1607 Richard, son of Richard Hubbould baptized (St. Peter and St. Paul -Rock)
12. 17 March 1610/11 William, son of Richard Hubball baptized (St. Peter and St. Paul, Rock)
13. 28 November 1611 Richard Hubball, son of Richard Hubball baptized (St. Peter and St. Paul - Rock)
14. 2 December 1611 Samuel, son of Richard Hubball baptized (St. Peter and St. Paul - Rock)
15. 20 March 1612/13 Edward, son of Richard Hubball baptized (St. Peter and St. Paul - Rock)

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(4) Lye Mead is another name for the area of Parlours Farm.

16. 24 May 1614 William, son of Richard Hubball baptized (St. Peter and St. Paul - Rock)
17. 25 December 1614 Henry Hubbell buried (St. Peter and St. Paul - Rock)
18. **31 April 1621 Richard Hubbell married Sarah Wakeman (St. Leonard's)**
19. **Early 1622 likely time for Sarah Wakeman and Richard Hubbell to have their first child, but there is no record to support this at either St. Leonard's or St. Peter and St. Paul's. The baptismal section of the Ribbesford Register is missing the years 1614 - 1623.**
20. **17 October 1624 Sara, daughter of Richard and Sara Hubball baptized (St. Leonard's) [42 months after Richard and Sarah married]**
21. **October 17, 1624 (possibly a twin to Sara), named Lewes, born about 1624 to Richard and Sarah,**
22. 22 January 1625/6 Richard, son of Peter and Joane Hubballe baptized (St. Leonard's)
23. **14 January 1626/7 Mary, daughter of Richard and Sarah Hubball baptized (St. Leonard's). In the record, the father's name "Peter" is crossed out and Richard replaces it. The mother is not listed, so is it possible Mary was really a daughter of "Peter"? Nothing further is known about her. She is the only child whose father was recorded as being Peter but corrected in the Parish register to Richard (please see the example image below). It may have actually been Ricrd an abbreviation for Richard.**
24. 22 January 1625/26 Richard baptized, son of Peter Hubbal and Jone (no surname) (St. Leonard's). This is the only actual baptismal record of any Richard in either St. Peter and St. Paul's church in Rock or St. Leonard's church in Ribbesford for the believed approximate time period of our Richard's birth. The approximate date of our Richard's birth is based on his will, oath of allegiance, from the colonies from which others have believed his birthdate to be, between 1625 and 1627. BUT these are NOT his known parents.
25. 14 January 1626/27 Mary baptized, of Peter & Joane Hubbal (again, refer to the image where Peter is crossed out and the name Richard inserted in the record)
26. **11 May 1629 Lewes died at Rock, buried at St Leonard's (age 5)**
27. **31 May 1629 Elizabeth daughter of Richard and Sarah Hubball baptized (St. Leonard's)**
28. **29 May 1631 Jonathan, son of Richard and Sarah Hubball baptized (St. Leonard's) Jonathan baptized and he was buried June 27, 1680 at St. Leonard's. He married Joyce in 1668 and they had two children, both recorded at St. Leonard's in the 1670s., that son Jonathan had a son named Jonathan. who was born 12 Jan, 1676**

- 29. 2 October 1633 Samuel baptized and buried September 2**
- 30. 27 February 1634/5 Sarah, wife of Richard Hubbald buried (St. Leonard's)**
- 31. 21 January 1641 Richard Hubball and Alice Mansell married (St. Leonard's)**
- 32. 10 March 1644/5 Richard Hubball buried (St. Leonard's) I believe this is Richard (Wakeman)**

Sarah and Richard Hubball, (parents of Richard the Immigrant) were married at St. Leonard's in Ribbesford, Worcestershire, on 31 April 1621. They had five children recorded as baptized at St Leonard's. The first recorded births to them in either church were Sarah and Lewes (5) on 17 October 1624. That is 42 months after their marriage. That is a long time with no children born to the newly married couple! Our Richard (Meigs) is not listed in the baptismal records of either St. Peter and St. Paul's church in Rock, or St. Leonard's in Ribbesford. It is possible that he was the oldest child and his birth record is either lost along with all others from 1614 to 1624 at St Leonard's or it is in another parish somewhere. It seems biologically unlikely that Richard was born in 1626, although he could have been born in 1627 except by then Francis Wakeman was dead and so could not have mentioned him in his will. The other children; Mary and Lewes (January 1626), Elizabeth (May 1629), Jonathon (May 1631), Samuel (October 1633) and mother Sarah died in February of 1634. The dates aren't perfect, but they are close enough to suggest he could have been christened sometime between 1622 and 1623 especially since by the time he died he only knew "or thereabouts" for his age.

My best guess is that Richard (Meigs) was born in the regular biological time of a newly married couple in 1622/3. That would give time for gestation of his sister Mary and her twin Lewes to be born in 1624/5. There is not another 2-year time window available for Richard (Wakeman) and Sarah to give birth unless he was a twin of Mary and listed as Lewes instead of Richard. But then Lewes is recorded as having died in 1629. Richard lived so that is not the same person.

Where was Richard Christened?

Parishes started keeping registers in 1538 when Thomas Cromwell ordered that every parish in England and Wales must keep records of all baptisms, burials, and marriages. Initially, these records were kept on loose leaves of parchment or vellum. During the reign of James I the rules were tightened with the order that records to be kept in parchment books. The King's order also stated that all previous entries, back to at least the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth in 1558, must be transcribed into the new books. Unfortunately, many parish clerks only did strictly as instructed and the registers for the 20 or

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(5) Lewes died in 1629

so years between 1538 and 1558 were lost when the loose leaf originals went missing, were reused or destroyed. Other parish registers are complete back to 1538 and this helps to explain the variations in comprehensiveness for genealogical research.

Further, the baptismal records for Ribbesford Parish are missing from 1614 - 1623. The Ribbesford records keep the baptisms, burials and marriages in separated sections. Rock keeps the records in chronological order. The Ribbesford record does not exist in the Parish register now held at the Hive, Worcestershire Records Office nor at the church records depository held by Archbishop of Canterbury Library at Lambeth Palace. Richard's baptism has not been found in another parish to date although we have looked at over 121 possible parishes.

Normally Richard (Meigs) would have been born at home in Rock Parish on Parlours Farm or perhaps at his grandparents' house, which would be the home of Francis Wakeman (6). It was the custom for young married women to have their first one or two children at her family home. In either case it is likely that he was baptized at St. Leonard's Church Ribbesford, his mother's church, rather than at his father's church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Rock. All the records we do find for marriage and baptism of his siblings are from the church at St. Leonard's in Ribbesford, near Bewdley (7). Sarah Wakeman was buried at St. Leonard's Church in Ribbesford on 27 February 1634. Richard and Sarah had several children, as did their parents, and both parents had large families in the area.

What about other options? If we look only at the written parish records available, we have two possible options for which is "our" Richard, neither of them totally satisfactory. One is at St. Peter and St. Paul church in Rock Parish and one at St. Leonard church in Ribbesford Parish. I think the Society is safe to continue to assume it is the Richard Hubball who married Sarah Wakeman that is our Richard's father (based on Francis Wakeman's will) and his relationships with his Uncles John and Samuel Wakeman in the colonies which are well documented. It follows then, that Rock Church is not the church immigrant Richard was baptized in, but it is nonetheless the family church of his father and grandfather and therefore of the Hubbells. In fact, the baptism of his daughter Mary names him as "Richard of Rocke Parish" in the Ribbesford parish record.

There is a record of a Richard being baptized on 22 January 1625/26, son of Peter and "Jone" at St. Leonard's in Ribbesford. Peter and "Joane" are listed as having another child, Mary, born 14 January 1626/27. No record of Richard born in 1626 to Richard and Sarah has been found. Is it possible that there is a

(6) The Wakeman home (also known as the Hopkins home) still stands proudly on the edge of the River Severn.

(7) St. Anne's church in Bewdley was and still is a "Chapel of Ease" for the area and part of the parish of Ribbesford. No baptisms or marriages took place there.

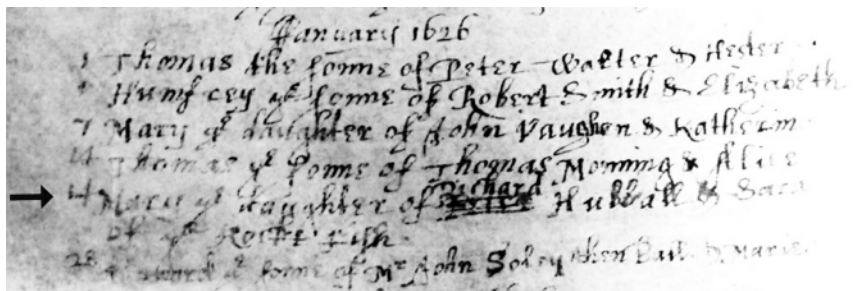


Figure 3: Baptism of a child of Richard and Sarah on 4 January 1626? Look for the crossed out word. Does that line say “Mary daughter of Richard Hubball and Sara of Rocke Parish”?

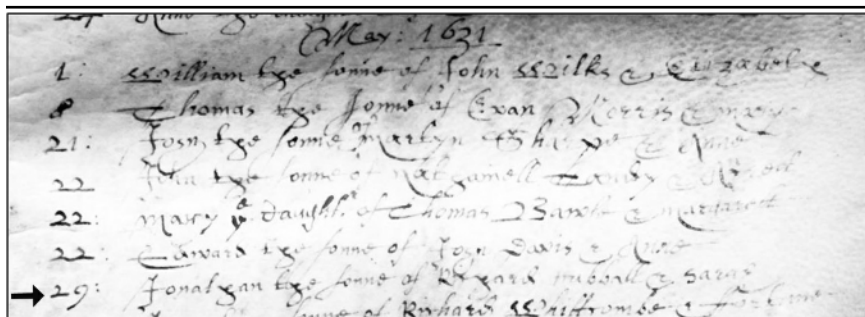


Figure 4: Baptism of another child of Richard and Sarah on 29 May 1631. Next to the date of the 29th (arrow): “Jonathon sonne of Richard Hubball and Sarah”

mistake in the record (twice) and the wrong parents were recorded and that Mary was baptized twice in two churches? We do find records of Richards and Peters at both parishes with overlapping dates. Perhaps it is simply that Richard was a popular name at the time and there could have been more than one baptized? Remember we have 39 Richards listed in the chart on the over leaf of the Millennial Edition of the Family Genealogy. There are published articles which reference Richard being baptized at Redditch rather than in Ribbesford. Ribbesford and Redditch are 20 miles apart. Redditch is where the Hubands of Ipsley lived. No original records have been found to support Richard’s baptism in Redditch.

There is an entry in the Ribbesford Parish registers for the baptism of the child, Mary, daughter of Richard and Sara(h) (Figure 3). It appears that a word was crossed out and Richard added. Some read the name “Peter” as the crossed out entry in the image below. I read “Mary daughter of Richard and Sara of Rocke Parish”. Rather this is likely an abbreviation for Richard, “Richr”

From the Midlands to the Colonies – As the Legend Goes

In 1638/9 Samuel and John Wakeman, Sarah’s brothers and therefore Richard’s uncles, left the parish of Ribbesford in Bewdley, England, for the

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colonies on the Lyon a ship captained by Steven Pierce. Samuel stayed, settled and married. John apparently returned to England.

Sometime later John returned to the New Haven colony with his wife, their four children who had been baptized in St Leonard's, his two sisters, Hester and Priscilla, and reportedly his nephew Richard Hubball. Two additional prominent Bewdley townsmen, Thomas Nash and Abraham Doolittle, apparently brought their families on the same voyage. They were all middle-class English, fairly well off, and nonconformists and therefore religious dissidents, who were looking for the freedom to worship differently than either the Catholic or Church of England proscribed. This was part of the Great Migration of over 450,000 people from Northern Europe to the Northern Colonies. The group is reported to have sailed on the *Fellowship* out of Bristol to the American colonies (not the Fellowship of Bristol). This is not possible as the ship *Fellowship* with a home port of Bristol was scripted to the Irish Wars from 1642 – 1646. We do not have the records of their sailing but would welcome volunteers to look at Eastern port records to find them.

If Richard (Meigs) is the son of Richard (husband of Sarah Wakeman and secondarily Alice Mansell), he left behind his father and two sisters, two brothers, perhaps a stepmother and perhaps a half-brother on the way. He was not an orphan. He was illiterate, but had training as a tanner, timberman, and farmer. All documents, including his will from 1699, were signed by him using his mark and initials only. His uncle, John Wakeman, was a timberman, farmer, and tanner depending on the season and when the various kinds of work could be done. In the colonies John Wakeman became a civic leader and eventually so did Richard. Richard was known as "Wakeman's man". Some took this to mean indentured. But since the Puritans did not believe or practice slavery or indentureship it is more likely they meant one of John Wakeman's civic party.

It is possible Richard came to New England to help prepare for his father's family to come later. His stepmother, Alice Mansell, may have been pregnant about the time they left and maybe couldn't travel due to "her condition". However, it is likely the English Civil War got in the way and put an end to their plan of moving the rest of the family to the colonies.

During much of the 1640s, the English Civil War was raging and Worcestershire was considered a Royalist stronghold. King Charles the First hid out in Bewdley for a time. We do not know Richard's (Wakeman) involvement in the battles themselves but we do know that troops from both sides were constantly traveling back and forth in the midlands and very near to Parlours farm. As stated by Harold B. Hubbell "We can assume the family had to endure the hard facts of war, fear of retribution, repeated plundering of goods and money by hungry armies and the threat of conscription". At least one quarter of the male population was forced into the army during the English Civil War.

The extended Hubbell family no doubt suffered as the fighting came and went throughout Worcestershire and they had to adjust to wartime conditions. Horrid descriptions of how the armies plundered the countryside farms and starved the locals abound. This could be the reason Richard (Wakeman) died, and it is possible that Alice Mansell Hubball continued to raise the children after much of the Wakeman family had left for New England. The years between 1648 and 1699 are a well-documented segment of Richards’s life in the colonies. The previous editions of family genealogies outline his life in New England.

Summary

Family lore says Richard Hubball was baptized in Rock church in 1626, the son of Richard Hubball and Sara Wakeman. Further, it says they sailed on the Fellowship of Bristol in 1642, that he was an orphan and indentured. This all appears to be myth.

What is known is:

1. His parents Richard Hubball and Sarah Wakeman were married at and had all of their other children baptized at St. Leonard’s church in Ribbesford Parish. It is likely that Richard was baptized in Ribbesford church of St. Leonard in about 1622/23.
2. The date and place of Richard’s baptism has not been found. Although massive efforts have been made to interpret the records to fit his birth into 1626, these cannot be substantiated from the records. He was born at home – which was in Rock Parish, Parlours Farm.
3. Richard was not an orphan when he came to the colonies. His father was still alive and remarried to Alice Mansell. He had two living sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, and two brothers, Jonathon and Samuel. When Richard the Immigrant left for New England, he left a father, a stepmother, two sisters, two brothers, and forthcoming half-brother back in England.
4. The notion that he sailed on the Fellowship of Bristol in 1642 is not possible.
5. He was not indentured but politically allied to his Uncle John Wakeman. For more in-depth information please read the 52-page chapter “About Richard” in the 2017 Millennium Edition of the Hubbell Family History and Genealogy.

Editor’s Note: Due to space constraints the accompanying bibliography and additional information was not included in this printing. To view the entire article, including the missing information look under the Publications / Family Histories tab on our website at hubbell.org,



Richard Hubball’s signature and seal found on his Will dated 1699

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 VerKuijen

§

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Treasurer

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Hanna Herzog: hannahherzog@gmail.com

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Dottie Hubbell, Chair; Jean N. Hubbell

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Scholarship Committee

John A. Hubbell, Chair; Donald C. Hubbell

§

Librarian/Curator Pat Dawson

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

Des Moines, IA 50309 (515) 243-3586

Email: 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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Vice-PresidentStephen Hubbell # 16403
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TreasurerJanyce Hubble Fulton #16150
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Editors.....Richard W. Hubble #16285
John A. Hubbell #13850

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Hubbell Museum and Library (HML) (Formerly known as the Hubbell Center)

Committee Members

Harvey Hubbell, V #13708; Chair Hannah Herzog #[12221]
Peter O. Hansen #[7457] James W. Hubbell, III #17355
Michael Hubbell #17358 Marjorie Hlava#[10293]
Patricia Dawson; Librarian/Curator

Hartford, *October 18th 1782*

RECEIVED, of Pay-Table-Committee, their Order
on the Treasurer, of this State, to secure the Payment
of *Thirteen Shillings & ten pence*
it being the Balances due to *Gen. Burr* on the first Day of January *1782*
~~it~~, as stated by the Committees of the State and of the
Army.
L. O. 13. 10 *J. Herzog Hubbell*

*see Order of Gen. in his Recd for 80 Bal. in his
Date*

Item recently up for auction: a Revolutionary War document dated 18 Oct 1782 signed by Hezekiah B. Hubbell (ME# 398). He served under General Washington for 7 years during the Revolution. Born 1 Sept 1755 Middlesex co, NJ. Died 12 Oct 1855 in Allen co, OH

Committee Reports

Hubbell Museum & Library Advisory Board Meeting: 17 Nov, 2020

The meeting was called to Chair Harvey Hubbell V at 5:31 Eastern time
Convened on Zoom digital platform. **Attending**, Harvey Hubbell, Peter Hansen, Hannah Herzog, Mike Hubbell, Matt Hubbell, Margie Hlava, Pat Dawson. Jim Hubbell III unable to attend.

Motion to approve the minutes from the last meeting. Mike Moved, Margie seconded – minutes approved

Chairs remarks: (Harvey Hubbell)

Harvey mentioned that he shot video in Des Moines of the board last year. Need to get videos online as well as the Queen Mary footage. Harvey can maybe build You-tube videos which will help to promote interest and awareness in the society and the membership awareness. We could also support the nationwide sixth grade educational assignments on where does my family come from?

Curator report: (Pat Dawson)

- Pat is coming in once a week to check email and do rainy day work. Working on adding things from the collection to Past Perfect. With the Covid infection there have been very few physical visitors. Pat and Hannah mailed 86 sets of the Millennial editions to the libraries and files were set up to coordinate with the ones sent of the previous editions. Very nice letters from the recipients.
- Cal State asked for permission to duplicate material for scholarly use. **Mike moves not to give full digital rights to Cal State or to any other entity rather we will put a digital version on the web site with user identification. Matt seconds. Motion carries.**
- We have some converted video tapes from the collection and now have about 12 audio cassettes to convert. They contain telephone interviews of Harold B. etc. **Margie moves to authorize Pat to make digital copies of the audio tapes. Hannah seconds the motion. Motion carries. Three of the video tapes available have copyright issues to resolve.**
- Pat will mail copies of the digital files to Harvey of both the video tapes and audio tapes to use in creation of You-tube videos to help promote the society online. Digital media on the web site will raise our SEO on the web site
- Membership currently standards at 244 – numbers are up. That's a good thing!
- **Carbonite (Archive back up of the database) renewal is due - \$90 Matt moves to renew the carbonite subscription and the Iowa Museum membership - \$55. Mike seconded. Motion carried.**

- Pat is reminding people that we have a Hubbell Museum brochure. Will print on demand on the wonderful printer at the museum.
- Pat needs to replace the nine year old computer. **Pete moves we purchase a new computer up to \$600 for the museum. Mike seconds motion carries.**

Pete Hansen – Annual Administrative Review Items

1. Lease review – the lease is current through Dec 31, 2022 subject to the option to renew for a 5-year period.
2. The building is for sale but the lease allows us to have other comparable space in the future.
3. The excess store items are being housed in Jim’s storage space at the moment – some of the things are in the museum. About 89 boxes for the Millennial Editions are stored.
4. The rest of the store merchandise is either at the Museum or in Jan Fulton’s garage.
5. Insurance policy expires in 2023 and is paid by Jan annually. Margie emailed copies to Pat for the record books.
6. Matt filed the 2019 IRS 990 for the Society August 31, 2020

Financial Report (Mike Hubbell)

Donations

\$7500 (2020)

\$4000 (2019)

\$930 (2019) – \$2218 (2020) deposit level at the moment.

Oct 31 – balance sheet is out

Iowa Community Fund report by Pete

There was much discussion about the funds, how they should be organized and run in the future now that we are a merged society. They are the Hubbell Museum and Library Fund (seeded by the money from Jack Jerome Hubbell) and the Hubbell Family Foundation Fund. Funds have been growing faster than the amount we are allowed to take out which is 5%. The HFFF is for support of the reunion and other activities by the society. The fund balances are as follows:

Hubbell Museum and Library Endowment Fund 1/1/2020=\$123,303 and 9/30/2020=\$122,636

Hubbell Family Foundation Endowment Fund 1/1/2020=\$89,728 and 9/30/2020=\$90,958

Website Matt: Working to upgrade the web site. Margie says the Backend is moved to Southwest Cyberport. Matt is Involving Clayton Hubbell in the website as well. Word Press options being investigated. Need more photos and videos. Margie will ensure Matt has access to the dev site.

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Con't from previous page:

Store: Hannah it has been a slow year – only shipped 9 sets this year. Pat sent 86 sets to genealogical and research to libraries. Sent five to the biennial. Included in the total sold from Des Moines.

New business:

Harvey: want to make videos – 3 this year – same next year. Harvey will make but might need some funding from the society. Discussion of how to grow the membership to 800 members ensued.

Next year's HML meeting is set for Tuesday Nov 16 – optimistically in person, in Des Moines, Iowa.

Margie – Moves to THANK Pat for her 25 years of service and look forward to 25 more – accepted by acclamation! Pat started in 1995! Need a 25-year pin.

Announcements

Next reunion June 2022 – postponed due to Covid. Board meeting in 2021 likely in CHARleston. Looks better knowing what we know about a vaccine, etc. The reunion will be four days, over a weekend. Still working on logistics.

7:40 PM Eastern Time- Margie moved to adjourn, passed unanimously
Marjorie M.H.K. Hlava, recording the notes



TREASURER'S REPORT

BALANCE SHEET

January 1 – December 31, 2020

Balance in Checking Account 01/01/2020	3,373.99
Member Income	21,635.40
Expenses	(17,635.17)
Balance in Checking Account 12/31/2020	37,679.22

INCOME & EXPENSES

01/01/2019 – 12/31/2019

INCOME (Total)	21,635.40
Dues (missed deposit from 12/2019)	390.00
Dues	7,427.00
Hubbell Museum & Library Member Giving	1,442.00
Scholarship Fund Member Giving	2,272.00
Foundation Fund Member Giving	2,842.00
Merchandise Sales	140.50
Millennium Book Sale	2,022.00

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Book Bundle Sales	890.00	
Shipping	312.80	
Transfer from Foundation Fund #40818 for Mil. History	2,500.00	
EXPENSES (Total)		(17,330.17)
POSTAGE/PRINTING	2,908.66	
2019 Annual	694.07	
2020 Spring Family Notes	237.80	
2020 Fall Family Notes	430.30	
Treasurer (Merchandise/Batches/Lulu)	397.77	
Caring Society	55.00	
Disbursed to Hubbell Museum & Library	7,500.00	
Transfer to Scholarship	2,272.00	
Disbursed to Hubbell Foundaton	2,842.00	
Bank Fees/Foreign Exchange/Checks	254.51	
Jester Insurance Services	1,202.00	
Website Hosting Fees	351.00	

GREATER DES MOINES COMMUNITY FOUNDATION
Fund Balances – As of 12/31/2020

Hubbell Museum & Library \$133,913.65 Market Value (\$6,000 spendable*)
Hubbell Society, Mus. & Lib. \$99,641.58 Market Value (\$3,500 spendable)

* Note: Spendable monies totaling \$9,500 will be transferred on 1/1/2021 to the HSML checking account for budgetary income support in 2021

SCHOLARSHIP FUND 01/01/2020 – 12/31/2020

Balance in Account 01/01/2020		10,254.77
Income: Member Contributions :	2,272.00	
Expense: Scholarship – Mason Hubbell & Ali Silva	2,000.00	
Balance in Account 12/31/2020		8,526.77

Hubbell Museum & Library
FINANCIAL STATEMENT January 1 - December 31, 2020

Beginning Balance in Checking Account 01/01/2020		\$1,157.00
Income:		7,525.00
Transfer from HSML	7,500.00	
Jester Insurance Refund	25.00	
Expense:		(7,394.00)
Curator Payroll	(5,908.15)	
Millennium Edition Library Project	(1,485.85)	
Ending Balance in Checking Account 12/31/2020		\$1,888.00

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
Dr & Mrs Peter O. Hansen	[7457]	Michael C. Hubbell	17358

PROUD MEMBERS

Kim R. Hubbell Hubbell Cross	16484	Mary (Mrs Leroy) Hubble	14143
Cynthia & Robert Fowler	*	Mr & Mrs Hilbert R. Hubble	11859
Marjorie MK & 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		Martha J. R. Watson	[4722]
	13945		

PARTICIPATING MEMBERS

Marie Harris Clarke	[8]	Lisa Lorraine Hubbell Lugovich	13704
Wallace Edwin Davenport	[2750]	Carol B. Randall	[4361]
S. Hubbell Dawson	8559	James P. & Holly Hubble Roman	17594
Jean Norford Hubbell	10294	Linda Schofield	10914
John A. E. Hubbell	13282	Chase Harrison Slaughter	[11028]
M/M Shelton E. Hubbell	13903	Debra Hubbell Smith	19326
Richard Hubbell	15481	Alexander Douglas Watson	[4722]
Margaret & Jerome Jacinto	[10765]		

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

M/M Brian Anderson	14941	Laura M. Hubbell	10910
Sandra & James Breck	*	Morey Clyde Hubbell	14256
Anne Hubbell Cooper	13902	Stephen K. Hubbell	15577
Douglas Dunlap	[4970]	M/M Bertram Hubble	12841
Donald Erlenkotter	[2424]	William H. Johnson Jr.	18554d
Joy P. Favretti	[2845]	Glen Howard Kimmel	[10363]
M/M Richard J. Harris	[1533]	Stephanie Stapp Mannino	[39]
Susan Hubbell Hershey	16480	Preserve New Fairfield Inc.	Friend
"Troy" Bill W. Hubbell	14238	Roger S. Reid Jr.	[1432]
Barbara U. Hubbell	[8028]	Judith A. Rolfe	[2110]
Bruce M Hubbell	16673	Mrs. Nora Mary Smith	[1829]
George Peyton Hubbell	10952	Lydia Hubble Whitham	14423
Joseph M. Hubbell	17348		

REGULAR MEMBERS

Stephanie Dawson Abell	[8559]	M. Margaret Hubbell Alton	14970
Susan Akau-Naki	[4790]	Natalie Amos-Stok	[3329]

Kenneth G. Anderson	15303	Lynne Talbot (Hubbell) Hines	11521
Alyce A. Anthony	[2683]	Lisa Jean Hogan	[10230]
Dorcas Lee Aunger	[10560]	Catherine James Hoover	[4877]
Myrna Hubbell Back	15880	Amy Hubbell	15591
James Baker	10796	Amy Lynn Hubbell	*
Dixie Hubbell Barnes	7978	Ashley Carmen Hubbell	20079
Janis K. Barry	[3878a]	Barry A. Hubbell	13154
Willard Darwin Bennett	[973]	Beverly Louise Hubbell	15475
Connie [Kiess] Best	[12549]	Bill & Sheila Hubbell	17679
Betty Hubble Blakemore	14172	Billie F. Hubbell	15585
Adrian Hubbell Boggs	[14511]	Clinton J. & Emily S. Hubbell	20343
Carol Hubbell Boggs	14511	Craig E. Hubbell	18415
Christopher Martin Boggs	[14511]	David Benton Hubbell	11538
Annette Kay Born	[6767]	David Damien Hubbell	15606
Margo Case Born	[6767]	Donald & Madalene Hubbell	10231
Katie Hubbell Bradley	14980	Donald G. & Vivian B. Hubbell	19327
Beth Hubbell Brown	*	Donn Hubbell	19199
Patricia Ann Burns	[175]	Douglas Stuart Hubbell	12222
Cynthia Lynne Hubbell Caddy	13087	E J (Jon) Hubbell	12239
Ann L. Cadwallader	[879]	Elouise Hubbell	12958
Charlotte Campanella	[4347]	Eric D. Hubbell	19649
Su Thomas-Campbell	[15368]	Harold G. Hubbell	16641
Burt Carney	[7456]	Harvey Hubbell V	13708
Jessica Marie Charron	[8]	Holly & Heidi Hubbell	17537/17538
Margaret Belle Charron	[8]	James Marten Hubbell	14421
Sallie Berry Clarke	[8]	Jason A. Hubbell-Stevens	*
Edward Nichols Coffey	[6580]	Jeffrey D. Hubbell	19648
Margaret Coleman	[1408]	Jeremy Hubbell	20520a
Donna (Saladino) Curtiss	[906]	John & Shirley Hubbell	14992
Elizabeth H. Dakin	[1607]	John Alexander Hubbell	13850
Lindsay Allison Hubbell Davies	20081	John C. Hubbell	14525
M/M Barbara & Bob Dawes	[9893]	Jonathon Alan Hubbell	18715
Patricia Dawson	Friend	Joseph G. Hubbell	12333
Donna D. Devore	[13504]	Joseph Patrick Hubbell	16572
Lauri Jean Devore	13504	Karen L. Hubbell	14551
Robin Duffy & Family	[1829]	Katherine J. Hubbell Domning	16599
Jaqi Mitchell Eringman	[4058]	Kenneth N. Hubbell	19216
Alma Jean Estrada	[8570]	Kent Everett Hubbell	12247
M. Joanne Hubbell Evans	11445	Kevin Craig Hubbell	20080
Michael Douglas Ewing	[8437]	Kristina Hubbell	15546
Barbara L. Frye	[8721]	Larry & Mary Hubbell	18321
Albert & Janyce Hubble Fulton	16150	Larry David Hubbell	15309
Catherine Murray Galloway	[714]	Leighton Hubbell	17278
Wayne D. Gehring	[7636]	Lorraine Hubbell	15495
Kieran J. Gifford	[1126]	M/M Frank R. Hubbell	a174
Tim Glover	10259	M/M Michael L. Hubbell	13847
John Thomas Goering	[10223]	M/M Ralph G. Hubbell II	15099
Tracy Ann Lahner	[13979]	Marjory Hubbell	10295
Phyllis Black Gossel	[12547]	Mark Edward Hubbell	18411
Edson & Melinda Gould	[39]	Mark W. & Christine M. Hubbell	13848
Elizabeth Nash Griffith	[12103]	Matthew Hubbell	20212
Martha Hubble Hal	116283	Matthew R. Hubbell	13849
Patricia Ann Hubble Hanks	17571	Michelle Marie Hubbell	13846
Terri Harden	[9278]	Mr & Mrs Clifford R. Hubbell III	16005
Margaret H. Haring	[9454]	Mr & Mrs Thomas Lee Hubbell	19232
"Elberta ""Bertie"" Updike Herman	[859]	Mr. & Mrs. William D. Hubbell	17679
Elaine Hubbell Herzog	12221	Ms. Theresa Frances Hubbell	17289
Hannah Herzog	[12221]	Nicholas J. Hubbell	15260

REGULAR MEMBERS (con't)

Norma Loene Hubbell	13689	Naomi Marinelli	[3550]
Patricia S. Hubbell	8025	Rebecca J. Martin	17055
Paul E. Hubbell Linda S. Hubbell	14191	Patricia Matney	[714]
Paul G. Hubbell	17128	Teresa Matney	[714]
Ralph D. Hubbell	10979	Wanda Lee McConnell	[6938]
Reed Hubbell	17950	Terry L. & Laurel S. Meyer	*
Rich & Colleen Hubbell	13907	D. Jean Miller	[2799]
Richard & Beth Hubbell	15405	Mark L. Miller	[3203]
Rita (Theodore) Hubbell	10925	Michael J. Miller	[3203]
Roger Clyde Hubbell	17520	William Hubble Miller	[12668]
Roger D. Hubbell	17216	Dorothy Paulick Moore	7541
Ruth Ann Hubbell	17291	Margaret Strawn Moring	[6748]
Scott Christopher Hubbell	11536	Ann Hubbell Nielsen	13028
SFC (ret) Richard Dean Hubbell	17266	Beverly Hubbell Obenshain	13149
Stephen Hubbell	18809	Jill S O'Connell	*
Susan Emeline Hubbell	11537	Lorelei K Perkins	[3751]
Susan Lee Hubbell MD	17219	Jean Elizabeth Hubbell Peterson	[942]
Tamara Hubbell	15339	Laurel S. Peterson & Family	[11474]
Wallis E. Hubbell	10909	Mary L. Hubbell Peterson	13657
Alan M. Hubble	16015	William G. Peters	[9339]
Andrew Harrison Hubble	19096	Ronald G. Phillips, Jr.	*
Brendan Sullivan Hubble	18936	Michal Pomeroy	[1440]
Daryl E. Hubble	[12842]	Dera Hubbell Ponsell	12049
Dennis Lloyd Hubble	15144	Judith Puckett	[14146]
Dr. Bill R. Hubble	18409	Ann Hubbell Richter	17248
M/M John Philip Hubble	14149	Mary Ryder	11449c
M/M Lawrence G. Hubble Jr.	a418x	Jessica Green Salinas	[5652]
M/M Richard Lee Hubble	13013	Susan L Savard	[240]
Nicholas Hubble & Dr. Shiyama Mudali	15358	Dr. & Mrs. Fredric S. Scheff	15355
Paul Nelson Hubble Jr	12577	Cynthia Schwerin	[10082]
Paula Hubble & Scott Fearheiley	15356	Laurie Sellers	14396
Richard Craig & Karen Conway Hubble	12888	Sally Ann Hubbell Silva	17632
Steven E. Hubble	16403	Bonnie Marie (Hubble) Simms	15307
Steven Martin Hubble	18973	Mrs. Robert Skeece (Dorothy)	[314]
Hepburn Ingham II	10246	Frances A. Stevens	[3361]
Rev. Nicholas W. And Sarah Inman	[210]	Keith & Sherri Swartz	[11474]
Ginger E. James	[8419]	Wesley Kevin Taylor	[4832]
David C. Johnson	[13414]	Steve James Thomas	[16469]
Edith I. Johnson	[12330]	Carol Carney Thompson	[7456]
Carol Ann Ryan Joyner	[a135a]	Diane Thompson	[10230]
Nancy Hubble Kausyla	14558	Sandra Hubbell Thompson	16481
Jeffrey Stanton Kellam	[7425]	Terry Thorsen	[8380]
Mr. & Mrs. Matt Kellermann	15357	Drs. Brian & Diane Timms	[6703]
Lawrence John Kimmel	[10293]	Debbie Hubbell-Van Atta	19609
Christopher D. King	[4722]	Eleanor C. Van Horn	[1259]
Emily B. King	[4722]	Jerome Vares	[4790]
William Maxwell King	[4722]	Suzanne P. Vares-Lum	[2434]
Timmy R. Larkin	[1571]	Kathleen Kimmel Verkuilen	[10293]
Jane Reid Light	[5880]	Michael A. Walker	[2035]
Glenn A. Long	[9430]	Arlene F. Wells	*
Dr. Carolyn Shields Lysandrou	[2533]	J. Paul & Catherine Welsman	14977
Shirley Hubbell Mack	10230	Karen Hubbell Wertanen	[14085]
Dorothy Hubbell Madden	15879	Amy Suzanne White	20143
Linda Madison	[9278]	Mary Hubbell Winks	11593
Heather Fottler Mangian	[5991]	Kathryn F. Wirkus Lt. Col. USAF (Ret)	[13016]
Simone Hubble Manis	12574		



Obituaries



Correction from the Obit section in the 2019 Annual

Edward Walter Inett, 1929-2019

Edward Inett's obit in the 2019 Annual was mistakenly published with an incorrect picture. The editor would like to extended an apology to family and friends for this oversight.

Anne Thorne Weaver 1933-2020



Anne Thorne Weaver (ME#[10247]) passed away peacefully on November 23rd from complications due to COVID-19. She was preceded in death by her sons, James M. Weaver and Philip T. Weaver, and former husband, Philip A. Weaver. Anne is survived by her daughters: Wendy Weaver Clark (Roger), Laura A. Weaver, and Sheri De La Motte; grandchildren, Ashley Paulsen (Andreas) and James Clark (Shaila); and two great-grandchildren, Anley Paulsen and Ralston Clark.

Anne was born in Des Moines, Iowa on May 17, 1933 to parents, Niblack Thorne and Helen Virginia Hubbell. Many of her childhood years were spent with grandparents at Terrace Hill in Des Moines, Chicago, Phoenix, New York City, and Santa Barbara. Anne graduated from Roosevelt High School in Des Moines and attended Bradford Junior College in Massachusetts. After graduation she married Philip A. Weaver in 1952.

In 1956 Anne and family moved to Omaha. Once in Omaha she joined the Junior League, beginning her lifelong volunteerism and service to the community for over six decades. Since 1956 Anne has enjoyed spending time in Okoboji and considered it her second home. One of her favorite undertakings was ownership of the Broadmoor Market and Ferd's Bakery at Countryside Village.

Anne was a HSML member from 1982 until 2018 and was featured in a front page article in the Spring 2009 Family Notes. In addition, her son, Philip and daughters Wendy and Laura are past members of HSML.

Helen (Dinny) V. Nemacheck 1945-2020

Helen was born in Des Moines, IA on 8 Sept 1945 to Richard C Barnshell and Helen V Barshell. Helen and Anne Thorne Weaver were half-sisters, both daughters of Helen Virginia Hubbell Thorne Barshell (both from the Grover Hubbell line). Helen died from complications of ovarian cancer on 7 Dec 2020 in Aptos, CA.

Obits from: Des Moines (IA) Register and Santa Cruz (CA) Sentinel



William John Woodyatt Nott

William John Woodyatt Nott, known to family and friends as John, died on Saturday 28 November 2020 at the age of 87 after suffering from cardiac amyloidosis for many years.

John was born on 9 June 1933 at Organs Hill, Rock. He attended Bliss Gate village school until the age of nine and subsequently attended Kidderminster Grammar School until he left to assist his father on the farm.

John met Sheila, the love of his life, in 1950. They were married at St. Mary's Church, Abberley, in April 1957. Together they had six children: Helen, David, Lesley, Caroline, Suzanne and Andrew.

John was active in the local community. For over 50 years, he was a member of Rock Parochial Church Council serving as church warden for 36 years. He also served on Rock Parish Council for 36 years. He was a founding member and long-term chairman of the Friends of Rock Church which was formed to raise funds for the church. He oversaw many restoration works on the church, including the refurbishment of the Lady Chapel, restoration of the roof and installation of the kitchen and toilets. His final projects were improvements to the churchyard entrance and a disabled access with a new path and entrance into the church. John was a valuable resource for the Society, providing historical content and acting as tour guide during the Society's visit to England in 2014

A private family funeral was held at Rock Church on Saturday 12 December 2020. A memorial service is being planned at Rock Church in the summer of 2021.





John Girard Hubbell ME# 13062

John died on 5 Aug. 2020 at 93. John is survived by his wife and children Woody, JP, Mary Louise Pivec, Joe, Margy Frank, Bill, Andy, Mary Jeanne Garbers, Katie McCollow, 28 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. For additional information about John see Family Notes Fall 2016

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)

- 
- 
- 12784 Alma P Hubble 10 Oct 1923-7 Feb 2020
18954 Alma Sue Hubble 12 March 1947-3 July 2020
16181 Arbutus Louise Collins 21 Jan 1960-30 Aug 2020
19233 Aretta Kaye Hubbell 31 Jan 1952-1 Jan 2020
12370 Audrey G Hubbell 14 April 1926-4 Nov 2020
12650 Barbara Hubbell 14 Feb 1938-29 Nov 2020
12652 Barbara Jo Gould 20 Feb 1949-15 Sept 2020
17164 Barbara June Waits 18 June 1949-25 April 2020
18503 Barry Keith Hubble 1967-26 Aug 2020
12658 Betty Faye Hubble 28 Feb 1933-7 Oct 2020
11627 Betty L Foster 23 June 1931-16 Nov 2020
17529 Betty L Hubbell 4 Sept 1945-6 April 2020
18958 Brenda Lee Hubble 16 April 1944-15 June 2020
15531 Calvin E Hubbell 24 July 1952-15 Nov 2020
15165 Carl Albert Hubble 28 Feb 1936-5 March 2020
16433 Carol Curtis 18 March 1930-4 Jan 2020
10897 Carolyn Rudd Hubbell 16 Oct 1930-5 May 2020
14870 Carolyn Sue Crocker 5 April 1945-17 Aug 2020
15808 Charles E Hubbell 6 Oct 1946-29 May 2020
14260 Charles H Hubbell 2 July 1929-26 Dec 2020
a288a Charles W Hubbell 15 Aug 1924-27 April 2020
18119 Christopher G Hubbell 28 Aug 1976-26 Nov 2020
15165 Corina W Hubble 2 Nov 1935-19 March 2020
16407b Cynthia R Hubble 28 Nov 1957-25 March 2020
12643 Dale M Hubble 19 Oct 1936-16 April 2020
17214 Dan Christy Hubbell 13 March 1952-21 Dec 2020
12816 David Hubble 9 Feb 1941-23 Jan 2020
16468 David L Hubbell 29 Dec 1931-25 May 2020
14310 Debra J Hubbell 1956-30 March 2020
18495 Denver Hubble Jr 30 July 1941-14 Aug 2020
12629 Don F Hubbell 16 Sept 1926-7 Oct 2020
18395 Donna Rose Hubbell 5 Oct 1948-2 Feb 2020
9511 Doris Hubbell 10 June 1928-1 Jan 2020
11637 Doris E Surber 30 Nov 1924-7 May 2020
a597 Doris June Hubbell 10 June 1938-28 Nov 2020
11326 Dorothy L Hubble 15 April 1936-5 May 2020
9149 Dorothy M Hubble 6 Aug 1921-15 July 2020
12114 Edsel W Hubbell 18 May 1925-21 Oct 2020
7001 Elaine F Hubbell 14 April 1918-16 Jan 2020
13488 Elaine S Hubble 14 Aug 1926-15 June 2020
12474 Elizabeth S Hubble 14 May 1930-16 March 2020
a418r Emilie D Chastain 10 Sept 1941-21 Aug 2020
19599 Esther Faye Hubbell 30 July 1940-7 Nov 2020
12661 Eulalee June Hubble 7 Sept 1953-19 Aug 2020
14829 Evelyn M Heden 31 March 1924-22 June 2020
10800 Frances V Hubbell 19 May 1928-12 Sept 2020
10964 Frederick H Hubbell 26 Jan 1936-6 March 2020
10266 George T Hubbell 1937-5 Jan 2020
7333 George Willard Hubbell 10 Oct 1923-26 Jan 2020
11050 Ginger J Hubbell 19 April 1933-1 Oct 2020
16422 Greta C Hubble 18 May 1936-28 Feb 2020
13271 Harley Howard Hubbell 2 Sept 1931-6 Jan 2020
10664 Harriett Jane Hubbell 7 April 1922-2 Nov 2020
16430 Henrietta Sue Hubble 8 May 1943-3 May 2020
12563 Howard A Hubble 6 Aug 1935-2 Oct 2020
20575a Hudson Alan Hubbell 15 Oct 2013-10 Aug 2020
13414 Idell N Hubble Glass 5 Nov 1923-25 Feb 2020
16985 Irene Hubbell Michel 19 July 1930-31 Jan 2020
10950 Jack Raymond Hubbell 21 Sept 1952-14 Nov 2020
12761a Jacquelyn Hubbell 1929-16 Oct 2020
16260 James W Hubbell 14 Feb 1955-29 March 2020
9263 Jean H Knickerbocker 31 April 1933-29 Nov 2020
17568 Jerry Max Hubbell 12 Aug 1939-8 Dec 2020
13062 John Girard Hubbell 14 July 1927-5 Aug 2020
13039 John T Hubbell 22 Oct 1937-8 May 2020
10638 Joyce Anderson 20 Jan 1927-9 June 2020
12448 Julia E Hubble 1935-2 Nov 2020
20055f Rex B Hubble 11 Jan 2020-18 Aug 2020
a513c Kate Lourraine Hubble 28 Sept 1978-1 Oct 2020
14820 Kathryn Sue Hubble 4 May 1947-27 Nov 2020
12984 Keith Francis Hubbell 6 March 1934-7 Feb 2020
a295ce Kendra Ann Hubbell 28 March 1990-22 Oct 2020
11436 Kenneth Roy Hubble 11 March 1943-18 Oct 2020
12919a Kerry Eileen Hubbell 17 Jan 1957-7 Feb 2020
15419 Kristine E Hubbell 28 Jan 1953-26 Aug 2020
17131 Lawrence D Hubbell 24 Sept 1941-11 Aug 2020
12639g Livia Mae Standbridge 14 Oct 1948-22 Aug 2020
15161 Lewis C Hubble 11 July 1966-8 Nov 2020
10577 Lucy June Hubble 4 Dec 1935-21 Oct 2020
14854 Lula Vene Hubble 1931-22 May 2020
12517 Marvin W Hubble 1 June 1932-1 July 2020
8892 Mary G Kiess 28 Dec 1924-26 Nov 2020
12550 Mary Lou Hubbell 6 May 1928-15 Jan 2020
13132 Mary L Hattabaugh 1 March 1931-22 May 2020
a504bc Mary Rita Hubbell 2 Sept 1918-19 April 2020
14645 Michael G S Hubbell 8 May 1957-27 Nov 2020
17638 Nancy Jean Whitney 4 Dec 1947-24 Oct 2020
20122 Natasha P Cassick 1989-22 Oct 2020
15946 Nelda Joan Precht 21 Sept 1926-31 Oct 2020
a430k Norman P Hubbell 20 June 1949-30 Oct 2020
a488a Pamela J Hubbell 30 Dec 1944-6 Feb 2020
a127ai Patricia A Beltz 22 Dec 1934-14 Sept 2020
14056 Patricia J Hubbell 22 Feb 1928-24 July 2020
15783 Paul J Hubbell Jr 30 Sept 1933-8 March 2020
13890 Phillip G Hubbell 8 Aug 1944-1 Feb 2020
11096 Phyllis A Grable 12 March 1933-29 Oct 2020
18267 Ray Freeman Hubbell 14 May 1934-16 Jan 2020
a580 Raymond S Hubbell 30 Jan 1942-4 Sept 2020
a127ap Phyllis Irene Hubbell 12 Aug 1945-8 Dec 2020
18659 Richard F Hubbell 31 March 1939-2 Feb 2020
10460 Richard L Hubbell 6 Dec 1936-22 Sept 2020
10752 Robert O Hubbell 31 Dec 1932-21 Nov 2020
11880 Ronald Hubble 26 March 1936-24 Nov 2020
16983 Rose Ann Hubbell 6 Feb 1935-1 Dec 2020
16986 Roy H Hubbell 31 July 1934-9 March 2020
14194 Roy M Hubble 10 March 1952-16 May 2020
16602 Royana Hubbell 1 March 1973-14 July 2020
a135x Ruth H Hubbell 25 Sept 1939-24 Feb 2020
18335a Samuel M Hubbell 6 Jan 1937-7 April 2020
10820 Sandra J Hubbell 1937-18 April 2020
20601a Sawyer Rose Hubble 24 Sept 2019-21 March 2020
16751 Scott A Hubble 20 Dec 1962-20 July 2020
16624 Shana Lynn Hubbell 20 March 1967-20 Jan 2020
14851 Sherrill G Hubble 7 Feb 1931-16 Dec 2020
13991 Shirley Mae Okland 5 Aug 1935-28 June 2020
12571 Simon D Hubble Jr 7 July 1943-2 Jan 2020
16001 Stephen Rex Hubbell 19 April 1956-9 May 2020
16001 Stephen Rex Hubbell 19 April 1956-9 May 2020
17514 Timothy Ward Hubbell 14 Dec 1940-17 Dec 2020
14819 Vera Cooper Hubble 2 Sept 1935-16 June 2020
12655 Wayne A Hubble 20 July 1955-27 Oct 2020
a590a. Wayne J Hubbell 7 July 1976-1 April 2020
13039 William B Hubbell 21 Aug 1934-12 Sept 2020
15987 William C Hubbell 19 June 1958-22 Aug 2020
14556 William G Hubbell 3 Oct 1954-16 June 2020
18057d William H Hubble 7 Sept 1953-7 Oct 2020



St. Giles' Heightington is a small, single cell church built in the early 13th 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.