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Dr. S. J. Hubbell, now living retired in Denver, comes of an ancestral line that is traced back to Denmark, although the name is not Danish but is gothic and comes from the western border of Russia, where the Goths, an original German tribe, settled even before tradition was extant. The language of the Goths was taught by word of mouth until about the year 310, when Wulphelas or Ulphilas used the same language but converted it into a system and, using the old Greek letters, arranged it grammatically. According to this system the name Hubbell can be found and its meaning understood.

As far back as 850 A. D. the **Hubbells** were a family and known by that name. The first ancestor of whom **Dr. Hubbell** has record is Harald Hubbell, who went to England with Knud, king of Denmark, who gave him, according to the Red Book, all of Northumbria, Durham and York. His seat was at the castle of Haraldstone. where he lived and married Maria Moesting. He kept his title of earl until his death in 1035 and his descendants retained the title and estates until 1066, when William the Conqueror annulled the title and forfeited the estates. In 1484 Hugo Hubbell, having ridden over much country as a knight errant and achieved much fame, was given the estates of Horstone with the title of baron. He attached his fortunes to the Lancastrian line in the War of the Roses and was then deprived of both title and estates. One of his descendants, William, lived to the age of one hundred and five years. His son Francis went to Plymouth, England, and there married, having a son who went into the shipping business. He was the father of another Francis, who married and had three children, one of whom, Richard, came to America in 1635 and was the progenitor of the family in the new world, establishing his home near Fairfield, Connecticut. (editors note: this history of the Hubbell family has now been proven to be false-RWH-2021)

The line is traced down to Richard Hunt Hubbell. father of Dr. Hubbell, who was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, and was a son of Simsoh Hubbell, whose father was Thomas Hubbell. He married Ann Elizabeth Watson Cowgill. a daughter of Isaac Cowgill, whose father was William Cowgill, son of Sir Henry Cowgill. William Cowgill settled in Culpepper county in 1790 and his son Isaac was there born and married Elizabeth Stokesbury. The death of Mrs. Ann Hubbell occurred in November, 1841, in Springfield, Ohio. The Cowgill family were owners of the land on which stands Continental Hall in Philadelphia, in which the colonial congress sat. When Dr. Hubbell was three years of age his parents removed to Kentucky and thence to Michigan, proceeding to Saginaw bay, where the father raised a sunken vessel, leaving his wife at St. Joseph. At Saginaw bay the boy slept every night on the arm of an Indian chief of the Pottawattomies, who called him a papoose. Later Richard H. Hubbell went with his family to Columbus, Ohio, where he purchased a paper mill, which he sold in 1845, removing then to Wheeling, Virginia, where he became the owner of a steel factory in which one hundred and thirty men were employed. He continued in that business until 1855, when he failed. Dr. Hubbell had been sent to Gambier, Ohio, to attend an Episcopal school in 1841. He was at that time seven years of age and studied in the Milnor Hall preparatory department until he became a freshman in Kenyon College, but with his father's failure in business that year he had to abandon his college course. He afterward, however, learned Italian, French, Spanish and German, speaking them fluently, and also learning to read Latin and Greek very well without a teacher. He began the study of pharmacy in 1853 with Dr. Richard Blum and in 1854 became a student of medicine in the office of Dr. Osburn. Later he studied with Dr. Albert P. Wheeler as his preceptor and in October, 1854, entered upon a course of lectures at the Starling Medical College. Subsequently

he again studied with Dr. Wheeler until 1856 and in October, 1855, he became a student in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated on the 8th of March, 1856, the anniversary of his birth.

In April of that year Dr. Hubbell opened an office in North Wheeling, where he successfully practiced. Two years before he had also entered business with his father in the sale of agricultural implements, seeds, trees and other things in that line and the firm built up a prosperous trade, but the father had not liquidated in full all of the heavy indebtedness which he was carrying at the time he failed in business and creditors demanding settlement, the agricultural implement business of the father and son was forced to suspend. Dr. Hubbell served as city physician of Wheeling for two years and in 1859 started for Pike's Peak. On arriving at Auraria he found about twenty-five hundred men, nearly all in tents. There were, however, three cabins and a dugout. There seemed to be little prospect for successful mining and he returned to Springfield, Ohio, where he engaged in practice with Dr. Edmond Owen and purchased his partner's interest in the business in 1860. He prospered until 1861, when because of his southern sympathies he almost lost his life at the hands of a mob. However, friends came to his assistance and ultimately aided him in making his escape. For two weeks he was sheltered by a friend in Wheeling, Virginia, and in April 1861, he arrived in Richmond. It was about this time that the first gun of the Civil war was fired at Charleston, South Carolina. Arriving at Richmond, he was made an irregular surgeon of the Confederate army, which position he retained until June 10, 1863, when with thirty-three others he took the examination, but only three, one of whom was Dr. Hubbell, passed.

At his request and at the order of the secretary of war he was sent to Chimborazo Hospital, north of Rockets, where he was given charge of a number of wards. On one occasion Dr. W. A. Davis, his associate in the hospital, told him that orders had been received from Surgeon General S. P. Moore to hermetically seal all penetrating gunshot wounds of the lungs. This Dr. Hubbell refused to do, his professional judgment indicating such a course to be a fallacy. Dr. Davis then proposed that each one take half of the men who were thus wounded and who were at that time being brought in for treatment. Dr. Hubbell would not agree to this but said that he would take four of the five men, leaving the other to Dr. Davis' care to be treated according to the surgeon general's command. The next morning the patient of Dr. Davis was in the morgue, while Dr. Hubbell's patients were still living. Dr. Hubbell was in every engagement of the Tenth Virginia Regiment except the raid on Guyandotte. The regiment remained in western Virginia until November 1862, when they were ordered to proceed to Richmond and then after drilling for sixty days were ordered to Yorktown, where they were under the command of General Magruder of Texas. The record of the regiment's service has become a matter of history and Dr. Hubbell remembers many interesting incidents of his experiences while connected with the Confederate army during the Civil war. At length he was taken prisoner and sent to Winder Hospital in Richmond under Dr. Quick of Connecticut, where he had the pleasure of furloughing most of his patients and later received his own parole in Richmond. The surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, although he had been expecting it for months, brought on nervous prostration and he was ill for a half year, spending the last three months of that" period in bed. After his recovery Dr. Hubbell went to New York, where he earned enough money to enable him to go to Richmond and marry his sweetheart, Miss Agatha Clarissa Allen, who claimed descent from Colonel Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga. She was a daughter of Russell White Allen, a son of General Rhodes Green Allen, while her mother belonged to the Gardiner family. Dr. and Mrs. Hubbell traveled life's journey happily together for a half century, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. They were married March 4, 1868, at her father's home in Richmond, by the Rev. Thomas G. Dashiell, rector of St. Mark's church, and their (?) consisted of a trip from Richmond

to Norfolk, Virginia, by way of Petersburg, where they resided until September, 1873, when they came to Colorado.

At that date if one was out on the bluffs he could look across the valley and see thousands of buffaloes grazing on the gama grass and the buffalo grass, which covered the plains to a height of about two feet. The buffaloes were so numerous that in looking from that distance it seemed as though one might walk over their backs, so close were they. In the winter of 1876 about five hundred antelopes walked over the dugout which Dr. Hubbell had made and which constituted his milk house. With poles, dirt and cowhide, after excavating a hole in the bluff, he had completed his dugout and found that when the doors were closed the temperature was fifty-three degrees, just right for milk and butter. At the time the bunch of five hundred antelopes, the snow being thinner on the edge of the cliffs, walked over the roof of the dugout. Two men of the vicinity killed a few with clubs but they were so thin and poor that the meat was too tough to eat.

In 1874 Dr. Hubbell saw pelicans wading in the South Platte river a couple of miles below the entrance of the Big Thompson creek into the Platte. In that year he hung just under the eaves of his house in Corona thirty quarters of buffalo, where they hung until they were taken down to brine two months afterward and in that time they had never had a fly on them, for there were no flies in Colorado at that period. From the time of his arrival in the state Dr. Hubbell took a deep interest in the welfare and progress of the community in which he lived and in 1874 was secretary for the Hurr Ditch Company. He was also secretary of Fort Lupton at one time, twice served as its treasurer, was trustee for four terms and on one occasion the mayor. That he was much interested in the moral as well as the temporal welfare of the community is indicated in the fact that he held membership and became an active worker in the Episcopal church. He was confirmed in the faith by Bishop Whipple in Corona and has since been a loyal communicant of that denomination. During the pioneer epoch in Colorado Dr. Hubbell and his family were victims of an Indian scare. He had two children, Clara and Thomas, born in Norfolk, Virginia, and three, Alia, Agatha and Gait, born in Colorado. After coming to Colorado they remained at Green City until Rain-in-the-Face, an old Indian chief, made a raid within a few miles of the place, when Mrs. Hubbell took the children and rode to Evans, where she remained for about a week, while the men remained at home to fight the Indians, who, however, did not come at the time. Again, in 1875, Red Cloud made a raid up the Platte and his daughter, who had married Jim Kempton, gave the warning, riding into the town on a horse all covered with lather. She called out: "Red Cloud is coming with a band of Indians to kill and destroy all he meets." Mrs. Hubbell said she would never leave her husband again, so he had to go with her to the home of Thomas C. Wlnbourne, where they remained for two weeks. He afterward sold his home in Green City, now Corona, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land just above the entrance of the Big Thompson into the Platte. Disposing of all of his cattle there, he resumed the practice of medicine. He was living upon that ranch when Colorado was admitted to the Union on the 1st day of August 1876. He disposed of his ranch property and removed to Fort Lupton on the 29th of September 1879, and though by this time all of his funds were exhausted he resolutely faced conditions and slowly recuperated his finances. He continued at Fort Lupton until March 27, 1917, when he sold his practice and interests there and removed to Denver with his wife. On the 27th of January 1917, Mrs. Hubbell passed away in her seventy-seventh year and hers was one of the largest funeral services ever seen in this part of the country, a tribute to her beautiful life and noble and virtuous character. Dr. Hubbell has continued to make his home in Denver and is numbered among the pioneer settlers of the state, having for forty-five years resided within its borders. He has witnessed much of its growth and progress and as the years have passed has had much to do with its agricultural and professional advancement.