

# The Hubbell Society, Museum and Library

formerly known as

## The Hubbell Family Historical Society

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

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

INCORPORATED IN MISSOURI, 1982



# Annual

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# Annual

2021 NUMBER 39

Distributed to members of the Hubbell Society, Museum & Library

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## HSML Annual Dues:

Payable by check in U.S. or Canadian dollars

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

Regular Member (individual / husband & wife) .....	\$20
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 Covid-19 virus the next Biennial will be held August 3-7, 2022 in Litchfield, CT –For further information see page 5 of this publication or contact Harvey Hubbell at: [captivepro@gmail.com](mailto:captivepro@gmail.com)

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## PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# The Hubbell Society, Museum and Library

Hubbell, Hubble, Hubbel, Hubel, & Huble Families

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## FOR CORRECTIONS

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

## A MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT



As the month of December rolls around, it is at this time one pauses to reflect on the events of the past year. 2021 was without a doubt a better year for social gatherings and activities. We still had to weather through multiple variants of the coronavirus, however, through the miracle of modern medicine, we have persevered and are able to live somewhat closer to our normal lives again.

For many there has been great loss and the Hubbell Society has had its share. On the 25th of March Dr. Pete Hansen, 83 years old, lost his battle with mesothelioma. Dr Pete had been a longtime member of the Society and was a former president. I first met Dr Pete and his wife Karolee at the 2015 family reunion in Cleveland, Ohio. We had a great conversation about baseball and the Cleveland Indians. It was evident he had a love for the outdoors and sports. Dr Pete was an active member in the Society attending and participating in board meetings in person for the Hubbell Library and Museum and on Zoom conference calls in 2020, while undergoing treatment for mesothelioma. The Hubbell Society will miss him dearly.

Due to the ups and downs of COVID outbreaks, the board voted not to hold it's off-year meeting in Charleston, SC this past June. In Charleston, many businesses had just begun to open and the level of vaccinations were still low. The board of directors voted, via email, to postpone the meeting till the fall in hope that the situation will have improved by then.

On a personal note, the month of June brought a happy moment for me. My daughter Alexandria Hubbell married David Ball at a ceremony attended by a small group of 50 people, including the wedding party, at a ski resort in Alta, Utah. All of my four children were together for the first time in four years and my dad, Donald Hubbell, who is 91, was also able to attend. My siblings Michelle, and Mark and his wife Christine were able to make the trip too. A wonderful time was had by all.

This November, the Hubbell Society Library & Museum Board of Directors met in Litchfield, CT at the home of Harvey and Stephanie Hubbell. In attendance were Margie Hlava, Rick Hubble, Kim Cross, Sue Hershey, Dottie and Shelton Hubbell, Hilbert Hubbell, Kitty Ver Kullen, Anne Cooper, Harvey Hubbell, Donald Hubbell, and myself. Joining via Zoom were Ruth Hubbell and Stephen. Harvey and his staff gave a presentation and a tour of his farm in preparation of our 2022 Family Reunion. I am happy to report that the 2022 Family Reunion is looking to be a great event. Please be on the lookout for the save-the-date postcard in your mailbox soon.

Many thanks go to Harvey and Stephanie for sharing their beautiful home over the two-day board meeting. It was so very kind of Harvey to volunteer to take on the 2022 reunion. We plan to celebrate Richard Hubball's 400th birthday, making what I believe will be a truly special event.

I had the privilege to travel with three Hubbell Society past presidents including Hilbert, Margie and my father Donald. The trip started out with Donald flying to Baltimore on Thursday. Friday, we drove to Silver Spring, MD to pick up Hilbert. We three were then off to Philadelphia, PA to meet Margie's flight from Albuquerque, NM. Another 5 hours, and a quick turn around after taking the wrong route and ending up crossing the Hudson River over the new Tappan Zee bridge, two times, we finally made it to Litchfield right on time for dinner at the Market Place Tavern. The fall colors were certainly something to see in New York.

I hope you will join us this summer for the 2022 Family Reunion. August in Connecticut will be beautiful.

With best wishes to all and thank you,  
Matthew Hubbell  
President

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## MAKE A LEGACY IMPACT

**To insure the future of the Hubbell Society Museum & Library make a bequest in your will or trust to either of our foundations.** The Funds are:

- The Hubbell Family Foundation Fund – established in 2008 to create a permanent endowment to provide future financial resources for activities of the Society including reunions, Directors' meetings, genealogical studies and publications.
- The Hubbell Museum and Library Fund – established in 2014, following a gift from the Estate of Jack Jerome Hubbell (ME#13082), to create a permanent endowment to provide future financial needs specifically for the Museum and Library. Our current M&L office 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 Society. The investments in each are being well managed by the Greater Des Moines, IA Community Foundation. Contact Matt Hubbell at [m.r.hubbell@gmail.com](mailto:m.r.hubbell@gmail.com) for info and help with planning a Legacy or donation.

## New Members For 2021

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

<u><b>New Member</b></u>		<u><b>Gift From Member</b></u>
Debra Hubbell Alexander	Savannah, GA	Ralph D. Hubbell
Donald Alton	Langley, BC	
Kate & Paul August	Pasadena, MD	Harold G. Hubbell
Kevin & Kristin Bodmer	Fredrick, MD	Harold G. Hubbell
Jerry Buchanan	North Tazewell, VA	
Cherylann Hubbell Bullock	Paradise, CA	
Randi Manis Childress III	Huddleston, VA	
Doug & Debbie Dillon	Farwell, TX	
Trudy Hubble Hasner	North Port, FL	Mr & Mrs Albert & Janyce Hubble
Brandon Joseph Hershey	Muskegon, MI	Sue Hershey
Brett Christopher Hershey	Muskegon, MI	Sue Hershey
Cory Michael Hershey	Muskegon, MI	Sue Hershey
Arthur S. & Gale Hubbell	Pineville, OR	
Ben Charles Hubbell	Austin, MN	
Bruce Allen Hubbell	Modesto, CA	
Erren Hubbell	Kennewick, WA	
Gary Hubbell	Crawford, CO	Ralph D. Hubbell
Grant Lee Hubbell	Austin, MN	
Kevin & Jess Hubbell	Glen Rock, PA	Harold G. Hubbell
Kyle & Ali Hubbell	Hamburg, PA	Harold G. Hubbell
Michael Hubbell	Katy, TX	
Patrick Hubbell	Superior, CO	Ralph D. Hubbell
Richard H Hubbell	Newnan, GA	
Aaron & Sarah Hubbell	Steele's Tavern, VA	Harold G. Hubbell
Sarah Nicole Hubbell	Baker City, OR	
Shirley Hubbell (Marion)	Parma, MI	
Tonya Hubbell	Sonoita, AZ	
Josiah B. Hubbell	Hauula, HI	
David A. Hubble	Frederick, MD	
Robert & Cathy Hubble	Franklin, NH	
James M. & Adrienne D. Hubble	Mertztown , PA	
Carl Andrew Hubble	Shasta Lake , CA	
Ronald B. Hubble	Colorado Springs, CO	
Larry D. Hubble	Hot Springs, VA	
Michael & Amanda Jan	Spring Grove , PA	Harold G. Hubbell
Roger Colonel Keiser	Parma, OH	
Bridget Jean Leonheart	Henderson, NV	Stephen K. Hubble
Lauren E. Magnuson	Westmoreland, NH	
Dwayne Obenshain	Quinlan, TX	
Diana Patriquin	Chesterfield , VA	
Annette Tanner	Galloway, OH	
Kathi (Hubbell) Underwood	Deer Park, TX	Devin Hubbell Chapman
SFC/RET Dennis W. Van Meter	Spanaway, WA	
Tammy L. Williams	Elsmere, KY	
Jean M. Wright	Sioux Falls, SD	

## 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>
Adrian Hubbell Boggs	[14511]	Chapel Hill, NC
Christopher Martin Boggs	[14511]	Chapel Hill, NC
Harvey Hubbell V	13708	Litchfield, CT
Rex & Betty Hubbell	*	Lovell, WY
Glenn Howard Kimmel	[10363]	Davenport, CA
Debra Hubbell Smith	19326	Frederick, MD

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## 2022 Biennial Reunion of the Hubbell Society Museum and Library

The Hubbell family is pleased to announce our 20th Biennial Reunion on **August 3 - 7, 2022 in Connecticut** —Home of Richard Hubball, our immigrant ancestor, who is celebrating his 400th birthday!

Located on the pastoral property of Harvey Hubbell V in **Litchfield, Connecticut**, the 2022 Hubbell Reunion will have an Americana theme. With farm-fresh ambiance and a robust itinerary of events. We are confident family members young and old will enjoy this long weekend of fun and togetherness.

Please Note: Proof of COVID-19 vaccination will be required for those over 12 years old. Most of the reunion will be open air therefore attendees will not be required to wear a mask. For indoor activities, such as local tours and the New Haven Day trip, we will adhere to the masks policy set by the respective venues.

### Activities

In addition to our standard Board and family meetings, the 2022 Reunion will include activities such as:

- \* Nightly hospitality mixers featuring live entertainment, family sing-alongs around the bonfire, games and other activities
- \* Historical presentations from members of the Hubbell family and the Litchfield Historical Society
- \* Walking tours of Litchfield
- \* A chartered day-trip to Guilford Colonial Village, Richard Hubball's gravesite in Old Stratfield Burying Ground in Stratfield, and the New Haven Historical Society
- \* Farm demonstrations

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- \* Traditional games and contests for kids — including sack races, tug-of-war, egg-and-spoon races, and scavenger hunts
- \* The Awards Banquet and the Family Photo

**Registration** costs \$40 per person and includes access to all events except the Day Trip and the Awards Banquet. Children 6-14 cost \$20 per person.

- \* The Day Trip costs an additional \$20 per person including children 6-14
- \* The Awards Banquet costs an additional \$50 per person. \$20 for children 6-14
- \* Children under 6 are free for all events

**Accommodations** are not included: There are a number of nearby lodging options, including the Litchfield Inn, the Hopkins Inn, the Days Inn by Wyndham, and many Airbnbs. On-site camping is available by request (no hook-ups available)

**Register at:**

[https://www.eventbrite.com/e/2022-biennial-reunion-of-the-hubbell-society-museum-and-library-tickets-213109435057?fbclid=IwAR0WCmoPP2OYb23zbplz4umSqmuHGNLT-bcwHIP8MtV-le\\_SYMItdOJ9jV8](https://www.eventbrite.com/e/2022-biennial-reunion-of-the-hubbell-society-museum-and-library-tickets-213109435057?fbclid=IwAR0WCmoPP2OYb23zbplz4umSqmuHGNLT-bcwHIP8MtV-le_SYMItdOJ9jV8)

**or send check** payable to Harvey Hubbell V and mailed to Sheila Moses, CPA  
1615 Farmington Ave Unionville, CT, 06085.

We hope you can join us for this fabulous Americana celebration of our Hubbell heritage!




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

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## 2021 Scholarship Fund Recipient



**Brooklyn Midyette: Granddaughter of  
Member Dera Hubbell Ponsell**

I was raised in a small town, Macclenny, located in north Florida. Growing up, I have always enjoyed spending time with my family, going to the beach, and learning. One fun fact about me is that I have a twin sister who is identical to me. We both love doing the same activities and want to both do similar things in our future.

Throughout high school, I was involved in numerous clubs and activities. I was on the high school cheerleading team for 4 years. I also participated in clubs such as: Phi Theta Kappa, Beta Club, History Club, and the National Honors Society. Throughout high school, I focused on my academics and did dual enrollment, this later allowed me to graduate with my Associates Degree with a rank of Summa Cum Laude while still in high school! My senior year, I was nominated as one of the 15 girls to be on the homecoming court which was a very amazing experience. I also took part in my school's health program and became a Certified Nurse Assistant (CNA). This experience allowed me to gain knowledge on the maltreatment that elderly individuals receive in some nursing homes. The

understanding of this helped me to see that proper treatment and fairness is needed in our society. With COVID-19 increasing during our senior year, many activities and proper celebrations for graduation got cut short. However, upon graduation I obtained rank 9 of my class with more than 300 students. I graduated with a GPA of 4.23 and got accepted into the University of North Florida as a Junior. Also, during my summers I racked up over 400 community service hours volunteer hours helping deliver meals to the elderly and help with activities at the senior community center. This helped me realize that I loved to help people smile. With this experience, I knew that growing up, I wanted to do something that allowed others to smile and be happy. With hard and continuous debate, I chose to pursue a path in dentistry. This will allow me to fulfill my ability to help others. As I am still working on pre-requisites for Dental school, I have now been accepted into the Pre-Dental Club at UNF which will bring me one step closer to my end goal.



## Newly Discovered Cousins Get Acquainted

Hilbert Hubble and William Johnson discovered that they were 2<sup>nd</sup> cousins through a Y-DNA match. As Bill recounted to a colleague recently:

“I have broken through a near-five decade brick wall to find my true paternal family. In early December, I had the opportunity to meet with and get to know Hilbert Hubble, my 2nd cousin twice removed. Hilbert is the genealogist for the Hubble / Hubbell Family. We share Stineman Hubble as our closest common ancestor--his gt gt grandfather and my gt gt gt grandfather. With his help, I now know that my gt gt grandfather James A. Johnston actually was James Asa Hubble, who was a Union soldier from Ohio during the American Civil War and who changed his name after leaving the army and beginning a family with a woman in Giles County, Virginia. James A. (now James Asa) was hiding out in enemy territory and avoiding Union soldiers, as well, since he left service without discharge--a deserter. He changed his name to the most common one in Giles County at the time--Johnston. There he raised a family. His third child was my gt grandfather William Thomas Johnston. There is a whole clan of Johnstons/Johnsons in Virginia and elsewhere who do not yet know that their true surname should be Hubble. I am just beginning to make some of them aware. We have been Johnstons/Johnsons for 160 years, so we won't be changing our names, but I will proudly add that I also am a Hubble.

For details of the discovery read the story “The Hubbell Family’s DNA Testing Results: A Review” in the 2020 Annual located at:  
<https://www.hubbell.org/publications/annuals/>



Lunch with newly discovered cousins: from left to right; William Johnson and wife Jane Ellen, Hilbert Hubble and wife Joan.

## The Hubbell's Donate Terrace Hill to the State of Iowa



It was 50 years ago this year, on August 24, that the Hubbell family formally donated Terrace Hill to the State of Iowa. The 1971 picture above is from a ceremony in which the Hubbell heirs handed over the keys to Governor Robert Ray. Later that year, Governor Ray appointed a Terrace Hill Planning Commission. It was decided in the spring of 1972 to make Terrace Hill the official Iowa Governor's Residence. Governor Ray and his family moved into Terrace Hill in 1976. Pictured are:



Top row, left to right: Bill Windsor, Crawford Hubbell, Anne Weaver, Jim Windsor, Helen Hubbell, Mike Hubbell

Second row, left to right: Jim Hubbell Jr., Chris Hubbell, Cathy Hubbell, Carol Hubbell, Corinne Hubbell, Rusty Hubbell, Fred Hubbell

First row, left to right: Mary Belle Windsor, Virginia Barshell, Anna Hubbell, Franny Ingham, ?, Patty Davis.

**Terrace Hill - 2013**

# Biography and History

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## Ralph Gideon Hubbell and The American Red Cross

By Gerald Robert Hubbell (ME# 13906)

Ralph Gideon Hubbell (ME# 8138) (1885-1956) was a field representative for the American Red Cross during World Wars I and II. In the First World War, he assisted in the Halifax explosion recovery, and in the Second, distribution of Red Cross aid to Russia. While the two allies were very different—Canada, the neighbor whose sons often sought their fortune in Boston, and Stalinist Russia, autocratic, atheistic, and suspicious of any aid—both positions were diplomatically sensitive. They illustrate a difficulty of charity: the help may be critical, but it is often equally critical for the recipient to appear not to need it.

Ralph was born in Saginaw, MI in 1885. The family removed to Duluth in 1896, where his father, Albert Cicero Hubbell (ME# 4902) became a mining broker. Ralph is listed in the Michigan Military Academy Catalog in Orchard Lake, MI as a cadet in 1901-1902, where he was a sergeant in Company C. The school was a preparatory school for college, rather than a college itself. Edgar Rice Burroughs, a recent alumnus, class of 1895, was an instructor. Ralph did not graduate—the 1940 census shows him with three years of high school. Returning to live with his parents in Duluth, he became a bookkeeper for Paine Webber., On June 30, 1906, the *Duluth Evening Herald* announced the opening of a Gay & Sturgis office, a branch of the Boston investment firm, at 328 West Superior St. with R. G. Hubbell as manager. On February 1, 1909, Piper, Johnson & Case, grain brokers, opened a Duluth office with Ralph as manager.

On June 4, 1907, Ralph married Janet Welch in Brooklyn. Both were 22 years old. Albert, their first son, arrived April 21, 1908, and Ralph Gideon on October 27, 1909. Albert would become a book critic in New York, and Ralph Jr., a sports announcer in Buffalo NY. Society notices in the Duluth papers showed the young couple participating in club activities, e.g., the October 16, 1907, *Duluth Evening Herald* reported that the couple was entertaining Kate Epton Clark, whose lectures were being sponsored by the Twentieth Century Club. Clark was a well-known author/editor, with whom the orphaned Janet had lived.

The 1910 census listed Ralph Sr. and family at 1802 Jefferson Street, Duluth in April, but shortly thereafter they moved to Hamburg, NY, a suburb of Buffalo. Ralph Sr. was working for the New York Telephone Company: the *Springville Journal* in a news item of November 30, 1911, described him as the “hustling” local manager. A third son, Philip, arrived on January 16, 1912. Philip would join the Navy as a radioman in World War II, then work on Esso ships before returning to the Navy in 1951. The 1914 *City Directory* for Buffalo lists



**Janet Welch Hubbell and Ralph G. Hubbell with sons Albert and Ralph Jr (1910)**

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Ralph Sr. working for Teller & Evers, stockbrokers, but still residing in Hamburg.

By 1916, the family had moved to 476 Norwood Av., Buffalo, however, Janet would soon contract tuberculosis. The *Duluth Evening Herald* of June 13, 1916, noted Mrs. Ralph G. Hubbell of Hamburg, NY, formerly of Duluth, would arrive tomorrow to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hubbell [her parents-in-law] but by August 10, 1917, the *Herald* noted Mrs. Paul H. Welch visiting Janet in Bald Mountain, NY where she is “spending a few weeks.” “Paul” is a probable mistake for Philip H. Welch, her brother, and the place is in the Adirondacks, associated with tuberculosis cures. Ralph Sr.’s draft card, signed September 12, 1918, shows him as a Director, American Red Cross, with his home and employment addresses at the National Headquarters, and his wife’s address in Saranac Lake NY, a major center for tuberculosis treatment and research, state of the art at the time. Janet died there on December 14, 1918. Ralph Jr. would later comment, “The last time we saw her was three years before she passed away inasmuch as children were not allowed to visit in those years. Shortly thereafter, my father disappeared from our lives with the result that Emily Welch, Mother’s sister, our beloved Tem, took over the dual parent role.”

Ralph Sr. took leave from his job at Viotor and Hubbell, stockbrokers, 1917 to work for the American Red Cross. The ARC changed dramatically in World War I. The number of local chapters shot up from 382 to 3306 and individual members from 275,000 to 5 million. Moreover, this was the age of professionalization. The early ARC had depended on the enthusiasm of Clara Barton, its founder, but after her departure in 1904, accounting and operating

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practices were set on a more businesslike basis. It also changed gender. Mabel Boardman, a Washington socialite, was the real center of power, but she would not take the presidency. William Blair, a Chicago banker who headed the 4 Minute Men, a speaker bureau that presented patriotic messages during four-minute intermissions in movie theaters, ranked “[placing] the management of its affairs in the hands of some of the most able businessmen of the country” with the establishment of 49 overseas hospitals and recruiting 10,000 nurses. The ARC would play down its image as the “World’s Greatest Mother” and play up its accountability to volunteers and donors. Ralph was an example of what the paid national staff looked like—successful businessmen, often bankers, who as a national service, took a salary lower than what they made in private business.

Some background on the Halifax explosion recovery: Halifax, Nova Scotia, is about a 400-mile drive from Boston (shorter by sea) and many Haligonians at the turn of the century sought employment in Boston. It has a magnificent harbor and is ideally situated as a launch point for wartime convoys. Early on the morning of December 6, 1917 two ships collided, one stuffed with munitions, in the narrow neck of water bordering the city. The resulting explosion is still the third-largest non-nuclear manmade explosion, with just under 2,000 people dead, 8,000 wounded, and the inner city flattened. Boston heard the shock but until a telegram arrived at the State House at about 11:00 am did not know any details. Governor Samuel McCall of Massachusetts activated his Committee of Public Safety, dispatching Abraham Ratschky with a relief party including doctors, nurses, medical supplies and clothing. The train left at 11:00 that night, and its 30-hour dash to Halifax through a blinding blizzard is one of the one of the great and generous stories of the Red Cross. However, on arrival, they discovered relief efforts already at work—some 5,000 Canadian troops, together with a crowd of volunteers from the Maritime Provinces and the Prime Minister of Canada (who had been campaigning nearby). The Bostonians set up an emergency aid station, treating 167 outpatients and 75 inpatients before turning the facility over to the Rhode Island Red Cross on December 12. Boston’s material support was almost \$700,000 worth of supplies, including glass and glaziers (many windows were blown out in the explosion) and a 325-unit apartment block for the newly homeless. It was a gallant gesture which Halifax remembers annually with Boston’s official city Christmas Tree, but the bulk of the work and leadership of recovery was Canadian and would last for 60 years.

Ralph Sr. arrived at the port in January and was responsible for communications with American residents. Some 40,000 Nova Scotians had emigrated to America and wanted news of close relatives, as well as Americans who had relatives assisting the recovery efforts. A letter published in the *Charlotte Sunday Observer* on March 10, 1918 is a sample: “Dr. Leimbach is getting along splendidly. He is now cheerful and able to sit up. On Sunday he walked the length of his room without being unduly tired. I can safely say that his case is well in hand and his improvement will be rapid from now on.”

Letters could be sent in care of Mr. Hubbel (sic) Room 3, Merchant's Bank Chambers, Halifax, N.S. Hubbell returned to Washington in July. He was appointed Associate Director of the Bureau of Canteen Services, having charge of all Red Cross canteens at ports of embarkation and debarkation.

On returning to Buffalo after the war, Hubbell took up residence at the Lenox, an upscale downtown hotel. The boys remained with Tem on Norwood Ave., which he bought in November. They would begin high school at Westpoint High, however, Ralph and Philip would graduate from Flatbush High in Brooklyn when each was 20. Ralph Sr. married again in 1923 to Charlotte Holcer, taking up residence together with the boys and Charlotte's mother at 129 Greenfield St., Buffalo. The firm expanded in 1920 to include partners George Rea and Frank Common, acting as the Buffalo representative of Lee Higginson & Co., an element of J.P. Morgan's financial empire. Rea would depart and eventually form the American Stock Exchange. The Buffalo Investment Bankers Association, organized 1921, lists Ralph G. Hubbell as Secretary-Treasurer, representing Victor Hubbell Rea and Common. Ralph was a member of the Buffalo Athletic Club, established 1924, for upscale businessmen. On January 16, 1926, the passenger list of the SS Ohio, returning to New York from Cherbourg, lists his son Albert, aged 18, and Emily Welch with home addresses of Mizner Development Corp, Palm Beach, FL and Camp Tabonaki, Hillside ME, respectively. Welch had founded the camp and would subsequently become president of the National Camp Directors Association. Addison Mizner was an architect specializing in grand buildings with eclectic historical themes, many in Palm Beach, including the Everglades Club, the Boca Raton Resort and JFK's Winter White House. An ad in the January 28, 1926, *Palm Beach Post* for Mizner Development Corp lists R. G. Hubbell as an Initial Purchaser who has made \$7000, but the company went bankrupt the following year. Clarence Geist acquired its assets and in legal actions concerning the company, sued its owners individually. The filing listed Ralph Hubbell as residing at the Allerton Club, Chicago, an upscale bachelor's hotel/apartment building. Hubbell had taken out a Broker's certificate issued by the Securities Division of the Illinois Railroad Commission in Chicago, 1928. However, the 1940 census places him in Santa Barbara CA with his wife, Florence, and they had been there since April 1935.

When Ralph Sr. signed his draft card on April 27, 1942, he was working in the Insular and Foreign Operations Division of the Red Cross, and living on New Hampshire Avenue in Washington, DC with his wife. His first assignment was Spain, but shifted to Greece when the Red Cross transferred its attention there in November 1940. The Italians invaded on October 28, 1940 but were pushed back into Albania by the end of November. Germany reinvaded on April 6, 1941, overrunning the country. Italy was given responsibility for most of the mainland and Peloponnese, Germany for Macedonia, Athens, and most of Crete, and Bulgaria the remainder. It was a humanitarian disaster. During the winter of

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1941-1942 8% of Greek population died, some 550,000 people, 1.2 million homeless, as well as 34% of national wealth destroyed, including 56% of roads and 80% of buses.

The political will to provide relief was complicated. Both Churchill and Hitler believed that the British blockade of Germany was critical in World War I and said so publicly—Hitler at the outset of the war and Churchill in his famous “Never have so many owed so much to so few” speech before Parliament on August 20, 1940. The United States was officially neutral until the end of 1941, but military isolation did not equal war relief isolation. Herbert Hoover made his name administering Belgian relief in World War I, only to lose it over the Great Depression, and saw relief efforts in World War II as a chance to win back his reputation and possibly the presidency in the election of 1940. His Committee for Polish Relief (Comporel) and the American Red Cross (Amcross) actively competed to monopolize war relief, with Roosevelt’s nod going to Amcross. They were not alone—between 1939 and 1945, non-governmental relief organizations in the United States rose from 240 to 540, with every possible constituency behind them, including Greek-Americans looking to help Greece. Britain considered Greece part of its Suez Canal defenses in the way that the United States considered the Caribbean as part of the Panama Canal defenses, that is, they discouraged any interference. Moreover, the North Africa campaign began in May 1940, with both sides scouring the eastern Mediterranean for supply convoys—Greek waters were dangerous, and aid shipments were routed around the Cape of Good Horn. Four ships sailed, the first being turned back at Crete and the aid distributed to Greek nationals who had fled to other Middle Eastern countries. It was a mix of German policy, British policy, international law, United States politics both Presidential and humanitarian, transportation issues and a rapidly changing military situation—nothing if not complex.

The combatants finally agreed to allow some aid to flow to Greece in mid-1942. The Swedish Red Cross and Swiss members of the International Committee of the Red Cross were considered neutral enough to administer the aid. The Axis powers agreed to stop confiscating Greek produce, a condition of the British allowing the blockade to part for humanitarian aid. At first it was Turkish produce only, but Canada was allowed to contribute wheat, and eventually the United States as well. Negotiations and transportation difficulties continued throughout 1942, but by January 1943, Greece was receiving 20,000 tons of food each month, two-thirds of its prewar imports, but enough to avert the worst of the famine.

Hubbell was in ARC national headquarters, his schedule a welter of meetings and memos and logistics, while heads of state and their direct reports made the policy decisions. His movements become traceable again with the *Entry Declaration of Aircraft Commander*, a travel document showing him leaving Washington DC on December 10, 1942, for Moscow and returning on December



4, 1944. It was an unusually long assignment for a Red Cross operative—in 1940, tours of duty were normally limited to 18 months, but were shortened to 12 months in 1942. On May 10, he is a guest of honor in Moscow at one of the diplomatic dinners so much a feature of Soviet diplomacy, this one given by the Australian Consul in Moscow. On June 26, 1943, he met Father Léopold Braun, the only Catholic priest then remaining in Moscow, who discovered him unpacking his luggage in temporary quarters at the US Embassy. On November 5, Hubbell handed over a 4 ½-pound packet of gramicidin to the Institute of Experimental Medicine and in February 1944, he was permitted to distribute aid in Stalingrad.

A diplomatic row had occurred in March. On March 1, Lend Lease was renewed. On March 8, the US ambassador to Russia, Admiral William Standley, gave a press conference in which he suggested the Russians were not giving the United States enough credit for Lend-Lease. The accusation was true, and the Russians were therefore offended. On March 11, Vice President Henry Wallace attended a luncheon of reconstituted Lend-Lease food, sitting next to Maxim Litvinov, the Russian ambassador, on with a dais full of the diplomatic corps. Wendell Wilkie, FDR's sometime opponent but now an aide, Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, and the House and Senate foreign relations committees issued statements along the lines of "It would be unfortunate if the ambassador had said that..." Standley's disavowal came on June 26, where he was the principal speaker at another of the diplomatic dinners, hosted by Ralph Gideon Hubbell of the American Red Cross. It was Hubbell's diplomatic debut in Moscow.

American aid to Russia during World War II came via Lend-Lease, \$11 billion; Russian War Relief, \$25 million; and the American Red Cross, \$21 million. Russian War Relief was a separate committee, staffed with Red Cross alumni, that acted as a purchasing agent entirely within the United States, while the Red Cross sourced its aid anywhere it could, including handmade clothing made by US volunteers. In all, 80,000 Russian workers and 200 Americans distributed the Russian War Relief and Red Cross aid.

In February 1947, a spate of Australian newspapers, mostly Catholic diocesan issues, picked up a story with headlines like "MOSCOW RED CROSS SCANDAL SOVIET SECRET POLICE GRAB SUPPLIES INTENDED FOR STARVING RUSSIANS." The source, the same Fr. Léopold Braun that Hubbell met on June 26, claimed that the NKVD, the Russian secret police, had stolen \$27 million in American Red Cross aid during World War II. Braun had a considerable history with the NKVD. He was originally appointed to Moscow in 1934 as an assistant to Bishop Piu Neveu of the church of St. Louis des Français in Moscow, as well as acting as a chaplain to the American embassy. The bishop's health was failing but before his recall in 1936, he appointed Braun as administrator of the church.

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Also in 1936, the two other remaining Catholic churches in Moscow were closed. Braun saw an immediate increase in Mass attendance, as his church was the last Catholic church in Moscow. Braun served Mass in Latin but began preaching in Russian. Immediately, the NKVD began sending stenographers to record the sermons. Braun was instructed to replace his parish council with only Soviet citizens—the council oversaw all financial matters for the church, and Braun regarded it a Soviet takeover. The baptismal record was demanded—Braun eventually consented to allow authorities to see it, but not to remove it from the Church. Braun was also presented with an income tax bill—technically, he received no salary, but he did get room and board, and there were collections at Mass. Those collections were used for charity; however, non-Soviet citizens could not legally dispense charity under church auspices, and the collections were therefore his income. Braun protested to the American Ambassador, Lawrence Steinhardt (1939-41), but the ambassador advised him to pay the tax, as he did not enjoy diplomatic status. Steinhardt had no use for Braun, regarding him as a bull in a china shop. A series of five break-ins at the church between 1939 and 1941 caused further tension—Mass vessels and vestments were stolen, some of considerable value. Although the church is not quite visible from NKVD headquarters, it was surely unusual that five break-ins would occur in an area within a five-minute walk, despite diplomatic “concern.” Because the church had been nationalized in 1918, the objects stolen were government property, for which the church and its priest were responsible. Braun got a bill for several thousand rubles for the theft.

The war changed religious policy in Russia. When Hitler invaded Russia in June 1941, the Germans had a policy of cooperating with churches, forcing the Russians to follow suit—religious persecution gave way to wartime necessity. The invasion also brought Roger Garreau, who represented De Gaulle’s Free French, and an apartment in a French embassy annex. (When France fell, its ambassador was recalled, eliminating its support for Braun, who was living at the French embassy. Braun was able to secure a small apartment through the Turkish embassy, and enough carrots and potatoes to survive the winter.) Alas, Garreau was too communist for Braun, and their relationship was also strained. Steinhardt’s successor, Admiral William Standley, frequently gave Braun food and firewood from his personal resources.

Braun’s June 26 meeting with Hubbell was to ask for some Red Cross relief supplies to distribute to his parishioners, who were suffering from wartime shortages. Braun described Hubbell as “courteous” and “attentive” in one account, and as more interested in the dinner that night than Braun’s request. It is possible that both descriptions are correct—Braun was proposing that Hubbell commit a crime under Soviet law, on the same day as his diplomatic debut in Moscow. It was illegal for non-Soviet citizens to distribute charity under Soviet law. Braun simply could not have known what he was claiming to know, that all the Red Cross aid was stolen by the NKVD. Apart from the accounting problem (\$27 million stolen, but only \$21 million brought to Russia, \$17 million coming from the US Government), and numerous names misspelled, he was a parish priest, seeing parishioners in need,

desperate need, unable or unwilling to understand why he could not help them. Braun was rarely granted permission to travel outside Moscow because he made himself obnoxious to Soviet authorities and lacked a car to do so. He did not sit at the center of an intelligence network—he really was the last Catholic priest in Moscow (his successor would detail three other priests in the USSR, with whom Braun was not in contact), and the diplomatic corps wanted nothing to do with him. The arrangement to distribute via Soviet citizens, standard Red Cross policy, was stated at the beginning of the appeal for private funds, and frequently reiterated. Léopold Braun is not the villain of this piece—he was a priest, not a diplomat, thrust into a situation with diplomatic ramifications that he was unable or unwilling to handle.

What really happened to American aid to Russia? 2% was destroyed en route by enemy action, however, the overarching issue must be Lend-Lease, which provided \$11 billion compared to private aid of \$50 million. The 400,000 jeeps and trucks were more vehicles than existed in Britain in 1939, in addition, there were 12,000 armored vehicles, 11,400 aircraft, and 1.75 million tons of food. There were radios, railroad rails and rolling stock as well. In essence, the Red Army was made mobile by Lend-Lease. Of the private aid, some undoubtedly was pilfered by the NKVD or other authorities—the literature is replete with anecdotes of official larceny. Red Cross policy was to provide aid only where emergency needs are not being met by other agencies, and during the war, distributed aid through 124 Red Cross societies and other indigenous-to- recipient agencies. This was intentional—the ARC was trying to strengthen other Red Cross agencies. ARC policy also required ARC supervision of the distribution. Red Cross aid was not and could not be enough to sustain the Russian population: The Red Cross estimated just under 7 million people received their aid in a population between 192 and 194 million. Paul Kellogg, a journalist and pacifist observed,

Everything that the United Nations governments could send to Russia, and all that private relief agencies, such as Russian War Relief and the American Red Cross, could possibly do, would still not meet the tremendous needs there. This opinion is shared by Ralph Hubbell, the able American Red Cross representative in Moscow. Though one cannot measure it, the amount of good will that has already been established by American gifts is a positive fact.”

Russian aid was not a one-way street. The overarching purpose was to win the war but “reverse Lend-Lease,” goods sent to the United States, totaled \$8 billion during the war, 90% of it from the British Commonwealth. The Soviet Union supplied the U.S. with 300,000 tons of chrome ore, 32,000 tons of manganese ore, as well as platinum, gold and wood. Col. Harold W. Jones, MD, Director of the Army Medical Library, described Hubbell’s contribution to the program:

[Russia] has been producing many outstanding medical items in the past few years. The State Department, the Soviet Embassy, the Soviet Red Cross,

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the American Red Cross and other agencies and dealers were all tried with very little success until near the end of the year. Mr. Ralph Hubbell, the representative of the American Red Cross in Moscow, made the first successful contact for us and was able to send through two large shipments of material during the winter of 1944-45.

Hubbell was immediately put into public relations work after his return from Russia. He continued to serve in Washington DC, appearing in a fundraising committee as late as 1955. He died in Washington November 18, 1956. Obituaries appeared in Dayton Daily News, Dayton OH; The Sentinel, Carlisle PA; New York Times; and the Honolulu Advertiser.

Was he a bad father? Certainly Ralph Jr.'s statement that the boys saw little of him after their mother's death raises the issue, but there are some nuances required. Ralph Sr. spent all of 1918 away from home doing war work, as many fathers did that year, so it was not her death that December that pulled him away. Ralph Sr. sold war bonds in 1917, campaigned against fraudulent brokers while a member of the Chamber of Commerce in 1920, helped to found the Buffalo Investment Banker's Association in 1921, was a member of the Buffalo Athletic Club—all activities that would help his business, but which also took him away from home. Ralph Jr., when a popular sportscaster, would also say at a Red Cross fundraiser in 1944, "My father heads the Red Cross in Moscow. I have literally grown up in Red Cross lore." He must have been aware that his father was active in public service. It's not quite true that they never saw their father after 1918—in 1925, the New York State census shows them together in Buffalo, with Charlotte, Ralph Sr., and Martha Holcer, Charlotte's mother. As many another new wife would attest, Charlotte, aged 28, had a difficult assignment, marrying into a family with three teenaged boys. When Albert returned from Europe aged 18, he listed his home address as a Florida company in which Ralph Sr. later invested.

As against that, given that their mother died while they were pre-teenagers, and for health and safety reasons, couldn't be with her at a time when adults form their childhood memories of their mothers, they could certainly have felt a little deserted. Albert went to Europe in the company of his aunt, not his parents. Ralph Jr. and Philip graduated from Flatbush High in Brooklyn, not Buffalo, and graduated two years late because they had lost time transferring from school to school. Ralph Jr. was offered a college education by his aunt, not his parents, and turned it down, a decision often made in concert with the parents he did not mention. Alfred and Ralph Jr. would marry five times in total, three of which made the society columns. None of the guest lists included Ralph Sr. There is a considerable distance between Ralph Sr. and his sons.

Hubbell's career in the Red Cross, as well as his civic and business careers, showcase his diplomatic skills. The complex back stories of the Halifax, Greek, and Russian assignments return us to a basic problem of charity—it may be more blessed to give, but it can be very difficult to receive.

## Footnotes:

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- 1) The Halifax explosion, on December 6, 1917, claimed 2,000 lives and devastated the Nova Scotia port. The Boston chapter organized the U.S. portion of the relief; however, Canadian sources insist that Canadians led relief efforts.
- 2) *Duluth City Directories*, 1903 and 1905.
- 3) Confirming evidence: Ads, *Labor World* (Duluth) Nov 24, 1906, Listing Ralph as manager, and at least five other dates; *Duluth City Directory* 1907 lists him as manager, Gay & Sturgis, residence at 1819 E 2nd St., his own home.
- 4) *Weekly Northwestern Miller*, February 1, 1909, *Duluth City Directory*, 1909.
- 5) There's confusion about the date of the move. Ralph Jr. would publish a biography saying he moved to Hamburg when two weeks old, but he was born in October and the census shows the enumerator going from house to house on April 15 and 16. Ralph Sr. was present in Duluth on one of those days.
- 6) Cover Story, Ralph G. Hubbell Jr. interview. August 1997. <http://livingprimetime.com/> .
- 7) See Robert J. Hubbell, "Dr. Julian Bertine Hubbell (A&R# 4628) and Clara Barton and the Red Cross," *Annual*, Hubbell Family Historical Society 1997, 16-21. <https://www.hubbell.org/wp-content/uploads/pdfs/past-annuals/1997.pdf> .
- 8) William McCormick Blair, *The American Red Cross*. Bulletin No. 20-B. Washington, DC: Committee on Public Information Division of Four Minute Men, December 17, 1917. [https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/American\\_Red\\_Cross\\_1917](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/American_Red_Cross_1917)
- 9) Abraham C. Ratshesky, *Report of the Halifax Relief Expedition December 6 to 15, 1917*, Boston: Wright and Peter Printing Company, State Printers, 1918.
- 10) Per his passport application of 1923, he resided in Halifax, Nova Scotia from January to July 1918 with Consul General Evan Young, on behalf of the American Red Cross.
- 11) *Buffalo Evening News*, January 29, 1919
- 12) *Buffalo Commercial* January 28, 1919; and the Census of 1920 shows Emily Welch on Norwood.
- 13) New York State census, June 1, 1925
- 14) Robert Sobel, *AMEX: A History of the American Stock Exchange*, New York: Beard Books, 2000.
- 15) A. C. Babize, *Investment Bankers and Brokers of America*, Chicago: Investment Service Co., 1922; *Buffalo Blue Book* 1923, page 59.
- 16) April 19, 1929, *Palm Beach Post*, Legal notices.
- 17) January 23, 1928, *Capital Times*, Madison WI.
- 18) Aelwen Wetherby, *Private aid, political activism: American medical relief to Spain and China, 1936-1949*, Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2017, 203.
- 19) Donny Gluckstein, "Greece – Allies at War with the Resistance," In *A People's History of the Second World War: Resistance Versus Empire*, London: Pluto Press, 2012, 39.
- 20) "Text of Hitler Speech," *New York Times*, September 20, 1939.
- 21) <http://www.churchill-society-london.org.uk/thefew.html> Churchill referred to Hoover's plan for war relief by name, regretfully refusing the request.
- 22) Meredith Hindley, *Blockade Before Bread: Allied Relief for Nazi Europe, 1939-1945*, Ph. D. Diss. American University, 2007, 68-81. See also James H. George, "Another Chance: Herbert Hoover and World War II Relief," *Diplomatic History* 16, no. 3 (1992): 389-407..
- 23) Heike Wieters, "The World's Hungry: American NGOs and New Private-Public Partnerships after WWII," *Contemporanea* 18, no. 3 (2015): 361.
- 24) Geoffrey Roberts, "Moscow's Cold War on the Periphery: Soviet Policy in Greece, Iran, and Turkey, 1943-8," *Journal of Contemporary History* 46, no. 1 (2011): 58-81. See also "Molotov meeting with Brynes, 19 September 1945" AVPRF F0431/1 OP.11 Pap.4 D.18 L.24
- 25) Hindley, *Blockade Before Bread*, 297-354.
- 26) William McChesney Martin Papers, FRASER, The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Log of Trip to Moscow, Major General James H. Burns and Major Wm. M. Martin, Jr. 8 April - 3 June, 1943.
- 27) "Red Cross Scandal of Moscow," *Southern Cross* Adelaide, South Australia, January 31, 1947. The "scandal" is discussed below.

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- 28) "Chemical worth \$80,000 Sent to Moscow Doctor." *Press and Sun-Bulletin*, Binghamton, NY, November 8, 1943.
- 29) "Red Cross Aids Stalingrad Victims," *The Franklin Favorite*, Franklin KY, February 3, 1944.
- 30) Office of the Historian, United States Department of State. *Foreign Relations of The United States: Diplomatic Papers, 1943, The British Commonwealth, Eastern Europe, The Far East*, Volume III Document 490, received March 10, 1943.
- 31) C.L. Sultzberger, "Standley Praises Cooperation of U.S. and Russia," *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, June 27, 1943.
- 32) Edward C. Carter, "Russian War Relief." *Slavonic and East European Review, American Series* 3, no. 2, 1944, 66.
- 33) *Cathedral Chronicle*, Perth AU, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/256062357>.
- 34) *Catholic Herald*, "Moscow's Catholic Church Robberies: Gang now Rounded up by Reds," March 28, 1941.
- 35) G.M. Hamburg, "Father Léopold Braun, An Assumptionist Priest in Stalin's Moscow, 1934–1945," xvii-lxxxii. In Léopold Braun, *In Lubianka's Shadow: Memoirs of an American Priest in Stalin's Russia*. Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press, 2006.
- 36) Robert J. Fortin, A.A. *The Catholic Chaplaincy in Moscow: A Short History, 1934 -1999*, Brighton, MA, 2004.
- 37) American Red Cross, "War Relief Abroad," *Red Cross Courier*, January 1942, 25.
- 38) *Red Cross Service Record* 1946, 66.
- 39) American National Red Cross, *Foreign War Relief Operations: American National Red Cross Report to the President of the United States. Final Cumulative Report on Distribution*. Washington, 1948.
- 40) Paul Kellogg, ed., *Survey Graphic*, United States: Survey Associates, 1944, 55.
- 41) O. Schreiber, "Tenth Anniversary of Lend-Lease: How America Gave Aid to Her Allies," *The Australian Quarterly* 23, no. 3 (1951): 64-67.
- 42) Harold W. Jones, *Annual Report of the Director of the Army Medical Library to the Surgeon General U. S. Army 1944*, Washington, D.C.: Army Medical Library, 1945. Pages 19-20.
- 43) "Red Cross Man Will Broadcast" *Times Herald*, Olean, NY, December 15, 1944.
- 44) *Washington Star*, Page a-8, February 20, 1955.
- 45) "Tableaux of Red Cross Activity Well Attended at High School Auditorium; Ralph Hubbell Guest," *The Times Herald* of Olean, NY.

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#### **About the author:**

Gerald Robert Hubbell is the son of Robert James Hubbell, known as Camino Bob. Robert was a long time member of the Society serving as board member and Chair of the nominations committee for many years. Bob wrote an article for the 1997 Annual reviewing the life of another Hubbell closely involved with the American Red Cross: Julian Bertine Hubbell.

Gerald, after researching Ralph Gideon states that Ralph's story "allows us to look at the Red Cross, and indeed at all relief charities, and the difficulties they face in doing their work. I do think it appropriate to have a health care related story this year—his first wife dies of tuberculosis, in the middle of a pandemic (Actually two pandemics. We think of Spanish Flu (Ft. Riley Flu) in 1918-1919, but 20% of US deaths in the teens and twenties were tuberculosis.), and of course, the Red Cross, among other things, does health care. Ralph's story has a healthy dose of history as well—did you know about the bomb in Halifax? And if you did, did you also know that Canadians organized, led, and were the principal source of finance for the recovery? We get an on-the-ground look at Stalinist Russia to boot, and a Hubbell in the thick of the story. Gerald is currently living in Kansas City, MO, working at the United Federation of Doll Clubs Doll Museum and finishing up a Masters Degree in History.



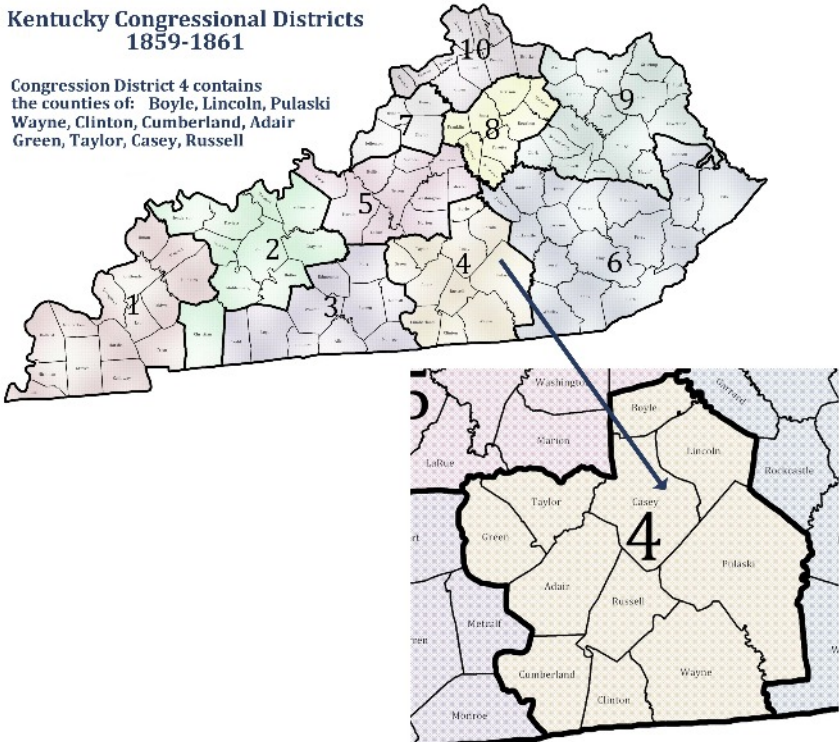
# Central Kentucky Hubbles: Politics, Slavery and the Approaching Civil War.

By Richard W Hubble

Preserved within the United States Congressional Record are the voting results of the 1859 mid-term election in Kentucky's 4th Congressional District (1). The contest for the congressional seat between William Anderson (Opposition Party) and James Chrisman (Democratic Party) was decided by eleven votes prompting a challenge and recount. As a result of the challenge, the original voting results and numerous voter depositions were published in the congressional record. This unique document has preserved the vote of every eligible white, male citizen over the age of 21 who voted in the 11 counties of Kentucky comprising District 4. This included fourteen Hubbles living in Pulaski and Lincoln counties. Figure 1

## Kentucky Congressional Districts 1859-1861

Congression District 4 contains  
the counties of: Boyle, Lincoln, Pulaski  
Wayne, Clinton, Cumberland, Adair  
Green, Taylor, Casey, Russell



**Close up of Kentucky district #4  
in effect for August 1859 Congressional election**

**Figure 1: Kentucky Congressional Districts in 1859. District #4 consists of Boyle, Lincoln, Pulaski, Wayne, Clinton, Cumberland, Adair, Green, Taylor, Casey and Russell counties**



The mid-term election of 1859 was held at a critical time in the on-going controversy surrounding the institution of slavery in the United States. The vote was a prelude to the 1860 presidential election that would elect Abraham Lincoln and push the United States into Civil War. The growing conflict between preserving the Union and Secession, over the issue of slavery, was deeply felt in the border state of Kentucky. Kentuckians, in 1859, were overwhelming pro-Union but also supported the institution of slavery. Indeed, many Kentuckians, including Hubbles, owned slaves placing many into untenable positions that would force them to make hard choices in the years to come. What were our Kentucky ancestor's sympathies; were they pro-Union, pro-Secession or just caught in the middle of the controversy? How did slave owning Hubbles navigate their conflicting loyalties and how did it affect their political allegiances? These are just a few questions we will explore as we delve into the lives of our 19<sup>th</sup> century Kentucky ancestors.

By 1859 there were fourteen male Hubble's of voting age living in Kentucky's 4<sup>th</sup> District, all descendants of Justus Hubble (ME#150) of Washington county, Virginia (2)(3). All except one were born in Kentucky. Only William H. (ME#1239) the elder statesman and only surviving member of the original Virginia immigrants was still alive and voting in 1859. One Hubble, Rev Levi E. Hubble (ME#2890), age 27, son of David, (ME#1235) did not vote. See Figure 2.

## **The Hubbles Come to Kentucky (~1805)**

The first of the Virginia Hubbles to enter central Kentucky, through the Cumberland Gap and up the Wilderness Road, occurred within a decade of Kentucky's entry into the Union in 1792 (4). by 1805, Joel Hubble (ME#464), second son of Justus, paid taxes on 150 acres of land in Pulaski County. Joel would continue to buy land in Pulaski County from 1805 to 1823 eventually acquiring 987 acres in total. In the early years, Joel rented the land to tenant farmers; he never settled in Kentucky but remained on his farm on the South Fork of the Holstein River near Seven Mile Ford, Virginia. By 1816, Joel had sold some of his land to his two oldest sons, William H. (ME#1239) and Big Levi (ME#1240); both settling in Pulaski County with their families.

Joel's younger brothers, Levi, Sr (ME#466) and David (ME#467) did leave Virginia, settling in Kentucky where they also purchased land in Pulaski County. David, at age 26, first appears in the Pulaski County tax records in 1810 (5). Levi Sr. first bought land in 1811 (deed) and appears in the tax records in 1812 at the age of 36.

## **Land Quality and Slaves:**

Land in Kentucky, in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, was classified into three categories, denoting its suitability for farming, from #1 (most fertile) to #3 (least

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# Figure 2

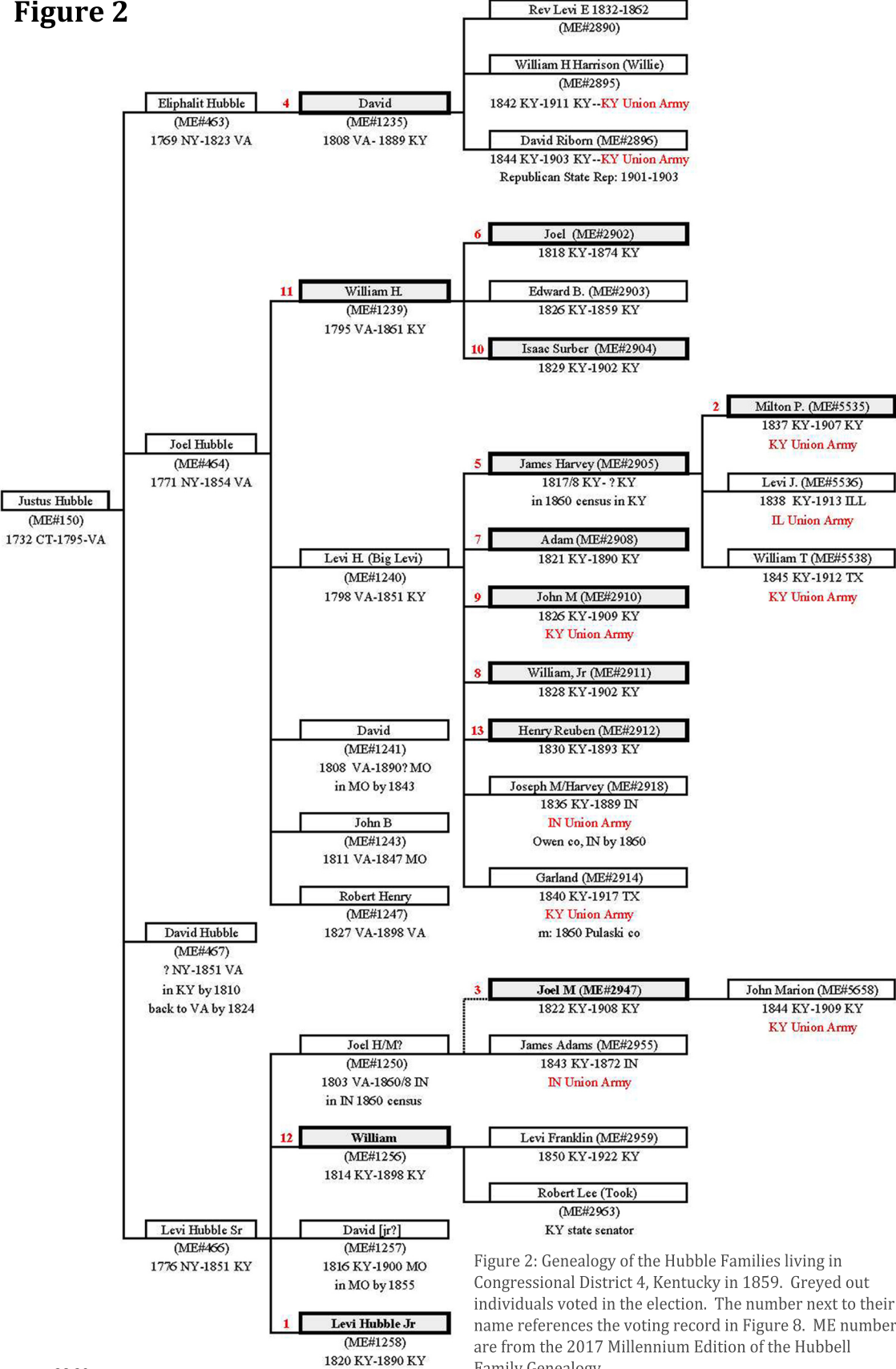
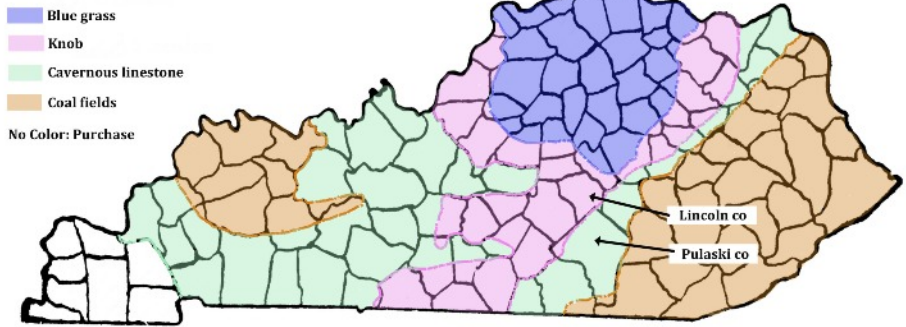


Figure 2: Genealogy of the Hubble Families living in Congressional District 4, Kentucky in 1859. Greyed out individuals voted in the election. The number next to their name references the voting record in Figure 8. ME numbers are from the 2017 Millennium Edition of the Hubbell Family Genealogy.

### Kentucky Geography-Soil Regions



**Figure 3: Soil map of Kentucky showing county boundaries. The Bluegrass region (blue) was the most fertile soil followed by the Knob lands (pink) and the cavernous limestone region (green). Early tax records sometimes denoted farmland into three categories from #1 (most fertile) to #3 (least fertile). All the land purchased in north-central Pulaski County, by the early Hubble settlers, was designated as either #2 or #3 quality farmland. The regional boundaries are from “Sectionalism in Kentucky” (7) and are approximations and somewhat arbitrary. Later, parts of Lincoln County would be included in the Bluegrass region.**

fertile). Land in the legendary Bluegrass region of Kentucky was designated as #1 while all the land purchased by the Hubbles in Pulaski County was designated as either #2 or #3. Consequently, the largest plantations necessitating the use of more slaves, occurred in the Bluegrass region (Figure 3). In the heart of the Bluegrass region over 40% of the 1860 population were slaves. Pulaski County, like most of the Appalachian counties to the east, needed fewer slaves due to smaller and less productive farms. Pulaski County recorded only 7.8 percent of its 1860 population as being enslaved (Figure 4) (6).

## Political Realignments 1819-1835

To help understand the significance of the 1859 vote and the underlying political sympathies that divided these early Kentucky Hubbles, a review of Kentucky political and social attitudes during this time is necessary.

In 1819, a nation-wide financial panic swept across the country resulting in a severe nation-wide recession. During this recession banks were aggressively forcing repayment of loans taken out by farmers and skilled workers. Because of the devaluation of money, banks began confiscating property as payment for outstanding loans. In Kentucky, the banks were confiscating livestock, land and farm tools in lieu of loan payments in cash. In some cases, farmers were imprisoned because of their debt.

In response, the Kentucky state legislature enacted laws to protect the farmers. They passed laws forcing the banks to accept devalued money in payment of loans and abolished imprisonment for debt. From this effort the



States. In Kentucky, Clay won most of the votes in central Kentucky over Andrew Jackson. In Pulaski County, Clay won 83% of the vote (111 votes) versus Jackson who received only 23 votes. Statewide Clay won with over 72% of the vote. Clay was a strong advocate for the Union; a moderate who believed in compromise to settle disputes. His beliefs had a strong and lasting influence in Kentucky politics up to the Civil War.

In the 1824 election, Jackson won the most votes nationally, but no candidate won a majority, so the election was decided in the House of Representatives. In the House vote, Clay chose to support John Quincy Adams giving him the Presidency. Jackson felt betrayed by Clay resulting in the collapse of the one-party system. Clay and Adams formed the National Republican Party and Jackson formed the Democratic Party. In Kentucky, the new Democratic Party, headed by Jackson, was mostly represented by the supporters of the Relief or New Court Party.

Jacksonian Democrats attacked wealthy special interest groups believing that such a privileged class threatened to corrupt the “democratic values” of the Republic. Jackson championed equality for all white male citizens (including recent immigrants) and the freedom from arbitrary rule by a privileged class.

In the 1828 and 1832 Presidential elections, Jackson was elected President. In Kentucky, in the 1828 election, Jackson defeated John Quincy Adams with 55% of the vote. No voting data for Pulaski County has survived. In the 1832 election the only surviving data for Pulaski County, was the race for Governor. In that election Richard A Buckner, a member of Adam and Clay’s National Republican Party received 51.7% of the vote while John Breathitt of the Democratic Party received 48.3% of the vote (8).

## **1835-1859**

By the middle of the 1830s the National Republican Party, some disillusioned Democrats, and other smaller parties united to form the Whig Party. For the next 20 years, the Democrat and Whig Parties would dominate National and Kentucky politics. In Kentucky, up until the middle 1850s, the Whig Party would dominate local and state politics consistently winning a majority of votes.

The Whigs, in Kentucky, would come to represent the conservative, educated citizens of wealth, largely but not exclusively, populating the richer soils of the Bluegrass, Knob and Cavernous Limestone regions of the state (9). Under the influence of the entrenched Whig Party, most Kentucky state offices were appointed, not elected, resulting in rampant nepotism and corruption. Opposing the Whigs, Democrats were intent on giving a broader spectrum of people more of a voice in their government.

Early records shed light on only one Kentucky Hubble during this time period. As early as 1835 and through the 1840s, Big Levi Hubble (ME#1240) had been appointed as Justice of the Peace for Pulaski County. In 1846 Big Levi was also appointed by Governor William Owsley, a Whig, to be a Major in the Kentucky Militia. From this information it appears that Big Levi was a well-connected Whig party office holder. Levi would resign his appointment as Justice of the Peace for Pulaski County during the county courts July term of 1850, one year before his death (10).

In October 1849, a state constitutional convention was convened. At the convention, the Whigs attempted to rewrite the laws on slavery, proposing a slow phasing out of the institution of slavery in the State. Democrats thwarted their attempts when they successfully won control of the convention. Once in control, Democrats focused their effort on instituting popular government reforms giving the general populace a greater voice in the government. Additionally, rejecting any slave reforms, the Democrats strengthened the existing state slave laws.

Although Kentucky Democrats opposed emancipation of slaves, they rejected an invitation from Southern secessionists to meet in Nashville to consider the option of leaving the Union if the federal government continued to disrespect the South's right to maintain the institution of slavery. Most Kentucky Democrats and Whigs strongly supported the Union at this time.

After the passing of the new state constitution, Whigs, ignoring the slavery issue, adopted a political platform built around keeping the Union together. Often, they referred to themselves as the Union Party while maintaining that the Democrats were declared enemies of the Union.

The Democrats entered the 1850s politically strong and would grow stronger by the end of the decade. The Democrats began to benefit from the decline in the support for a slow emancipation of slaves in Kentucky that had been advocated by some Whigs. In 1851, the Democrats won the governorship. As the fervor over slavery simmered, a new political hot button issue began to emerge.

During the 1840s and 1850s, immigration of Irish and Germans continued to grow. By the early 1850s, immigrants, who had arrived during the 1840s, qualified for citizenship and obtained the right to vote. The Democrat Party welcomed the immigrants and courted their votes. Conservative Whigs complained that immigrants competed for jobs and brought foreign, non-Anglo-Saxon customs and languages into the United States. A majority of the Irish and German immigrants were Catholic. Protestants feared the Catholics would follow the Pope, who at the time, denounced democracy and nationalism and was generally hostile to a constitutional government in Italy.

Conservatives, upset that the Whig Party was not more supportive of the growing anti-Catholic sentiment and nationalism throughout the State began leaving the Party and joining the Know-Nothing movement. The Know-Nothings, a political movement expressing concerns about the influx of immigrants, became the Native American political party (or American Party). In Kentucky, the weakening of the Whig Party was further accelerated with the death, in 1852, of their most prominent leader, Henry Clay. However, it would be the issue of slavery and its spread into the western territories, as manifested in the Kansas - Nebraska Act of 1854, that would provide the death knell for the Whig Party (11).

In Kentucky, in the 1854 elections, the American Party focused on the issues of nationalism and anti-Catholicism but also supported a growing temperance movement and, like the old Whig Party, the avoidance of the slavery issue. The American Party won Kentucky's judicial and county elections, including victories in Pulaski County (12).

By 1855 dissatisfied Whigs in the Northern states were also deserting the Party, forming other Parties including the anti-slavery Republican Party. Particularly in the South and Kentucky, the American Party advanced a platform that southern politicians could join to oppose the pro-slavery Democrats and the anti-slavery positions of the emerging Republican Party. They were pro-Union but were able to ignore the divisive issue of slavery in the hopes that "things would work themselves out". Democrats viewed the Know Nothings as freesoilers and abolitionists (13).

In the 1855 elections, the American Party, using the same tactics that were successful in the 1854 election, won the governorship and control of the General Assembly and six out of the ten Kentucky congressional seats. They won statewide by 4403 votes. However, the 1855 election was marred by violence against immigrants and Catholics. Known as "Bloody Monday," the Louisville elections began peacefully. Incited by local political newspapers, Know-Nothings feared that Catholics might turn the election and subjugate Americans to Catholic and foreign ways. The Know-Nothings denied naturalized Americans and Catholics the vote through intimidation and in some wards by physically harassing voters to ensure their victory. By evening, the harassment had turned into mob violence as rumors swept the city accusing immigrants and Catholics of violence and even murder of native Americans. By the next morning, at least twenty-two people had died, mostly innocent citizens, and many more were wounded.

In Pulaski County, the local Somerset Democrat newspaper strongly supported the Democratic ticket of 1855 and at every opportunity denounced the American Party, their platform and the violence surrounding the elections in the Northern part of the state (14). Pulaski county, being rural, was likely not affected by the immigration issue or the violence precipitated by it. Pulaski

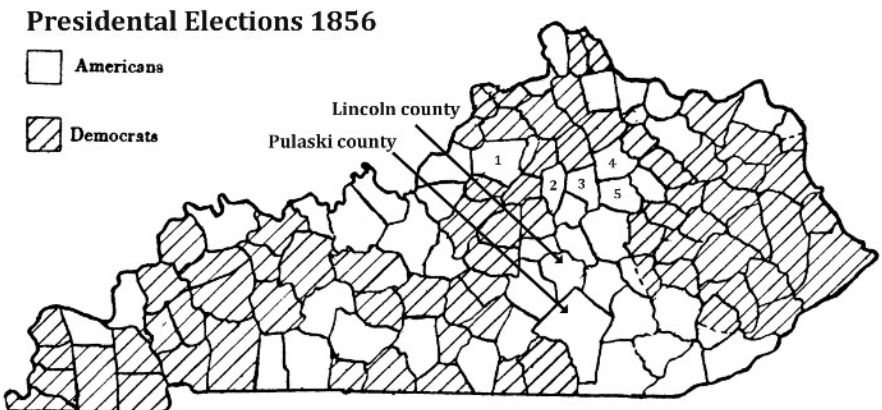
county voted Democratic in the 1855 election, while Lincoln County and a majority of counties of the Bluegrass region of the state would vote for the American Party candidates.

In the 1856 Presidential election, Democrats nominated James Buchanan for president. Republicans nominated John C. Fremont and the American Party chose Millard Fillmore. As in earlier elections, the Republican Party was anti-slavery, the American Party chose to ignore the slavery issue and instead focused on the foreign and Catholic invasion while supporting the Constitution and the Union. The Democratic Party was pro-slavery, favoring local referendums to decide the issue, and were pro-Union and anti-Secession.

Democrats won the 1856 election in Kentucky by 6118 votes. The Democratic ticket of James Buchanan and Kentuckian John Breckenridge won 52% of the vote in Kentucky versus 47% for the American Party. The Republican ticket received only a scattering of votes. Unlike the previous election, in 1855, the American Party candidates won the majority of votes in Pulaski County while Lincoln County again voted for the American party (Figure 5).

By 1857, the Know-Nothings, and their American Party, faded as a dominate political influence in Kentucky. The decline of the Know-Nothings began after the “Bloody Monday” election riots in 1855 when conservative, former Whigs began to leave the party. Pro-slavery Whigs joined the Democrats viewing the Democratic Party as the best option to defend slavery and state's rights from the anti-slavery Republican Party. The decline in the American Party helped to propel the Democrats into political dominance in Kentucky.

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**Figure 5: 1856 Election results. Pulaski and Lincoln counties voted for the American Party as did some of the counties in the Bluegrass region including, #1 Shelby co, #2 Woodford co, #3 Fayette co, #4 Bourbon co and #5 Clark co.**



In the 1857 election eight Democrats and only two American Party candidates were sent to Congress. The Kentucky state legislature consisted of sixty-one Democrats and only thirty-nine Americans in the House and thirteen Democrats versus seven Americans in the Senate. The Somerset Gazette newspaper in Pulaski County refuted Democratic charges that the American party advocated abolition of slavery. It claimed that the American Party included more slaveholders within its ranks. In Pulaski County, American party supporters owned 1017 slaves while Democratic party supporters owned just 204 (12).

By the end of 1858, Kentucky Democrats had captured all the state's representatives except two in the National House of Representatives; held both the U.S. Senate seats and controlled the state government except the governorship. The American Party label disappeared. Some of these Know-Nothings, refusing to unite with their former political enemies (Democrats), formed the Opposition Party but renounced nationalism and anti-Catholicism. The Kentucky Democratic Party continued with their pro-slavery, pro-Union issues. Democrats would continue to support the right to take slaves into the territories.

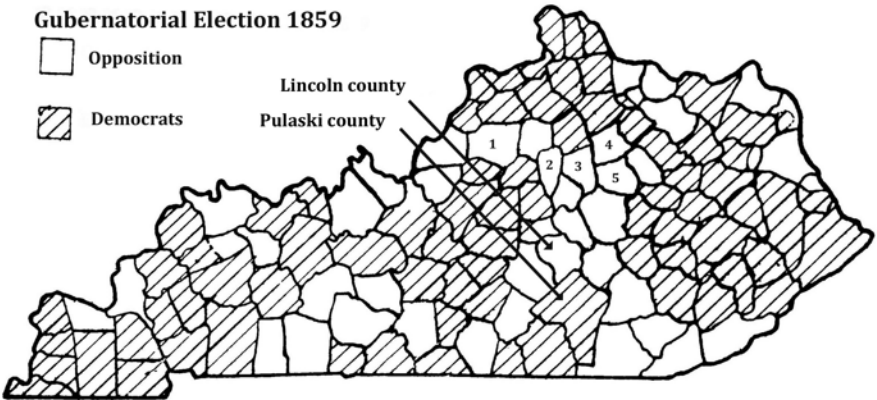
**The 1859 Mid-Term Election:** With a historical perspective behind us, we can now review the 1859 election and election results.

In the 1859 elections, Kentucky Democrats chose Beriah Magoffin as their candidate for Governor. Opposing Magoffin was a former Whig and Know-Nothing politician and now the Opposition Party candidate, Joshua F. Bell. During the campaign, Magoffin and Bell debated the issues that faced the State and Nation but the issue of Congress's role concerning slavery in the western territories dominated the campaign debates.

Magoffin was a Southerner who believed in slavery, state's rights, and the Jacksonian principal that in a democratic society the people were governed through majority rule. Democrats, however, were divided on the slave issue with moderate pro-Union Democrats wanting to preserve the Union through compromise versus the more radical secessionist Democrats. Magoffin positioned himself as a moderate. He supported the Union believing that the Constitution and the federal courts would protect slavery. As an advocate for States Rights, Magoffin supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 leaving the question of slavery up to the local citizens in each new territory. However, Magoffin's support for the Union was conditional. Kentucky, claimed Magoffin, would stand by the Union so long as the Constitution continued to allow each state the power to deal with its own internal affairs such as slavery. Magoffin also spoke for free polls for all citizens whether native or foreign born rejecting recent anti-immigrant attitudes. During the campaign he alluded to the Bloody Monday riots in Louisville by condemning mob violence.

Seeking to exploit the secessionist/anti-secessionist division within the Democratic Party, Bell campaigned supporting a territorial slave code (15). Bell supported Congress’s role to enact legislation to protect slave property arguing for federal slave codes in the western territories. Bell also accused the Democrats of laxity in protecting slavery. In reality, there was little difference between the two candidates on the major issues of the day. The majority in both parties believed in finding a neutral position that held the Union together while perpetuating the institution of slavery.

Magoffin won the election receiving nearly 8904 more votes than Bell. The Democrats also captured control of the Kentucky legislature. Magoffin would spend the next 3 years trying to find a middle ground for Kentucky while extremists in Kentucky and the nation spun the country out of control. (Figure 6)



**Figure 6: 1859 Gubernatorial vote by county. Pulaski County voted Democratic while Lincoln County and the heart of the Bluegrass region of the state voted for the Opposition Party candidate. Opposition Party candidates won in most counties with the highest percentage of slaves. Voting for Opposition candidates included Lincoln co (32.7% of the county’s population enslaved) and in the Bluegrass region, #1 Shelby co (40.8%), #2 Woodford co (52.5%), #3 Fayette co (45.7%), #4 Bourbon co (46.3%) and #5 Clark co (41.9%). The last 5 counties formed the heart of the Bluegrass country containing the richest and most productive soil and the most slaves per-capita (6). Pulaski County recording only 7.8% of its inhabitants as slaves, voted Democratic.**

## The Hubbles and the 1859 Election

By 1859, a few members of the Hubble clan of Pulaski County had moved north into Lincoln County. Of the 13 Hubbles who voted, most worked small farms with no slaves. But three members of this clan of 13 had become large and well-to-do land and slave owners. See Figure 7 for a list of the voters and their assets taken from the 1859 tax records.

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**Tax Data for Pulaski and Lincoln county Hubbles Who Voted in the 1859 Mid-Term Election**

	acres farmed	# of slaves	tv in \$	1859				Comment
				age	acres farmed	# of slaves	tv in \$	
4 David (1235)				51	145-P	0	1,450	
11 William H (1239)				64	227-P	8 [a]	7,200	died 1861
6 Joel (2902)				41	33-P	1	1,550	
10 Isaac (2904)				30	72-P	1	1,385	
Big Levi (1240)	1844 696-P	1	1,919					died 1851
5 James H. (2905)				42	320-P	0	?	
2 Milton P (5535)				21	0-L	0	?	
7 Adam (2908)				38	192-P	0	?	
9 John M (2910)				33	77-P	0	?	
8 William Jr (2911)				31	87-P	0	?	
13 Henry R. (2912)				29	[b]			
Levi Sr (466)	1825 436	0	2,800					died 1851
3 Joel M (2947)				37	158-L	0	457	
12 William Jr? (1256)				45	485-P	7	6,600	
1 Levi Jr (1258)	1858 286-L	10	14,000	39	289-L [c]	5	22,000	

All values from Pulaski and Lincoln county tax records

\*taxes on slaves were only for slaves ≥ 16 years old

\*numbers in parenthesis after individuals name is the number assigned in the 2017 Millennium Edition of the Genealogy

\*tv = total value of assets taxed

\*the P or L after acreage represents either Pulaski or Lincoln county

[a] gifted one slave to each of his 3 surviving children in 1856

[b] no Pulaski co listing in 1859 but listing for 100 acres with 1 slave in 1864 and 1865

[c] no 1859 listing in Lincoln co. 1860 listing 289 acres, 5 slaves, tv=22,000;

by 1863 Levi would be taxed on 12 slaves

**Figure 7: The four Hubble family groups documenting the size of each member's land holdings (acres), the total value (tv) of their holdings and the number of slaves over 16, as listed in the 1859 tax record. The elder patriarchs of two families, Big Levi (#1240) and Levi Sr (#466), neither voting in the 1859 election, are also listed with their last known tax data. Both would die in 1851. Levi Jr's data is inconsistent in the tax records. This may be due to his relocation to Lincoln County in 1858. Because of these inconsistencies, his 1858 and 1860 records are listed.**

Of the 13 male Hubble's, in both counties, that voted in the 1859 election, all would vote the Opposition Party ticket except four. Three of these four Hubbles voted a straight Democratic ticket and all three were from the same family: William H. and his two surviving sons Joel and Isaac. John Hubble (ME#2910), a son of Big Levi, would split his vote. John voted the Democratic ticket except for Governor and the Kentucky legislative candidate. Figure 8, summarizes the vote.

What can the voting record tell us about our ancestors political and cultural sympathies? Is the voting record predictive of which side of the Civil War an individual would likely support? Or, is slave ownership more predictive. For

**Vote Tallies for Hubbles From the August 1859 Kentucky Mid-Term Election**

	Opposition		Democrat		Opposition	Democrat		Opposition	Democrat	
	Governor		Congress			Attorney General				
	Joshua F. Bell	Beriah Magoffin elected	W.C. Anderson	Jas. S. Chrisman elected [a]	James Harlan	Andrew James				
<b>District #1, Lincoln co, KY</b>										
1 Levi Hubble (#1258) (age: 39)	x		x						x [b]	
2 Milton P. Hubble (#5535) (age: 22)	x		x		x					
<b>Waynesburg District, Lincoln co, KY</b>										
3 Joel M. Hubble (#2947) (age: 37)	x [c]		x							
<b>District #1, Pulaski co, KY</b>										
4 D. Hubble (#1235) (age: 51) (David-Science Hill)	x		x		x					
<b>District #4, Pulaski co, KY</b>										
5 J. H. Hubble (#2905) (age: 41) (James Harvey)	x		x		x					
<b>Price's District #5, Pulaski co, KY</b>										
6 Joel Hubble (#2902) (age: 41)		x		x						x
7 Adam Hubble (#2908) (age: 38)	x		x		x				x	
8 William Hubble Jr. (#2911) (age: 31)	x		x		x				x	
9 John Hubble (#2910) (age: 33)	x [d]			x						x
10 J. S. Hubble [e] (#2904) (age: 30)		x		x						x
11 William Hubble Sr. (#1239) (age: 64)		x		x						x
12 William Hubble Jr. (#1256) (age: 45)	x		x		x				x	
<b>Precinct #12, Pulaski co, KY</b>										
13 H. R. Hubble (#2912) (age: 29) (Henry Reuben)	x		x		x					

[a] election won by Anderson with 11 votes. Election contested by Chrisman  
 [b] Levi voted a straight Opposition ticket except he voted for Andrew James for Attorney General, a Democrat  
 [c] Joel only voted for Governor, Auditor, Congress and Legislature-all Opposition Party  
 [d] John voted for all Democrats except for his vote for Bell for Governor and the Opposition Legislative candidate  
 [e] a transcription error. Should be I.S. Hubble (Isaac Surber Hubble-ME#2904)  
 [f] #'s are from the 2017 Millennium Edition of the Family Genealogy

**Figure 8: Vote tally for all Hubbles voting in Kentucky District 4's 1859 mid-term election as recorded in the Congressional Record. Only the votes for Governor, Congress and States Attorney General are documented in this figure.**

purposes of the following discussion, the 13 voting members are divided into four family groups. Refer to Figures 2,7 and 8.

**Family 1: David Hubble (ME#1235)**, son of Eliphalet, was the only member of this family group to move to Kentucky from Virginia. David, at the age of 51, voted for the Opposition Party candidates. He was a small land farmer with no slaves and played no active part in the Civil War. However, both of his sons, Willie and David Riborn would join the Union Army. David Riborn would later be elected to the Kentucky State Legislature in 1902-1904 as a Republican.

**Family 2: William H. Hubble (ME#1239)** and his two surviving sons, **Joel** (ME#2902) and **Isaac** (ME#2904), all three slave owners, would be the only Hubbles to vote a straight Democratic ticket in the 1859 election. William H.,

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born in Virginia, started farming in Pulaski County in 1816 with one slave. It is likely that this slave (Tom) accompanied him to Kentucky from Virginia where his father, **Joel Hubble**, was a prosperous farmer and slave owner in Washington County, VA. By 1856, William H. was farming about 230 acres in northern Pulaski County with 11 slaves over the age of 16 and assets valued for tax purposes over \$7,200 (16). That same year, at the age of 61, he gifted one slave each to his three sons and one daughter. Then in 1859, one month before the election, one of his sons, **Edward**, suddenly died at the age of 33 leaving a widow (Helen James Hubble) and three small boys. In the 1860 census William H. is listed as having a net worth of \$17,000 (17). William would die one year later, in 1861 at the age of 66. It is not known whether William H. and his son's had separatist sympathies or supported the Union. Neither of William H's surviving sons, Joel or Isaac, served on either side, in the ensuing conflict.

What influenced this Hubble family to vote Democratic when most of the other Kentucky Hubbles had favored the Opposition Party ticket? Was William H. influenced by his uncle David's financial difficulties during the 1819 recession? Did this experience prompt him to join the New Court Party, later the Democratic Party, and embrace Jacksonian principles of universal suffrage for a more democratic government? Or, owning slaves, did he support slavery at all costs, believing in secession over the Union. One possible clue for the family's Democratic Party support may lie with William H's deceased son **Edward** and Edward's widow Helen James Hubble. One of Helen Hubble's stepbrothers, Andrew Jackson James was a lawyer and lifelong Democrat (18). In the 1859 election he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, as the State Attorney General. The William H. Hubble's and James' were neighbors and both families belonged to the Flat Lick Baptist Church where undoubtedly Edward and Helen met and married. The Jacksonian influence was strong in their voting district which in 1859 voted 3:1 for Democratic Party candidates (19).

William H.'s oldest surviving son, **Joel Hubble** (ME#2902), age 41 in 1859, was a tavern owner and farmer with 4 slaves in 1862. His brother **Isaac** (ME#2904), age 31 in 1859, was a farmer with 3 slaves in 1862. Neither actively participated in the Civil War.

**Family 3: The sons of Big Levi Hubble (ME#1240).** The surviving record suggests that Big Levi was politically associated with the conservative Whig party. About the time the Whig party assumed power in Kentucky, Levi Hubble, Jr (Big Levi) is listed in the May 1835 Pulaski County court records as being an officer of the Court (Justice of the Peace). He would hold this position until he resigned in May of 1850. In 1846, Big Levi was nominated, by Governor William Owsley, a Whig, to be a Major in the 44<sup>th</sup> Regiment, 16<sup>th</sup> Brigade Kentucky Militia. Big Levi owned only one slave (Archibald). Although Big Levi owned one slave, none of his sons or grandsons were slave owners. Big Levi died in 1851.

Big Levi's oldest son, **James Harvey** (ME#2905), voted for the Opposition Party but was not active in the War. James Harvey had three sons. One son, **Milton P** (ME#5535), living in Kentucky, voted for the Opposition Party and joined the Union Army. James Harvey's other two sons, **Levi J** (ME#5536), living in Illinois, joined the Union Army while **William T** (ME#5538), was too young to vote. He would later join the Union Army.

Along with James Harvey, three of Big Levi's other six sons (**Adam, William Jr and Henry Reuben**) would vote a straight Opposition Party ticket but not become active in the fighting. The one exception, **John M.** (ME#2910), would split his vote between the two Parties, but would join the Union Army.

Although, **Henry Reuben** (ME#2912), voted the Opposition Party ticket and did not join in the fighting, he was designated a Patroller in northern Pulaski County in May of 1860. The patrollers, or slave patrol, had one basic job-to act as the first line of defense against a slave rebellion. They caught runaway slaves, enforced slave codes, discouraged any large gathering of blacks and generally perpetuated an atmosphere of fear that kept the slaves in line (20). Henry Reuben was later an election clerk and judge in the 12<sup>th</sup> district (Grundy) in 1863 and in Nov 1864, would be elected sheriff of Pulaski County.

By 1859 Big Levi's sixth son, **Joseph Harvey** (ME#2918), had moved to Indiana. Joseph would join the Union Army in Indiana.

Big Levi's seventh son, **Garland** (ME#2914) was only 19 in 1859 thus unable to vote but he did join the Union Army in Kentucky when he came of age.

**Family 4: Three sons of Levi Sr (ME#466):** Levi Sr came to Pulaski County and bought 226 acres of land on Buck Creek in 1811-1812. In the 1815 county court records Levi, along with four other men were appointed as a company of Patrollers. In 1816, Levi was paid \$6.00 for this work. Levi was reappointed as a patroller in 1820. Tax records do not record Levi Sr owning slaves. Levi Sr. died in 1851 (21).

Levi Sr's oldest son, **Joel H/M** (ME#1250) had eleven children, all of whom except one had moved to Indiana by 1859. Joel H/M's oldest son, **Joel M** (ME#2947) had remained in Kentucky and in the 1859 election had voted the Opposition Party ticket (22). At the age of 37, in 1859, he would not actively participate in the Civil War but his son **John Marion** (ME#5658) would join the Union Army in Kentucky.

Another son of Joel H/M, **James Adams** (ME#2955), residing in Indiana, would join the Union Army in Indiana.

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**William Jr** (ME#1256): In 1859, William Jr was farming 485 acres in Pulaski County and voted the Opposition Party ticket. William Jr, at this time, owned 7 slaves over the age of 16 and his taxable property was valued at \$6,600. In the 1860 census, William's estate is valued at \$10,300. 47 years old when the war broke out, he did not participate in the Civil War. His oldest son was only 13 in 1859. Perhaps we can infer some sympathies that William Jr may have had; his youngest son was born in January of 1862 and was named Robert Lee (Took) Hubble. Sometime after 1870, William Jr. and his family relocated to Lincoln County. The "village" of Hubble in the Northeast section of Lincoln County is named after one of his three sons, all prominent citizens of Lincoln County. Robert Lee (Took) Hubble would serve four terms (1906-1914) in the Kentucky Legislature as a Democrat.

**Levi Jr** (ME#1258) was the most successful of the Kentucky Hubble clan. By 1856, Levi Jr. was farming 300 acres in Pulaski County with 7 slaves, and a total assessed value of \$10,000. The next year he relocated to Lincoln County and in the 1859 tax record was farming 286 acres, owned 10 slaves over the age of 16 and his taxable assets were valued at \$14,000. One year later in 1860, he would be taxed on only 5 slaves, but his assessed value was \$22,000 (23). His views about African Americans can be inferred by recounting a story printed in the local newspaper in Aug 1898. The story, recounting hangings in the county, comments that "the last hanging of a negro occurred about 40 years ago (~1858) when a slave was executed for striking Levi Hubble "(24).

In 1859, Levi Jr voted for all the Opposition Party candidates on the ballot, except for Attorney General. He voted for the Democratic candidate Andrew James. This was possibly a sympathy vote. Levi Jr. and Edward Hubble (William H.'s middle son) were business partners, having jointly leased and farmed land in Lincoln County just before Edward's death in the summer of 1859. Both families belonged to the McCormick Church in the Turnersville section of western Lincoln County. Levi Jr. possibly voted for Andrew James because he was the stepbrother of Edward's widow Helen James Hubble. In Sept 1862, at the age of 41, Levi Jr. would join the Confederate army as a private, becoming a forage master for the 6<sup>th</sup> Calvary Regiment. He was the only Hubble from central Kentucky to actively join the Confederacy (25).

### **A Follow-up; the 1860 Presidential Election and the War:**

Democrats in the 1859 and 1860 elections were more upfront and outspoken about their position on the slave issue, as compared with the Opposition (Union) party. But were they more committed to maintaining slavery than protecting the Union? We might gain some insights as to William H. Hubble's beliefs if we look at how three leading Democratic politicians behaved as the war became a reality.

In the 1860 presidential election, four political parties would nominate four candidates to run for the Presidency. Table A shows the election results for Kentucky, Connecticut and the entire U.S. (Connecticut is added for comparison)

**The 1860 Presidential Election Results**

Candidate	Party	Results: % of votes rec'd			Electoral Votes
		Kentucky	Connecticut	US	
John Bell	Constitution Union	45%	4.1%	12.6%	39
John Breckenridge	Southern Democrat	36%	20.5%	18%	72
Stephen Douglas	Democrat	18%	21.5%	29.5%	12
Ahraham Lincoln	Republican	1%	53.9%	40%	180

**Table A: Summary of the 1860 Presidential Election**

After the 1859 mid-term elections, the Opposition Party changed their name to the Constitution Union Party and nominated, for President, **John Bell**, an old Whig Party candidate (not to be confused with Joshua F Bell). In the 1860 election, Bell would only win in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Bell started his political career as a Jacksonian Democrat serving in the US House of Representatives from 1827 to 1841. He broke with Jackson in 1834 and became a Whig and a US senator from Tennessee from 1847 to 1859. Bell was a large land and slaveholder who displayed a temperate support for slavery, opposing expansion of slavery into the territories, and strongly supported the Union. After the war broke out, he initially opposed secession. However later, although never joining in the fighting, he openly advocated resistance and classed himself as a rebel.

At the 1860 Democratic convention, the party split over the question of slavery in the territories. One faction, northern democrats, favored popular sovereignty (each territory deciding whether to adopt slavery or not) and nominated **Stephen Douglas** as their candidate. The other faction, dominated by southern democrats, formed the Southern Democratic Party and nominated **John Breckinridge**, of Kentucky, as their candidate. Breckinridge ran on a platform demanding federal intervention to protect slave holdings in the territories. He claimed to be pro-Union but would become a Confederate officer during the war actively participating in the conflict.

In contrast to Breckinridge, the Governor of Kentucky, democrat **Beriah Magoffin** would serve 3 years before resigning his office. Magoffin believed in State's rights and slavery and, at the beginning of his term, strengthened the slave laws. As war became a reality, Governor Magoffin declared Kentucky would be neutral in the conflict and ordered the Kentucky State Guard to repel both Union and Confederate soldiers should they enter the state. But by the end of 1861, Kentucky's General Assembly, now predominately Unionist, declared Kentucky would be loyal to the Union. This decision was opposed by Magoffin who fought for neutrality. By August 1862, when Magoffin had become

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powerless to stop the state's alignment with the North, he submitted his resignation. He would not support the confederate cause instead advising Kentuckians to remain neutral in the conflict (26).

Eventually, about 100,000 Kentuckians would serve in the Union Army and 40,000 would serve in the Confederate Army (27).

## **Conclusions:**

This study was initiated when I learned, from the 1859 voting totals published in the Congressional Record, that my direct ancestors (the William H. Hubble Family) were political outliers from the rest of the Kentucky Hubble clan. William H. Hubble and his two surviving sons were the only Hubbles in Central Kentucky to vote a straight Democratic Party ticket. Their cousins would vote for the Opposition (Union) Party candidates.

To understand the significance of this vote, it was first necessary to review the history behind the formation of political parties in Kentucky and their platforms leading up to the 1859 election. That history, I had hoped, would help shed light on the factors influencing the voting decisions of the Kentucky Hubbles in the election and help me understand my ancestor's beliefs on the most important issue of their day: Union or Secession.

What were the factors that prompted my ancestors to vote the Democratic ticket? Could a Democratic Party vote be accounted for based solely on slave ownership indicating support for the secessionist movement and the Confederate cause or was wealth and position in the community factors? Or, perhaps, their vote was the result of deeply held beliefs in the Jacksonian principals of forming a more inclusive, more republican government. Perhaps the fact that Andrew James (stepbrother of Edward's widow, Helen Janes Hubble) who was on the Democratic ticket for attorney general influenced their vote.

And what about William's deceased son, Edward, my great-great-grandfather. Edward and his family relocated to Lincoln County in 1858, leasing a large tract of land in partnership with Levi Hubble Jr. He died, one month before the election, at the age of 33, leaving a widow and three small boys. It's likely he would have voted for the Democratic Party ticket but was he a pro-Union Democrat or a radical Secessionist Democrat? Although, his political sympathies are unknown, he owned two slaves and was a friend and business partner with Levi Jr, also a slave owner. Levi Jr would later join the Confederacy. If Edward had lived, would he have become a rebel or, like his brothers, remain distant from the Confederate cause?

A few general conclusions can be drawn from this study. First, there is no obvious correlation between slave ownership and fealty to the Union (28). Of

the 13 voting Hubbles in 1859, five were slave owners. Of these five only one actively participated in the Civil War and that was on the Confederate side. The sympathies of the remaining four are not apparent.

Political Party affiliation also provided no correlations. Ten Hubbles voted for the Opposition Party, in 1859, while three voted for the Democratic Party. Of the ten Hubble's voting for the Opposition Party, two joined the Union Army while one joined the Confederacy. However, six sons of Opposition Party supporters joined the Union Army perhaps indicating their father's position on the issue. The final tally of war participants (either direct voters in the 1859 election or offspring of these voters) was ten joined the Union Army while only one joined the Confederacy.

Unfortunately, no family histories survive that can illuminate the reasons for my ancestor's vote. The important questions of where they stood on the issues of slavery, the Union and the reason they voted the Democratic Party ticket in 1859 remain elusive.

\*\*\*\*\*

- 1) The Miscellaneous Documents of the House of Representatives Printed During the First Session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress, 1859-1860, in Seven Volumes, 1860; Vol 2, No. 3.
- 2) ME#150 is the unique identification number assigned to each descendant of our English immigrant ancestor, Richard Hubball, as found in the 2017 Millennium Edition of the Genealogy and History of the Hubbell Family.
- 3) 7 Mile Ford, Virginia was part of Washington county until 1832 when Smith county was created out of Washington county
- 4) Preceding the Virginia Hubbles, William Hubbell (ME#360) entered Kentucky, rafting down the Ohio River, before 1791. William would remain in the Bluegrass region in the northern part of the State.
- 5) David's birth year in the Hubbell Family Genealogy has not been recorded. According to the Kentucky tax record, David was 26 in 1810 when he first purchased land in Kentucky. This would place his birth in 1784 and make him the youngest of Joel's eight children. If this date is correct, then David would have been born in Virginia as Justus is first recorded in Virginia in 1779 serving as a juror in Washington county.
- 6) Data taken from "Map Showing the Distribution of the Slave Population of the Southern States" compiled from the 1860 census data. Map published September 1861 and sold for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the U.S. Army. Drawn by E. Hergesheimer. See Figure 4.
- 7) See: Sectionalism in Kentucky, 1855-1865 by James Robertson. A description of the different regions and their soils. Most of Pulaski and parts of Lincoln were in the

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Cavernous limestone region. Their soils were less fertile than the Bluegrass region, supporting smaller farms requiring fewer slaves.

8) Data from voterarchive.com

9) See: The Downfall of the Whig Party in Kentucky, by E. Merlton Coulter.

10) Information from the Pulaski County Court records located in the County Courthouse in Somerset, KY and The Journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 12 Jan 1846.

11) The slavery controversy in the 1850s was never about abolishing slavery in the southern states but was fought out over the expansion of slavery westward, into the new territories and states west of the Mississippi River. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 was the third attempt by Congress to settle the question of slavery in the new territories. These attempts were the main driving force that pitted abolitionists against pro-slavery southerners.

#### The First Attempt:

In 1820, the Missouri Compromise was proposed as a solution to the slavery question west of the Mississippi. The Compromise allowed slavery in Missouri resulting in an equal number of states with and without slavery. But to placate Northerners, the compromise did not allow slavery in the Louisiana purchase above the 36°30' parallel (the southern border of Missouri). At this time, the territory west of the Louisiana Purchase was Mexican territory thus preventing expansion of slavery further west. The compromise was opposed by northern abolitionists who wanted Missouri to be a free state and opposed by southern radicals who objected to restrictions on slavery in the new territories. Most Kentuckians supported the 1820 Missouri Compromise.

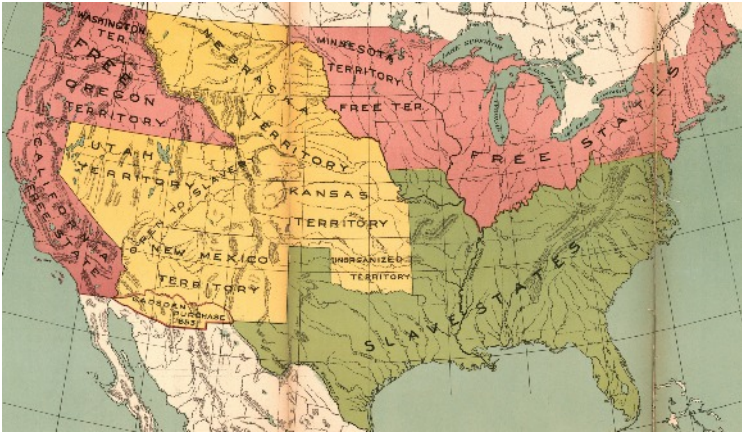
#### The Second Attempt:

By 1850, with the defeat of the Mexican Army, US territorial possessions had expanded to the Pacific Ocean. In order to establish additional territories and future states, another compromise act was passed by Congress that, along with other stipulations, admitted California to the Union as a free state but placed no slavery restrictions on the territories of Utah or New Mexico (the old Mexican territory). Again, this compromise upset Southern politicians who continued to block the creation of new states or territories. The 1850 compromise was supported by Kentucky Democrats but opposed by Kentucky Whigs

#### The Third Attempt:

By 1854, efforts to establish territorial governments in the sparsely populated regions of the Louisiana Purchase led to the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. The Act rescinded the 1820 and 1850 Compromises and proposed that the status of slavery should be decided by the local citizens of each territory and not by Congress. Northern Whigs strongly opposed the Act while Southern Whigs, in large part, supported the Act. This North/South split was the demise of the Whig Party with Northern Whigs forming the anti-slavery Republican Party. Many Kentucky Whigs joined the American Party.

Kentucky Democrats, who supported the 1854 Act, argued that Congress did not have the right to interfere with slavery in the territories. Most Kentucky Democrats supported the Democratic nominee for President, James Buchanan, in the 1856 elections, in his efforts to admit Kansas as a slave state.



12) See: A Nativist Upsurge: Kentucky's Know Nothing Party of the 1850s.

13) People who opposed slavery in the new territories and states in the West were labeled "freesoilers".

14) Only two issues of the Somerset Democrat newspaper survive at the Library of Congress: the 21 November and 5 December 1855 issues.

15) Slave codes varied from state to state and in the territories. Typically, they consisted of restrictions on slave's "freedoms" including restrictions on moving, marriages, education and gatherings. They could also include the formation of slave patrols, guidelines for the trade and sale of slaves and regulations of the punishment or killing of slaves. In the territories they required the return of runaway slaves to their owner.

16) Tax information from the Pulaski County tax records on microfilm at the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives in Frankfort, KY

17) The 1860 census lists 2690 families living in Pulaski County. Only 37 of these families, listed in the census, had a net worth of over \$15,000, representing only 1.4% of the population. These 37 included ten non-farming families (one lawyer, one doctor and the remainder were town merchants). Thus only 27 farming families had a net worth of \$15,000 or more or 1% of the general population. William H. Hubble was a well-to-do farmer in the county. Unaccounted for are some discrepancies between the tax records and net worth values listed on the 1860 census.

18) Andrew Jackson James was born in 1817 to Rev. Daniel Field James and Eleanor (Evans) James. After Eleanor died, Daniel remarried in 1822 to Elizabeth Paschal. (Mahala) Helen James was born in 1828 to Daniel and Elizabeth. Andrew James, a Democratic Party candidate, was elected as a Kentucky State Representative for Pulaski

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County in 1855-1856. In the 1859 election, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, as the State Attorney General. In 1871 he was appointed Kentucky's Secretary of State.

19) Of the 12 voting districts in Pulaski County; 7 would vote Democratic while 5 would vote for the Opposition Party candidate for Governor. In Lincoln County with 5 voting districts, all 5 voted for the Opposition candidate for Governor.

20) Patrollers were on duty 3 hours every 24 hours patrolling the roads for run-away slaves. See: The History of Policing in the United States at: <https://ekuonline.eku.edu/blog/police-studies/the-history-of-policing-in-the-united-states-part-1/>

21) Most references concerning Levi Hubble do not differentiate between Big Levi and Levi Sr. Although Levi Sr was 22 years older than Big Levi, both are thought to have died in 1851 leading to confusion about which Levi is being referenced.

22) There is some confusion concerning this family genealogy. The linkage of Joel M (ME#2947) being the son of Joel H/M (ME#1250) is weakly supported with some researchers viewing them as separate family lines.

23) The 1860 census lists Levi Jr and his wife Martha with an estate value of over \$31,000. An 1860 slave schedule lists Levi with 13 slaves between the ages of 30 years and 1 years old (six are 16 years of age or older)

24) Interior Journal Newspaper (Stanford, KY) 19 August 1898.

25) Of all the descendants of Justus Hubble, who were born in Pulaski County, ten would fight for the Union and only one for the Confederacy. See Figure 2

26) See: Casualty of War: the governorship of Beriah Magoffin 1859-1862 by Robert W. Goebel.

27) <https://kynghistory.ky.gov/Our-History/History-of-the-Guard/Pages/default.aspx>

28) The author acknowledges that no significant correlations, on any question, can be made with such a small sample size (n=13). With a larger sample size, correlations may exist that are not apparent in this study.

### **Primary Sources:**

\*The Miscellaneous Documents of the House of Representatives, Printed During the First Session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress, 1859-1860

\*Sectionalism in Kentucky from 1855 to 1865, James R Robertson, from The Mississippi Valley Historical Review, June 1917, Vol 4, No 1

\*Kentucky General Assembly Membership 1900-2005, Vol I

\*Fulcrum of the Union: The Border South and the Secession Crisis, 1859-1861 by Michael D. Robinson, Doctoral Dissertation, Louisiana State University and Agriculture and Mechanical College 2013

\*Casualty of War: The Governorship of Beriah Magoffin, 1859-1862, Robert W. Goebel, University of Louisville Dissertation, 1981

\*A Nativist Upsurge: Kentucky's Know Nothing Party of the 1850's, Eric B. Brumfield, University of Louisville Dissertation, 20163

# A Chance Encounter

By Hilbert R Hubble and Carol Boggs

In 1957 seven students entered the St. Petersburg Junior College nursing program (now St. Petersburg College), six of the seven becoming roommates. Over three years the group bonded, sharing classes, transportation to school, meals in the dorm, and social activities. They continue to remain in contact in 2021.

One of the “Gang” was Carol Elizabeth Hubbell (ME14511) the daughter of Asa Horton Hubbell (ME10969) a tree surgeon born in Meriden, Connecticut, and Muriel Louise Rogers a stenographer born in New Brunswick, Canada; and granddaughter of Burton Henry Hubbell (ME7383) artist and photographer of Meriden and wife Mable Edith Eick of Durham, Connecticut.



3<sup>rd</sup> from the left, Carol Elizabeth Hubbell (ME14511)

As a child in Meriden Carol often walked with her parents past the intersection in the center of town where commemorative statues and plaques were arrayed. The ones always capturing her attention were the statues of two WWI soldiers and a nurse proudly standing together on a tall pedestal. The idea of being a nurse was likely planted in those days.

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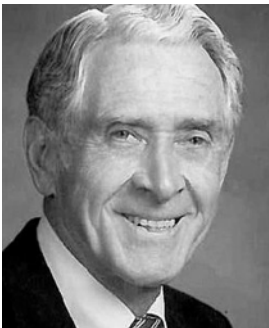
The nursing curriculum at SPJC consisted of three years of rotations through all the specialties of the hospital; medicine, surgery, pediatrics, orthopedics, maternity care and recovery room. During Carol's tour of surgery, she met Dr. David S. Hubbell not knowing they shared ancestry. He was a highly regarded surgeon, and the students were in awe of him for his skills and professional demeanor.

Dr. David Smith Hubbell (ME9226) was the son of Professor Jay Broadus Hubbell (ME5629) and Lucinda Smith. David grew up in Durham, North Carolina and graduated from Duke University and its Medical School where he lettered in basketball. In 1994 while in medical school, he played in the "Secret Game", an illegal basketball game between his school and North Carolina College for Negroes also in Durham (now North Carolina Central University). [https://nccueaglepride.com/sports/2011/3/8/MBB\\_0308110905.aspx](https://nccueaglepride.com/sports/2011/3/8/MBB_0308110905.aspx) [See the 1996 THFHS Annual.] David went on to serve in the Army Medical Corps and completed an advanced residency at Yale University. In addition to numerous professional memberships and accomplishments he held the rank of Professor in the departments of Surgery and Anatomy at the University of South Florida college of Medicine.

During an introduction to surgery student nurse Carol Hubbell stood against the wall of the operating room to observe the roles of each person throughout a surgical procedure. As time passed, she began to sketch the procedure on the back of a blank chart page, however the circulating nurse observed her and asked her to expand on her notes for the record. The sketching was not appreciated. But the sketch turned out to be significant in its own way in later years.

As it happened, the surgeon in the sketch was David S. Hubbell, MD. Carol often cared for his surgical patients and encountered him from time to time between 1959 and 1962 but there was little conversation other than that related to patients. Neither of them knew of any name connection at that time.

Nearing the end of the third year of the nursing program Carol returned from a four-week vacation at home in Sarasota, Florida to learn that the Gang had



**Dr David S. Hubbell**

met a new group of young men and insisted that Carol meet them. One was Bob (Robert John Boggs), recently discharged from the US Navy. They dated and married that June then both began additional classes at SPJC to prepare for transfer to the University of Florida. After Bob's graduation from UF the next few years included both work and school for Bob and Carol who managed to include various art classes as she had hoped to pursue medical illustration in the future. Medicine and Art seemed to naturally go together in the Boggs family



Carol's sketch of Dr. David Hubbell during surgery

as Bob became an art director and graphic designer employed first in Florida, then Atlanta and North Carolina. They eventually settled in Durham, North Carolina where Carol was employed at Duke University Medical Center for thirty years after completing a BSN in Nursing from NCCU, then the master's degree in nursing administration at Duke University during her time there.

After completing tours in the US Marine Corps both their sons Christopher and Adrian graduated from the Savannah College of Art and Design and then

the University of North Carolina, Greensboro where Adrian later attained the Master of Science degree in Interior Architecture.

P.S. Carol went on to become the President of The Hubbell Family Historical Society (now Hubbell Society Museum and Library) and their paths crossed once again when Dr. David Hubbell joined the Society and attended the North Carolina reunion in Chapel Hill in 2003. A full circle for two Hubbells.





## Documents at the Connecticut State Library in Hartford, CT

After the November Board meeting in Litchfield, I had the opportunity to spend a day at the Connecticut State Library surveying Fairfield county and State Superior court documents from the 1700s. Although I was specifically looking for anything related to my direct ancestor, David Hubble (ME32), I found many court actions involving other Connecticut Hubbells. Most court actions involved the payment of a debt. But a few stand out.



One unusual court action involved Phineas Hubble (ME104) and Robert Sillemon, dated April 1749 to Dec 1750. Phineas, late of the Island of Barbados in the West Indies and now residing in the parish of Stratfield, was suing Sillemon for the return of a sword with a silver hilt and a silver headed cane. The details of the suit are difficult to read. Both the 1980 and the 2017 Millennium Edition give no details about Phineas. However, in the Appendix of the 1995 Additions and Revisions under number a314, Phineas and his children are listed; all born in Barbados.

Another, more surprising Superior court document, dated January 1747/8, involved a group of men, including

Ephraim Hubble (ME71), of New Fairfield (Fairfield county) who, assembled as a mob and attacked one of the constables of the town. The reason for the attack or the outcome of the suit is unknown.

Time limitation prevented screening the entire collection for Hubble documents. A few representative documents were photographed and will be published on our website under the “Publications / Genealogy Research Sources and Information / Connecticut” tab.

One sad note; the documents are deteriorating quickly. Most are stored in tight bundles held together with string and in a few cases with a busted rubber band. Its only a matter of time before these documents are lost.

RWH



# 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.

## Executive Committee

Mathew Hubbell, Chair, Margorie Hlava, Jan Fulton, Richard W. Hubble, Kitty VerKuilen

§

## Finance Committee

Marjorie Hlava, Chair; Jan Hubble Fulton, Treasurer; Michael C Hubble; Asst. Treasurer

§

## Bylaws Review Committee

Heather Kotula, Chair; Dorcas Auger, Carol Boggs, Hilbert Hubble

§

## Nominating Committee

Laura Hubbell, Marjorie Hlava

§

## DNA Committee

Richard W. Hubble, Chair; Bob Dawes, Hilbert Hubble, Carol Hubbell Boggs

§

## Content And Social Media

Stephen Hubbell, Chair, Hannah Herzog, Ally Hubbell, Mary Anne Hubbell

§

## Publications Committee

Annual: Richard W. Hubble, Anne Cooper Family Notes, Donald C. Hubbell

§

## Genealogy Committee

Hilbert R. Hubble, Chair; Dorcas Auger, Carol Hubbell Boggs, Barbara Dawes, Elberta "Bertie" Herman, Douglas Hubbell, Mary Ann Hubbell, Jaqi Eringman, Richard W. Hubble

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## Endowment Committee

Open

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## Hall of Fame Committee

Anne Hubbell Cooper, Chair; Lorelei Perkins

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## Membership Committee

Donald C. Hubbell, Chair; Kimmie Hubbell

§

## Program and Reunion Committee 2022

Harvey Hubbell, Chair

§

## Website Administrator

Hanna Herzog: [hannahherzog@gmail.com](mailto:hannahherzog@gmail.com)

§

## Publicity Committee

vacant

§

## Caring Society

Dottie Hubbell, Chair; Jean N. Hubbell

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## Scholarship Committee

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Harvey Hubbell V, Chair, Pat Dawson, Curator and Librarian, Hannah Herzog, James W. Hubbell III, Michael Hubbell, Marjorie Hlava

§

## Librarian/Curator Pat Dawson

Hubbell Museum & Library  
500 SW 7th Street, Suite 307  
Des Moines, IA 50309 (515) 243-3586  
Email: [hml@hubble.org](mailto:hml@hubble.org)

§

## Nehemiah Hubble 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.

## HSML Officers

President .....	Matthew Hubbell #13849
Vice-President .....	Stephen Hubbell # 16403
Secretary .....	Kitty VerKuilen #[10293]
Treasurer .....	Janyce Hubble Fulton #16150
Genealogist.....	Hilbert R. Hubble #11859
Editors.....	Richard W. Hubble #16285 (Annual)
	Anne H.Cooper #13902 (Newsletter)

## DIRECTORS

Harvey Hubbell V #13708	(2022)	Richard W. Hubble #16285	(2024)
Ruth Hubbell #17291	(2022)	Marjorie Hlava #[10293]	(2024)
Sue Hubbell Hershey #16480	(2022)	Anne Hubbell Cooper #[13902]	(2026)
Brian “Bear” Anderson #14941	(2022)	Kimmie Hubbell #16484	(2026)
Hilbert R. Hubble #11859	(2024)	Shelton Hubbell #13903	(2026)



## TREASURER’S REPORT

<b>Balance in Checking Account 01/01/2021</b>	<b>7,679.22</b>
<b>Member Income</b>	<b>30,834.40</b>
<b>Expenses</b>	<b>(25,698.29)</b>
<b>Balance in Checking Account 12/31/2021</b>	<b>12,815.33</b>

### INCOME & EXPENSES 01/01/2020 –12/31/2021

<b>INCOME</b>		<b>30,834.40</b>
Dues	8,335.00	
HML Foundation Fund Member Giving	2,619.00	
Scholarship Fund Member Giving	3,204.00	
HSML Foundation Fund Member Giving	1,273.00	
Merchandise Sales	145.00	
Millennium Book Sale	463.00	
Book Bundle Sale	2,576.81	
Military History 2	380.00	
Military History (1 & 2)	160.00	
Transfer of Interest from two Funds	9,500.00	
Return of Reunion Seed Money	2,178.59	

<b>EXPENSES</b>		<b>(25,698.29)</b>
2020 Annual	398.19	
Treasurer (Merch./Shipping/Batches)	761.66	
Membership (Dues/HOLMS/Postage/Newsletters)	1,469.96	
HML Curator Salary & Supplies		
and Equipment Expenses	7,500.00	
Transfer to Scholarship	3,204.00	
Disbursed to HSML Foundation Fund	1,273.00	
Disbursed to HML Foundation Fund	2,619.00	
Bank Fees/Foreign Exchange/PayPal	348.01	
Jester Insurance Services	1,177.00	
Website Hosting Fees	162.00	
Military History Volume 2	5,740.47	
Reunion Seed Money to Glenna	1,000.00	
HML DVD's	45.00	

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

Hubbell Museum & Library Fund	\$149,397.35 Market Value (\$6,526 Spendable)
HML Foundation Fund	\$112,729.21 Market Value (\$4,905 Spendable)

**SCHOLARSHIP FUND      01/01/2021 – 12/31/2021**

<b>Balance in Account 01/01/2020</b>		<b>\$ 8,526.77</b>
Income:      Member Contributions :	3,204.00	
Expense:      Scholarship – (Brooklyn Dawn Midyette)	(2,000.00)	
<b>Balance in Account 12/31/2020</b>		<b>\$ 9,730.77</b>



**Mrs Alice Hubbell-19<sup>th</sup> century vaudeville performer-at this time she is unplaced in the genealogy**

# 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]	Harvey Hubbell V	13708

## PROUD MEMBERS

Cynthia & Robert Fowler	*	M/M Carl Leroy Hubble	17591
Marjorie KH & Paul Frank Hlava	[10293]	Mr & Mrs Hilbert R. Hubble	11859
M/M Allan J. A. Hubbell	14976	Richard Wood Hubble	16285
M/M Shelton E. Hubbell	13903	Kathy M. Kernoul	[9504]
Platt Thorpe Hubble	14282		

## PARTICIPATING MEMBERS

Kim R. Hubbell Hubbell Cross	16484	Richard Hubbell	15481
Wallace Edwin Davenport	[2750]	Lisa Lorraine Hubbell Lugovich	13704
Harold G. Hubbell	16641	Linda Schofield	10914
Jean Norford Hubbell	10294	Debra Hubbell Smith	19326
Matthew R. Hubbell	13849		

## CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

Dixie Hubbell Barnes	7978	Stephen K. Hubbell	15577
Sandra & James Breck	*	M/M Bertram Hubble	12841
Anne Hubbell Cooper	13902	Glenn Howard Kimmel	[10363]
Elizabeth Nash Griffith	[12103]	Christopher D. King	[4722]
Susan Hubbell Hershey	16480	Emily B. King	[4722]
"Troy" "Bill" W. Hubbell	14238	William Maxwell King	[4722]
Barbara U. Hubbell	[8028]	Roger S. Reid Jr.	[1432]
Donald & Madalene Hubbell	10231	Mrs. Robert Skeelee (Dorothy)	[314]
John A. E. Hubbell	13282	Mrs. Nora Mary Smith	[1829]
John Alexander Hubbell	13850	Martha J. R. Watson	[4722]
Morey Clyde Hubbell	14256	Lydia Hubbell Whitham	14423
Ruth Ann Hubbell	17291	Keely Anne Yednock	[17592]

## REGULAR MEMBERS

Stephanie Dawson Abell	[8559]	M/M Brian Anderson	14941
Susan Akau-Naki	[4790]	Alyce A. Anthony	[2683]
Debra Hubbell Alexander	*	Kate & Paul August	*
Donald Alton	*	Dorcas Lee Aunger	[10560]
M. Margaret Hubbell Alton	14970	Janis K. Barry	[3878a]
Kenneth G. Anderson	15303	Willard Darwin Bennett	[973]

Karen Bernier	*	Clinton J. & Emily S. Hubbell	20343
Charlotte A. Bitner	*	Craig E. Hubbell	18415
Betty Hubble Blakemore	14172	David Benton Hubbell	11538
Kevin & Kristin Bodmer	*	David Damien Hubbell	15606
Adrian Hubbell Boggs	[14511]	Donald G. & Vivian B. Hubbell	19327
Christopher Martin Boggs	[14511]	Donn Hubbell	19199
Annette Kay Born	[6767]	Douglas Stuart Hubbell	12222
Margo Case Born	[6767]	E J (Jon) Hubbell	12239
Katie Hubbell Bradley	14980	Elouise Hubbell	12958
Jerry Buchanan	*	Eric Dale Hubbell	19649
Cherylann Hubbell Bullock	*	Erren Hubbell	*
Patricia Ann Burns	[175]	Gary Hubbell	*
Cynthia Lynne Hubbell Caddy	13087	Gary Joseph Hubbell	*
Ann L Cadwallader	[879]	Grant Lee Hubbell	*
Charlotte Campanella	[4347]	Holly & Heidi Hubbell	17537/17538
Margaret Belle Charron	[8]	James Marten Hubbell	14421
Randi Manis Childress III	*	Jeffrey D. Hubbell	19648
Marie Harris Clarke	[8]	John & Shirley Hubbell	14992
Sallie Berry Clarke	[8]	Joseph G. Hubbell	12333
Edward Nichols Coffey	[6580]	Joseph Patrick Hubbell	16572
Margaret Coleman	[1408]	Josiah B. Hubbell	*
Elizabeth H. Dakin	[1607]	Karen L. Hubbell	14551
M/M Barbara & Bob Dawes	[9893]	Katherine J. Hubbell Domning	16599
Patricia Dawson	Friend	Kenneth N. Hubbell	19216
Donna D. Devore	[13504]	Kent Everett Hubbell	12247
Doug & Debbie Dillon	*	Kevin & Jess Hubbel	1*
Robin Duffy & Family	[1829]	Kyle & Ali Hubbell	*
Ronford Douglas Dunlap	[4970]	Larry & Mary Hubbell	18321
Donald Erlenkotter	[2424]	Larry David Hubbell	15309
Alma Jean Estrada	[8570]	M/M Frank R. Hubbell	a174
Michael Douglas Ewing	[8437]	M/M Michael L. Hubbell	13847
Joy Putman Favretti	[2845]	M/M Ralph G. Hubbell II	15099
Barbara L. Frye	[8721]	Marjory Hubbell	10295
M&M Albert & Janyce Hubble Fulton	16150	Mark Edward Hubbell	18411
Catherine Murray Galloway	[714]	Michael Hubbell	*
Wayne D. Gehring	[7636]	Michelle Marie Hubbell	13846
Kieran J. Gifford	[1126]	Mr & Mrs Clifford R. Hubbell III	16005
Tim Glover	10259	Mr & Mrs Thomas Lee Hubbell	19232
John Thomas Goering	[10223]	Mr. & Mrs. William D. Hubbell	17679
Tracy Ann Lahner	[13979]	Ms. Theresa Frances Hubbell	17289
Phyllis Black Gossel	[12547]	Patrick Hubbell	*
Martha Hubble Hall	16283	Patricia S. Hubbell	8025
Patricia Ann Hubble Hanks	17571	Paul E. Hubbell & Linda S. Hubbell	14191
Terri Harden	[9278]	Paul G. Hubbell	17128
Trudy Hubble Hasner	*	Ralph D. Hubbell	10979
Elberta Updike Herman	[859]	Reed Hubbell	17950
Elaine Hubble Herzog	12221	Rex & Betty Hubbell	*
Hannah Herzog	[12221]	Rich & Colleen Hubbell	13907
Sue Hubbell Herz	*	Richard & Beth Hubbell	15405
Catherine James Hoover	[4877]	Richard H Hubbell	*
Aaron & Sarah Hubbell	*	Rita (Theodore) Hubbell	10925
Arthur S. & Gale Hubbell	*	Roger Clyde Hubbell	17520
Barry A. Hubbell	13154	Roger D. Hubbell	17216
Ben Charles Hubbell	*	Sarah Nicole Hubbell	*
Beverly Louise Hubbell	15475	Scott Christopher Hubbell	11536
Bill & Sheila Hubbell	17679	SFC(Ret) Richard Dean Hubbell	17266
Billie F. Hubbell	15585	Shirley Hubbell (Marion)	*
Bruce Allen Hubbell	*	Stephen Hubbell	18809

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

Susan Emeline Hubbell	11537	Rebecca J. Martin	17055
Susan Lee Hubbell MD	17219	Patricia Matney	714
Tonya Hubbell	*	Wanda Lee McConnell	[6938]
Alan M. Hubble	16015	Mark L. Miller	[3203]
Andrew Harrison Hubble	19096	Michael J. Miller	[3203]
Benjamin M. Hubble	19023	Dorothy Paulick Moore	7541
Carl Andrew Hubble	*	Sue Ann Nelson	*
Daryl E. Hubble	[12842]	Ann Hubbell Nielsen	13028
David A. Hubble	*	Beverly Hubbell Obenshain	13149
Dennis Lloyd Hubble	15144	Dwayne Obenshain	*
James M. & Adrienne D. Hubble	*	Diana Patriquin	*
Jeremy Hubble	*	Lorelei K Perkins	[3751]
Larry D. Hubble	*	Jean Elizabeth Hubbell Peterson	[942]
M/M John Philip Hubble	14149	William G. Peters	[9339]
M/M Lawrence G. Hubble Jr.	a418x	Ronald G. Phillips, Jr.	*
M/M Richard Lee Hubble	13013	Alexander Scott Barry-Ploeger	*
Mark A. Hubble Phd & Jean P. Hubble MD	13945	Dera Hubbell Ponsell	12049
Nicholas Hubble & Dr. Shiyama Mudali	15358	Preserve New Fairfield Inc.	Friend
Paul Nelson Hubble Jr	12577	Judith Puckett	[14146]
Paula Hubble & Scott Fearheiley	15356	Mary Ryder	11449c
Richard Craig & Karen Conway Hubble	12888	Susan L Savard	[240]
Robert & Cathy Hubble	*	Laurie (Hubbell) Sellers	14396
Ronald B. Hubble	*	Sally Ann Hubbell Silva	17632
Steven E. Hubble	16403	Bonnie Marie (Hubbell) Simms	15307
Rev. Nicholas W. & Sarah Inman	[210]	Frances A. Stevens	[3361]
Ginger E. James	[8419]	Keith & Sherri Swartz	[11474]
Michael & Amanda Jan	*	Annette Tanner	*
Edith I. Johnson	[12330]	Wesley Kevin Taylor	[4832]
William H. Johnson Jr.	18554d	Carol Carney Thompson	[7456]
Carol Ann Ryan Joyner	[a135a]	Diane Thompson	[10230]
Nancy Hubbell Kausyla	14558	Sandra Hubbell Thompson	16481
Roger Colonel Keiser	*	Terry Thorsen	[8380]
Ronald Keiser	*	Kathi (Hubbell) Underwood	*
Jeffrey Stanton Kellam	[7425]	Debbie Hubbell-Van Atta	19609
Mrs. Annotte Kellermann	15357	Eleanor C. Van Horn	[1259]
Lawrence John Kimmel	[10293]	SFC/RET Dennis W. Van Meter	*
Timmy R. Larkin	[1571]	Jerome Vares	[4790]
Bridget Jean Leonheart	*	Kathleen Kimmel Verkuilen	[10293]
Glenn A. Long	[9430]	Karen Hubbell Wertanen	[14085]
Dorothy Hubbell Madden	15879	Tammy L. Williams	*
Linda Madison	[9278]	Mary Hubbell Winks	11593
Lauren E. Magnuson	*	Lydia H. Wirkus	[13016]
Heather Fottler Mangian	[5991]	Jean M. Wright	*
Simone Hubble Manis	12574	Ross Hubble Yednock	[17592]
Naomi Marinelli	[3550]		



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# Obituaries

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**Dr Pete and Karolee Hansen**

**Dr. Peter O Hansen, MD.**  
February 11, 1938 - March 25,  
2021

Dr. Pete was born in Born in Spokane WA, son of Rosella L. Hubbell Hansen (deceased) a former member of the society. He passed away after suffering several months of battling mesothelioma. He leaves behind his wife of 58 years Karolee T. (Olson) Hansen,

R.N., their daughter Binget Sue (Hansen) Nilsson and son-in-law Stefan Nilsson; and three grandchildren Kjell Erik Nilsson, Bjorn Peter Nilsson, and Annika Rae Nilsson. He was predeceased by his two sons Peter Erik Hansen (deceased at age 32 with brain cancer) Leif Owen Hansen (deceased at age 21 by accidental drowning); sister, Teri and brother-in law George Bybee; and several nieces and nephews.

For a complete Bio of Dr Pete see the Spring 2021 Newsletter



**Shirley Hubbell Mack**  
(ME# 10230) 1928-2021.

A resident of Strongsville, Ohio passed away suddenly on June 20. She was born in Cleveland Ohio to Russel and Marie Hubbell. An active member of the First Lutheran Church of Strongsville. She was preceded by her husband Eugene Mack, daughter Jennifer Mack, son David Mack, grandson Brandon Weaver. Surviving children: Diane M. Thompson husband David, Lisa Hogan

husband Daniel, Grandchildren: Andrea Arcara, Julie Arcara, Blake Weaver, Collin Hogan, Kenzie Hogan, Hubbell Family: Brother Donald C. Hubbell wife Madalene deceased, Niece Michelle M. Hubbell, Nephews Michael L. Hubbell wife Glenna, Mark W. Hubbell wife Christine, Matthew R. Hubbell, John A. Hubbell.



## Sandra Lee Hubbell



Sandra Lee Hubbell, 46-year resident of Thousand Oaks, CA peacefully passed away on April 2, 2021, in Bakersfield, CA at her daughter's home. Sandra was born 80 years ago on March 24 in Waterloo, Iowa. Sandra's beloved husband of 52 years to former HSML member Richard Burton Hubbell (ME13772) preceded her on February 12, 2013, where he peacefully passed away in his Thousand Oaks, CA home. Richard was born in Derby, CT. Richard and Sandra's ashes will be buried in The Parris Cemetery, Gideon, Cherokee County, Oklahoma along with Sandra's family. Surviving children: Patty Foust, Peru, IN; Debra

Zens, Bakersfield, CA; Theresa Hubbell, Fairbanks, AK. Surviving Hubbell Family: Reid Benjamin Hubbell, Willits, CA; Stephen Hubbell, Gig Harbor, WA (son of Reid Hubbell); Ruth Hubbell, Willits, CA (daughter of Reid Hubbell), (brother to Richard Hubbell).  
Obituary provided by her daughter, Theresa F. Hubbell.

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The story about the Central Kentucky Hubbles, starting on page 22 of this issue, identifies those male descendants of Justus Hubble, living in Central Kentucky, who participated in the Civil War. Little information has been uncovered concerning the female descendants of Justus and their descendant's participation in the War.

One exception is Mary (Polly) Hubble (ME#1244) one of seven daughters of Levi Hubble Sr (ME#466) and sister to William (ME#1256) and Levi Jr (ME#1258) by his second marriage to Mary Jane Buchanan. See Figure 2.

Mary Hubble married Adam Surber and bore two sons; Alfred and Andrew. Both served in the Confederate Army.

Alfred was captured in 1863, during a campaign in Virginia, and spent the remainder of the War in a POW camp. The above photograph, located in the museum at the Hunt-Morgan House in Lexington, KY was until recently mislabeled as Lt Turber? 6 KY. A descendant discovered the mistake and correctly identified the individual as Lt. Alfred Surber of Pulaski county.



# 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)

- 
- |        |  |        |  |
|--------|--|--------|--|
| 16474  | Alfred Ray Hubbell 4 Jan 1936-3 June 2021          | A405r  | Joe C Hubbell 4 Sept 1949-30 June 2021             |
| 12194  | Allene Louise Hubbell 25 Jan 1926-6 Jan 2021       | 14287  | John Platt Hubbell III 29 Aug 1949-17 Jan 2021     |
| 15961  | Barbara Kay Howland 16 Feb 1937-3 Jan 2021         | 12149  | Kathleen A Hubbell 16 April 1951-15 May 2021       |
| 10796  | Barbara Lou Hubbell 1931-10 Feb 2021               | 17101  | Kathryn Ann Hubbell 2 April 1946-16 March 2021     |
| 18362  | Benjamin Lee Hubbell 27 May 1970-26 March 2021     | 14906  | Lillian Louise Hubbell 26 Sept 1932-26 June 2021   |
| 16027  | Bonnie Lou Williams 17 Jan 1942-31 Jan 2021        | 15915  | Lillian R Martin 4 April 1933-5 Feb 2021           |
| 19325a | Byron G Hubbell 17 May 1977-24 Jan 2021            | A405am | Linda Janie Jones 23 June 1959-25 July 2021        |
| 12123  | Carl Owen Hubbell II 16 Sept 1936-15 Jan 2021      | 12180  | Lucille Burg Hubbell 1 April 1946-19 March 2021    |
| 9508   | Carol Jean Hubbell 23 Aug 1940-24 June 2021        | 15388  | Lura Mae Doseck 11 May 1930-27 May 2021            |
| 10265  | Carol Eleanor Hubbell 10 Feb 1836-8 May 2021       | 12857  | Marvello Hubbell Steelman 10 Nov 1935-1 April 2021 |
| A306w  | Charles Earl Hubbell 11 Oct 1959-12 Feb 2021       | A127am | Marvin Robert Hubbell 16 Feb 1940-25 July 2021     |
| 16030  | Clarence Henry Hubbell 9 April 1949-3 Feb 2021     | 14143  | Mary Helen Hubbell, 18 July 1924-3 April 2021      |
| 12049  | Dera Hubbell Ponsell 27 Aug 1941-27 June 2021      | 15162  | Monica Lynn Hubbell 26 March 1948-20 June 2021     |
| 17508  | Corrinne E Hubbell 25 March 1924-9 Jan 2021        | 10455  | Robert G Hubbell 23 March 1917-23 May 2021         |
| 9440   | Dorothy Florence Hubbell 29 March 1924-20 Jan 2021 | 12170  | Ruby Ersalene Hubbell 4 Nov 1934-20 Feb 2021       |
| 15119  | Earl Hubbell 16 Jan 1934-17 April 2021             | 13772  | Sandra Lee Hubbell 24 March 1941-24 March 2021     |
| 16230  | Edith Green Hubbell 26 April 1930-20 May 2021      | 10230  | Shirley Hubbell Mack 3 Nov 1928-20 June 2021       |
| 12376  | Edra Gertrude Hubbell 4 Feb 1915-3 April 2021      | 17545  | Steven Carl Hubbell 4 April 1961-27 June 2021      |
| 13933  | Frances Tirozzi Hubbell 18 Dec 1940-29 Jan 2021    | 16340  | Sunnye Lynn Hubbell 12 Sept 1956-1 March 2021      |
| 18076  | Gary Michael Hubbell 6 Sept 1934-9 April 2021      | 12196  | Suzanne Estelle Haas 24 March 1932-13 Jan 2021     |
| 12173  | Gerald Joseph Hubbell 23 Oct 1936-21 July 2021     | 15106  | Thomas L Hubbell 4 July 1937-13 April 2021         |
| 14942  | Gerald Thomas Hubbell 14 Nov 1941-15 Jan 2021      | 18496  | William Leon Hubbell 20 April 1945-30 April 2021   |
| 10581  | Gloria C Hubbell 27 Sept 1931-17 Jan 2021          | 15279  | William Leroy Hubbell 14 June 1934-6 April 2021    |
| 17133  | Jean Ann Hartman 1 July 1940-5 March 2021          | 13328  | Zora Rose Hubbell Fisher 21 Jan 1937-11 April 2021 |
| [7145] | Jean Deloris Madson 19 July 1930-2 Jan 2021        |        |  |
| 18527  | Jeffery Allen Hubbell 11 Oct 1964-25 March 2021    |        |  |
| 15316  | Jerald Dean Hubbell 2 Oct 1935-3 Feb 2021          |        |  |
| A338m  | Joann Beatrice Frank 31 Jan 1931-2 March 2021      |        |  |
| 19586  | Joe Allen Hubbell 7 April 1939-12 Jan 2021         |        |  |



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



*Richard Hubball's Mark*

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

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

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