

The Hubbell Society, Museum and Library

formerly known as

The Hubbell Family Historical Society

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

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

INCORPORATED IN MISSOURI, 1982



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HSML Annual Dues:

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

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

Membership / Reunion Meetings are held every two years. The next Biennial Meeting will be held 2024 in British Columbia, Canada—For further information contact Margie Hlava at: mhlava@accessinn.com

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

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

Hubbell Sea Captains, 2017, by Hilbert Roland Hubble; 117 pages. US\$35.00. Available through www.hubbell.org under the “Store” tab.

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

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

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

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

A Military History of the Hubbell Family in North America, Vol 1, 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.

A Military History of the Hubbell Family in North America, Vol 2, Additions & Corrections, 2021, by Hilbert R. Hubble; Wars in Bosnia and Terrorist Conflict added.

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

The Hubbell Society, Museum and Library

Hubbell, Hubble, Hubbel, Hubel, & Huble Families

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FOR CORRECTIONS

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



History buffs-For lots of historical family information, visit the "Genealogy Research Sources and Information" section under the "Publications" tab on our website at hubbell.org.

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT



Once again, as I sit at my computer, having a pint of my favorite beverage, I ponder the past year's events and think about those things that I am very thankful for. As much as our life choices define us, I believe it is our family and friends that truly make life meaningful. I am thankful for all those family and friends in our organization who are willing to volunteer their time, usually at their own expense, to help with the various committees and society activities. Without these people, this organization could not function and would cease to exist.

This year, the editorship of the Society's Family Notes has been passed on to Anne Cooper, taking over the role from Rick Hubble. Rick has been editor since 2010 and felt it was time to hand the reins to another. My sincerest thanks to Rick for all the editions of the Family Notes he published over the past twelve years. Of all of the roles in the Society, the role of editor is likely the most time consuming. The editor must reach out to members for stories and features for both the spring and fall editions, edit and arrange the content, all the while working to a deadline. Fortunately, just like Santa Claus' elves, the editor has unsung volunteers who see to the printing, addressing, collating, and mailing of the Family Notes. It's a group effort, but the editor is responsible for the content, and hears the complaints when someone's name is spelled wrong.

Rick Hubble will continue, at least for a few more issues, to edit and publish the Family Annual. The Annual is an important periodical that the Society produces, and the role of editor is equally important. These pages tell the fascinating story of our family and our unique ancestry. The Necrology section reminds us of those we have lost in the past year. Rick has done a magnificent job helming the production of the Annual. Each issue is a reflection of the professionalism and high level quality demonstrated by Rick. Please join me in congratulating Rick on a job well done, thank him for all his hard work. Thank you Rick.

Rick is also instrumental in the work done on the Y-DNA surname study. Rick's work is key to our understanding of where we came from and the path that got us here. I recommend taking some time to visit the hubbell.org site and click on the DNA menu to learn about the Y-DNA surname study. Rick's work is educational, informative and accessible.

I wish everyone a very merry holiday season and a happy new year. May 2023 bring you good luck and good cheer.

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

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 for info and help with planning a Legacy or donation.



Two of Rock Church’s eight bells

Rock Church Needs Our Help

Rock Church, the church of our Hubbell ancestors in Worcester, England is mounting a funding appeal to repair the church’s clock. The clock has stopped striking due to a worn cog. Repairs are estimated to cost between 6-8000 pounds (\$7000 to \$9,000). The clock was built in 1805 and over the

years the bells have been replaced when needed. The oldest bell was cast in 1738 with the newest cast in 1913.

The Church repair committee has developed a Go-Fund-Me page called “Give a Little”. Donations can be made directly through the following link:

<https://givealittle.co/campaigns/5e88e048-2c82-4c95-9adc-95621a81f91d>

If you encounter problems contact Margie Hlava at: Mhlava@accessinn.com

New Members For 2022

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

New Member

Paul Cleveand
 Suzanne Hubbell Dogett
 Charlotte Gosiak
 Molly Moring Hastings
 Deborah Hubbell Hodson
 Patrice E Hubbell
 Jon C Hubble
 Douglas & Cheryl Mackey
 Lynne Pleffner
 Mike Ryan

Gift From Member

Madison, AL
 Mill Shoals, IL
 The Dalles, OR
 Birmingham, AL
 Terre Haute, IN
 Hesperia, CA
 American Fork, UT
 Northampton, PA
 Chatham, MA
 Mays Landing, NJ

Margaret Strawn Moring



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>
Mrs. Nora Mary Smith **	[1829]	Livermore, CA
Joy P. Favretti	[2845]	Storrs, CT
Cynthia & Robert Fowler	[1456]	Wolcott, NY
Beverly Louise Hubbell	15475	Kihei, HI
Billie F. Hubbell	15585	Mt. Vernon, IL
David Damien Hubbell	15606	Chicago, IL
Paul E. & Linda S. Hubbell	14191	Bath, NY
"Troy" "Bill" W. Hubbell	14238	Boise, ID
Dennis Lloyd Hubble	15144	Brownsburg, IN
Carolyn Shields Lysandrou	[2533]	Dublin, OH

** Apologizes to Nora Smith. Her name was inadvertently left off of last years 25 Year Membership List



Notice To All Members: This is a reminder that Membership and Merchandise forms are available under the Membership and Store tabs and the Hubbell Hall of Fame and Scholarship forms, under the "About" tab, are all available online at www.hubbell.org

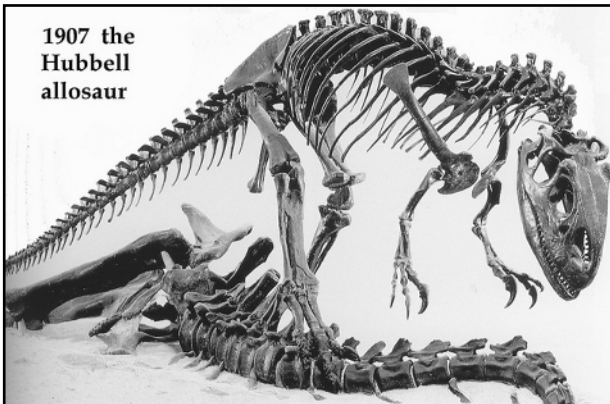
Biography and History

The Hubbell Dinosaur

By Richard W. Hubble

Editor's Note: Posted on the internet a few years ago was a story that included a picture of a dinosaur skeleton with the caption "1907 the Hubbell allosaur" (1). The story recounted the scientific intrigue surrounding the discovery of rich dinosaur fossil deposits in Wyoming in 1877.

The last paragraph of the blog stated: "*As for the Hubbell Brothers, did they live to hear about their specimen or see its image on the cover of Scientific American? We do not know. After 1879 and their last shipment to Cope, they disappeared. There is doubt that their real name was even Hubbell. Allegedly they were from Minnesota, but no record can be found.*"



An investigation, at that time, on my part, did not turn up any likely Hubbell candidates. But I did not forget the article. Fast forward eleven years to 2021. While browsing through the Hubbell Facebook entries, I noticed the following post from Kirk Haas, a descendent of the Sardis Hubbell Family of Howell, Michigan. Kirk wrote:

"In the 1880's Fred and his brother Frank Hubbell went out west to Wyoming to work with O. Charles Marsh of the Peabody Institute to hunt and dig up dinosaur bones during the great Bone Wars. Frank came back home to Michigan, but Fred Hubbell stayed a bit longer. Anyone out there know if they are connected to Fred Hubbell in the upper mid-west in the 1880's? It is supposed he started a family but returned to Michigan without them and started anew. This is speculation at this point."

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(1) The blog was written in 2012 by Bob Bakker, curator of paleontology at the Houston Museum of Natural History. See: <http://blog.hmns.org/2012/06/bakker-blogs-rapscallion-dino-rustlers-and-the-paleontological-gold-rush-of-the-american-west/>

Replying to Kirk's post, he sent me a note written by his great aunt, Arvilla Hubbell Parshall, that identified the long sought "Hubbell Brothers." The following article chronicles their involvement in the Wyoming "Bone Wars". It should be noted that there are discrepancies between Arvilla's narrative and what was learned while researching this story. This is understandable as Arvilla's remembrances are recollections of stories that she heard from her father as a young girl.

Wyoming stories

Arvilla's recollection

1975

"I have just finished reading "Centennial" by James A. Michener and found it very interesting. It reminded me of the stories my father used to tell us children about the West. At the age of twenty-eight, on May 13, 1879 Frank Z. Hubbell went West and was there for six years returning to Howell April 1, 1885 because of his father's health. The train fare from Sioux City, Iowa was \$22.80.

"February 22, 1878 Uncle Fred Hubbell who was nineteen and just out of school, and Will Carlin twenty-five a step brother, wanted to go West, so grandfather Sardis F. Hubbell borrowed money from a Howell Bank in their names and they took a first flock of sheep ever in Wyoming which was along the Union Pacific Railroad. They had already been there more than a year when my father joined them. He told about living in a dugout. In the book they called them sodies. Dad said they did build a stone house later. They had mexicans to help them. Uncle Fred was telegraph operator at Laramie station some of the time when he wasn't busy with the sheep, and Dad was brakeman on the railroad.

"They also collected fossils for the Peabody Institute in Boston, Mass. My father said they would dig and box them up and send them East as the Institute wanted them. Sometimes the weather was such they could not dig any. Uncle Fred put his name in one box and when it got to its destination Charles Gilmore, a man who formerly lived in Howell found it. Of course he knew our family and Dad and Uncle Fred knew the Gilmores. The Gilmore family visited them out West and dug fossils there often.

"When Dr. C.W. Gilmore had the fossils reconstructed he took a picture and sent it in a book to Uncle Fred. (Keeney [Parshall, Arvilla's son] has the book.) A note in the book says; "My Dear Mr. Hubbell, the upper figure of Pl. 16 is the skeleton you collected and which is now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. It is the only mounted skeleton of this particular animal known so I used the photo here to give an idea of what the articulated skeleton looked like. With kindest regards, C.W.Gilmore".

"Dr. Charles Gilmore 71 of 451 Park Rd. N.W. curator of the division of vertebrate paleontology of the National Museum, died yesterday Sept 27. An internationally known authority on reptiles and fossils, Dr. Gilmore had been with the National Museum since 1904. He is buried in Arlington Cemetery.

"I have often heard Dad tell about the Teton Mts, Jackson Hole, Laramie. Rawlins, Cheyenne, Scotts Bluffs and many other places in the West. To a child it was interesting and exciting, but as I grow older and after reading the book it must have been very rough and rugged country. We had relatives living in Sioux City, Iowa. A sister Laura of my great grandfather Adoniram Hubbell, who married James E. Bogue. They were in the meat packing business. Dad lived there and worked for them for awhile before coming back to Howell in the spring of 1885. Uncle Fred sold out his interests in the sheep ranch to his step brother and came back that same year. The next winter they had a big snow storm and the government was making restrictions on the land, and he [Will C.] lost most of everything he had, and came home in October 1887."

Arvilla Hubbell Parshall

1975

[Arvilla Hubbell is my mother's aunt. Arvilla's brother Rodney Hubbell is my grandfather.

- Kirk A. Haas ©2021]

Note left in Joyce Parshall's

copy of Michener's book

by her mother Arvilla Parshall

The European Prelude:

The story that inspired the fossil hunting expeditions that occurred during the second half of the 19th century, across the Western United States, was the result of a reawakened American. The U.S., emerging from a brutal Civil War, was desperately trying to identify and exploit the vast natural resources of the American West. But it's also the story of the emergence of Science in the U.S. and the role science, and specifically fossils, would play in attempting to explain a recently proposed theory on the origin of life on earth. As it turned out fossils had a story to tell, and that story held the key to understanding the progression of life on Earth.

The discovery of ancient bones buried deep within the earth can be traced back to the early Greeks. The Greeks interpreted the bones of long extinct mammoths as a race of titans that once ruled the earth. It would be centuries before their true identity would be revealed.

Other than the Greeks, little is recorded about fossil discovery until Europeans began collecting fossils as early as the 18th century. Most of these early collectors were "gentlemen of leisure" who collected them as curiosities with little interest in their significance. Even as early as the beginning of the 19th century, it was still generally accepted that all animal species were distinct; all were individual creations as described in Genesis and that Earth as calculated from the Bible was only 5800 years old. To the early collectors, these fossil curiosities were just remnants of these earlier creations. But, by the early 19th century, this concept of life was beginning to be challenged.

In 1795 the Scottish physician James Hutton attempted to explain his observations of the natural world. In his book "*Theory of the Earth*" he suggested that the world was neither created in 7 days nor was it only 5800 years old as calculated from the generations detailed in the book of Genesis. The earth, according to Hutton, had been built and sculpted through the processes of mountain building and erosion. It was the accumulation of sediments piling up and lava spewing out of volcanoes; forces working over vast cycles and large time periods.

This idea was supported by the British lawyer Charles Lyell in his 3 volume "*Principles of Geology*" published in 1830. Lyell developed the law of superposition which simply observed that rock layers on the bottom were older than rock layers on top and if fossils were found in rock layers geographically separated then they were of the same age. It was this use of the layers of sediment and fossils within those layers that made the science of paleontology a valuable exercise (2).

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(2) Paleontology is the scientific study of life that existed prior to the last ice age (~12,000 years ago). It includes the study of fossils to classify organisms and study their interactions with each other and their environments.

Another step in understanding the value of fossils was established by the French anatomist Baron Georges Cuvier. He proposed that the form and function of a skeletal structure was similar across species. For example, skulls are attached to backbones, legs are attached to hips. By acquiring a limited number of bones of a skeleton, taking into account their proportions, the entire animal could be reconstructed. This technique was universally adapted by anatomist and naturalists of the time. Using this logic, Cuvier in 1806, analyzing fossils and existing animals, came to the conclusion that the American mastodon and the Siberian mammoth were distinct from the living elephant and were no longer alive. Mastodons and mammoths had become extinct. He also concluded that the older the fossil the less it would look like modern day animals. All of these ideas were revolutionary and controversial because they challenged deeply held religious beliefs.

In 1842 the Englishman Richard Owen, a Cuvier disciple, completed his report "*Fossil Reptiles of Great Britain*". Owen argued that the prehistoric animal fossils being discovered were completely different from present-day reptiles and needed their own category, their own taxonomic order. Owen proposed calling them Dinosauria (fearfully great lizards).

Then, in 1859, all hell broke loose when a disciple of Lyell's, Charles Darwin, published "*On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*".

During Darwin's 1836 voyage on the HMS Beagle's 5-year voyage, he began to formulate his theory of evolution. The idea was not new but had been around since the ancient Greeks but until the 19th century theorists lacked 2 important elements to make the theory work: time and a mechanism or reason for the process. James Hutton and Charles Lyell's ideas gave Darwin enough time for evolution. The mechanism for evolution, natural selection, was inspired by the theories of a political philosopher and cleric Rev. Thomas Malthus. But Darwin was acutely aware that the proof for the process of evolution must lay in the fossil record. Evolution moved too slowly to be observed in the modern world, but if these transformations did occur, somehow they had to be preserved in the fossil record. The problem was that the fossil record, in 1859, was not complete enough to unambiguously confirm the existence of evolution.

Although fossils had been discovered and collected in Europe for over 100 years, they were still rare and usually consisted of only fragments. The Englishman Richard Owen had discovered the dinosaur *Cetiosaurus* (whale lizard) in 1841. Weighing in at 25 tons and 52 feet in length, it was an enigma; no one knew what to make of such a creature. In 1860 one of the most famous fossils ever found, *Archaeopteryx*, was unearthed in Germany. Part reptile and part bird its discovery prompted much speculation about evolution but in both cases the fossil record was too scarce, there were too many gaps in the fossil record to prove evolution. But this was about to change.

The American Story:

In the United States the emergence of a scientific discipline lagged far behind Europe. In the early part of the 19th century there were no great universities like the Germans or scientific societies like the French or English. Colleges in the U.S. like Harvard, Yale and Princeton were established to prepare students for the ministry. Although other disciplines were available, there were no degrees in the Sciences. Consequently most "scientists" of that day were wealthy gentlemen who were self-taught, part time enthusiasts. By the middle of the 19th century, there appeared three exceptions that would form the foundation for scientific advancement in the U.S.

First, from the 1840s to the Civil War the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences met regularly. Led by Professor Joseph Leidy of the University of Pennsylvania, it was an informal gathering of gentlemen from all professions who shared an interest in scientific topics. Then, in 1847 the Smithsonian Institution was created. It was organized solely for the advancement of scientific knowledge. Finally, also in 1847, the Sheffield Scientific School was created at Yale University to train scientists and engineers. The real problem however was that Americans at this time saw science as impractical at best or humbug or quackery at worst. A typical sentiment was expressed by a Pennsylvania senator, Simon Cameron, during an appropriation hearing for the Smithsonian in 1861. He objected to funding saying: "I am tired of all this thing called science. What do we care about stuffed snakes, alligators, and all such things?"

But in the 1860's, America was primarily distracted and consumed by the Civil War, paying little attention to the scientific debates of the day that were raging in Europe. It was not until after the end of the Civil War that American scientists and the public would turn their attention to the new scientific theory of evolution that had caused such a stir in Europe.

The Protagonists:

As we will learn, the Hubbell brothers and their stepbrother William Carlin, would become involved with two of the most egotistical and argumentative scientists of the late 19th century. However, both scientists, despite their personalities, would play key roles in advancing the frontiers of our understanding of life on earth through their study of fossil remains.

The first discovery of dinosaur fossils in the U.S. was by Dr. Joseph Leidy, professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1856 he found a partial skeleton in Montana, followed, in 1858, by the discovery in New Jersey of a mostly complete dinosaur skeleton (*Hadrosaurus*). His young protégé, Edward D. Cope, found a second skeleton, in 1866, at the same site in New Jersey. Both skeletons went to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. *Hadrosaurus* was fully mounted and on display in the academy gallery.

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Completed in 1868, the mounted skeleton was 26 feet long and 14 feet high. At this time, with Leidy and Cope, Philadelphia lead the country in the new field of paleontology.

Edward D. Cope was the son of a wealthy Quaker merchant of Philadelphia. In 1864, at the age of 24, mostly self-taught and with little formal scientific training, he was named professor of zoology at Haverford College; a college founded by his grandfather. His cousin was also a founder and officer of the school at the time of his appointment. The school additionally awarded him an honorary master's degree. Cope would only last 5 semesters at Haverford. Cope's brusque and brash demeanor unsettled the polite and reserved college administrators and faculty. His behavior also offended the members of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, which was mostly a gentlemen's club. Cope had served as curator at the Academy from 1865-1873 and corresponding secretary from 1865 to 1876. His mentor, Joseph Leidy would say of Cope "He does things in an unnecessarily offensive manner".

Othniel Charles (O.C.) Marsh, 9 years older than Cope, was the nephew of the philanthropist George Peabody. Marsh graduated from Yale and earned a master's degree from the Sheffield Scientific School. Afterwards, during the Civil War, he would study overseas at European universities. When he returned from Europe after the war, he convinced his uncle to donate money to Yale to establish the Peabody Museum. In return, in 1866, the Yale administration made Marsh Director of Paleontology at the museum, but they didn't fund the post. Marsh had to rely on a stipend from his uncle to pay his expenses. For the next 30 years Marsh's behavior would alienate most of the scientific community, but most of his venom would be aimed at his competitor, Edward Cope.

Marsh and Cope first met in Berlin in the winter of 1863. Marsh, 32, was studying at the University of Berlin. Cope, 23, was making a grand tour of Europe to avoid being drafted into the army during the Civil War. Marsh had two university degrees but had only 2 published scientific papers. Cope, on the other hand, was self-taught having left school at 16 but had by this time published 37 scientific papers over the last 5 years. Although they initially became friends, they quickly developed an intense, competitive relationship; each one vying to be the preeminent paleontologist of their day. One of the early causes of their growing enmity occurred in New Jersey.

By 1868 Cope had moved from Philadelphia to western New Jersey to be near the fossil bearing Marl beds that he and Leidy had discovered. They were producing some important fossil finds for the Philadelphia Academy. Marsh's reaction was to surreptitiously hire diggers to excavate and send him fossils from the Marl beds thus successfully scooping Cope and acquiring some important finds that would end up at the Peabody Museum at Yale. This would be a tactic that Marsh would use in the future at other dig sites.

Although the East had produced some important fossils, the big fossil prizes lay out West. From 1870 on, both Marsh and Cope would participate in extensive fossil explorations and digs principally in Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico. These early western explorations mainly focused on mammalian, reptile, bird and fish fossils. Unlike the scarce dinosaur fossils, which most scientists including Marsh and Cope viewed as unexplained oddities, these other animal fossils were found in abundance.

To ensure that each newly discovered species had only one name, scientists relied on the rule of priority. The first scientist to publish a new fossil got to name the new species. Additionally, the new fossil name was typically followed by the name of the author. This system worked until the early 1870s when Marsh and Cope flooded the scientific publications with claims of new species based on the thinnest of evidence, sometime only one bone. In their zeal to be the first they littered the scientific literature with mistakes. The result was confusion and misconception about the animals they described that lasted long after their deaths. With competing claims for priority, both Cope and Marsh started to disparage each other in the pages of scientific journals. All in all, it was an unprecedented, unprofessional and ugly spectacle.

By 1876 Marsh was able to follow, using fossils discovered in the American West, the evolutionary development of the North American horse over a span of 50 million years. The evidence was overwhelming and convinced the noted English scientists, Thomas Huxley, that the horse fossil record indeed strongly supported the theory of evolution.

Large Numbers of Dinosaur Fossils Discovered:

In March of 1877, Arthur Lakes, an Oxford educated geologist/naturalist investigating mineral deposits, discovered massive, fossilized dinosaur bones near the town of Morrison, Colorado. The fossils were located in a stratum of deposits that would later become known as the Morrison Formation. The Morrison Formation is composed of multiple layers of sandstones and shales laid down over 16 million years, from 161 to 145 million years ago. This period is known as the Late Jurassic Period (See Figure 1). These fossil rich sediments were deposited over a vast area of the American West from the Dakotas in the North to New Mexico in the South and from Kansas in the East to Utah in the West. The formation had become exposed to the surface in many locations due to crustal folding and weathering and some of these exposed areas have produced some of the richest fossil finds in the world over the years (3) (4).

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(3) After working the Morrison, Colorado site for a few years, Lakes shut the site down and moved on to other digs. The site was long forgotten until it was rediscovered in 2002 and is now the home of Dinosaur Ridge, a National Landmark with a visitor center.

(4) The most famous Morrison Formation site is Dinosaur National Monument near Jensen, Utah. Discovered in 1909, thousands of fossils have been excavated and removed. Today over 1500 fossils remain visible and are still embedded as they were deposited over 150 million years ago.

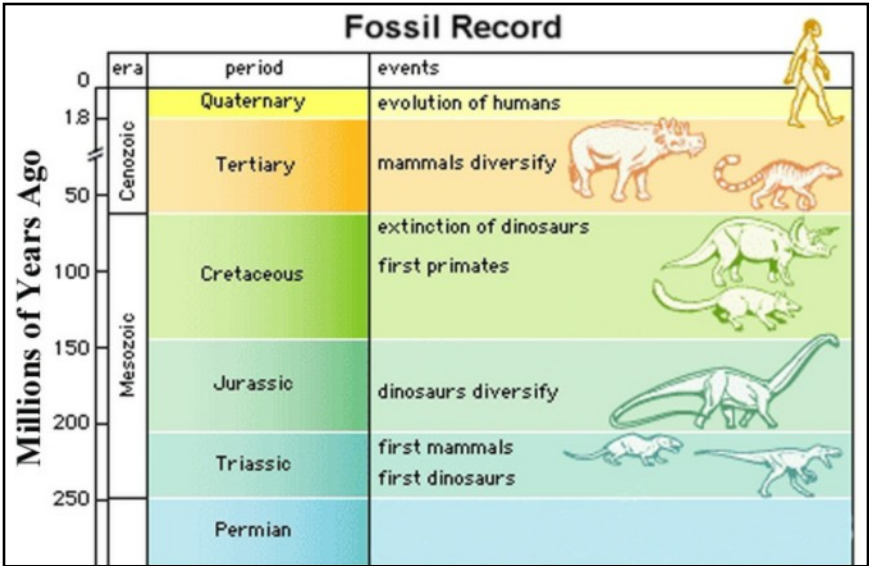


Figure 1: The Morrison Formation, composed of sediments formed over a 16 million year time span during the late Jurassic Period, is a major source of dinosaur fossils. The Como Bluffs quarry in Wyoming, one of the most prolific fossil sites, exposes sediments from the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous Periods.

Lakes was not an expert in fossil identification, so he wrote to O.C. Marsh in the hopes that his discovery would be of interest and that Marsh would hire him to work the site. Marsh did not respond to multiple letters from Lakes, so Lakes sent a fossil sample and a letter to Edward D. Cope of Philadelphia. When Marsh discovered that Cope had been contacted by Lakes, he immediately hired Lakes to work the site. Inadvertently, Lakes had stepped into the middle of an intense and bitter rivalry between the two men; a rivalry that would spread across Colorado and Wyoming and ultimately into the political corridors of power in Washington D.C. A rivalry that would become known as the "Bone Wars". Lake's offer to both men set off the largest scramble for dinosaur bones in history; the paleontological equivalent of the California Gold rush of 1849.

Interestingly, the dinosaur fossil frenzy that followed was not crucial in proving or disproving Darwin's theory of evolution. This frenzy for dinosaur fossils played out as bragging rights. Who could name the most, new dinosaur species or find the largest dinosaur.

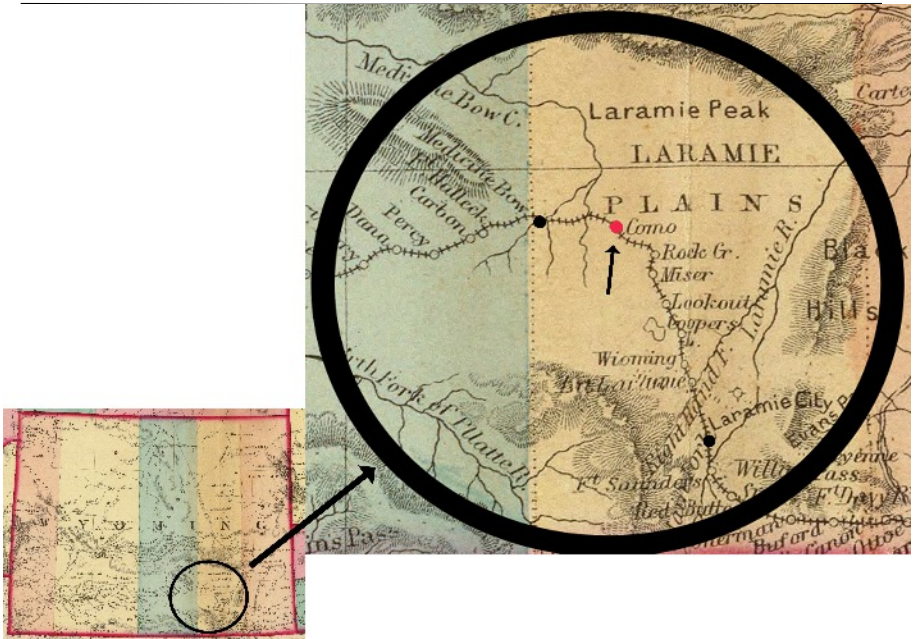
Many of the known dinosaur fossils were big, but the beasts Lakes was beginning to dig out of the Morrison Formation in Colorado dwarfed them all. Animals that large had never even been imagined. Three years earlier Cope had found in Wyoming's Black Buttes region a dinosaur he named *Agathaumas sylvestris*. At about 6 tons it was at that time one of the most massive animal discovered to live in North America. One of Lake's finds at Morrison was *Apatosaurus* weighing in at 30 tons and better than 55 feet long.

At about the same time Marsh received his letters from Lakes, Cope received a letter from O.W. Lucas about a fossil find about 100 miles south of Morrison in Canon City, Colorado. Cope paid Lucas to excavate the fossils and send them to him. This site was also an exposed portion of the Morrison Formation but at Canon City the site was easier to mine and the fossils were better preserved. This site produced the tallest dinosaur ever discovered; *Amphicoelias*. Not to be out done, Marsh sent his men down to Canon City to hunt for fossils near Cope's site. Eventually Marsh's team would find the first *Stegosaurus* at Canon City.

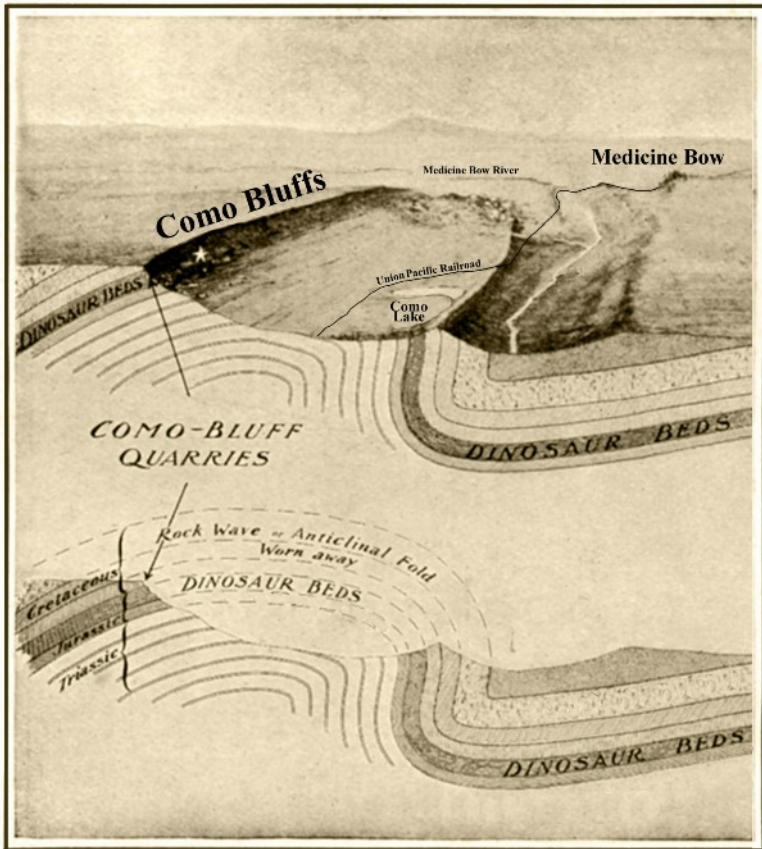
Como Bluff, Wyoming and the Hubbells

In July 1877, Marsh received a letter from two Wyoming railroad workers, a Mr. Harlow and a Mr. Edwards, concerning a fossil find at Como Bluff, WY. The letter actually was written by William Harlow Reed and William Edward Carlin announcing they had found and excavated some fossils and were writing to sell the fossils and their knowledge of where more could be found. Marsh received the letter and the accompanying fossils in October of 1877. Marsh knew that the sample fossils Reed and Carlin had sent were the remains of a large dinosaur. With the memory of his nearly disastrous hesitation in committing his support to Arthur Lake he quickly responded to Reed and Carlin's inquiry, sending them a check for \$75 and instructions on how to properly collect the fossils. Marsh also sent a colleague, Samuel Williston, from Manhattan, Kansas to assist Reed and Carlin.

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Location of the Como Bluff, Wyoming quarry, one of the richest dinosaur fossil bearing sites in North America. From an 1872 map of Wyoming



Como Bluff Quarries near Medicine Bow, WY. Adapted from map by Arthur Lake

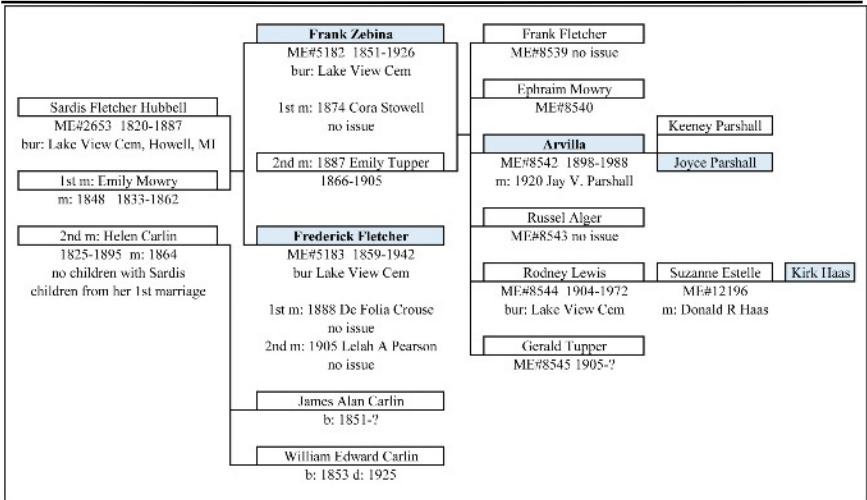
Williston arrived in November of 1877 and would write Marsh telling him that Como Bluff was far superior to either Morrison or Canon City, Colorado. The fossils at Como Bluff were scattered over approximately a ten mile section of the ridge and the quality, quantity and ease of extraction of the fossils was far superior to Colorado. Additionally, the Bluff was unique because it contained exposed sediments of Jurassic, Triassic as well as the Cretaceous periods making Como Bluffs the greatest dinosaur bone yard of all time.

Interestingly, Marsh had been to the lake at Como Bluff in 1868 collecting a rare salamander called the devil fish or "the fish with legs" that lived in Lake Como. It's reported that William Carlin was the Union Pacific Railroad's station manager, at Como Station, at that time and it was Carlin who had shown Marsh the Salamander during his visit. Carlin also showed Marsh some fossils from Como Bluff, but Marsh expressed no interest in the fossils at the time. Contrary to these reports, Will Carlin was not in Wyoming in 1868 escorting Marsh around Como Bluff. Will Carlin graduated from high school in Howell, Michigan in the spring of 1870 and in the June 1870 U.S. census he is listed as

17 years old and living in Greenville, Michigan (Montcalm County). Greenville is about 100 miles northwest of Howell. No occupation is listed for Will.

William Edward and his older brother James Alan Carlin were born in Washington D.C. to John and Helen (Green) Carlin. John Carlin married Helen in 1848 and was employed as a carpenter in Washington. John and Helen divorced and, in August 1862, when Will was 9 years old, his mother married Sardis Hubbell, a prominent lawyer in Howell, Michigan. Sardis Hubbell had two sons from his previous marriage, Frank Zebina, age 11, and Fred Fletcher., age 3. Will and James grew up in Howell and Will would graduate from Howell High School in 1870. In early 1870s, he moved to Como Bluff, Wyoming, becoming station chief at Como Station for the Union Pacific Railroad (5). As station agent, Will was responsible for handling ticketing, shipping, and bookkeeping for the Railroad at Como Station.

William Harlow Reed was born in Hartford, CT. He had little formal education and when his wife died in 1871, he headed West working as a scout,



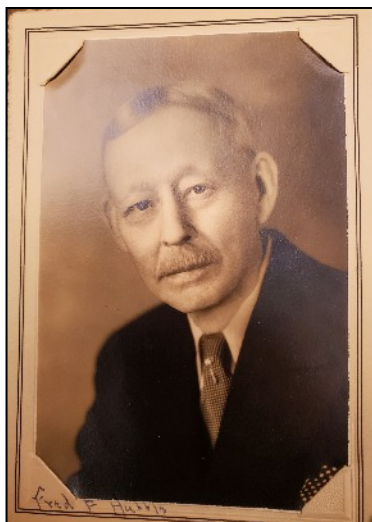
Genealogy of the Sardis Hubbell Family of Howell, Michigan

hunter and guide. By 1877 he was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad as a section chief responsible for maintaining a 10 mile section of U.P. Track.

O.C. Marsh paid Reed and Carlin \$75 a month to excavate the fossils at Como Bluff and send them to his lab in New Haven. But both Reed and Carlin demanded more money. Carlin negotiated with Marsh face to face, in New Haven, during a trip back East to Washington D.C. during the winter of 1877-78. The negotiations were not cordial, leaving both Reed and Carlin dissatisfied with Marsh's obstinance. But, by January 1878, Reed and Carlin grudgingly agreed to accept \$90 per month as compensation.

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(5) Other authors have reported that Will Carlin was in Wyoming as late as 1874.



Fred F. Hubbell (left) and Frank Z. Hubbell (right): courtesy of Elizabeth Van Sickle at the Howell Carnegie District Library. No photographs of William Carlin could be located.

But Marsh didn't have Como Bluff to himself. Cope knew about the fossils at Como Bluff as early as 1877 when a miner named Brown had found some fossils and sent them to the Smithsonian Institution. The Smithsonian sent them on to Cope in Philadelphia. When Cope's team began excavating at the Bluff in 1878, Marsh, in a desperate attempt to thwart Cope would have all other fossils in his quarries destroyed so there would be nothing left for Cope. In one case Marsh sabotaged a Cope dig site, smashing fossils and burying exposed bones.

In February 1878, Fred Hubbell, 19 years old and fresh out of high school came out to Wyoming. According to Arvilla Hubbell Parshall, remembering family stories told to her by her father when she was a child, Fred and his stepbrother Will Carlin started a sheep ranch. Fred's father, Sardis Hubbell, had borrowed money from the Howell, Michigan Bank in their names and "they took a first flock of sheep ever in Wyoming along the Union Pacific Railroad". See Arvilla's account on page 6. Arvilla states that Fred was a telegraph operator at the Laramie station part time when he wasn't busy with the sheep (6). Will Carlin remained the station agent at Como station along with tending the sheep ranch and prospecting for fossils with Reed through the spring and summer of 1878 (7).

(6) this is likely a mistake as Laramie Station is about 60 miles southeast of Como Bluff. More likely Fred was the telegraph operator at Como Station.

(7) In an attempt to reconcile the differences between what has been published and Arvilla's remembrances, I suggest that Will Carlin had left Michigan and started working at Como Station in the early 1870s (perhaps as early as 1870 when he graduated from high school). He then returned to Howell, in 1877-78, and convinced his stepfather (Sardis Hubbell) to finance a sheep ranch in Wyoming. His younger stepbrother, Fred, would join him in the adventure. It's also possible that Will got Fred the job as telegraph operator, not in Laramie, but at Como Station. According to a Howell newspaper account, the Carlin-Hubbell sheep ranch was located near Medicine Bow, WY, a town very close to Como Bluff. Unfortunately, no deeds for the ranch could be located.



Photograph of Fred Hubbell's second wife Lelah (Pearson) Hubbell holding her nephew (Russel?). Her niece, Arvilla Hubbell, is standing to the right. Girl on the left is unidentified. Photo courtesy of Kirk Haas

But Marsh was chronically late with payments to Reed and Carlin. Months went by with no payment. By the spring of 1878, Carlin had meet with one of Cope's men. And by August 1878 all work at Marsh's quarry sites had stopped. Carlin and Reed were fed up with the lack of payments from Marsh. Carlin wrote Marsh in September and threatened legal action if Marsh did not pay the owed back wages. Further exasperating the working conditions, Reed and Carlin were also at odds with each other.

After the letter of Sept 1878 to Marsh, Carlin decided to become a freelance collector, likely working directly for Cope. By March of 1879, when the collecting season was underway, Cope paid a visit to Como Bluff and Carlin, joined by his stepbrother Fred Hubbell, were officially collecting fossils for Cope and being paid \$130 per month.

Fred's brother, Frank Hubbell, would join them in May of 1879 (8). In August 1879, Cope returned to Como Bluff and met with the Hubbells, writing to his wife that they are "good young men from Michigan" and "the boys have dug out a huge flesh-eating saurian which they send off this morning". Cope was probably referring to the famous allosaur skeleton which is the subject of this article. It was during this time that Fred put his name in one of the crates that were being shipped to Cope's lab in Philadelphia. But Cope, running low on funds, would soon divert his attention away from financing fossil excavations. He would never open the Hubbell's crates. It would take another 20 years before the "flesh-eating saurian" and Fred's note would be discovered.

By March of 1879, Reed was back in town and was joined by Arthur Lake in working new quarries on the ridge. Marsh had shut down the dig at Morrison, Colorado and, after Carlin left, sent Lake to Wyoming to assist Reed. Reed kept tabs on Cope's men and in July he reported to Marsh that "the Hubbell's are running the bone business for Cope."

Fred and Frank and possibly Will Carlin and Samuel Williston, who also had quit the Marsh team, continued working for Cope through 1880, and possibly into early 1881, excavating fossils. In 1880, the Cope team had located another dig site called the Bone Cabin quarry that would come to rival the fossils found

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(8) Arvilla would incorrectly state that Fred and Frank worked for Marsh instead of Cope.

at Como Bluff. Although it appears that the Cope team stopped work in early 1881, the Marsh team would continue to excavate Como Bluff and the Bone Cabin quarry until 1889 recovering hundreds of unique fossils.

Sheep Ranching:

As for Cope, by 1881 his inheritance was nearly exhausted. Since the late 1860s, Cope had personally financed all the costs of his fossil expeditions. But now his reserves were getting low, and he needed an infusion of cash. He could no longer afford to finance his fossil digs. In desperation he turned his attention away from fossil collecting and into investing his remaining money in a New Mexico mineral mine in the hopes of making a big strike. From 1881 to 1887 most of his attention was focused on his mining interests although he would continue to prolifically write paleontology articles while seeking a permanent scientific position; one that paid a salary.

But his feud with Marsh had turned many influential colleagues against him. Ultimately his fortunes played out and by the end of the decade he was broke. The result was that a number of crates from the Wyoming fossil digs were never opened. Cope had forgotten about the "huge flesh-eating saurian" that the Hubbell brothers had sent to his Philadelphia lab. The *Allosaurus* lay in wait of rediscovery.

William Reed left Marsh's employ in 1883 to start a sheep ranch but when that failed, he received, in 1887, an appointment as an assistant geologist and museum curator at the University of Wyoming.

According to Arvilla, Will Carlin, and Fred and Frank Hubbell would remain in Wyoming tending their sheep ranch until 1885. "In April of 1885, Frank returned to Howell because of his father's declining health. Fred sold out his interest in the sheep ranch to Will and returned to Howell later that same year." Contradicting Arvilla's account is an April 1887 newspaper story that reported that, "Mr. and Mrs. Crouse will visit Mrs. Crouse 's sister Mrs. Fred Hubbel on the ranch at Medicine Bow Wy. Terr. where they will stay for 3 months.

Will and Fred's sheep business would continue to struggle under increased governmental restrictions on land use and a 4-year drought that started in 1886. According to Arvilla, "Will would give up the sheep ranch the next year following a devastating snowstorm during the winter of 1886-1887 and returned to Howell in October 1887." This account by Arvilla is not supported by additional evidence. Will Carlin did return to Howell to marry Elva L. Smith in April 1888. The marriage certificate records Will's occupation as a sheep rancher. On 6 Oct 1892 a Howell newspaper story recounts that Will was shipped a herd of sheep, all but 12 of which were killed in a train wreck. Carlin subsequently wrote to a local Howell dealer authorizing them to purchase 100 additional sheep for him and ship them to his ranch in Wyoming. This evidence suggests that Will continued the sheep ranch until at least 1892.

In an 1895 Howell newspaper obit for Mrs. Helen (Green) Carlin Hubbell it states that about 2 years ago (1893) she left Howell for Laramie, Wyoming, then later, on to Los Angeles where she died at her son W.E.'s home in Los Angeles.

In summary, the data indicate that Carlin left Wyoming in 1893 or 1894 and moved to Los Angeles. In June 1896 Will registered to vote in Los Angeles. His death certificate states that he had been living in California for 30 years (1895) (9). William Edward Carlin died 7 May 1925 and is buried in an unmarked grave in Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Glendale, CA.

Finding a Jewel:

By the early 1890s, desperate to raise money, Edward Cope began to sell parts of his fossil collection to cover expenses. Then at the age of 56 he became ill and died in April 1897. After Cope's death his collection of fossils were purchased from his executors and in 1899 were donated to the American Museum in New York City. The American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) opened to the public in 1871 and is located on the west side of Central Park.

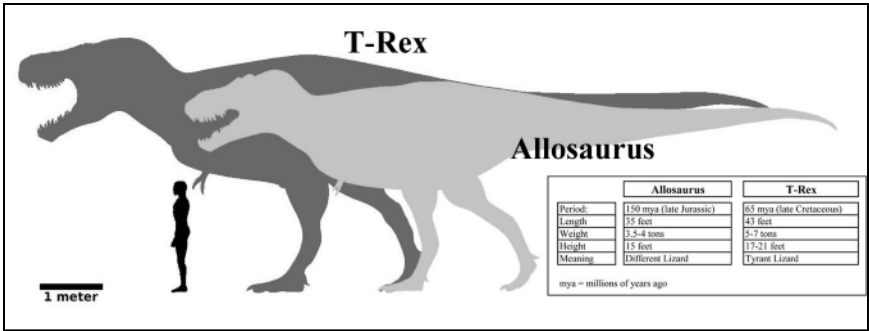
William D. Mathew, from the American Museum, was sent to Philadelphia to supervise the packing and removal of Cope's fossils to the Museum. Most of the collection, including crates sent to Cope by the Hubbell brothers, had lain unpacked for over 20 years. After their transfer to the American Museum the Hubbell crates were not investigated until 1904 or 1905. When one of the crates was finally opened, and the fossils laid out it was instantly recognized as a unique find. The crate consisted of the greater part of the skeleton of a single individual with the bones in excellent preservation. This specimen was of better quality and more complete than two other skeletons of that species that had been quarried from the Bone-Cabin Quarry, the dig site close to Como Bluffs site where the specimen had been found (10).

The Hubbell specimen was a nearly complete skeleton of an apex predator named *Allosaurus* (11). *Allosaurus* was the most abundant, large predator, in the Morrison Formation; a predator that had ruled the Late Jurassic time period. This skeleton was unique because the great carnivorous dinosaurs are much rarer than the herbivores of the period. In all the years of exploration by O.C.

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(9) The historical record after 1890 is confusing suggesting that, until 1895, Will was on the move while his children had returned to Howell to live. Will and Elva had 3 daughters. In the 1912 Howell marriage records all three daughters listed Howell, MI as their residence. The first born, Sarah, was born in California in 1890 and in June 1912 at the age of 22, she was married in Howell. Their second daughter, Helen M, was born in Howell in 1891 and in March 1912 at the age of 21, she was married in Howell. Their third daughter, Elva E, was born in Wyoming in 1893 and in Nov 1912 at the age of 19, she also was married in Howell.

(10) D.W. Matthew published his description of the fossil in the American Museum Journal, January 1908. The article is posted on the hubbell.org website at: Publication/Genealogy Research Sources and Information/Hubbell-Hubble's Alphabetically/Fred Fletcher Hubbell.



Size of *Allosaurus* compared with the better known T-Rex. *Allosaurus* roamed the earth ~90 million years before T-Rex. Although smaller in stature than T-Rex, *Allosaurus* was the apex predator of its time.

Marsh, searching for dinosaurs in the Jurassic and Cretaceous formations, he had failed to obtain any carnivorous skeletons as complete or better preserved than the Hubbell specimen (12).

In 1897 researchers from the American Museum, digging in the Bone-Quarry site, uncovered an incomplete skeleton of a *Brontosaurus* near the discovery site of Hubbell's *Allosaurus* fossil. Studying the *Brontosaurus* fossil, the researchers found that the bones were scored with teeth marks and scattered among the bones were individual *Allosaurus* teeth. By matching teeth from the Hubbell fossil and teeth marks and teeth found with the *Brontosaurus* they conjectured that the teeth were broken off by an *Allosaurus* while devouring the *Brontosaurus* carcass. In fact, many of the bones of other herbivorous dinosaurs found in the Bone-Cabin quarry were similarly scored and bitten off and the teeth of *Allosaurus* were also found close to them.

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(11) The following account will give the reader an idea of the confusion that can accompany the naming of dinosaur fossil specimens. The first described fossil specimen of an *Allosaurus* was a single, partial bone fragment obtained secondhand by Ferdinand Hayden during his 1869 Western expedition. It came from Middle Park, near Granby, Colorado, probably from the Morrison Formation. The original discoverer was not recorded. Hayden sent this specimen to Joseph Leidy, in Philadelphia, who identified it as half of a tail vertebra, and tentatively assigned it to the European dinosaur genus *Poekilopleuron valens*. He later decided it deserved its own genus, *Antrodemus*. In 1920, Charles W. Gilmore after an intensive study of the genus, came to the conclusion that the tail vertebra named *Antrodemus* by Leidy was indistinguishable from those of *Allosaurus*, and that *Antrodemus* should be the preferred name because, as the older name, it had priority. *Antrodemus* became the accepted name for this familiar genus for over fifty years, until James Madsen published, in 1976, on the Cleveland-Lloyd specimens of *Allosaurus* and concluded that the *Allosaurus* name should be used because *Antrodemus* was based on material with poor, if any, diagnostic features and locality information. Subsequent authors have agreed with this assessment and have retired the *Antrodemus* name. (From Wikipedia)

(12) O.C. Marsh had named *Allosaurus fragilis* from bone fragments dug in Canon City, CO back in the 1870s. The Hubbell Brothers' beast was twice the bulk, clearly from a later, more advanced species. Apex predators are always the rarest finds, because these top carnivores needed such large populations of prey species as a food base. Dozens of Jurassic herbivores had been unearthed but only a handful of Apex meat-eaters. The Hubbell Brothers' animal was the biggest and finest dino-carnivore known from the entire Jurassic Period.

With this data in mind, the idea was conceived of combining these two skeletons, both from the same formation and found within a quarter of a mile from each other, to represent what must have actually happened to them in the Jurassic period. Hubbell's *Allosaurus* skeleton was mounted standing over the remains of a *Brontosaurus*, one hind foot planted upon the carcass, in the attitude of feeding upon its carcass. It was put on display, in the Dinosaur Hall, at the museum in 1908 (13).



The Allosaurus Group. Dinosaur Hall (N. 407, Fourth Floor)

An *Allosaurus*, a great Carnivorous Dinosaur, is feasting upon the carcass of a *Brontosaurus*, an immense Herbivorous Dinosaur. As the exhibit looked in 1908

Hubbells See the Reconstructed Dinosaur:

While Matthew's team, at the American Museum in New York City, was processing the Hubbell *Allosaurus*, another paleontologist, Dr. Charles W. Gilmore, the curator of the division of vertebrate paleontology at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. was working on restoring some of O.C. Marsh's fossils.

Charles Whitney Gilmore was born in Pavilion, NY in 1874. His family moved to Howell, Michigan in 1882 when Charles was 8. He graduated from the Howell High School and went on to attend the University of Wyoming, studying under Wilbur Clinton Knight and his assistant William Harlow Reed, receiving his BS in 1901. Charles Gilmore, having grown up in Howell, knew the Hubbell family and his mother often visited the Hubbells, keeping Fred and

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(13) The display became the most famous dinosaur display ever seen. To this day there is no Jurassic exhibit that is superior, and few have equaled it.



A recent photo of The Hubbell Allosaurus display at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City

his wife Lelah updated on Charles' work at the Smithsonian (14). In 1903 Gilmore joined the United States National Museum in Washington DC. The National Museum would later become part of the Smithsonian Institution.

It is not evident that Gilmore participated in the reconstruction of the Hubbell *Allosaurus*, as Arvilla states, but he possibly knew about the unique fossil that Matthew's team at the American Museum was processing. By 1908, Matthew published a report on the discovery of the unique skeleton in the American Museum's Journal (15). It was in this report that F.F. Hubbell was first identified in publication and given credit for finding the specimen.

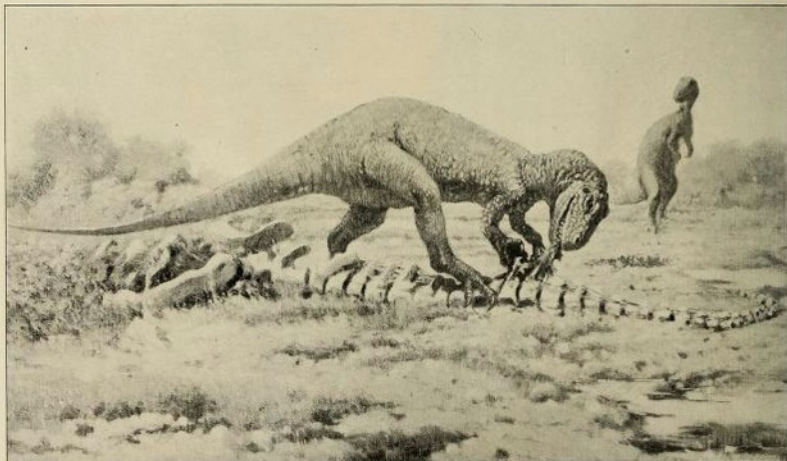
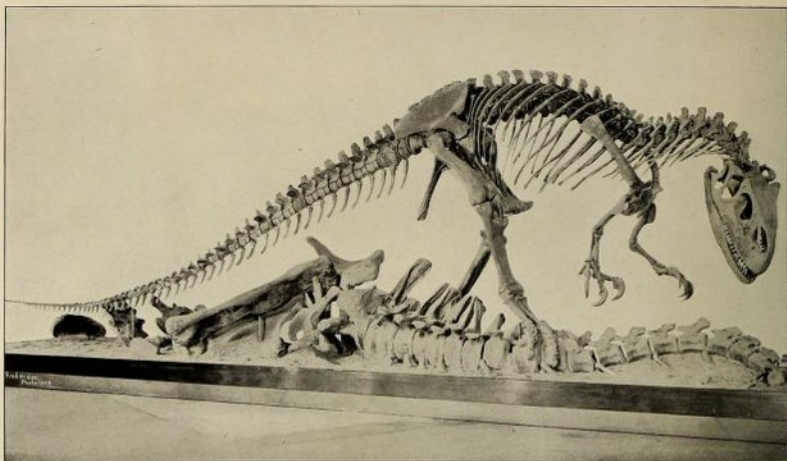
Twelve years later, in 1920, Charles Gilmore authored a report on a comprehensive study of the variations of bone structure in all known carnivorous dinosaurs including the Hubbell *Allosaurus* (16). According to Arvilla, it was Plate 16 from this manuscript that Gilmore sent to Fred Hubbell. (See next page)

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(14) Charles W. Gilmore's papers are archived at the Smithsonian Institution. Among his papers are two surviving letters exchanged between Fred Hubbell and Charles Gilmore, both dated October 1924. Letters courtesy of Archivist Richard Gilreath at the Smithsonian Institution.

(15) *Allosaurus, A Carnivorous Dinosaur and its Prey* by W. D. Matthew. Published in The American Museum Journal Vol 8, No 1, p.3, January 1908

(16) *Osteology of the Carnivorous Dinosauria in the United States National Museum, with Special Reference to the Genera *Antrodemus (Allosaurus)* and *Ceratosaurus** by Charles Whitney Gilmore, 1920



ARTICULATED SKELETON AND RESTORATION OF ANTRODEMUS VALENS LEIDY.

FOR EXPLANATION OF PLATE SEE PAGE 151

Plate 16 from Charles Gilmore's publication: "Osteology of the Carnivorous Dinosauria in the United States National Museum (see citation #15, page 22 in his article)

Title reads:

Articulated Skeleton and Restoration of *Antrodemus Valens Leidy**
 (*See citation #11, page 20 in this article)

PLATE 16.

Restorations of *Antrodemus*.

Upper figure. Mounted skeleton of *Antrodemus* in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. No. 5753, about one-thirtieth natural size. This is the only mounted skeleton of this animal. (See p. 56.)

Lower figure. Restoration of *Antrodemus* (*Allosaurus*) by Chas. R. Knight. Based on the mounted skeleton shown in figure above. Both figures after H. F. Osborn. Reproduced here through the courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History. (See p. 56.)

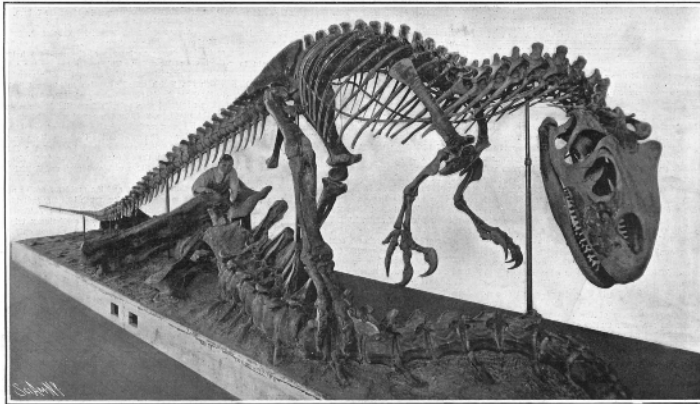
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The Mounted Skeleton of the Allosaurus Standing Over the Vertebrae of Its Prey.



From a painting by Charles S. Knight.

Allosaurus was a flesh-eating dinosaur that preyed upon the larger saurians dinosaurs. This the great, scaly, two-headed, scaly feeding, was constructed by Dr. Charles S. Knight.

Probable Life Appearance of the Allosaurus. The Creature Is Here Shown Feeding on the Remains of a Brontosaurus.

A CARNIVOROUS DINOSAUR.—[See page 446.]

The Hubbell *Allosaurus* on the cover of Scientific American, Vol 47, No. 24, 14 Dec 1908
The article has been posted to our website at: Publications /Genealogy Research Sources and Information /Hubbell/Hubbles: Organized Alphabetically/ Fred Fletcher Hubbell

After their time in Wyoming, both Frank and Fred Hubbell would return to Howell. In the 1900 census for Howell Village, Howell, Michigan Frank Z's occupation is listed as a farmer (17). In 1905 his second wife Emily Tupper Hubbell died and that same year he moved his family to Hartland township onto the old Hubbell homestead where he spent the rest of his life. Frank Zebina Hubbell died 10 April 1926 and is buried in the Lake View Cemetery in Howell.

(17) Neither Frank or Fred appears in the 1870 or 1880 census in either Wyoming or Michigan. The 1890 census has been lost.

In the 1900 census, Fred F. Hubbell is listed as living with his first wife Defolia, and his occupation is listed as "landlord". In the 1910 census both Fred and his second wife Lelah are living in Howell Village with Lelah's mother and sister. Fred's occupation is listed as a money loaner. Fred Fletcher Hubbell died 19 April 1942 and Lelah died 11 January 1968. Both are buried at Lake View Cemetery in Howell (18).

(18) More information about the Hubbell Family of Howell, MI can be found at the Howell Carnegie District Library. Some information has been digitized (see: archives@howelllibrary.org) but most remain undigitized.

References:

This review relied heavily on the book: The Gilded Dinosaur-The Fossil War between E.D. Cope and O.C. Marsh and the Rise of American Science by Mark Jaffe, 2000

Also of interest: Bone Wars-The Excavation and Celebrity of Andrew Carnegie's Dinosaur by Tom Rea, published by the University of Pittsburgh, PA, 2021



List of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in the Old Stratfield Burying Ground
See story on page 26

Old Stratfield Burying Ground

Established in 1666



Entrance to the old Stratfield Burying Ground through Clinton Park

The Gate was built in 1901 by the local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution (DAR) The plaques on the columns (see previous page) of the gate lists the inhabitants of Stratfield who were soldiers in the Revolution and are buried in the cemetery.

The names on the gate plaques are: **Capt. Amos Hubbell** (ME117)-Captain of the sloop Julius Caesar; **Capt. Hezekiah Hubbell** (ME398)-according to the Military History, Hezekiah held no rank; **Aaron Hubbell** (ME363); **Thaddeus Hubbell** (ME408) and possibly **Richard Hubbell** (ME460)-although he is buried in Boone Co KY and not in the Stratfield burying ground.

It is likely that Harold B. Hubbell was unaware of the 1901 gated entrance into the burying ground from Clinton Park. In his 1980 "History of the Hubbell Family" he included a picture, on page 8, of the entrance to the cemetery that was located off of Briarwood Ave. The picture was probably taken in the 1960s or 70s.

In my previous two visits to the cemetery, in the early 2010s, I also entered from Briarwood Ave. By then, the sign was gone. All that remained was a gate and plaque. During my last visit I attempted to enter Clinton Park from the backside of the cemetery but the path was blocked by a dense undergrowth of trees and bushes so I did not find the 1901 gate pictured on the previous page.

In Rev. Samuel Orcutt's "History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut, Part 1", printed in 1886, he lists all the headstones in the burying ground. According to Orcutt, in 1886, there were 52 identifiable headstones with the Hubbell name and eight stones with readable initials ending in H. (All of these may not be Hubbells.) During our visit to the burying ground at the reunion, there were only two identifiable Hubbell headstones remaining and only three stones with initials, including Richard the Immigrant's stone.

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Photo of cemetery entrance taken by Harold B. Hubbell in the 1960s or 1970s



Entrance to Stratfield cemetery off of Briarwood Ave taken in 2013 by the author



Plaque on the iron gate (2013). "Erected By Mary Sillman Chapter D.A.R. March 1906"



Mrs. Catherine Hubbill wife of Mr. Amos Hubbill (ME117) who departed this life January 4th 1776, eight days after the birth of her third child, in the 23d year of her age.
In youthful bloom death laid me down
Here to await the Trumpet's sound
When god commands then Will I rise
And meet my Saviour in the skies.



Abel Hubbell (ME412) died May 28, 1852, aged 62 years



Richard the Immigrants stone behind a new marker installed by Walter Hubbell in the 1920s



Hubbells in a Row

Next to Richard's marker are seven stones possibly marking the graves of Hubbells. Stones #3 & 5 have no markings. (#5 not shown)



#1: I.H. 1689 (date per Orcutt-1886) unidentified



#2: EH 1688 (date per Orcutt-1886) E. Schenck (1889) says this is Richard's (ME1) 2nd wife, Elizabeth Gaylord.



#3: no markings



#4: 1696



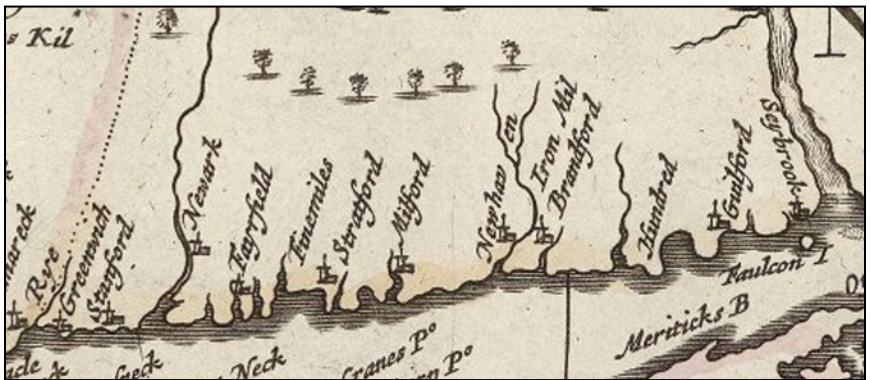
Stones #6 & 7 likely are not Hubbells
left: AS 91: right: 1691 N NT

Maps of the Stratfield Society

By Richard W. Hubble

Few maps of old Stratfield have been published and none, that I know, show the boundaries of the fledgling Parish in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Perhaps because the land that comprised Stratfield Parish was originally contested by both Fairfield and Stratford, early historians from both colonies paid little attention to the area. It would not be until 1808, after Stratfield had expanded in population and importance, that it would become the town of Bridgeport.

The earliest known map of the Connecticut Commonwealth, that included the area called the Pequonnock (Stratfield) was printed in 1685. In this map Fairfield (Fayrfield) and Stratford are identified and the area between them, known as the Pequonnock, is called "Finemiles".

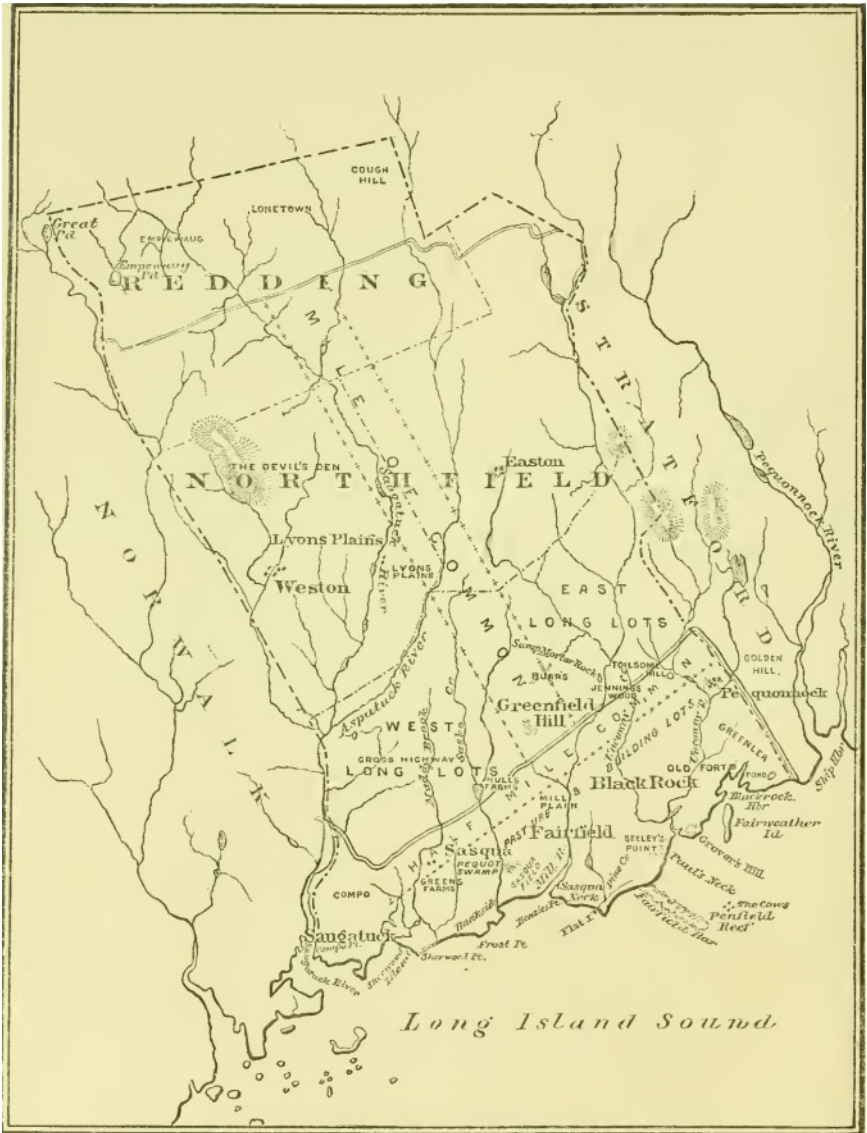


Closeup of the 1685 map showing the southern coast of the Connecticut Commonwealth including the towns of Fairfield (Fayrfield) and Stratford. The Stratfield Society was not established until nine years later, in 1694. The location identified as "Finemiles" is the location of the Pequonnock (Stratfield). The name "Finemiles" remains a mystery.

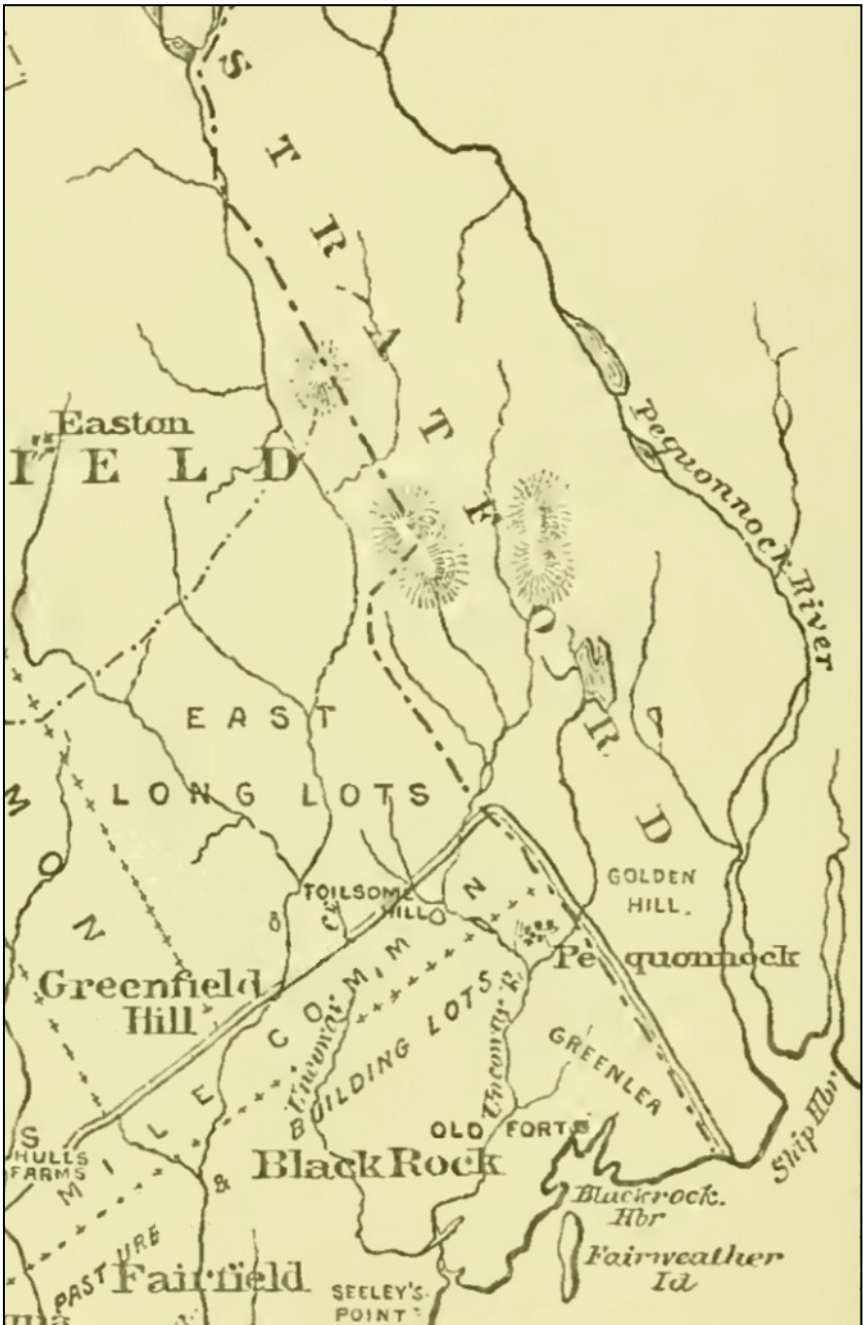
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The most detailed map of early Fairfield Colony, located to date, was printed in Elizabeth Hubbell Schenck's "History of Fairfield" (1889) depicting the Colony around 1770. Unfortunately, the Pequonnock (or East Farms) area was not given much detail.

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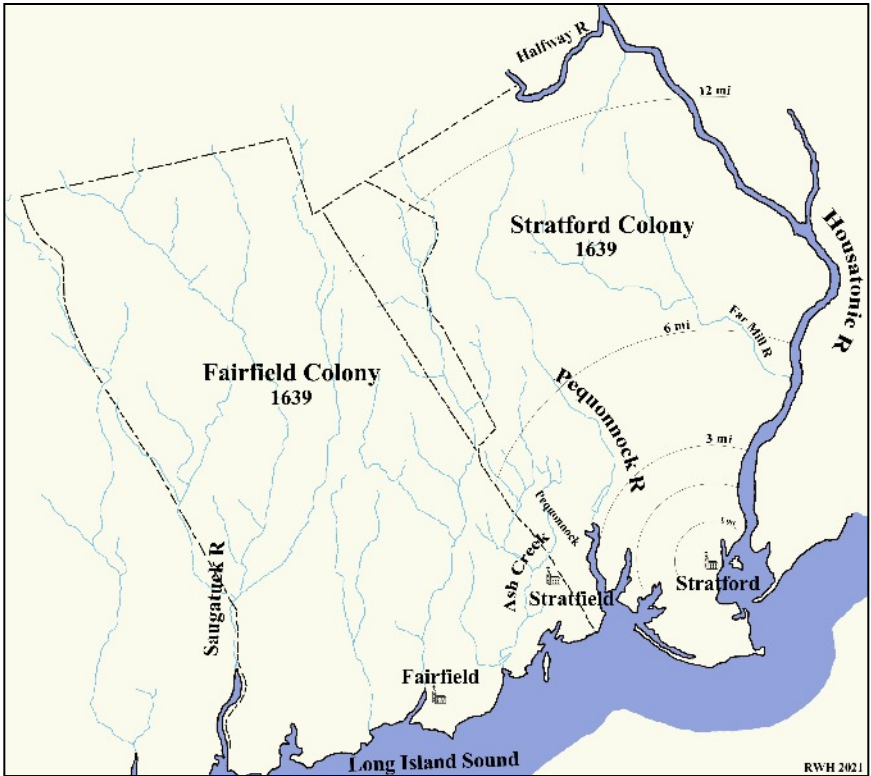
A map from Elizabeth Hubbell Schenck's "History of Fairfield" depicting the Colony around 1770



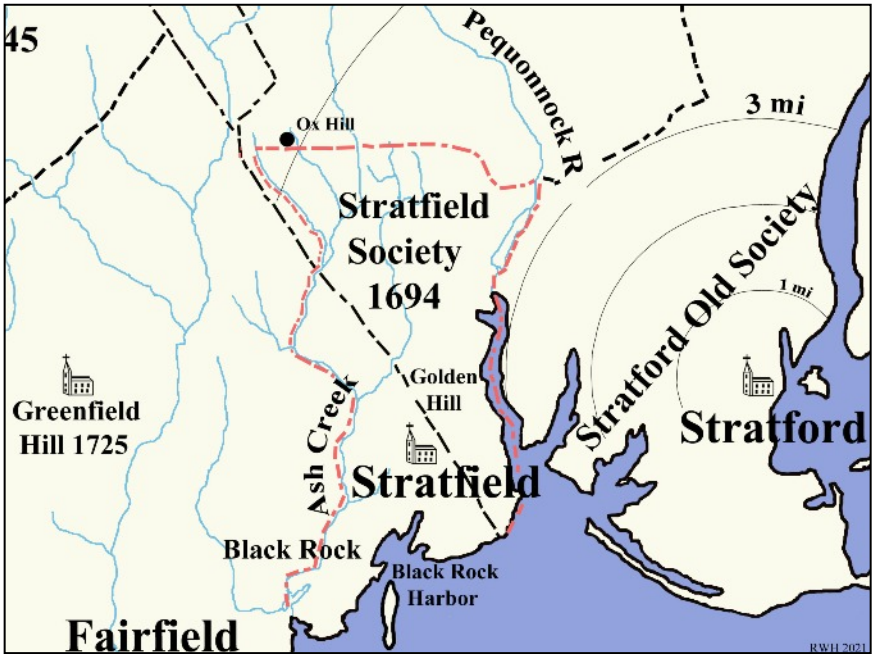
Close-up of Schenck's map showing the Pequot or East Farms but detail is lacking. This map does show the approximate location of the Mile Common just north of the Pequot settlement and the East Long Lots in the northern portion of the Pequot on the Fairfield side of the boundary line. In this map, the Fairfield/Stratford boundary line is not a straight line running from Long Island Sound northwestward but joggling to the East incorporating a part of Stratford that was later called the Long Hill Winter Parish.

Frustrated with the lack of a detailed map of the Pequonnock boundary, I decided to construct my own. The map below depicts Fairfield and Stratford Colonies and the newly granted parish of Stratfield. In 1666 Fairfield and Stratford Colonies finally agreed on a boundary line separating the two Colonies. The boundary line, started on Long Island Sound, and ran northwesterly in a straight line into the wilderness; bisecting the Pequonnock. The boundary line in the southern part of the Pequonnock was a path called Mutton Lane, later changed to Division St and today its known as Park Ave.

The name of the new Society was originally called Fairfield Village when founded in 1694. In 1701 the name was changed to Stratfield in recognition that the new Society was composed partly of Stratford land and partly of Fairfield land. Because Stratfield Parish was composed of colonists from both Fairfield and Stratford, the inhabitants decided to build their first church straddling the boundary line on Mutton Lane.



Stratfield Society straddling the border between Stratford and Fairfield Colonies circa 1701. The border agreement between the two Colonies established a straight line starting on Long Island Sound and progressing northwesterly into the wilderness for about 12 miles. Maps by Stratford historians depict the boundary as stated. Schenck, in her “History” depicts the boundary as deflecting to the East and then heading northwesterly. Both boundary lines have been included in the above map. (See Schenck’s map on page 30 & 31)



Stratfield Parish boundary line (ca. 1701) is depicted with the red dashed line following Ash Creek and the Pequanock River and the Northern border located just south of Ox Hill.

The Western boundary of the new Society was Uncoway Creek (later called Ash creek and today called Rooster creek). There are a few tributaries of the creek. It is not known which of the tributaries constituted the western boundary of the Parish. In the map above, I arbitrarily chose the tributary closest to the Fairfield/Stratford Colony boundary line. The boundary is a street called Division Street in Orcutt's map (see story on page 35) but today its called Park Ave. The northern boundary is vaguely defined in the literature but ended somewhere near the present town of Trumbull. One reference says the boundary borders on Easton's southern boundary. In another reference, the southern property line of David Hubble's (ME32) Trumbull farm abuts the northern Stratfield Parish boundary line. David's farm was near Ox Hill and his western property line was Uncoway Creek. Today Ox Hill is in the town of Trumbull. The Eastern boundary of the new Society was the Pequanock River.

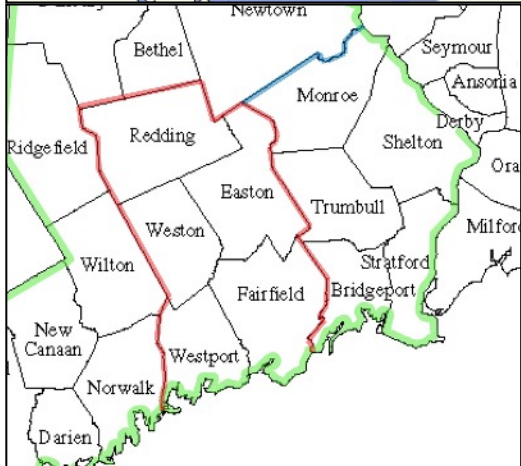
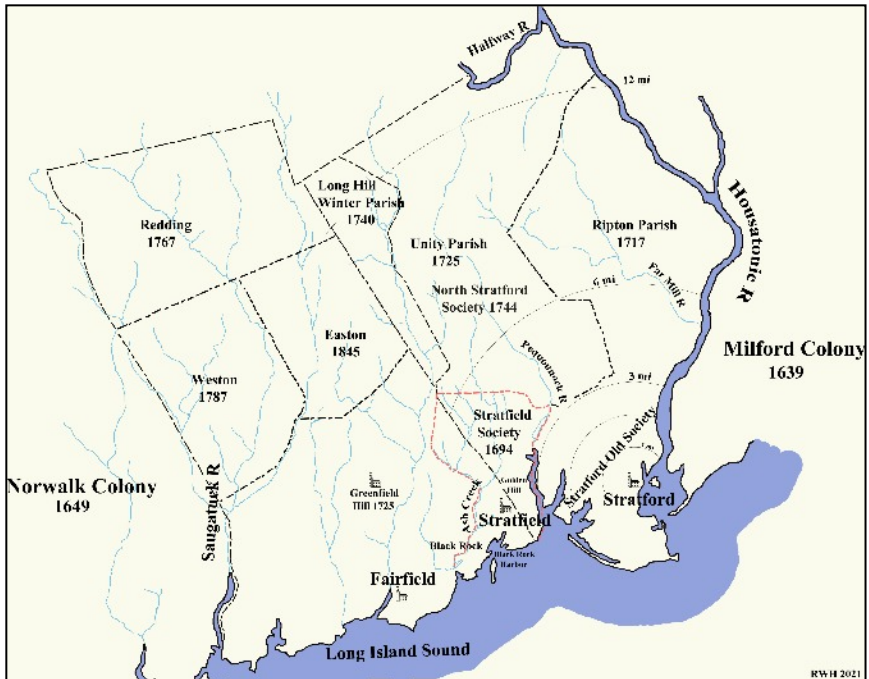
Most of the land that constituted the Stratfield Society would become the town of Bridgeport.

As the population of the county increased the demand for independent Societies increased resulting in the establishment of 8 new Societies encompassing the territory of the old Stratford and Fairfield Colonies.

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After Stratfield, the Ripton Parish was the next to be established in 1717. In 1725, two additional parishes of Greenfield Hill and Unity were established. Long Hill Winter Parish was established in 1740. Then in 1744 Long Hill and Unity Parishes united to form North Stratford Society. In 1919 Huntington would change its name to Shelton.

Towns not shown in the old Stratford Colony side in the map below are Huntington, formed in 1789 out of the northern part of Ripton. Monroe became a town in 1823 formed out of the northern parts of Huntington (Ripton) and North Stratford. In 1919 Huntington would change its name to Shelton.



The modern towns of Connecticut. The outer green line, on the map to the left, marks the Fairfield County line. The red line marks the outline of the Old Fairfield Colony. The blue line between Monroe and Newtown marks the original northern boundary of the Stratford Colony.



The Origins of Orcutt's Map

By Richard W. Hubble

Unique among the numerous local histories that were written in the 19th century, commemorating the early settlement of our country, is Samuel Orcutt's "A History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut, Part 1". Published in 1886, this local history contains a map of Old Stratfield, on which is located the home lots of over 130 residents. A few of these home lots were the homes of some of the original settlers of Stratfield including our ancestor Richard Hubball, the Immigrant (ME1). (1) (Figure 1)

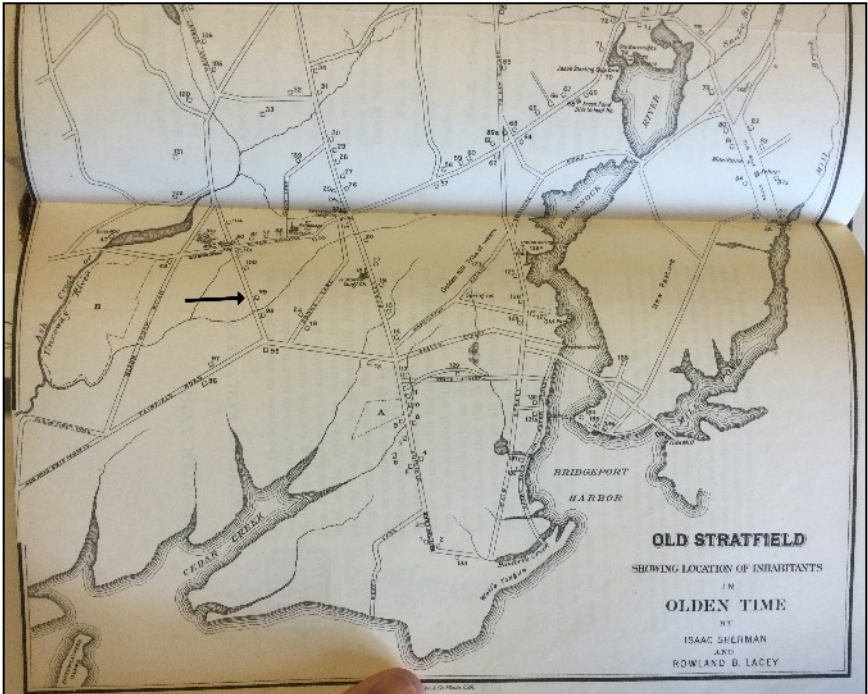


Figure 1: Map of Old Stratfield on page 509 of Samuel Orcutt's History of Stratford and Bridgeport, CT., published in 1886. Each home (square) is identified with a number identifying the owner, accompanied by a short biography. Number 99 (arrow) is the home lot of Richard Hubball (ME1), our immigrant ancestor.

Accompanying the map are short biographies of the early settlers. Orcutt's biography of Richard Hubbell, Sen. (Senior) (ME1) is shown in Figure 2 on the next page.

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(1) The ME designations are identification numbers used in the Millennium Edition of the 2017 Genealogy and History of the Hubbell Family. Richard the Immigrant, being the first Hubbell in America, is given the ID# ME1.

No. 99. Richard Hubbell, Sen., an early settler at Pequonnock, was a cooper and farmer. He was supposed to have emigrated to this country from the county of Essex in England about the year 1670. He had one son, Richard, and they were two of the nine male members of the first Congregational Church at its organization.

Richard, a grandson, occupied the homestead, and died at the advanced age of 93 years. He was a deacon in this church when it was under the pastoral care of the Rev. Samuel Cooke and the Rev. Robert Ross, for thirty years. He lived with his wife, who survived him, about 63 years. He gave the church a silver tankard for communion service, which is still in use in this church. He had sons, Richard, Amos, Hezekiah, Watrous and Benjamin, and one daughter, who married Edward Burroughs. He died in 1788.

Figure 2: When Richard (ME1) and his family moved, in 1664, from Guilford, CT to the eastern part of the Fairfield Colony, he chose as his new home a sparsely inhabited area called the Pequonnock or East Farms. (2) Orcutt's biography of Richard (ME1) and his family contains some factual errors. Richard (ME1) came from Ribbesford Parish in Worcestershire, England not from Essex. The best estimate is that he arrived in the New World around 1640 with his uncle, John Wakeman, first settling in the New Haven Colony. Richard (ME1) sired 7 sons. His oldest son, John (ME2) died in 1690. Richard (ME1) and his then oldest surviving son, Richard (ME3) were original members of the Congregational Church. The biography also states that Richard's grandson, Richard (ME24), lived in the original homestead of his grandfather and donated the silver tankard to the church. That he lived in Richard's (ME1) homestead does not appear to be supported by Isaac Sherman's historical notes. The silver tankard was donated to the church by Richard (ME3) not his son Richard (ME24). See Figure 10 (page 46) for a genealogy of Richard's (ME3) line..

As we have learned since 1886, the information in Orcutt's "History" about Richard (ME1) and his family is largely incorrect. If Richard and his family's biographical information is suspect, how reliable is the information about the location of his home lot? To answer this question, it was first necessary to identify the original sources of Orcutt's information.

Samuel Orcutt (1824-1893), in his "History" credits Deacon Isaac Sherman as his primary source of information. Isaac Sherman (1788-1863) was a resident of Stratfield and a deacon in the Stratfield Congregational Church; the church that many of our early ancestors also belonged to. Sherman started compiling the information for his "History" as early as the 1830s.

(2) Pequonnock was an Indian name meaning "cleared field". The local native tribes had farmed this fertile land for many generations before the arrival of Europeans. In 1694, after the residents of the Pequonnock requested from Hartford permission to establish their own Religious Society, the name was changed to Fairfield Village. In 1701 Fairfield Village was renamed Stratfield and in 1800 Stratfield became part of the Borough of Bridgeport, later becoming part of the town of Bridgeport.

What was Isaac Sherman's source of information? In the 17th century, the early Connecticut Colonies, including Fairfield Colony, were administered by church leaders, acting as the de facto town government. Because the town's day to day administration was usually recorded in the church records, historians have relied heavily on these records to reconstruct a towns early history. Unfortunately, the early Fairfield Church records were destroyed by the British during the Revolution. Although other historical sources are available, little survives of the early written historical record of the Pequonnock (Stratfield). To reconstruct the village's history, 160+ years after Richard's (ME1) arrival, Sherman was forced to rely on oral histories and individual's memories. Was the oral history about Richard (ME1) and his family passed down to Sherman from a descendant of Richard or was it from other sources? (3)

It should be noted that Orcutt's "History" also contain over 40 additional biographies that were added after Sherman's death by Rowland B. Lacey (1818-1897) also a long-time resident of Stratfield and, also, a deacon in the Stratfield Congregational Church.

To help unravel the origins of Sherman's information it would be advantageous to locate Sherman's original manuscript and map, in the hope that this material could provide additional information. After a few e-mails to local historical societies, it was discovered that Sherman's original map and Samuel Orcutt's personal papers are archived at the Bridgeport History Center in the Bridgeport Public Library. Unfortunately, a visit to the History Center, in the summer of 2022, was unrewarding. The original Sherman map is, indeed, archived at the Center, but it is not available for public viewing due to its fragility. (4) Additionally, there was no material at the library from Isaac Sherman's original research and Orcutt's personal papers yielded little useful information. A huge disappointment but all was not lost; a pleasant surprise awaited.

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(3) Other sources available to Orcutt were Walter Hubbell's "History of the Hubbell Family", published in 1881. This genealogy contains a more accurate and detailed history of the early Hubbell Family but we do not know if Orcutt was aware of this book. We do know that Orcutt was given a copy of Benjamin Lincoln Swan's genealogy of Richard (ME1) and his family; information that was taken directly from Walter's book, but Orcutt chose not to include it in his "History". For Swan's publication see the pdf "Genealogies of the Town of Stratford, CT" on our website at hubbell.org under the tabs: "Publications / Genealogy Research Sources & Information / Connecticut / Misc. Sources." A complete digital copy can be found at the LDS. The date of publication of Swan's genealogy is unknown but probably occurred sometime between Walter's Book (1881) and Orcutt's "History" (1886). Walter's history is also available on our website at: "Publications / Other Publications".

(4) Isaac Sherman's original map has only been published one other time, in a 1936 pamphlet titled "Pioneers and Patriots of Pequonnock 1639-1799". The map in this pamphlet suggests that the original Sherman map contains additional information concerning the inhabitants of the Pequonnock that was not included in Orcutt's published map. A copy of the pamphlet can be viewed on our website at hubbell.org, under the "Publications / Genealogy Research Sources & Information / Connecticut / Additional Fairfield-Stratfield Information" tab. Unfortunately, this copy from the LDS is of poor quality making it difficult to decipher the information on the map.

A few days later, at the Hubbell Family Reunion in Litchfield, CT a group of "Hubbells" toured Stratfield. We were treated to a lunch on the old Stratfield parade grounds (now Clinton Park) next to the old Stratfield Burying Ground where many early Hubbells are buried, including Richard (ME1). (5) The lunch was hosted by the United Congregational Church led by pastor Sara D. Smith. Rev. Smith brought to the lunch the original church records and Richard Hubbell's (ME3) silver communion tankard that he donated to the church in his will dated 1734. (6) (Figure 3)



Figure 3: Two of the surviving volumes of the Stratfield Congregational Church records along with Richard Hubbell's (ME3) silver communion tankard that he donated to the church in his Will dated 1734

What a treat to be able to view the original parish records. (7) While viewing the first volume of the records, a map was discovered that is identified as a copy of Isaac Sherman's original map of Stratfield reproduced by William Rufus Bunnell, the clerk of the church, in 1869. (Figure 4)

(5) According to Orcutt, Richard (ME3) donated the land, around 1702, for the parade ground that is now Clinton Park.

(6) The tankard was made by Peter Van Dyck, a silversmith from New York City (1684-1750). The tankard bears the inscription, "Laft Richd Hubbell's Gift to the Church of Christ in Stratfield AD 1738." (Laft is short for Lieutenant). From the History & Genealogy of the Hubbell Family 1980 edition

(7) The first volume of the parish records can be viewed on our website at hubbell.org, under "Publications / Genealogy Research Sources & Information / Connecticut". Both low and high resolution images have been posted. The original volume 1 no longer exists. It was badly damaged and were mostly loose pages. Around 1866, these loose pages of volume 1 were transcribed into volume 2. Volume 3, containing records from the 19th century, were not digitized during this visit. All the parish record volumes have been digitized by the LDS and are available for viewing online, however they are of low resolution thus difficult to read. See familysearch.org, the website of the Church of Latter-Day Saints (LDS): film #007833550.

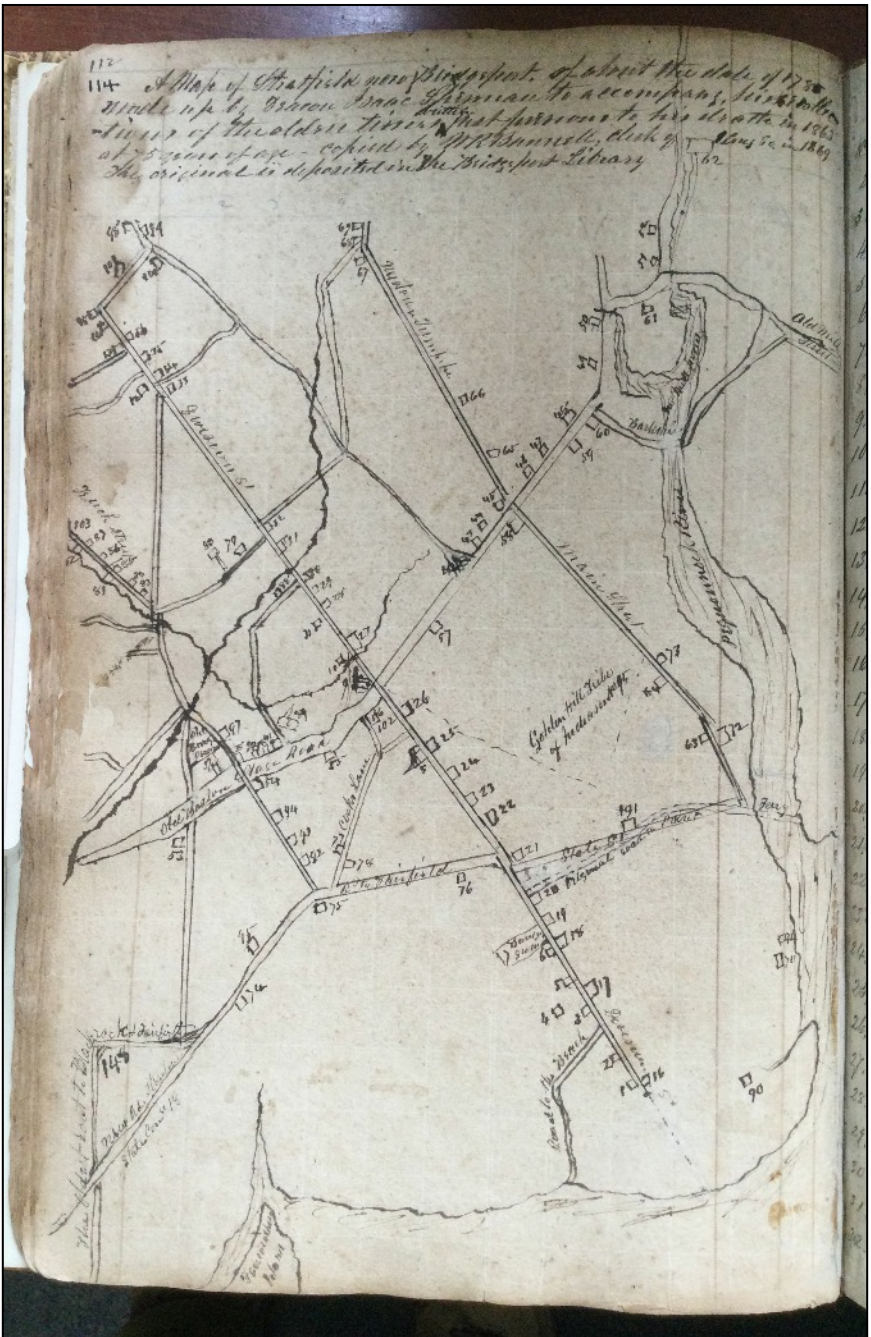


Figure 4: Wm R. Bunnell's copy of Isaac Sherman's map of Old Stratfield as found in the Congregational Church records. A transcription of the text at the top of the map reads: "A map of Stratfield now Bridgeport of about the date of 1785? made up by Deacon Isaac Sherman to accompany his (writing) of the olden times written () to his death in 1863 at 75 years of age-copied by WR Bunnell, clerk of Cong So. (Society) in 1869. The original is deposited in the Bridgeport Library."

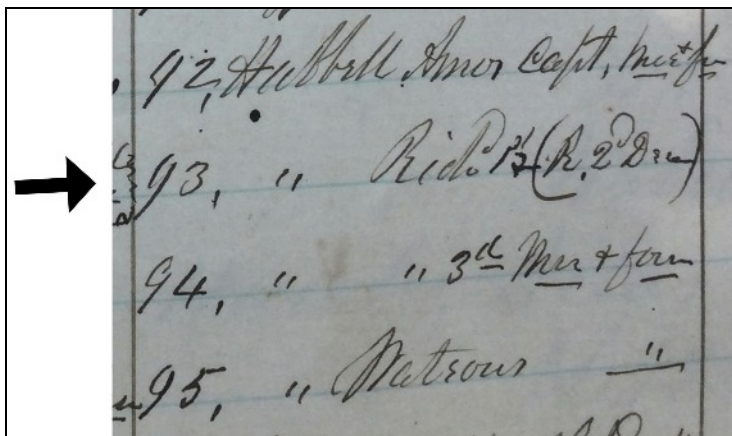


Figure 5: The homes of seven Hubbells are identified on Sherman's map. Above is the listing, found in the parish record, for only four. The home (#93) of Richard the Immigrant (Richard 1st) (ME1) (1626-1699) and his son Richard (Richard 2nd deacon) (ME3) (1654-1738); the home (#94) of Richard the 3rd (ME24) (1696-1787) a merchant and farmer and grandson of Richard the Immigrant; Capt. Amos Hubbell (ME117) (1746-1801) (house #92), and Watrous Hubbell (house 95), a farmer. Both Amos and Watrous (Walter) are sons of Richard (ME24). (8)

Accompanying Bunnell's copy of Sherman's map is a list of names associated with numbers on the map that identify the location of the early settler's home lots. See Figures 5 & 6. The house numbered 93 is the location of Richard's (ME1) original home lot (ca ~1673) that was also the home of his son Deacon Richard Hubbell (ME3). Richard 3rd (ME24) a merchant and farmer lived in the house numbered 94. Orcutt, in his "History" (see Figure 2), states that Richard (ME24) also lived in his grandfather's home. This is not evident from Sherman's notes. (9)

Accompanying the map and pasted into the parish record are clippings from "The Evening Standard" a Bridgeport, CT newspaper. Starting in the spring of 1866, three years after Isaac Sherman's death and twenty years before the publication of Orcutt's "History", the newspaper began publishing Isaac Sherman's historical notes that he used to construct the Stratfield map and the accompanying biographies. (10) This newspaper account appears to be the only surviving record of Sherman's historical notes.

(8) The listing for Watrous in house #95 is probably a mistake. Watrous is likely Walter Hubbell (ME114) (1736-1818). There is ample evidence that Walter lived in Stratfield and had settled on 9 acres of land that his father had given him-see Richard's (ME24) Will in the 1980 edition of the family history. Additionally, there was some legal action against Walter in 1789 that mentions his son Josiah. A Watrous Hubbell does appear in the 1995 Additions and Revisions of the Family Genealogy as unplaced, given the identification number of a374 at the end of the book with the following entry: Watrous Hubbell of New Milford 1790 (census); household shown 2 males 2 females. Researcher M.P. Hunt of New Milford wrote in July 1991: "He seems to have left no trace. He does not appear in the Land Records of New Milford through 1860; there is no estate for him in the Probate Court and he is not listed in our Cemeteries index."



Figure 6: A closeup of Wm Bunnell's map of Stratfield. The triangle formed by the crossing of three roads at the top, left of the map contains the old Stratfield Burying ground and the old parade grounds (Clinton Park). The road from the parade ground running past Richard's (ME1) house is today called Clinton Ave.

In his notes Isaac Sherman identifies the source of much of his historical knowledge. He writes: "Elijah Burrirt (1743-1841) was a buckskin leather dresser, cooper and farmer, who died at the advanced age of 98 years. He was six feet in height, well made, good looking and was never sick until the last year of his life. He died Sept 23, 1841. It was from him that I derived much of the information relative to the early settlers of this parish. Mr. Burrirt retained his facilities until the year 1840 when he failed slowly until his death."

Elijah Burrirt was born after both Richard (ME1) and his son Richard Jr (ME3) had died. Although Elijah and Richard 3rd (ME24) (1696-1787), and Richard 4th (ME115) were alive at the same time, Elijah's genealogy of the

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(9) It's possible that Richard (ME24) lived in the old homestead obtaining the land from his brother, Zachariah (ME23), but Richard (ME3) in his Will writes: "I having by deed of gift given my son Zachariah Hubbell (ME23) the house, barne, and hom Lot that was my Honoured Fathers And 6.5 acres of land in ye feild". The Will is dated 1734. Zachariah's whereabouts are vague. A Zachariah appears in the Stamford Town Records in December 1726 and according to the Fairfield county court records he is in Brooklyn, NY in April 1743. By 1747 he is likely in New Jersey. The evidence suggests that Zachariah did not live in Stratfield. Perhaps Zachariah sold the home lot to Richard (ME24) although no deed has been located.

(10) To view all the newspaper clippings, go to our website at: Publications / Genealogy Research Sources / Connecticut / Stratfield Parish Record- Book 12.

Hubbell Family suggests that he did not obtain his knowledge of the family from any Hubbell descendant. Burrirt muddled the family history, commingling Richard Jr (ME3) and his son Richard's (ME24) life events. Of special interest is the statement that Richard 3rd (ME24) married his (Elijah Burrirt's) sister. In fact, it was Richard 3rd's (ME24) son Richard 4th (ME115) who married Rosanna Burrirt. With so much inaccurate information, it is not likely that Elijah's

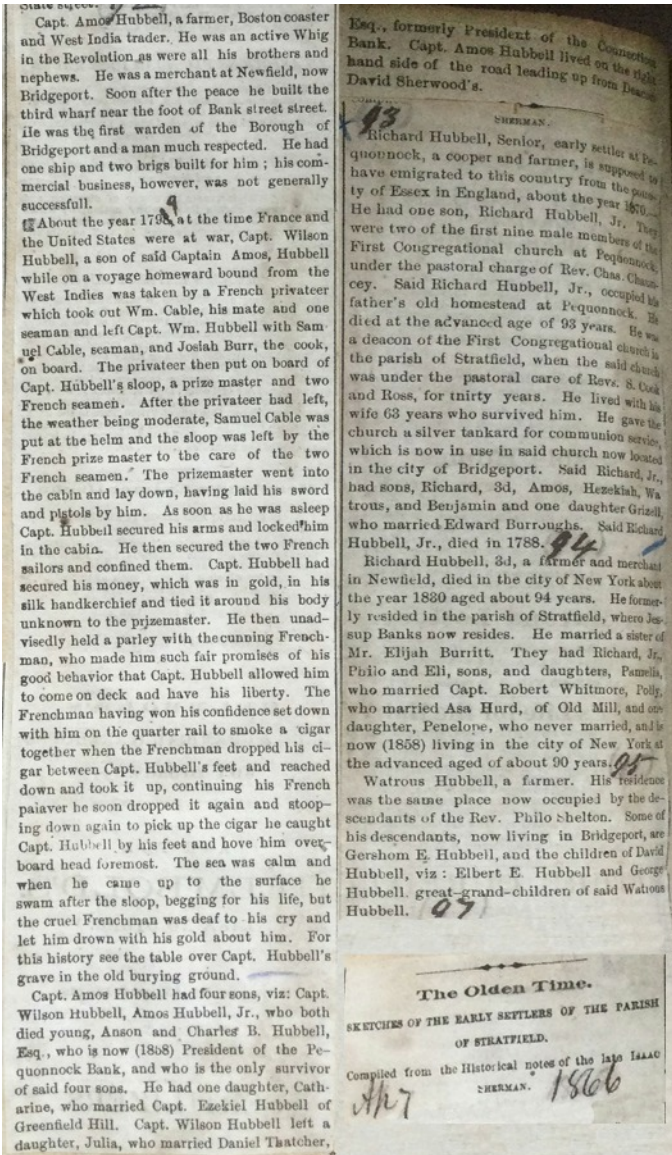


Figure 7: Isaac Sherman's notes on the Hubbell Family as printed in an 1866 newspaper article. The article was pasted into the Parish Record Book

knowledge of the Hubbells came from a member of the Hubbell family. See Figure 7 for Burrirt / Sherman's notes on the Hubbell Family as published in the parish record.

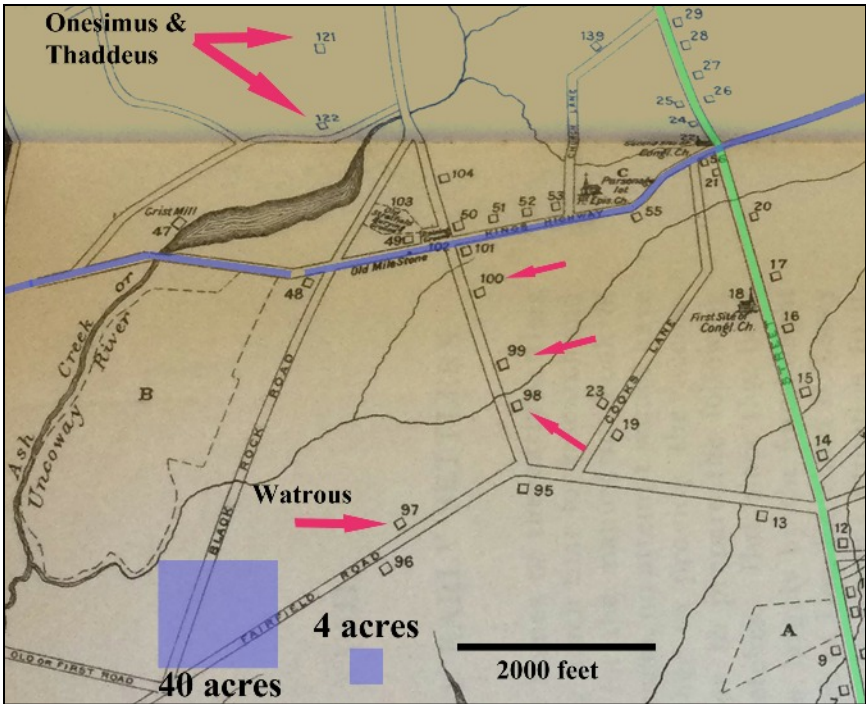


Figure 8: A modification of Orcutt's map showing 6 Hubbell home lots. The horizontal blue line is the original Post Road from New York City to New Haven, CT. This road fronts the old parade ground (Clinton Park) and the old Stratfield Burying Ground. Later renamed the Kings Highway and then North Avenue, this originally was an old Indian path. The vertical green line was originally called Mutton Lane, later called Division Street and now called Park Avenue. This was the original boundary, established in 1666, separating the Stratford Colony from the Fairfield Colony. The numbers on Orcutt's map are different than the numbers on Isaac Sherman's map found in the parish records. Homes 121 & 122; Onesimus (ME405) and Thaddeus (ME408) Hubbell, great-grandsons of Samuel Sr (ME5)-(see Figure 11 page 46 for the genealogy of Samuel (ME5): Home 100; Richard the Immigrant's grandson, Richard 3rd (ME24): Home 99; Richard the immigrant (ME1) and his son Richard (ME3): Home 98; Capt. Amos Hubbell (ME117): Home 97; Watrous Hubbell. This is likely Walter (ME114)

Surviving Land Deeds:

Can the surviving land deeds corroborate Elijah Burrirt's memory concerning the location of Richard's (ME1) original home lot? Although many deeds have not survived, we learn from those that have survived, that the Pequonnock was first settled as early as 1649, ten years after the founding of the Fairfield and Stratford Colonies. Richard (ME1), and his family, came to Fairfield from Guilford around 1663-1664 being made a freeman in the Fairfield Colony in 1664. (11)

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From the surviving land deeds, we learn that Richard (ME1) purchased 11 parcels of land from 1665 to 1674 totaling an estimated 117 acres. Richard's first land purchase, in 1665, was from James Weeks and consisted of 4 acres of meadow land on the other side of the creek (Ash Creek?). And in 1673 he buys from Henry Lyons 54 acres with house, barn and orchard on the other side of the river (Ash Creek?). These two parcels of land on the "other side of the creek" were likely gifted to his second surviving son, Samuel Sr (ME5). (12) From Orcutt's map, it appears that this land stayed in Samuel Sr's family being handed down to Samuel's great grandchildren Onesimus (ME405) and his brother Thaddeus (ME408). Both appear on Orcutt's map associated with home lots 121 and 122 (Figure 8 & 11).

In 1673 the town of Fairfield grants Richard (ME1) his building lot of 40 acres (Figure 9). This is likely Richard's home lot as depicted on Orcutt's map (#99). Unfortunately, the deed does not provide a clear description of the location of the land. (13)

In addition to the 117 acres of land Richard (ME1) bought, he would acquire, through right of proprietorship, over 900 acres of land in the Fairfield Commons. This topic will be addressed in a future article.

Conclusions:

Attempting to verify, with certainty, the location of Richard's (ME1) home lot, using the surviving deeds, would be a Herculean task, and possibly a futile one. There are numerous missing deeds from this period and for the deeds that have survived reading and interpreting them, to identify the location of a parcel of land, may prove impossible for no other reason than the points of reference have changed with time. At this point, we must be satisfied with the efforts of Isaac Sherman and the memory of Elijah Burritt that Richard's (ME1) forty plus acre home lot resided on Clinton Avenue.



(11) Walter Hubbell's 1881 "History of the Hubbell Family" and Elizabeth Hubbell Schenck in her "History of Fairfield" (1889) state that the 1664 act of Richard being made a freeman was provisional and it was not official until 1669.

(12) In Richard's (ME1) Will, he had already gifted some of his lands to his sons before he wrote his Will in 1699, so very little information about the distribution of his lands is mentioned. No deeds conveying any land to Samuel Sr (ME5) have been found. In Samuel Sr's Will, dated 1713, the inventory lists his home lot consisting of a "Dwelling house and barn; 4 acres adjoining house and barn; 15 more acres adjoining". The location of this home lot is unknown. The Will also lists "47 acres of land over the river with pasture and building lot along with a dwelling house, part covered, over the river." This is likely part, or all, of the land that Richard (ME1) purchased from James Weeks and Henry Lyon in 1665 and 1673. Samuel Sr's oldest son, Daniel (ME29), probably inherited this land when his father died. Handed down through two more generations, Onesimus and Thaddeus, Daniel's grandsons are living on the land when Sherman wrote his "History". See Figure 11 for Samuel Sr's (ME5) genealogy.

(13) Some of the deeds can be viewed on our website at hubbell.org under the "Publications / Genealogy Research Sources & Information / Connecticut" tab.

3 Feb 1673
 Richard Hubble hath by grant from the
 Town his building lot together with
 a quarter of an acre more or less bounded on
 the north with the land of Mathew
 Thomas, on the east with ye Commons,
 on the west with the land of Richard
 Hubble by purchase of Elizabeth

Figure 9: Town of Fairfield granting to Richard (ME1) his building lot of 40-50 acres: "3 Feb 1673- Richard Hubble hath by grant from the town his building lot and pasture lot together being in quantity forty or fifty acres more or less bounded on the northern with the land of Mother? (or Mathew) Sherman and on the eastern? with ye Commons."

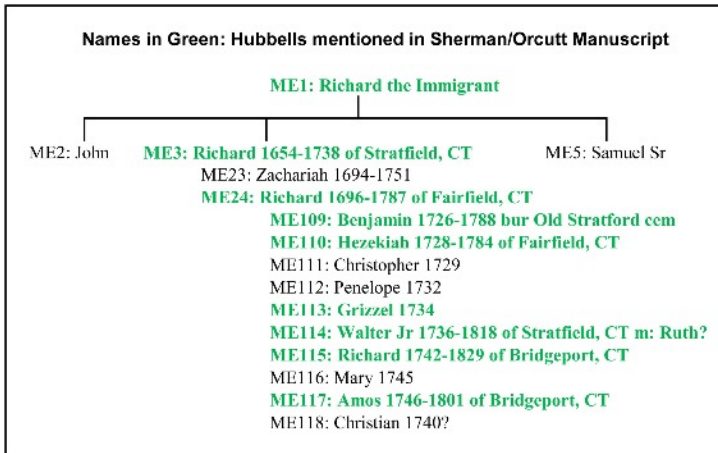


Figure 10: Genealogy of Richard's (ME3) descendants. Green highlighted names appear in Orcutt's "History"

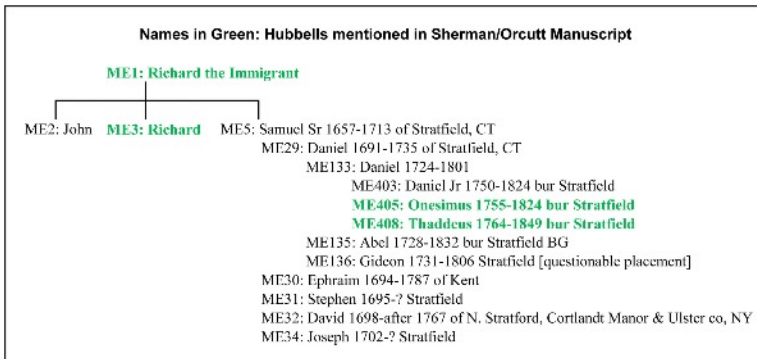


Figure 11: Genealogy of Samuel's (ME5) descendants. Green highlighted names appear in Orcutt's "History"

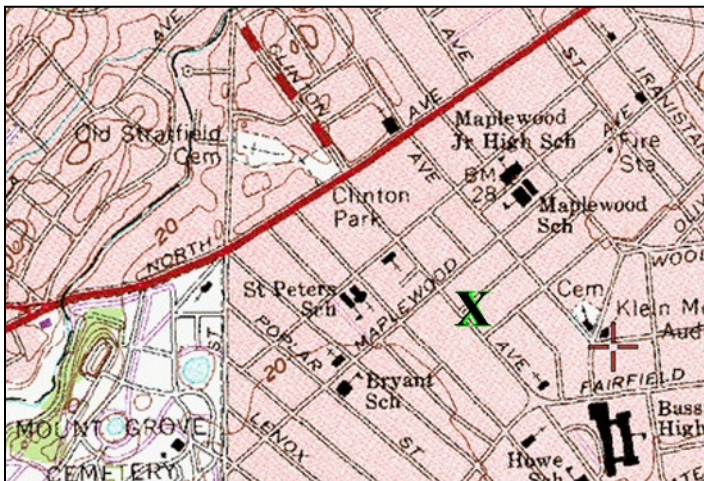


Figure 12: "X" marks the approximate location, on a current map of Bridgeport, CT, of Richard the Immigrants original homestead.

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Donald C. Hubble, Chair;
Kimmie Hubble

§

Program and Reunion Committee 2024

Margie Hlava, Chair

§

Website Administrator

Matthew Hubble

§

Publicity Committee

vacant

§

Caring Society

Dottie Hubbell, Chair; Jean N. Hubbell

§

Scholarship Committee

Sue Hubbell Hershey, Kim Renee Hubble Cross

§

Hubbell Museum & Library

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

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GENEALOGY UPDATES

Please report recent marriages, births, or deaths to:

Hilbert R. Hubble,
Genealogy Chair
hhubble@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 R Hubbell #13849
Vice-President	Stephen K 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

Hilbert R. Hubble #11859	(2024)	Shelton Hubbell #13903	(2026)
Dottie Hubbell #13903	(2024)	Brian Hubbell Anderson #14941	(2026)
Richard W. Hubble #16285	(2024)	Harvey Hubbell V #13708	(2028)
Marjorie Hlava #[10293]	(2024)	Ruth Hubbell #17291	(2028)
Anne Hubbell Cooper #[13902]	(2026)	Sue Hubbell Hershey #16480	(2028)
Kimmie Hubbell Cross #16484	(2026)		



TREASURER'S REPORT

Balance in Checking Account 01/01/2022	12,815.33
Member Income	18,696.50
Interest from Foundation Funds	10,000.00
Expenses	(18,557.94)
Balance in Checking Account 12/31/2022	22,953.89

INCOME & EXPENSES

01/01/2022 –12/31/2022

INCOME		28,696.50
Dues	7,280.00	
HML Foundation Fund Member Giving	1,690.00	
Scholarship Fund Member Giving	4,050.00	
HSML Foundation Fund Member Giving	1,540.00	
Merchandise Sales	145.00	
Millennium Book Sale	168.50	
Book Bundle Sale	110.00	
Non-Member Contributions	100.00	
Reunion Reimbursement	995.00	
Rock Church-Member Giving to Date	2,335.00	
Transfer of Interest from two Funds	10,000.00	

EXPENSES**(18,557.94)**

Holiday Mailing	203.43
2021 Annual	887.05
2022 Spring Family Notes	601.79
Treasurer (Merch./Shipping/Batches)	122.58
Membership (Dues/HOLMS/Postage/Newsletters)	994.93
HML Curator Salary & Supplies and Equipment Expenses	5,500.00
Transfer to Scholarship	4,050.00
Disbursed to HSML Foundation Fund	1,540.00
Disbursed to HML Foundation Fund	1,690.00
Bank Fees/Foreign Exchange/PayPal	386.16
Jester Insurance Services - 2022 Policy	1,177.00
Jester Insurance Services - 2023 Policy	1,242.00
Museum/Library Lease	1.00
Website Hosting Fees	162.00

**GREATER DES MOINES COMMUNITY FOUNDATION
Fund Balances – As of 12/31/2022**

Hubbell Museum & Library Fund	\$129,863.68 Market Value
HML Foundation Fund	\$98,615.73 Market Value

SCHOLARSHIP FUND 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022

Balance in Account 01/01/2022	\$ 9,730.77
Income: Member Contributions :	4,050.00
Expense: 2022 Scholarship – Heather Swartz	(2,000.00)
2022 Scholarship – John Hubbell	(2,000.00)
Balance in Account 12/31/2022	\$ 9,780.77



**This Tablet Marks
Y^E Olde
King's Highway
which follows, in general,
Indian Trails
and is the
Oldest Mail Route
in
America.
The First Post Rider
made the trip from
New York to Boston
in January
1673
Placed by
Mary Silliman Chapter
D.A.R.
1915**

**Historical Marker at the corner of North Avenue (the old King's Highway) and
Clinton Avenue in Clinton Park in Stratfield now Bridgeport, CT**

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]	Mr & Mrs Albert & Janyce Hubble Fulton	16150

PROUD MEMBERS

Linda Hubbell Schofield	10914	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 Hubbell	14282	Marie Harris Clarke	[8]
Annette Kay Born	[6767]	Mrs. Susan D. Hubble Okoniewski	11861
Margo Case Born	[6767]		

PARTICIPATING MEMBERS

Kim R. Hubbell Hubbell Cross	16484	Alan M. Hubble	16015
Wallace Edwin Davenport	[2750]	Steven McClelland	*
James P. & Holly Hubble Roman	17594	Carol B. Randall	[4361]
William & Sheila Hubbell	17679	Debra Hubbell Smith	19326
Matthew R. Hubbell	13849	Harvey Hubbell V	13708
Cynthia & Robert Fowler	[1456]	Joseph G. Hubbell	12333
"Troy" "Bill" W. Hubbell	14238	Morey Clyde Hubble	14256
M/M Bertram Hubble	12841		

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

Dixie Hubbell Barnes	7978	Bruce M Hubbell	16673
Susan Hubbell Hershey	16480	Holly & Heidi Hubbell	17537/17538
Harold G. Hubbell	16641	Joseph Patrick Hubbell	16572
Donald & Madalene Hubbell	10231	Michelle M. Hubbell	13846
John A. E. Hubbell	13282	Richard William & Carol Hubbell	19539
Glenn Howard Kimmel	[10363]	Rita (Theodore) Hubbell	10925
Christopher D. King	[4722]	Sarah Nicole Hubbell	*
Emily B. King	[4722]	William H. Johnson Jr.	18554d
William Maxwell King	[4722]	Lisa Lorraine (Hubbell) Lugovich	13704
Mrs. Nora Mary Smith	[1829]	Douglas & Cheryl Mackey	*
Martha J. R. Watson	[4722]	Heather Fottler Mangian	[599L]
Lydia Hubbell Witham	14423	Stephanie Stapp Mannino	[39]
Patricia Dawson	Friend	Preserve New Fairfield Inc.	Friend
Lisa Jean Hogan	[10230]	Susan Lynn McGillivray Savard	[240]

REGULAR MEMBERS

Stephanie Dawson Abell	[8559]	Alyce A. Anthony	[2683]
Kenneth G. Anderson	15303	James Baker	10796
M/M Brian Anderson	14941	Janis K. Barry	[3878a]

Willard Darwin Bennett	[973]	John & Shirley Hubbell	14992
Charlotte A. Bitner	11216	John Alexander Hubbell	13850
Kristin C. Bodmer & Kevin J. Bodner	19326	John C. Hubbell	14525
Adrian Hubbell Boggs	[14511]	Karen L. Hubbell	14551
Carol Hubbell Boggs	14511	Katherine J. Hubbell Domning	16599
Christopher Martin Boggs	[14511]	Keith & Lois Hubbell	15114
Katie Hubbell Bradley	14980	Kenneth N. Hubbell	19216
Jerry Buchanan	[5449]	Kent Everett Hubbell	12247
Cherylann Hubbell Bullock	14239	Larry & Mary Hubbell	18321
Ann L. Cadwallader	[879]	Larry David Hubbell	15309
Jessica Marie Charron	[8]	Leighton Hubbell	17278
Sallie Berry Clarke	[8]	M/M Frank R. Hubbell	a174
Paul H. Cleveland	[8460]	M/m James Edward Hubbell	12087
Paul Cleveand	[5079]	Mark Edward Hubbell	18411
Edward Nichols Coffey	[6580]	Michael Hubbell	18363
Margaret Coleman	[1408]	Michael Ryne Hubbell	14915
Elizabeth H. Dakin	[1607]	Mr & Mrs Thomas Lee Hubbell	19232
Lindsay Allison Hubbell Davies	20081	Ms. Theresa Frances Hubbell	17289
Donna D. Devore	[13504]	Patrice E Hubbell	*
Suzanne Hubbell Dogett	18728	Patricia S. Hubbell	8025
Robin & Austin Duffy	[1829]	Paul E. Hubbell & Linda S. Hubbell	14191
Douglas Dunlap	[4970]	Paul G. Hubbell	17128
Alma Jean Estrada	[8570]	Ralph Donald Hubbell	10979
Michael Douglas Ewing	[8437]	Reed Hubbell	17950
Joy P. Favretti	[2845]	Rex & Betty Hubbell	15948
Barbara L. Frye	[8721]	Roger Clyde Hubbell	17520
Catherine Murray Galloway	[714]	Roger D. Hubbell	17216
Wayne D. Gehring	[7636]	Ruth Ann Hubbell	17291
Kieran J. Gifford	[1126]	Scott Christopher Hubbell	11536
John Thomas Goering	[10223]	SFC(Ret) Richard Dean Hubbell	17266
Martha Hubble Hall	16283	Stephen Kent Hubbell	15577
Patricia Ann Hubble Hanks	17571	Susan Emeline Hubbell	11537
Terri Harden	[9278]	Tonya Hubbell	17822
Trudy Hubble Hasner	16148	Andrew Harrison Hubble	19096
Molly Moring Hastings	*	Andrew Thomas Hubble	16401
Elberta Updike Herman	[859]	Ann Hubble	16402
Cory Michael Hershey	[16480]	David Aaron Hubble	*
Brandon Joseph Hershey	[16480]	Dennis Lloyd Hubble	15144
Brett Christopher Hershey	[16480]	Dr. Bill R. Hubble	18409
Elaine Hubbell Herzog	12221	Jeremy Hubble	19967
Hannah Herzog	[12221]	Jon C Hubble	18101
Deborah Hubbell Hodson	[15584]	Larry D. Hubble	16096
Catherine James Hoover	[4877]	M/M James M. Hubble	10116
Amy Hubbell	15591	M/M Lawrence G. Hubble Jr.	a418x
Barry A. Hubbell	13154	M/M Richard Lee Hubble	13013
Beverly Louise Hubbell	15475	Mark A. Hubble PHD & Jean P. Hubble MD	13945
Billie F. Hubbell	15585	Paul Nelson Hubble Jr	12577
Clifford R. Hubbell III	16005	Paula Hubble & Scott Fearheiley	15356
Clinton Hubbell & Emily S. Hubbel	120343	Richard Craig & Karen Conway Hubble	12888
David Benton Hubbell	11538	Ronald B. Hubble	19963K
David Damien Hubbell	15606	Shara Simmons Hubble	17592
Donald G. & Vivian B. Hubbell	19327	Steven E. Hubble	16403
Donn Hubbell	19199	Rev. Nicholas W. And Sarah Inman	[210]
Douglas S. Hubbell	12222	Ginger E. James	[8419]
E J (Jon) Hubbell	12239	Edith I. Johnson	[12330]
Eric Dale Hubbell	19649	Carol Ann Ryan Joyner	[a135a]
Gerry Hubbell	13906	Nancy Hubbell Kausyla	14558
Jeffrey D. Hubbell	19648	Jeffrey Stanton Kellam	[7425]

REGULAR MEMBERS (con't)

Mrs. Annotte Kellermann	15357	Diana Rodger	*
Lawrence John Kimmel	[10293]	Mike Ryan	*
Heather Kotula	[10293]	Mary Elizabeth (Hubbell) Ryder	11449c
Linda Kozel	*	Sally Hubbell Silva	17632
Glenn A. Long	[9430]	Chase Harrison Slaughter	11028
Carolyn Shields Lysandrou	[2533]	Frances A. Stevens	[3361]
Linda Madison	[9278]	Keith & Sherri Swartz	[11474]
Lauren E. Magnuson	*	Sandra Hubbell Thompson	16481
Simone Hubble Manis	12574	Terry Thorsen	[8380]
Naomi Marinelli	[3550]	Debbie Hubbell-Van Atta	19609
Rebecca J. Martin	17055	Eleanor Clem Van Horn	[1259]
Patricia Matney	714	SFC/RET Dennis W. Van Meter	14765
Kendra M. Meyer	*	Jerome Vares	[4790]
Michael J. Miller	[3203]	Kathleen Kimmel Verkuilen	[10293]
Dorothy Paulick Moore	7541	Karen Hubbell Wertanen	[14085]
Margaret Strawn Moring	[6748]	Mary Hubbell Winks	11593
Ann Hubbell Nielsen	13028		
Diana Patriquin	16161	FRIEND	
Lorelei K Perkins	[3751]	Charlotte Gosiak	*
Ronald G. Phillips, Jr.	9496	Lorraine Hubbell	15495
Jean Elizabeth Hubbell Peterson	[942]		
Laurel S. Peterson	[11474]	NON-MEMBER	
Ronald G. Phillips, Jr.	9535	Daryl E. Hubble	[12842]
Lynne Pleffner	[4220]		
Judith Puckett	[14146]		

Obit



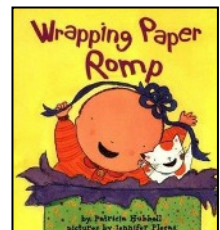
Patricia Hubbell Hornstein ME 15931 1928 - 2022

Patricia Hubbell Hornstein, 94, of Easton, CT, passed away on July 29, 2022 at the home of her daughter, Deborah Hereld, in Cheshire, CT.

Patricia was an award-winning poet and children's book author, writing under her maiden name, Patricia Hubbell. A graduate of The University of Connecticut, where she studied English and Agriculture, Patricia published dozens of books throughout her five-decade

career winning numerous awards, including Nick Jr. Best Books of the Year, Bank Street College Best Books of the Year, Parents Magazine Best Books of the Year, American Bookseller's Association Kids' Pick of the Lists.. Her poems appear in more than 200 anthologies worldwide.

Patricia was featured in the Fall 2012 issue of the Family Notes. Back issues of the Family Notes and the Annual can be found on our website (hubbell.org) under the "Publications" tab.





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)

7833	Aletta M Boyer Hubble	3 March 1918-24 Dec 2022	13145	Joan Hubbell Moore	15 Dec 1945-30 March 2022
a507ad	Allan Lawrence Hubble	4 April 1936-2 Feb 2022	11501	Josiah Benjamin Hubbell	1958-6 Nov 2022
16421	Amelia Mae Hubbell	19 Feb 1934-26 Nov 2022	15980	Karen Hubbell	23 Feb 1957-24 Nov 2022
11673	Anna Mae Hubble	16 Jan 1926-17 Jan 2022	17862	Kathryn Louise Haskins	28 Feb 1981-7 Aug 2022
12445	Anne Hubble Britton	19 Aug 1939-16 June 2022	14761d	Kathy L Hubble	10 Sept 1959-18 Aug 2022
8579	Arthur Walter Hubbell	12 July 1940-13 Dec 2022	10320b	Kenneth D Hubbell	19 June 1944-26 March 2022
7510	Aune Miriam Hubbell	1926-16 Feb 2022	15303	Kenneth Earl Hubbell	21 Sept 1930-17 Nov 2022
16240	Barbara Ann Brown	8 Aug 1950-3 Nov 2022	19913c	Kolton Jax Hubbell	27 Dec 2021-9 March 2022
13149	Beverly Joy Obenshain	10 May 1941-13 Sept 2022	17278	Leighton Charles Hubbell	28 May 1966-19 Nov 2022
12968	Beverly Stites Hubbell	13 June 1944-6 May 2022	18070	Lena Mae Hubble	16 Oct 1936-28 Nov 2022
15175	Billie Jo Hubble	1 Dec 1967-18 Jan 2022	a127bl	Linda M Morrissey	27 July 1947-11 Jan 2022
18507	Bonnie Mel Devore	4 July 1948-28 June 2022	13136	Loretta Gay Hubbell	1 March 1938-19 Sept 2022
13664	Carl David Hubbell	21 Jan 1947-18 May 2022	15913	Louise J Hubble	30 June 1930-21 April 2022
12543	Carol May Gillette	30 Nov 1940-23 Dec 2022	a600	Lyle Dean Hubbell	25 Sept 1952-22 April 2022
18402	Carolyn Sue Hubbell	23 April 1946-6 May 2022	10674	Margaret Hubbell Beebe	9 May 1926-10 Feb 2022
17505	Charles H Hubbell	19 Oct 1944-23 Feb 2022	10822	Margaret Louise Hubbell	23 Feb 1940-30 Aug 2022
16749	Charles Lloyd Hubbell	17 Jan 1960-15 April 2022	a332q	Margielean Hubble	1933-15 Jan 2022
17316	Chris A Hubbell	26 Dec 1960-1 April 2022	10266	Marilyn Joan Hubbell	15 Sept 1938-8 August 2022
15378a	Chris E Hubble	14 April 1955-21 Oct 2022	13989	Marvin Earl Hubbell	Feb 1929-12 Jan 2022
17532	Cindy Lorraine Hubbell	6 Nov 1950-29 April 2022	19765	Mary Jane Casebere Hubbell	18 June 1954-23 Jan 2022
16363	Clarence Hubble Jr	21 Sept 1964-23 May 2022	14103	Mary Katherine Hubbell	21 Aug 1941-12 Jan 2022
160340	David Arlen Hubble	26 May 1953-27 April 2022	16008	Mary Katherine Hubbell	14 Feb 1943-26 April 2022
10992a	Deborah Lillian Hubbell	3 April 1971-22 June 2022	18810	Mary Louise Hubbell	14 July 1948-15 Jan 2022
14948	Dennis Lee Hubble	12 Feb 1947-29 April 2022	13640	Mary Ortendahl Hutching	16 Jan 1935-26 July 2022
12768	Dolores Marie Hubble	10 Oct 1930-9 Feb 2022	17263b	Mitchell Patrick Hubbell	1 May 1977-5 Nov 2022
18603	Donna Hubbell Stone	10 March 1951-15 July 2022	a391q	Myrna Maire Hubble	23 Dec 1933-17 Dec 2022
13829	Donna Marie Hubbell	1949-20 April 2022	17004	Nancy A Gould Hubble	26 May 1940-22 Oct 2022
7318	Doris J Hubbell	3 Dec 1933-15 Jan 2022	18874	Nancy M Caywood	1 Nov 1957-4 July 2022
17147	Doris Lillian Hubbell	24 Jan 1929-8 Jan 2022	15931	Patricia Hubbell Horstein	10 July 1928-29 July 2022
12028	Dorothy Hubble	7 Aug 1934-11 June 2022	12577	Paul Nelson Hubble Jr	2 April 1946-24 May 2022
13781	Douglas Orville Hubbell Jr	27 May 1933-27 Aug 2022	14256	Peggy J Rustyak Hubbell	31 July 1947-2 May 2022
a599a	Dustin Arthur Hubbell	16 Aug 1978-30 March 2022	15189	Penelope Lynn Hubble	1948-5 July 2022
11943	E Isabelle Hubbell Nelson	9 Sept 1923-27 Feb 2022	17566	Phyllis Lea Christy	27 Jan 1939-11 Feb 2022
10237	Edna Cecile Louise Hubbell	11 Jan 1920-16 Nov 2022	a429	Phyllis Shirley Hubbell	1947-29 Oct 2022
17416	Edward George Hubbell	19 Jan 1949-3 Nov 2022	11066	Robert Allen Hubbell	19 Aug 1962-22 Nov 2022
13020	Ella Jo Hardman Hubbell	27 April 1930-28 Sept 2022	15163	Robert E Hubbell	23 March 1939-20 June 2022
14018	Emma B Hubble	1949-18 Dec 2022	14267	Robert Newell Hubbell	23 Oct 1931-14 Sept 2022
10567	Filomena H Hubble	21 March 1935-3 Jan 2022	a429	Ronald Richard Hubbell	28 April 1935-28 Jan 2022
a4021	Frank Andrew Hubble Jr	23 April 1944-8 April 2022	13688	Ruth M Hubbell	28 May 1928-2 Jan 2022
12090	Frederick Reader Hubbell	26 Aug 1933-10 Nov 2022	17025	Sara Jane Laporte	26 April 1956-24 March 2022
19534	Gail Marie Skinner	5 Sept 1953-26 Feb 2022	14246	Shirley Joyce Hubbell	29 Jan 1929-1 June 2022
11827	George Edward Hubbell	10 March 1926-18 April 2022	15443	Shirley S Hubbell	7 July 1952-13 June 2022
7846	Gerald Briggs Hubbell	1931-11 Dec 2022	16360a?	Stephanie D Hubble	6 Aug 1953-13 Jan 2022
13912	Geraldine D Hubbell	24 Feb 1942-9 Aug 2022	8559	Susan Hubbell Dawson	29 July 1920-6 March 2022
16861	Glen Kenneth Hubble	1937-16 March 2022	12244	Susan K Hubbell	7 July 1952-18 June 2022
15395	Gloria Jean Hubble	7 Sept 1943-5 Feb 2022	12095	Susanne Hubbell Hirsch	20 Nov 1929-12 April 2022
9247	Gordon Hugh Hubble	6 June 1943-27 Aug 2022	13013	Sylvia Hubbell	16 April 1938-4 Jan 2022
13145	Grace Jane Moore	15 Dec 1945-30 March 2022	18599?	Tabitha Lynn Hubble	1988-30 May 2022
a127cd	Hayley Anne Hubbell	15 May 1992-4 June 2022	16133	Tammy Sue Hubble Paul	16 Jan 1962-7 Feb 2022
14044	Jacqueline S Hubbell	30 Sept 1964-20 July 2022	16299	Theresa Hubble Wooten	11 Aug 1946-17 June 2022
18960c	James Clarence Hubble	16 Oct 1951-7 Oct 2022	16430	Thomas A Hubble	4 Dec 1939-16 Nov 2022
17098	James Francis Hubbell	31 Aug 1950-31 Jan 2022	15556	Thomas Michael Hubble	24 Nov 1943-19 June 2022
12124	James Harrington Hubbell	5 July 1940-23 Sept 2022	12882e	Tina Renee Deel Hubble	1 Aug 1974-20 April 2022
a417f	James Leslie Hubble	27 Jan 1940-30 Jan 2022	12639e	Verna Mae Hubble Bradley	21 Feb 1943-14 Nov 2022
18156	James Sanford Hubble	3 May 1950-19 Feb 2022	18479	Veronica Therese Hubbell	26 July 1958-22 July 2022
16048	Jane Ellen Hubble Morris	20 May 1938-22 April 2022	12746	Victoria V Hubble Cabinest	25 Aug 1931-11 Aug 2022
13145	Jane Hubbell Moore	15 Dec 1945-30 March 2022	12445	Virgil Ann Britton	19 Jan 1939-16 Jan 2022
7639	Jane Roland Hubbell	28 July 1940-29 March 2022	a297db	Virginia Hubble Waterhouse	1947-21 April 2022
18043	Janis Hubble Vanderpool	11 July 1946-12 Jan 2022	12024	Walter Dean Hubbell	26 Dec 1937-18 Jan 2022
18972	Jared Ronald Hubble	4 June 1982-9 Sept 2022	14724	William D Hubbell	3 March 1942-6 June 2022
15893	Jayne Hubble	9 Sept 1964-15 June 2022	13709	William Hale Hubbell	26 Jan 1964-26 Feb 2022
17716	Jennifer Robin Hubbell Miller	8 June 1972-1 Oct 2022	9508	William Junior Hubble	6 June 1938-19 Jan 2022
12115	Joan Hubbell	9 Dec 1930-27 March 2022	12790	William R Hubble	2 Feb 1934-16 March 2022



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



Richard Hubball's Mark

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

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

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