

The Hubbell Society, Museum and Library

formerly known as

The Hubbell Family Historical Society

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

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

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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)

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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. Hubble 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. Hubble, 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. Hubble; the Society’s cookbook, 255 pages with recipes and anecdotes, index: US\$15.00, C\$20.00.

Hubbell Pioneers, 1989, begun by D. S. Hubble, completed by family members under Clifton H. Hubble; 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



Matt Hubbell

This year is the 40th anniversary of our organization. I want to thank all our members for their interest and continued support, especially those who volunteer their time actively participating in society committees and the biennial reunions. Our society exists because of their hard work.

2023 is also Pat Dawson's 30th year as our museum curator and librarian. Many thanks to Pat for her diligent work managing all the family artifacts and records. Pat also hosted the HML Advisory Board Meeting held on June 9th, 2023, in Des Moines, Iowa. In attendance were Margie Hlava, Kitty VerKuilen, Shelton Hubbell, Anne Cooper, Ruth Hubbell, Glenn Long, and Hannah Herzog. Attending remotely via Zoom were Jan Fulton and Harvey Hubbell V.

A part of the meeting included a drawing donated by Glenn Long, a Hubbell descendent and professional art restorer, titled "Winter Market" by Albert Hubbell. Pat also provided a review of recently donated items including the papers of Barbara Kruse and a framed Curtiss "Jenny" wing strut donated by Stephen Hubbell. My congratulations go to our new advisory board members Hannah Herzog and Glenn Long.

I would be remiss not to remember to thank the descendants of James Windsor Hubbell for their 30 years of financial support of the society library and museum. Their generosity provides for the 2,804 square feet of space that currently houses our family history and artifacts.

If you have an interest in visiting the museum and library, please contact Pat Dawson to arrange an appointment. I also recommend a visit to Terrace Hill, the State of Iowa's Governor's Mansion and former home of F. M. Hubbell whose family donated it to the state in 1976. The 18,000 square foot home is an excellent example of Second Empire architecture with a 90-foot tower that overlooks downtown Des Moines.

On a personal note, I wish to acknowledge the passing of my father, Donald Clayton Hubbell. Donald passed away last June 3rd, a week before the board meeting in Des Moines. He and I had planned to attend the meeting in person, however, by May 15th, his health began to decline rapidly. As a two-term society president serving from 1999 to 2001, the organization was very dear to him, and he cherished all the friendships he made through the group.

My sincerest apologies to Anne Cooper, editor of the Family Notes, and Rick Hubble, editor of the Annual, for my delays in submitting a story on sailing for the Family Notes, this Annual letter, and the biography of Donald Hubbell.

With all the best intentions of sitting down and writing, I found it difficult to put together my thoughts about my father and his life. My procrastination certainly delayed their efforts to complete these two publications.

To everyone, I want to wish you a happy new year and I hope to see you at the 21st Hubbell Family Reunion in Prince George, British Columbia.

New Members For 2023

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

New Member

Jill Childress	Damascus, MD
Cynthia Kay Gossel	Brookville, OH
Rand Richard Hubbell	Scottsdale, AZ
Melonie Sackman Liening	Tacoma, WA

Gift From Member

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>
Kenneth G. Anderson	15303	Poland, IN
Elberta Updike Herman	[859]	Bridge City, TX



Editor's Note:

After writing last years story (2022 Annual) on the “Maps of the Stratfield Society” using only secondary sources, I discovered numerous errors and misrepresentations concerning the evolution and location of the boundaries of Stratfield Parish and the surrounding communities. These misrepresentations prompted me to research the topic using primary sources, where possible, and to write a more comprehensive story on the evolution of Stratfield from a rural farming community, called the Pequonnock or East Farms, into the industrial city of Bridgeport. The primary source material for the article was the transcribed minutes of the Connecticut General Assembly.



Biography and History

The Pequonnock: Evolution of a Rural Farming Community into a City-1639 to 1821

By: Richard W. Hubble

I) Introduction:

Richard Hubball (ME1) (1) our immigrant ancestor, moved his family from Guilford, New Haven Colony, to the Pequonnock, in the Connecticut Colony, in the 1660s. He settled his family on land that had been settled and farmed by the local natives for hundreds of years. However, this fertile agriculture land was claimed, through right of conquest, by both Fairfield and Stratford Plantations. The dispute over the rich farmlands of the Pequonnock was the result of the vague description of the boundary separating the two plantations when their charters were established in 1639.

Complicating the resolution of the dispute over the Pequonnock was the presence of the local natives who continued to live and farm on the land after the arrival of the Europeans. When the Fairfield-Stratford boundary dispute was finally resolved in the fall of 1662, the Pequonnock was split in half by the new boundary line.

As the population grew, the residents of the Pequonnock would gain their independence from Fairfield and Stratford and establish their own plantation. This new plantation would originally encompass a large area, composed of agriculture fields in the south and woodland wilderness in the north. But circumstances would eventually reduce the area of the plantation and change the very character of the sleepy agricultural community.

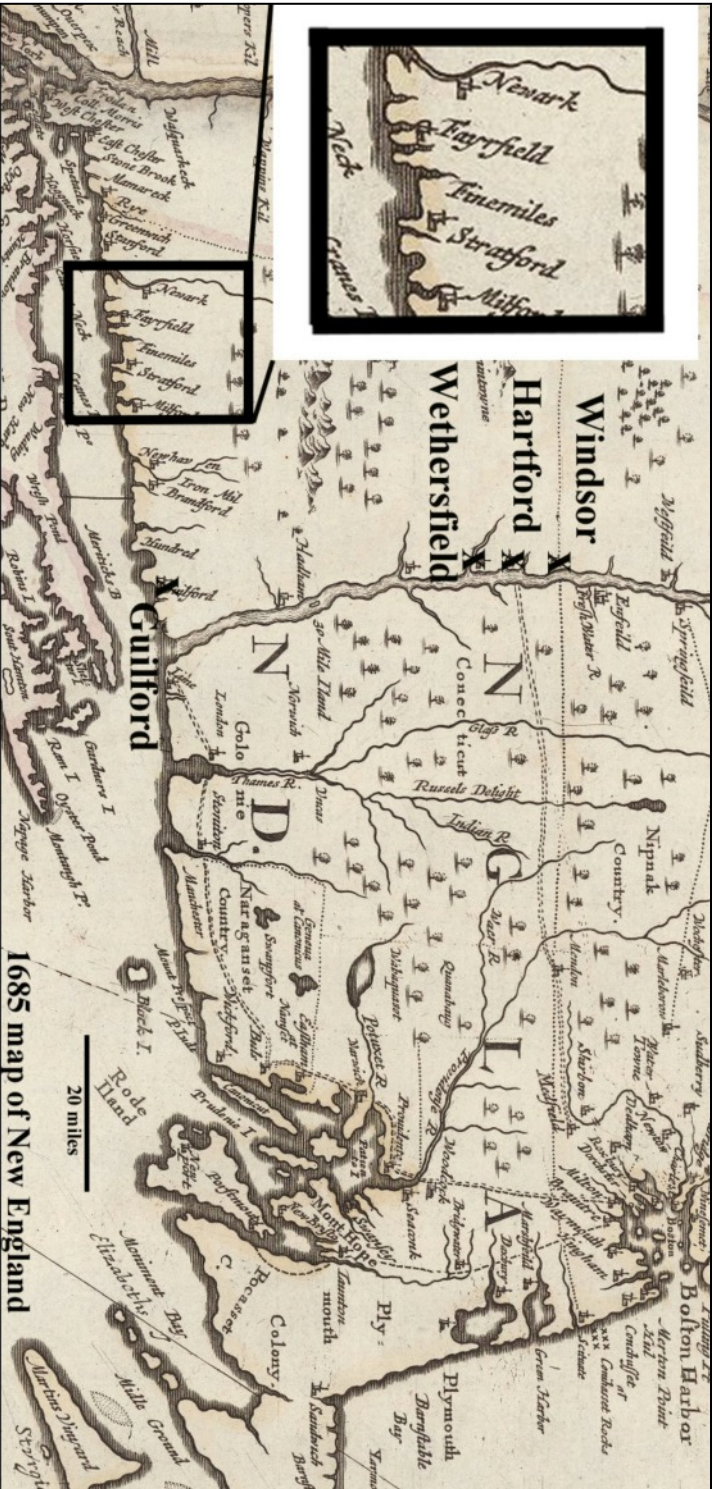
This is the story of the development of the Pequonnock as it was transformed from a rural farming community into one of the largest industrial cities in Connecticut.

II) Early History of Fairfield and Stratford Plantations:

In the 1630s, as more European immigrants flooded into New England, they began moving, from communities along the Atlantic coast, into the interior of present-day Connecticut. This westerly movement of immigrants exasperated

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(1) To avoid confusing individuals with the same name, each known descendent of Richard Hubball, our immigrant ancestor, has been assigned a unique number in the 2017 Millennium Edition of the Genealogy and History of the Hubbell Family. The genealogy can be purchased through our website at: hubble.org.



Map 1: Early map of the Connecticut Colony ca. 1685 showing the relationship between the first five plantations of the Connecticut Confederation. Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield were on the Connecticut River. The inset shows the location of Fayrfield and Stratford Plantations. The meaning of the name Finemiles between Fayrfield and Stratford is uncertain, but this is the location of the Pequonock. Richard Hubbard (ME1) would move his family from Guilford to Fairfield in 1662-63.

the long simmering hostilities with the local native tribes. The hostilities finally escalated into a full-scale war, called the Pequot War of 1637. The Pequot War lasted only one year with a complete victory for the Europeans. The final engagement of the conflict occurred along the southwestern Connecticut coast on Long Island Sound in present day Fairfield County (Southport).

After the defeat of the Pequot Indian Confederation in 1638, the farmers of the Connecticut River settlements of Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor, joined together to form a confederation or republic. Their governing charter acknowledged no King but only God as their ruler; they proposed no law but the divine law; they established the Congregational Church as the only accepted form of worship and they extended the right to participate in the new government to every European of good moral character. In the language of the day, they specifically stipulated that "all men of good moral character and industrious habits were to be admitted as freeman." This contrasted with the more conservative New Haven Colony and the Massachusetts Bay Colony, two other settlements in the New World, which limited the right to become a freeman and participate in the civil franchise only to communicants of the congregational church (2).

After the Connecticut River farmers had organized a government, they sought to expand their territory in the south. A minor tribe of southwestern coastal Indians living in the Pequonnock (3) had joined the Pequot confederation in resisting the European advancement. After the war the Pequonnock natives were forced to cede their rights to some of their lands, as conquered territory, and allow Europeans to establish settlements. These were remote lands far removed from the established European settlements on the Connecticut River, but the ceded lands were rich agriculture lands coveted by the immigrants. (See Map 1)

To help settle the newly acquired lands, the governing body of the Connecticut Confederation (4) in 1638, granted 17 families from the Wethersfield Plantation the privilege of forming a new plantation in the

(2) The History of Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, vol.1, by Elizabeth Hubbell Schenck, 1889, p.xxiv.

(3) Sometimes referred to as the Pequonnock Indians they were, in fact, members of the Paugussetts and Wepawaugs Indian tribes.

(4) The governing body of Connecticut was originally called the General Court. The name was changed, in 1662, to the General Assembly. This body, composed of elected representatives from each of the plantations or towns evolved into an upper and lower chamber now referred to as the State Legislature. The minutes from this governing body, officially called "The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut", have been partially transcribed and published. The first volume, starting in April 1636, was published in 1850. Transcriptions of the minutes continue to this day. The last volume transcribed to date (2023), volume 38, covering the years 1825-1826 was published in 2021. All future references to the minutes of the General Assembly are identified as "Col. Rec. of Conn.", followed by the volume, date and page number. The early volumes can be accessed through hathitrust.org. Later volumes can be accessed through the Connecticut State Library at: <https://libguides.ctstatelibrary.org/hg/ctarchives/col>.

conquered territory called the Cupheag Plantation (later renamed the Stratford Plantation in 1643). The Stratford Plantation's charter encompassed the lands east of the Uncoway River (5) and west of the Stratford (Housatonic) River; a distance at its widest of 7 to 8 miles. The plantation extended about 12 miles into the interior wilderness from the coast. Stratford became the fourth plantation of the Connecticut Confederation joining the three communities on the Connecticut River: Hartford (1635), Windsor (1635), Wethersfield (1636).

The first settlers on the Stratford Plantation lived in the village of Stratford, situated on the western shore of the Stratford (Housatonic) River on the eastern border of the plantation about 1.5 miles north of the Long Island Sound. The next closest European settlement, eight miles to the west, was the newly settled village of the Fairfield Plantation (1639). Surrounding the Fairfield and Stratford Plantations were the local native's planting fields, but mostly the land consisted of dense woodland forests inhabited by the indigenous peoples.

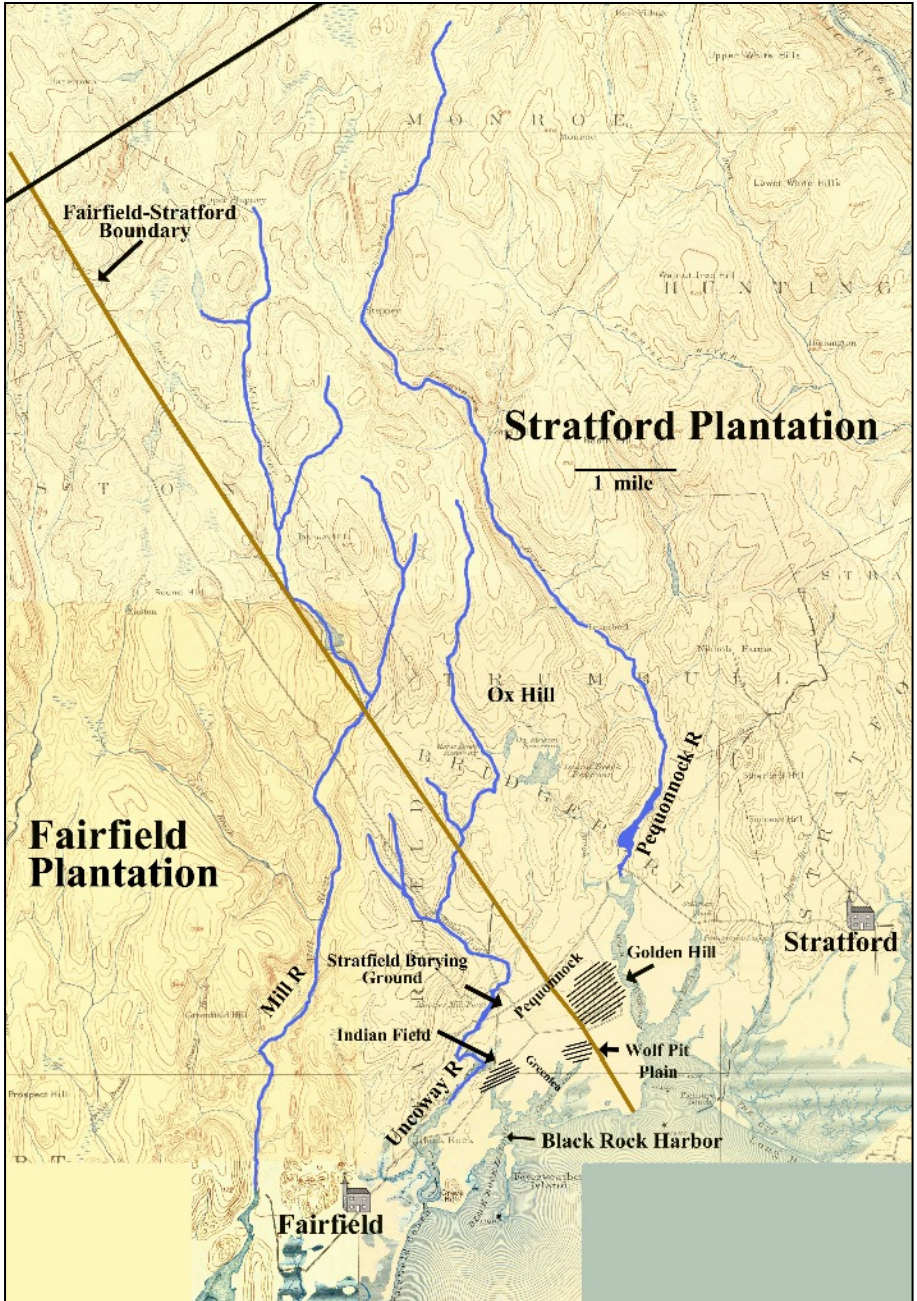
The fifth plantation authorized by the Hartford Confederation granted Roger Ludlow and four others the right to establish a community west of the Stratford Plantation at Pequonnock. However, Ludlow bypassed the Pequonnock and moved further west along the coast establishing the Uncoway Plantation in 1639. The Uncoway Plantation would later be renamed the Fairfield Plantation. The Fairfield Plantation's eastern boundary was supposedly the Uncoway River, bordering the Stratford Plantation. But the charter description was vague.

A large tribe of natives lived on both sides of the Uncoway River in 1639 when the Europeans arrived. The land on the eastern side of the river was called Pequonnock by the natives. The name Pequonnock, a native name meaning "cleared lands", described about 200-300 acres of fertile land that was an ancient native corn planting region. The natives continued to live and farm their land in the Pequonnock alongside the Europeans after the plantations were established. By 1659, after a series of treaties in which the natives sold off large parts of their land, the Pequonnock natives were deeded, by treaty, 80 acres of land, on Golden Hill, just west of the Pequonnock River as theirs in perpetuity. Even after our ancestor, Richard the Immigrant, had settled his family in the Pequonnock, as late as the 1670s, there were over 100-150 homes with an estimated 500-600 natives, living at Golden Hill. Unfortunately for the natives, their "reservation" on Golden Hill was to become, years later, part of downtown Bridgeport. (See Map 2 and 3)

The original charters of the Fairfield and Stratford Plantations were vague concerning their adjoining border. This vagueness in the charters resulted in a long controversy over which plantation controlled the rich farmlands of the Pequonnock. It was on the disputed Pequonnock farmlands, between the Uncoway River on the west and the Pequonnock River on the east that a small

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(5) In later years the Uncoway River has been known as Ash Creek and Rooster River.



Map 2: The Pequonnock ca. 1663 showing the three major river systems and important landmarks including the 1662 boundary line separating Fairfield and Stratford Plantations that bisected the Pequonnock.

community of farmers, including **Richard Hubball (ME1)** made their homes. The "village" at Pequonnock was about 3-4 miles equidistant from the two village centers of Fairfield and Stratford.

Starting the year after the two plantations were settled, at least four attempts were made by the Hartford General Court, from 1640 to 1660, to settle the boundary dispute between the two plantations. The early efforts appear to have been ignored as the dispute persisted. The problem was likely complicated by the land claims for the same area by the local natives.

Finally, a commission appointed by the General Court in Hartford, in 1662, to settle the border dispute was successful. A report in the General Court records, dated 22 November 1662, reports that an agreement was reached with a line running from the Long Island Sound north by northwest for 12 miles (6). The boundary line, in the south, ran northwest along a foot path originally called Mutton Lane and later renamed Division Street and then Park Ave.

This final boundary line between Fairfield and Stratford divided the Pequonnock community. Farmers of the Pequonnock belonged either to the Fairfield Plantation or the Stratford Plantation depending on which side of the road they lived on. Richard the Immigrant settled his family on the west side of the road placing him in the Fairfield Plantation. (See Map 2)

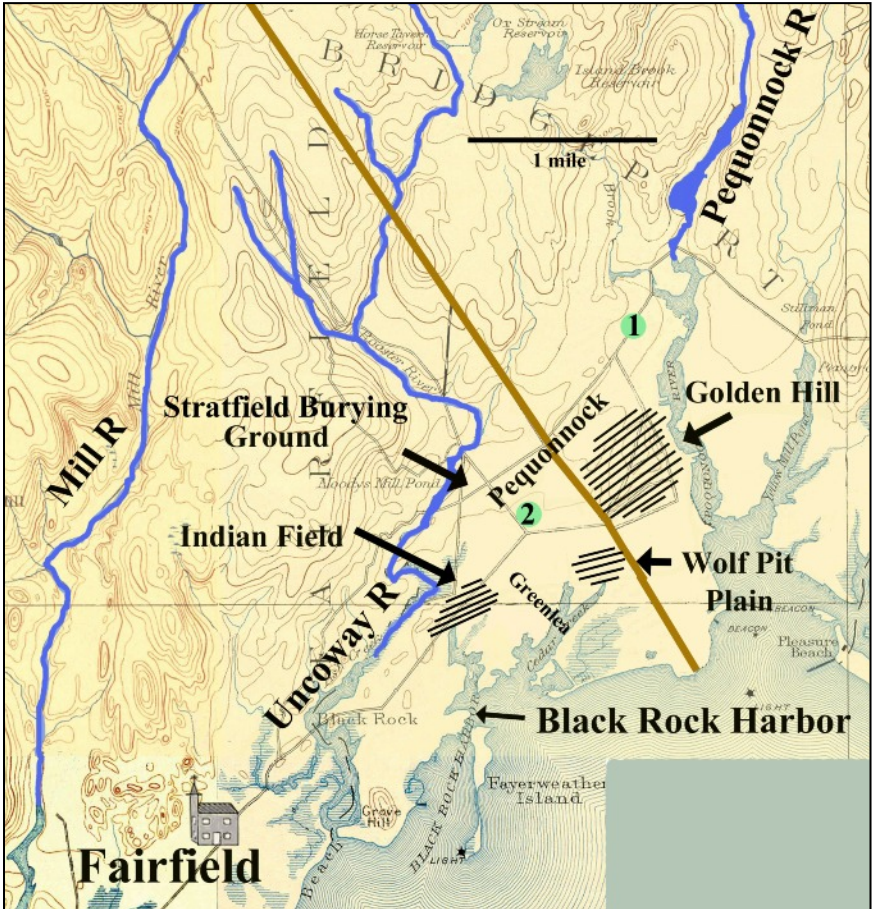
Settling the Pequonnock:

The settling of the Pequonnock by European immigrants likely occurred as early as the founding of the Fairfield Plantation in 1639. Although most settlers preferred to live within the safety of the Fairfield village compound a few "outliers" chose the Pequonnock for their home. The existence of these early Pequonnock "outliers" is documented in a list of early burials on a plot of land that would later become the Old Stratfield Burying Ground, located within the bounds of the Pequonnock. The burying ground is situated on the east side of the Uncoway River, just across the road from the first settlements. The list of burials was produced by Rev. Stephen Royce in 1800. Royce copied the earliest burials at the burying ground from an old diary of Matthew Sherman (b:1645; d:1698) and from old church records (7). The earliest burials in the cemetery are

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(6) Col. Rec. of Conn, vol 1, May 1665, p.402. (According to Schenck additional adjustments to the border were made in 1668 (see Schenck, vol 1, p.138).

(7) This information comes from a publication from the Stamford Genealogical Society dated Oct 1963 (published on our website under the "Publications / Genealogy Research / Connecticut tab). This list is much more comprehensive than Samuel Orcutt's list of burials published in his History of Stratford, part 1 (1886), but the list poses some inconsistencies that are not easily explained. The first inconsistency in Royce's list is the listing of S. Hubbell, age 70, buried in 1660. This entry does not match any known Hubbell of that time.



Map 3: Enlargement of Map 2 showing additional features of the Pequot. Circle #1 is the King's Highway, an old Indian path that was developed into a road connecting Stratford and Fairfield around 1679. Circle #2 marks the approximate location of Richard the Immigrant's home lot that was granted to him by the proprietors of Fairfield in 1672 (8). The Indian Field and Wolf Pit Plain were small Indian planting fields of a few acres. At the southern end of the Indian field, near the water, was an Indian fort that the natives used to protect themselves from the marauding Mohawk Indians before the arrival of Europeans. Golden Hill, the Indian Field and the Wolf Pit Plain acres were formally recognized by the Fairfield proprietors as Indian reservation lands in the treaties of 1656, 1661, 1670 and 1680.

(8) There is some uncertainty about the origin of this farm. According to Schenck (p.421), Thomas Wheeler Jr. settled in the Pequot and had a homelot recorded in Jan 1649. He sold it to Henry Jackson who sold it to Robert Turney in 1673. Turney sold it to Richard Hubball "in whose family it remained for many years." It is possible that it is this farm that Orcutt identifies as Richard's (ME1) homelot. The alternative is that this farm may be the home lot awarded to Richard, in 1672, by the town of Fairfield. NOTE: The author has searched the surviving Fairfield deeds and failed to locate the first transaction. The second transaction is published on our website under Publications / Genealogy Research / Connecticut. Deeds located in Fairfield Land Deeds.

dated 1639 and 1640 (9).

The Fairfield town records note that nine or ten individuals removed from Fairfield to the Pequonnock as early as 1640, one year after its founding (10). Additionally, ten immigrants from Concord, MA settled at Black Rock Harbor in 1644. A few of these settlers migrated north into the Pequonnock, settling near the burying ground, while others migrated east of Black Rock near the mouth of the Pequonnock River; an area then called Greenlea and now part of downtown Bridgeport (11).

Migration of Europeans from the Stratford Plantation, west into the Pequonnock, is less well documented as all the Stratford town records from 1639 to 1650 were destroyed in a fire. The earliest surviving Stratford deed is dated 1656, almost 17 years after the settlers took possession of the land. The Fairfield town records note that by 1659 a few Stratford farmers had taken up residence on the south side of Golden Hill.

Richard Hubball Arrives in the Pequonnock:

From 1639 to 1662, the farmers of the Connecticut Colony were organized into a "republican" form of government whose governing articles were enshrined in a document called the "Fundamental Orders of 1639". This document, drafted by the farmers, defined a government that served as Connecticut's governing charter. This document had been officially recognized by Charles I who was King of England from 1625 until his execution, by Oliver Cromwell, in 1649.

In 1658, Oliver Cromwell, the "Lord Protector of England" died. After two years of political turmoil, King Charles I's son, Charles II, was reinstated to the English throne. The Connecticut farmers feared that, with a new King, their confederation might be in peril. They petitioned the new King for affirmation of their charter rights as written in their Fundamental Orders of 1639 and title to the lands they had purchased from the natives. King Charles II confirmed their patent rights in a new charter in 1662; a charter that would govern Connecticut until 1818.

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- (9) The burying ground was formally recognized as a cemetery, by Fairfield, 27 years later in 1666. In 1687, the inhabitants of the Pequonnock organize the Old Burying Ground; now known as the Old Stratfield Burying Ground. The cemetery remained in operation until 1812. This burying ground is the resting place of Richard Hubball our immigrant ancestor and many of his descendants. Richard's grave marker can still be found in the burying ground today. For more details about the cemetery, see the 2022 Annual.
- (10) See: This is Fairfield, 1639 to 1940, by Elizabeth V. H. Banks, 1960. The first 22 years of the Fairfield Town Meeting minutes have been lost. The surviving minutes begin in 1661.
- (11) See: Black Rock-Seaport of Old Fairfield Connecticut 1644-1870; published 1930. This publication reproduces the journal of William Wheeler (1762-1845) recounting the early history of Black Rock Harbor.

The farmers of the New Haven Colony, on the other hand, had been vocal anti-royalist and a strong supporter of Cromwell. Possibly in retaliation for their unwavering support for Cromwell, when King Charles II confirmed Connecticut's patent he did not renew New Haven's charter. Instead, the New Haven Colony was dissolved and merged into the Connecticut Confederation. While the New Haven authorities resisted the demise of their colony, the inhabitants from two of their plantations, Guilford and Stamford, immediately submitted themselves to the merger. This advocacy for submission in Guilford, led by Bray Rossiter, was immediately met with hostility from the New Haven authorities.

Mr. Rossiter's efforts to promote the merger with Connecticut prompted Richard Hubball to sign a petition supporting the merger. In response, the New Haven authorities initiated a court action against Mr. Rossiter, Richard Hubball and others, for instigating a seditious act. The complete story of the trial is documented in the New Haven Colony records and has been recounted by Harold B. Hubbell in the 1980 Hubbell Family Genealogy (12). The outcome of the trial is unknown; however the controversy provoked the New Haven authorities to make serious threats against some of the members of the conspiracy. These threats against the conspirator's person and property, by New Haven, prompted Mr. Bray Rosseter, John Bishop, Isack Crittingdon and John Rossiter to file a grievance against New Haven in Connecticut's General Assembly in Hartford (13).

In response to this grievance, the Connecticut General Assembly, at its December 1663 meeting, appointed 3 deputies to go to Guilford and meet with Mr. Leet, the New Haven governor, and discuss the threats made against the farmers who supported the merger with Connecticut. The governor was under threat that if the matter could not be satisfactorily resolved, a fully empowered committee would be sent to Guilford to settle the matter. One of the actions the court threatened to take was to empower the Guilford constable, John Meggs, to resolve the matter in Connecticut's favor. Interestingly, John Meggs was Richard Hubball's father-in-law.

The New Haven Colony, being more resolutely Puritan in spirit, continued to resist the merger mostly due to the liberal civil franchise that prevailed in Connecticut. New Haven maintained that no person should be made a freeman unless they were communicants (parishioners) of the Congregational Church. New Haven would finally give up the struggle and submitted to the Connecticut merger in January 1665.

It is not known if Richard Hubball was fined or threatened with loss of liberty or property after the trial. What we know is that Richard moved his

(12) For a summary of the story of the Rossiter Affair see: History and Genealogy of the Hubbell Family, 1980 p.5. For a complete accounting see: Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven from May 1653 to the union, dated May 1662, p.429.

(13) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 15, May 1775 to June 1776, p.534.

family from Guilford to the Pequonnock sometime in 1663-1664.

Moving a family by land, including five children ranging in ages from 3 to 12, plus household goods over 40 miles of crude wilderness paths would have been a daunting task. Because of the absence of roads, it's likely that the Hubball family arrived in Fairfield by sea, landing at Black Rock Harbor. Black Rock Harbor was one of the finest harbors on the Connecticut coast and after the founding of Fairfield it had become a major whaling and commercial shipping harbor until after the Revolution.

Once in the Pequonnock, the General Assembly records note that on 13 October 1664 Richard Hubball, along with 23 other farmers, were "accepted to be made free" and were administered the freeman's oath (14). This is the first mention of Richard in Fairfield. Richard would have been in his late 30s and had a sizeable net worth from the proceeds from his lands in Guilford (15). The phrase "accepted to be made free" is thought to designate a probationary status accorded newcomers to the plantation and that Richard was not officially made a freeman until 10 October 1669 (16). However, some evidence suggests that Richard was a freeman in Fairfield and had been accorded full proprietor rights before October 1669.

The law outlining the criteria necessary to become a freeman in Connecticut was modified by the General Court in 1659 and stipulated that, "in the future, no one was to be made a freeman until they obtained the age of 21 and owned 30 pounds of personal estate or had been in office in the Colony." Additionally, they were to be "men of honest and peaceable conversation," and "the names of persons to be made free should be presented to the October General Court". In 1659 there were 80 persons (males over the age of 21) in the Fairfield Plantation who were freeholders (17).

After being "accepted to be made free" and taking the oath, in October 1664, Richard began buying land in the Pequonnock. His first recorded purchase is dated September 1665 buying four acres of meadow from James Weeks (18). Then in January and February 1668/69 Fairfield distributed undivided land in the Sasqua to 70 proprietors of Fairfield. Richard received 39 acres in the distribution (19). The Fairfield town leaders had stipulated that only freemen who had contributed towards the purchase of Indian lands were allowed to share in the common or dividend lands of the town suggesting that Richard was a

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(14) Col. Rec. of Conn. vol 1, May 1665, p.433. Also see Schenck, p.126.

(15) As a point of reference, about 10 years later, in 1676 house lots of approximately 3-4 acres were valued at 25 Shillings per acre (20 shillings to a pound). Schenck p.200.

(16) Col. Rec. of Conn. vol 2, 1665-1678, p.521.

(17) Schenck p.99, 101

(18) Fairfield, CT Land Records vol A, part1, 1649-1694. Copies and transcriptions of some of the land records have been posted on our website at: hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy Research/Connecticut. Deeds located in Fairfield Land Deeds.

(19) Schenck p.328-329

freeman and proprietor of Fairfield by 1668 (20). In the summer of 1669, he along with two other freemen, were tasked with surveying part of the Pequonnock between the Uncoway River and the Stratford town line. It would be four months later, in Oct 1669, that the list of the names of freemen of the town of Fairfield, including Richard's, was printed in the General Assembly records.

While living in Guilford, New Haven Colony, Richard had been required to join with the Congregational Church to become a freeman. However, in Fairfield, joining the church was not a requirement. But given Richard's stature and the positions of authority that he held in the town suggest that he had joined with the Fairfield Congregational Church soon after his arrival (21). We cannot confirm this supposition as the early Fairfield church records have not survived. The earliest surviving church record begins in 1691.

Whatever his church status, Richard's talents were highly valued by the town leaders. In 1670-1671, Richard is granted 971 acres of common land as a proprietor of Fairfield (22). Two years later, on 3 Feb 1673, the town of Fairfield granted Richard Hubball his building lot and 40 acres of pasture, in the Pequonnock, on the western side of the Fairfield/Stratford boundary line (23).

By 1666, as Richard and his family were settling into their new life in the Pequonnock, the political landscape drastically changed in the Connecticut Colony. In May 1666, plantations, as completely independent civil and political entities, were reorganized. In that year, the Connecticut Colony organized the plantations into four counties: Hartford, New Haven, Fairfield and New London. Fairfield County incorporated the Fairfield and Stratford Plantations while New Haven County incorporated the defunct New Haven Colony plantations like Milford, New Haven and Guilford. Although the old plantations were now administratively and politically aligned into counties, they would retain much of their independence in resolving local issues, with the General Assembly's blessing. By 1680 there were 26 "towns" or plantations in the Connecticut Colony, consisting of approximately 2507 heads of households (24).

Seeking Independence from Fairfield:

As a communicant of the Fairfield church and a freeman and proprietor of stature, Richard and his family, along with other residents of the Pequonnock, were required to travel the 3 or 4 miles, each Saturday, to attend church and

(20) Schenck p.69

(21) Besides becoming a proprietor in the 1660s, Richard, among other duties, was elected three times, in 1678, 1679 and 1681, as a representative or deputy to the Hartford General Assembly representing the town of Fairfield.

(22) Schenck, p.335. Of the 102 proprietors of Fairfield, Richard was allocated the 3rd highest amount of acreage of common land in the 1670 distribution.

(23) Fairfield, CT. Land Records, vol A, part 1, 1649-1694

(24) Schenck, p.213-214

town meetings at the congregational meeting house in the village of Fairfield. Church and town meetings typically began Saturday afternoon and lasted all day Sunday.

Then in 1678, the General Assembly ordered that every town should keep a school at least 3 months a year to teach children to read and write. Frustrated by the distance and frequently difficult traveling conditions, the farmers in the Fairfield section of the Pequonnock, that same year, petitioned the May meeting of the General Assembly in Hartford that they might be released from paying the Fairfield school tax so they could maintain a school in the Pequonnock. In 1678, there were 47 Pequonnock children attending school in Fairfield and several more children who could not be spared for school except in winter (25). The residents of the Stratford section of the Pequonnock were less affected by these concerns as they sent their children to the Pembroke school at Old Mill on the Pequonnock River (26).

We also know, from the town records, that as early as 1688, and possibly earlier, the inhabitants of the Pequonnock regularly attended the services of a minister who traveled to the Pequonnock. The same is probably true of the Stratford residents of the Pequonnock, as the distance to Stratford Village was also about 3 to 4 miles.

Motivated by these difficulties, the farmers of the Pequonnock, on 2 May 1690, petitioned the General Assembly in Hartford for the right to "procure a minister amongst themselves and be freed from paying to the minister of Fayrefield" (27). This petition was objected to by the Fairfield town leaders and thus not sanctioned by the Assembly. There were 46 signers of the May 1690 petition that was presented to the Assembly, including **Richard Sr. (ME1)** and his sons **Richard Jr. (ME3), Samuel Sr. (ME5) and Samuel Jr. (ME10)** (28).

A year later, in May 1691, the General Assembly granted the inhabitants of the Pequonnock the liberty to "procure and mayntaine the ministry in the sayd Paquaanag but those inhabitants of the Pequonnock that belonged to the Fairfield township shall continue to help pay for the minister in Fairfield." Reversing themselves six months later, at the October 1691 Assembly meeting, the Assembly granted them relief from supporting the Fairfield minister (29). There is no mention of the Stratford residents of the Pequonnock in any of these early records.

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(25) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 3, May 1678-June 1689, p.8

(26) A History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport Connecticut by Rev. Samuel Orcutt, 1886, p.470.

(27) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 4, Aug 1689-May 1706, p.29. Copies of the original documents can be found on our website at: [hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy Research/Connecticut](http://hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy%20Research/Connecticut).

(28) Of the 46 signees of the 1690 document, Samuel Orcutt estimates that at least 13 were inhabitants of Stratford Plantation. See Orcutt p.472

(29) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 4, August 1689-May 1706, p.46 and p.61

The right to "procure and mayntaine a ministry", that was granted the residents of the Pequonnock in May 1691, was not a grant to form a new church society. According to the laws of Connecticut, before residents were allowed to establish their own society the General Assembly required that they needed to prove that they could organize a "town" and could support a minister. Subsequently, the inhabitants of the Pequonnock hired Rev. Charles Chauncey as their minister and then petitioned the Assembly in May 1694 to form an ecclesiastical society. The petition presented to the Assembly, dated 10 May 1694, was signed by Charles Chauncey and 8 others including **Richard Hubbell, Jr (ME3)** (30). The Assembly granted the "humble request of Pequonnock that they may have liberty to joyne themselves in church order" (31). The court also ordered that the name Pequonnock "shall be altered and for the future it shall be called Fayrefield Village" (32).

On 13 June 1695, the Fairfield Village Congregational Church was formed with **Richard Hubball Sr. (ME1)** and **Richard Hubball Jr. (ME3)** as two of the 9 original church members (33). A month later in July **Abigail Hubball** (Richard Jr's wife) and **Temperance Hubball** (Samuel Sr's wife) had left the Stratford church and became communicantes of the Fairfield Village church (34).

Four years later, at the May 1699 General Assembly meeting, additional liberties were granted to the Fairfield Village Society. They were given the privilege of appointing church leaders, a recorder and collector of taxes. Additionally, they could elect a constable whose power shall reach "from the west side of the Pequonnock River unto the uttermost bounds of the village westward according to the limitations granted to their commission of officers, the village consisting partly of Fairfield and partly of Stratford". It appears that, with this vague wording, there was no specific description of the western boundary of the new Society (35).

The eastern boundary of the new Society was clearly defined as "from the western side of the Pequonnock River" but the western boundary of the new Society was uncertain even to the inhabitants of the time because they were forced to petition the Assembly in May 1701, to establish the west bounds of

(30) This document (called document #129) can be found at: [hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy Research/Connecticut](http://hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy_Research/Connecticut).

(31) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 4, August 1689-May 1706, p.122

(32) The residents of the Pequonnock, in their petition, had suggested that the new society might be called Fairfield, but this was rejected by the Assembly and the new society was named Fairfield Village.

(33) This statement reflects the information on the 3rd page of the Church records. However, because most of the early church records, including this page, are summary transcriptions of the original records and not a verbatim transcription, its accuracy is in question. The original records have since been lost. This topic of the accuracy of the transcribed church records will be covered in a subsequent publication. The complete records can be found on our website at: [hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy Research/Connecticut](http://hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy_Research/Connecticut).

(34) See page 3 of the Church records on our website. Publications / Genealogy Research / Connecticut

(35) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 4, Aug 1689-May 1706, p.290-291

Fairfield Village. It is here in 1701 that the bounds of the new Society (the record calls them a plantation) are defined and the name of the Society was changed from Fairfield Village Plantation to Stratfield Plantation (36). (See Map 4)

In essence the lands owned by Moses Jackson formed the western boundary of the new Society. From early deeds it can be concluded that Moses Jackson's home lot and pasture were on the west side of Uncoway River just north of the Stratfield Burying Ground. The location of his long lot has been recorded in a 1939 map that reproduces the Fairfield Long lots as they existed in 1758. The map of Fairfield's Long Lots is reproduced on page 42-43.

The Establishment of other Parishes in the Towns of Fairfield and Stratford:

The Stratfield Society was the first society in Connecticut that requested the privilege of separating from their founding or First Society. But as the second and third generations of the original settlers moved further away from the founding town centers into the wilderness, to settle new lands to farm, they would follow Stratfield's lead. Some of the first were:

1) The farmers in western Fairfield Plantation, called the Bankside farmers, petitioned the Assembly in May 1708 to form the West Parish of Fairfield. Today this is Green's Farm Church in Westport. Its bounds were defined in the May 1712 session of the Assembly (37).

2) Also at the May 1708 session, a petition was made to the General Assembly to establish the parish of Newtown, a wilderness area north of Stratford Plantation. Petitioners included **Richard Hubbell (ME3 or 17)** and **Samuel Hubbell, Jr. (ME10)**. "The Court do grant to the said petitioners that each one of them shall have for himself, his heirs and assigns forever equal part of all the common land within the said tract." **Richard (ME3)** lived in Stratfield and **Richard (ME17)** was a resident of Stratford and later Ripton Parish. **Samuel Jr. (ME10)** was from Fairfield and a congregant of the Fairfield First Society. None of them relocated to Newtown and no records were discovered as to the disposition of their proprietary rights to the common lands in Newtown (38). **Peter Hubbell (ME19)** 1686-1780, oldest son of **Richard (ME3)**, moved to Newtown in his early 20s and became town clerk by 1711. In 1722 Peter was

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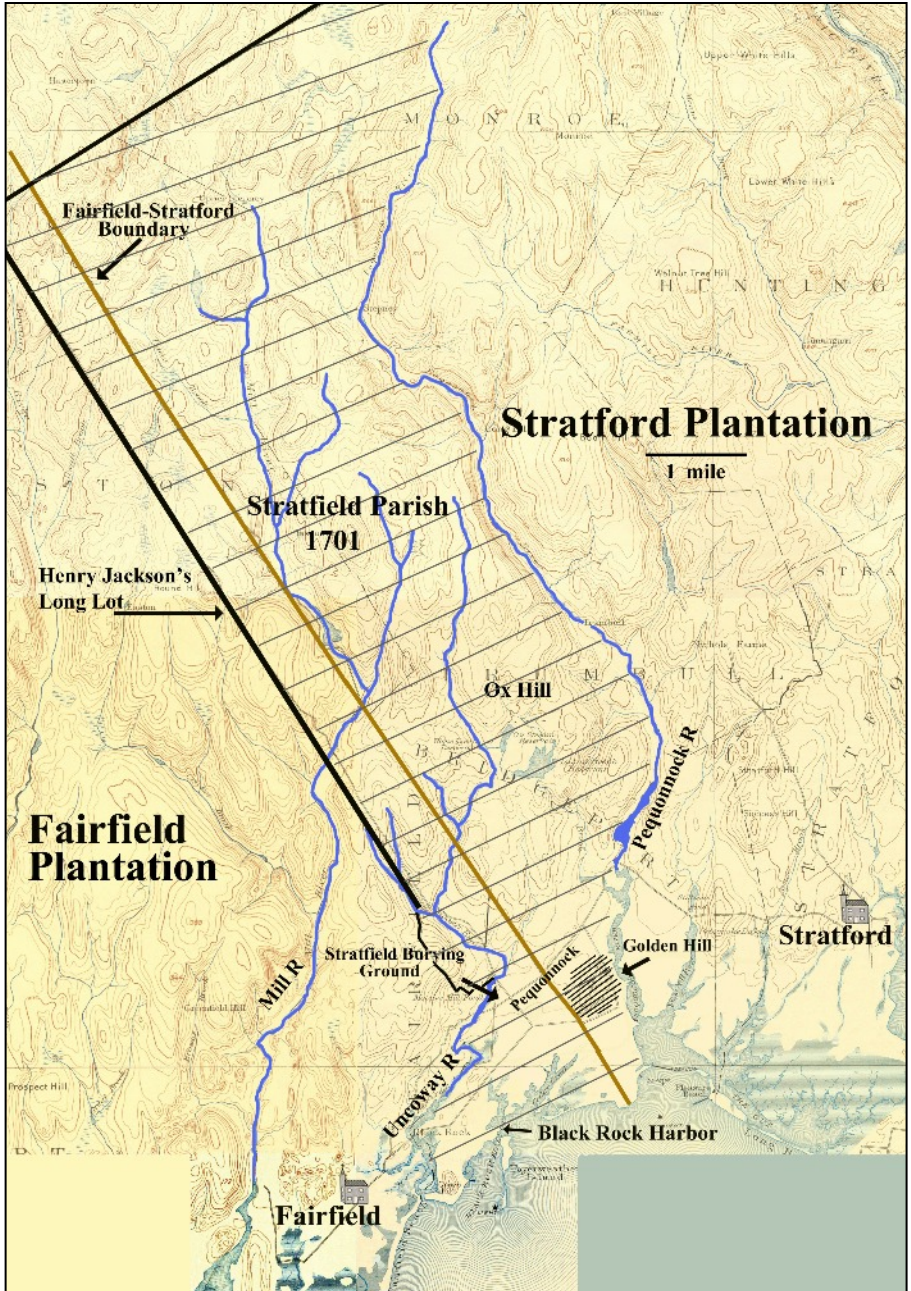
(36) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 4, Aug 1689-May 1706, p.356-357

1) the line shall run so as to include within their bounds one Moses Jackson miller, his house and lands and;

2) Run on the west side of old Jackson's lotts, pasture, building lott and long lott upwards or northwards to the upward or northern end of the bounds of the town of Fairfield. Said plantation shall be called Stratfield.

(37) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 5, Oct 1706 to Feb 1717, p.42,183, 209 and 317.

(38) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 5, Oct 1706 to Feb 1717, p.55-56. No history of Newtown has been written. The author did not investigate the Newtown town records.



Map 4: The western boundary of Stratfield Parish was established in 1701. "the line shall run so as to include within their bounds one Moses Jackson miller, his house and land and run on the west side of old Jackson's lotts, pasture and long lott upwards or northwards to the upward or northern end of the bounds of the town of Fairfield."

granted a license to keep a public house of entertainment and to "sell strong drink by retail for the year ongoing." In 1730 Peter was operating a ferry across the Housatonic River (39).

3) The farmers in the northeastern part of Stratford Plantation petitioned the Assembly, in May 1717, to form the parish of Ripton. **Lieutenant Richard Hubbell (ME17)**, a resident of Stratford, and two others were appointed to determine the boundaries of the new parish (40). Richard would eventually relocate to Ripton and serve as a Captain in the Ripton militia or trainband.

4) In the May 1725 session of the Assembly, Thomas Hill and others petitioned to form a new parish in the northern part of Fairfield Plantation to be called Northwest Society. Their petition was granted at the October 1725 session. Their eastern boundary was to be the Stratfield Parish's boundary at Henry Jackson's long lot (41). The name of the parish was changed to Greenfield Hill Society in October 1727. The earliest recorded Hubbell in Greenfield Parish was **Nathan Hubbol (ME38)**, oldest son of **Samuel Jr. (ME10)**, and his wife who were received into full communion with the Greenfield Society church 7 May 1732 (42). Nathan was baptized at the First Congregational Church in Fairfield in 1699. His first four children, Elizabeth (ME157) (1724), Thaddeus (ME158) (1725/6), Nathan (ME159) (1727) and Gershom (160) (1729) were also baptized at Fairfield. His remaining eight children were baptized in the Greenfield Church (43).

5) At the October 1725 Assembly session, the farmers of Nichols Farms in northern Stratford Plantation petitioned for parish privileges desiring their community to be called Nichols Farms. Their petition was granted but the parish was to be called Unity. Their western boundary was to be the Pequannock River bordering Stratfield Parish. Unity parish will be discussed in more detail below.

Stratford and Fairfield Proprietorships and the Northern Migration:

By the 1690s most of the land fit for planting, in the southern portions of Fairfield and Stratford Plantations, were settled. It was not long afterwards, as the population continued to increase, that the demand for farmland would force

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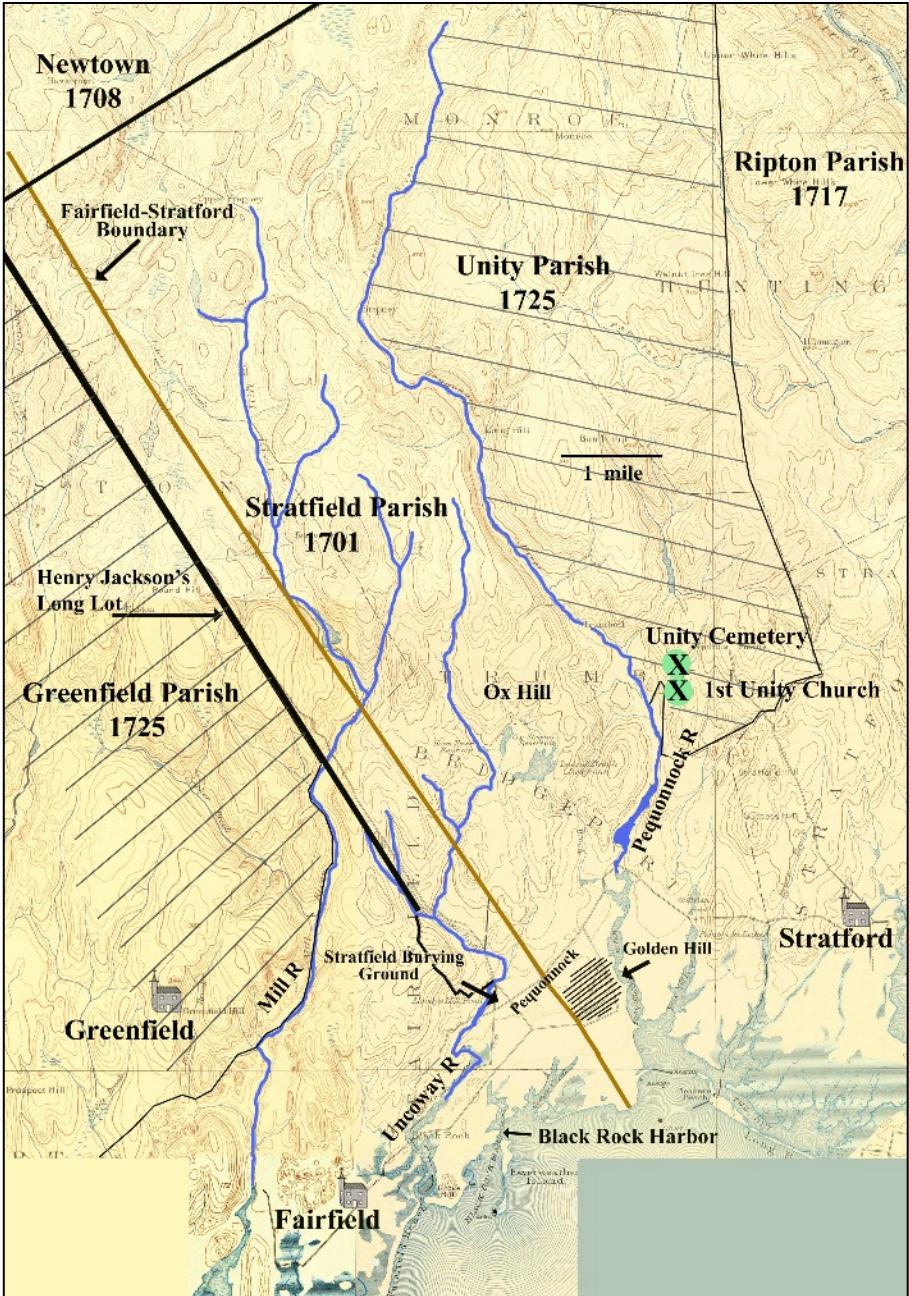
(39) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 7, May 1726-May 1735, p.275 and Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 9, May 1744-Nov 1750, p.8, 25. Also see: History of Fairfield County Connecticut 1639-1928 by Lynn Winfield Wilson, vol 1, 1929.; Fairfield court records at the town clerk's office in Fairfield.; History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut by William Cothren vol. 1, p.100 and 150.

(40) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 6, May 1717 to Oct 1725, p.8

(41) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 6, May 1717 to Oct 1725, p.522, 573

(42) Greenfield Hill Church Records vol 1, Part 1, p.8. See Genealogy Research / Connecticut.

(43) Fairfield Congregational Church Records 1694-1806. See Genealogy Reaearch / Connecticut.



Map 5: Establishment of the new parishes of Newtown, Ripton, Greenfield Hill and Unity, 1708- 1725. West Parish not shown.

the second and third generations of the original settlers to look to the northern wilderness lands. A few of the descendants of the Pequonnock families, including Hubbells, would migrate into the northern wilds as proprietors of Stratford. To understand this migration, it becomes necessary to discuss the distribution of these northern wilderness lands in the context of colony proprietorships.

By a decree from King Charles II, in his 1662 charter renewal, the original settlers of the plantations of the Connecticut Colony were given title to all the lands within the boundaries of their plantations. A title (right) that could be passed on to their heirs. In essence, while the early settlers of Fairfield and Stratford lived on only a small part of the plantation, usually within or close to the village centers, they were entitled to a share of all the wilderness lands within the plantation. It's not surprising that the early settlement of the wilderness lands to the north of the towns of Fairfield and Stratford were usually initiated by the proprietors, or their heirs, of each town. But who qualified as a proprietor? As new settlers arrived in the plantations, the proprietorship rights of those individuals who possessed the rights were contested.

The criteria, applied to the early settlers, establishing them as a proprietor, varied from plantation to plantation. For the farmers of Fairfield, all persons who had been made a freeman and contributed towards the purchase of Indian lands qualified as proprietors. These were the only individuals who could participate in the division of the common lands of the plantation. It appears from the record that Fairfield limited participation in the division of undivided or wilderness land to the proprietors of 1670. The number of acres of common land distributed to each proprietor was based on each person's dignity level and social hierarchy. The 1670 list of Fairfield proprietors lists 102 proprietors (44). **Richard Hubball (ME1)**, our immigrant ancestor, received 971 acres of common land in the northern wilds of Fairfield, the fourth highest among the 102 proprietors.

Stratford Plantation's criteria in designating proprietorship status among its freemen was more restrictive than Fairfield's. Stratford limited proprietorship to the original seventeen settlers of the plantation. But over the years the original seventeen proprietors had sold portions or all their rights to others. Proprietors were viewed as a different class of citizen from freeholders for there were some freeholders who had no rights to the common lands (45).

In March 1724, with the migration of families into the northern parts of Stratford increasing, the town decided to divide up the northern lands into 144 lots, equaling the number of proprietors of Stratford at that time. After the lots

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(44) Schenck, p.334, 336.

(45) Orcutt, p.325

had been drawn, it was discovered that the number of eligible Stratford proprietors was considerably larger than expected and some of the land in question had already been settled on. Thus, no action was taken (46).

In Jan 1732-3 another attempt was made to distribute the common lands lying "north, 6 miles distant from the Stratford town meeting house", also called the "six-mile division" with 199 proprietors. This 1732 proprietors list included **James Hubbell (ME12), John Hubbell (ME15), Capt. Richard Hubbell (ME17) and David Hubbell (ME32)**. The distribution plan was implemented in March 1734-5 (47). Each proprietor was entitled to different amounts of land, from a small fraction of an acre to nearly 50 acres "according as each held a greater or lesser proportion of one of the original seventeen's rights." See Figure A.

It is not the scope of this article to detail all the land purchases by Hubbells in the Stratford Plantation before the distribution of the common lands. However, these early purchases were the foundation for Richard, James, John and David's inclusion as proprietors. A few transactions will be presented here. For more information, see the Stratford Plantation land records on our website.

Capt. Richard Hubbell (ME17) likely inherited his proprietorship from his father, **John (ME2)**. The surviving Stratford deeds clearly show that **John (ME2)**, before his death in 1690, had extensive land holdings in Stratford. John was a Stratford landowner as early as 1670 and after losing a finger in the King Philip war of 1675 he was awarded 100 acres of land in Stratford (48).

As a proprietor of Stratford Plantation, **Richard (ME17)** was likely the first Hubbell living and working in the northern wildlands of Stratford. From the Colonial Records we note that, in May and Oct 1717, the inhabitants of

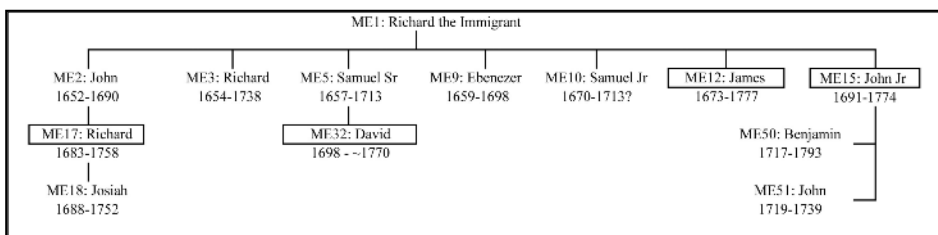


Figure A: Stratford Proprietors of 1732: Lt. John Hubbell's (ME2) heirs were his sons Richard (ME17) and Josiah (ME18). John moved from Stratfield and purchased land in Stratford as early as 1670. Richard (ME17), John's oldest son, possibly inherited his father's proprietor's rights. Josiah (ME18) is not listed as a proprietor, but he lived in Stratford Village. James Hubbell (ME12) and John Hubbell Jr. (ME15) must have purchased proprietor rights in Stratford, but no investigation was conducted into their land purchases. David Hubbell (ME32) was the fourth son of Samuel Sr. (ME5) and inherited proprietor rights when he inherited his father's Ox Hill Farm.

(46) History of Stratford Connecticut 1639-1939 by Wm. Wilcoxson, 1939 p.334-338; also see: Orcutt p.282

(47) Wilcoxson p.335.

(48) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 3, May 1678-June 1689, p.6; also see: Schenck, p.188.

northeastern Stratford Plantation petitioned and was granted ecclesiastical privileges. The new society was to be called Ripton. The petition states, "and from thence westward as far as Peter Burr, Esq, Capt. Joseph Wakeman and **Lieut. Richard Hubbell**, upon their view of the circumstances of the land, and shall think is necessary for said parish" (49). This seems to indicate that Burr, Wakeman and Hubbell were not inhabitants of the new Parish of Ripton but were familiar enough with the country to help determine an appropriate western boundary.

A few years later, in 1724, **Richard Hubbell (ME17)** and John Edwards were granted the right to erect a fulling mill upon the river, then called Jackson Mill River (50). Jackson Mill River was another name for the Uncoway River. The mill being described as "near the Fairfield town line on the west side of Ox Hill near the southern border of the northern lands"(51). Ox Hill is situated in Stratfield Parish which before 1694 had been part of the Stratford Plantation. This reference accords **Richard (ME17)** as the first recorded Hubbell to live in the northern Stratfield Parish territory. Sometime after 1724, Richard left the mill at Ox Hill and was in Ripton Parish by 1728. In May 1728 **Richard Hubbell (ME17)** of Stratford was appointed lieutenant of the Ripton trainband and in 1737 he was appointed captain (52).

James Hubbell (ME12) likely purchased land in Stratford from an original proprietor and thus bought his proprietor rights, but no extensive investigation was conducted. It is known that before 1725 he moved his family from the Pequonnock into the northern parts of the Parish near the Unity Parish boundary line. His home is mentioned in the formation of the parish.

The residents surrounding Nichols Farm, a small community of farmers located more than 6 miles north of the town of Stratford and on the east side of the Pequonnock River, made an application to the General Assembly in May 1725 for society privileges suggesting the name for their new society be called Nichols' Farm (53). The General Assembly in Oct 1725 granted the residents permission for a new society to be independent and distinct from the town of Stratford to the south and the villages of Stratfield, to the west, and Ripton, to the east. The new society was to be called Unity Parish.

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(49) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 6, May 1717-Oct 1725, p.8, 29 and Wilcoxson p.657. Wilcoxson referred to Richard as lieutenant in 1717 in the Stratford militia although no reference to this election has been located.

(50) Wilcoxson p.364. Fulling is a step in woolen cloth making. Fulling is carried out by pounding the woolen cloth with a club or a water mill. [from Wikipedia]

(51) The phrase "near the southern border of the northern lands" is a reference to all the land in Stratford and Stratfield Plantations that lay 6 or more miles north of the Stratford meeting house. Although this 6-mile limit defined the lands north of this line as wilderness common lands, no definitive description of a boundary line could be located.

(52) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 7, May 1726-May 1735, p.151 and Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 8, Oct 1735-Oct 1743, p.84.

(53) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 6, May 1717-Oct 1725, p.568; See also: Wilcoxson, p.661

The boundary of this new society is impossible to map out accurately today, but the western boundary was the Pequonnock River bordering Stratfield Parish. The southern border's description includes the following: "and from said southwest corner bounds to James Fairchild's, including Doctor Sherwood's farm and from thence northwardly in Potatuck Path as said path runs to the south end of **James Hubbel's farm** and from thence eastwardly along White Plain Brook north of Ephraim Hawley's farm to Pequonnock River (54). This description appears to place **James Hubbel's (ME12)** farm in the new Parish of Unity, but he is always referred to, in the Unity Parish records, as early as 1740, as James Hubbell of Stratfield Parish. Land deeds also place the family west of the Pequonnock River, in Stratfield. In 1744, James and his sons became founding members of the new Unity Parish church, called North Stratford Parish.

David Hubbell (ME32) was likely considered a Stratford proprietor because his father **Samuel Sr. (ME5)** had purchased land near Ox Hill in 1706/7 from Jacob Wakelee. Jacob Wakelee was descended from Henry Wakelee (Walelyn) an original settler that received a homelot in the village of Stratford during its founding and thus was an original proprietor of Stratford. If **Samuel Sr. (ME5)** was considered a proprietor through his Ox Hill land purchase, then when David inherited the Ox Hill farm, when his father's estate was distributed in 1729/30, he would have been considered a proprietor as well. **David Hubbell (ME32)** left the Pequonnock sometime after 1736 and was established on the farm his father had bought near Ox Hill by 1740.

John Hubbell Jr. (ME15) likely purchased land in Stratford from an original proprietor and thus bought his proprietor rights but no search for land deeds was attempted. John probably remained in Stratfield, never moving to Unity, where he died in 1774. The information about John's sons, **Benjamin (ME50)** and **John (ME51)** is confusing. What is recorded in the Unity Parish records is that Patience Hubbel of Stratfield (wife of John ME51) gave birth to **John Hubbel (ME204)** in February 1740. It's recorded that his father (John ME51) is dead having been accidentally shot by his brother, Benjamin. Whether John (ME51) was living in Stratfield or Unity at the time of his death is unclear.

Long Hill Winter Parish:

The migration of farmers into northern Stratfield Parish reached a critical mass in the late 1730s. Like other wilderness communities, the parishioners were required to travel 3-4 miles to attend church and town meetings at their meeting house in the Pequonnock. Because winter conditions made traveling from Long Hill and Ox Hill to the Pequonnock difficult or impossible during the winter months, the farmers in the northern parts of Stratfield Parish petitioned the Assembly, in May 1740, for the privilege of forming a winter parish. The General Assembly granted their petition, exempting the residents

(54) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 9, May 1744-Nov 1750, p.50.

from paying school and church taxes to the Stratfield minister for 3.5 months a year (from Dec 1 to March 15) for the next five years. They were authorized to establish their own school and church and raise funds for their support. They were to be called the Long Hill Winter Parish. For the remainder of the year, they were required to travel to the Pequonnock for church and town meetings and pay to support the Stratfield church minister.

The winter parish's eastern boundary was the Pequonnock River bordering Unity Parish. The southern boundary was described as a line running east to west leaving **David Hubbell (ME32)** and John Edward Jr's farms north of the boundary. The western border was to be the Fairfield-Stratford dividing line (55). See Map 6 on the next page.

After the Long Hill Winter Parish was established in 1740, the new parish struggled to survive for the next four years. The problems encountered by the residents are obscure as no Long Hill Winter Parish church records survive. Also contributing to the lack of information is the absence of church records from the mother church in the Pequonnock. The location of the church is in doubt but was likely south of the current town of Long Hill near where the Long Hill cemetery is located today.

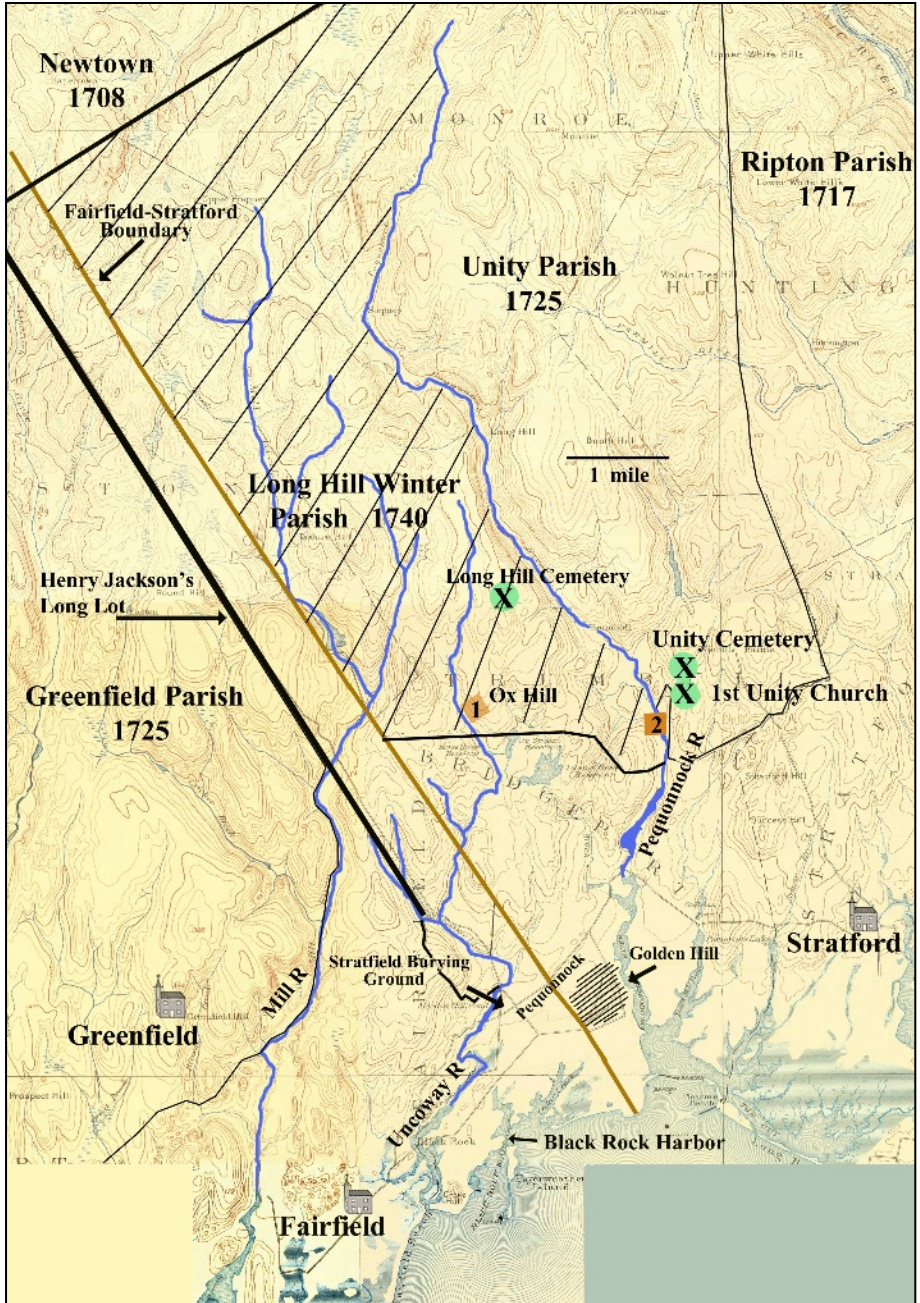
Long Hill and Unity Parishes Unite:

Bordering Long Hill Winter Parish, on the east, was the Unity Parish Society. Little is known about Unity Parish from its founding in 1725 to 1730, before the establishment of a church. In 1730 the Rev. Richardson Miner was ordained as the first pastor of Unity Parish church over a congregation of 38 members (56). The original church records from 1730 to 1744 do not survive, except for a few transcriptions, entered into the second Unity/North Stratford church records in 1747.

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(55) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 8: Oct 1735 to Oct 1743, p.300. "Upon the memorial of John Edwards and others of the parish of Stratfield in Fairfield County, representing that they cannot conveniently attend the publick worship of God at their society meeting house in the winter and part of the spring season and that their society school house (which the said parish oblige them to keep, maintain, and also to help support the school therein kept,) is so situated as that they can have no advantage thereby, and praying to be relieved in the premises: It is granted by this Assembly, that they are freed and exempted from paying anything to the support of the said parish school and school house and that they may keep a school among themselves and have their share of the country money to support the school: and shall and are hereby freed and exempted from paying the ministerial charge of said society and shall and may arise in said society for the term of 3 months and half yearly, for the term of 5 years from this time: that is from the first day of December to the middle of March, yearly during said 5 years: and that the memorialists and their associates shall be all those that live in said parish east of the line dividing between the township of Stratford and the township of Fairfield and north of a line drawn from the easternmost line of said parish of the said dividend line leaving **David Hubbell** and John Edwards, Jr on the north of said line, amongst them, in case they improve an approved orthodox minister to carry on the publick worship of God amongst them.

(56) Wilcoxson, p.401



Map 6: Long Hill Winter Parish 1740. #1 at Ox Hill is the location of David Hubbell's (ME32) farm and #2 is the location of James Hubbell's (ME12) farm.

While administering Unity Parish, the Rev. Miner, a Congregationalist minister, gradually adopted Episcopalian views. This was a significant conversion away from the independence and simplicity of the congregational church doctrine towards the more hierarchical English church doctrine. This conversion displeased his Congregationalist parishioners who in March 1744 dismissed him as their pastor. After Miner's dismissal, the Unity Parish church fell apart and would not be reconstituted until May 1747 under the Rev. James Beebee as part of the new North Stratford parish.

With both parishes floundering, the farmers of Long Hill and Unity parishes petitioned the General Assembly to merge their societies. Their request was granted in Oct 1744 and the combined parish was to be known as the North Stratford Society. There was no change in the boundaries of the merged parishes (57). A year and a half later in May 1746 the North Stratford Society petitioned the General Assembly asking for forbearance as they had been unable to secure a minister. Finally in May of 1747, a new North Stratford church was reconstituted under the ministry of the Rev. James Beebee.

Although the Assembly had sanctioned the merger of Unity and Long Hill Winter Parish in 1744, the merger apparently did not occur, because Stratfield Parish objected to the separation of Long Hill Winter Parish from Stratfield. No record has been found detailing Stratfield's objections, but it likely centered around the loss of income from the Long Hill Winter Parish residents. At the Oct 1751 session of the General Assembly, the merger was again proposed, and a new committee was formed to investigate the issue. At the same meeting in Oct, the committee reported that the merger should be sanctioned. Again, the Assembly granted the merger of the two parishes and defined the same borders as they had done in 1744 (58).

The first Unity Parish church, under Rev. Miner (1730-1744), had been erected at the lower end of White Plains near the corner of White Plains Road and the road that leads up to the village of Nichols Farm. This church was used only during the Rev. Minors ministry. The Unity cemetery, associated with this first church, remains intact, however a 2022 visit by the author did not reveal any surviving "Hubbel" headstones. An internet search reveals that the only known Hubbel burial at Unity Cemetery is that of Mrs. Patience Hubbel wife of **Sergeant James Hubbell (ME12)** who died 29 September 1753 at the age of 71 (59). After the merger of Unity Parish with Long Hill Winter Parish, a second meeting house was built, at the start of Rev. Beebe's ministry in May 1747, on the west side of the Pequannock River at the head of White Plains Street near the site of the present-day Trumbull townhall.

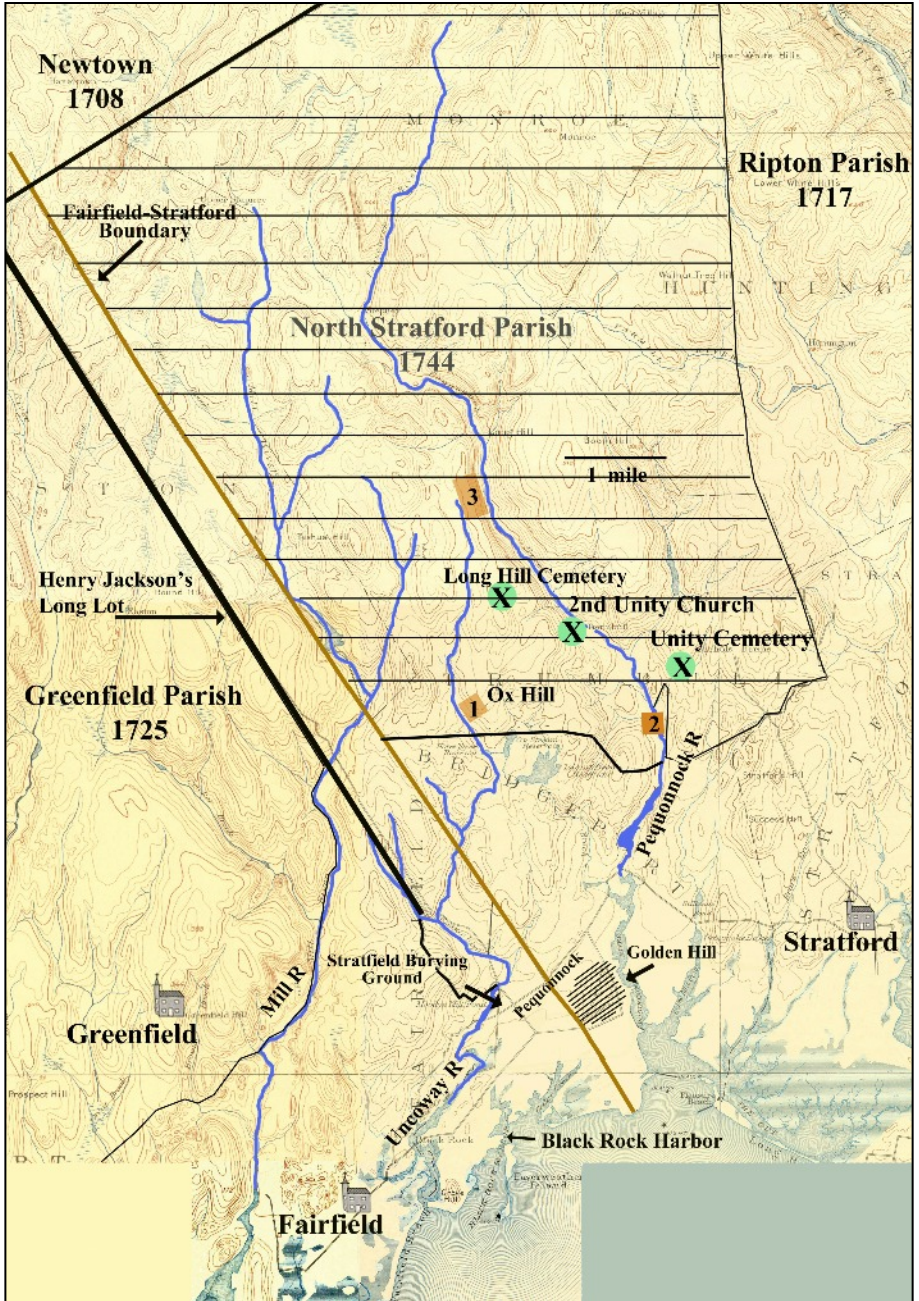
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(57) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 9: May 1744 to Nov 1750, p.50, 64 and 203

(58) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 10, May 1751 to Feb 1757, p.50,64.

(59) See:

http://www.ctgenweb.org/county/cofairfield/pages/cemetery/cm_trmbll/trumbull_unity.htm.



Map7: North Stratford Parish 1744. Merger of Unity and Long Hill Winter Parishes. #1 is David Hubbell's 40-acre farm at Ox Hill; #2 is James Hubbell's farm; #3 is David Hubbell's 80-acre farm at Long Hill. The second Unity Church is the location of the town of Trumbull today.

Two Hubbell's would be founding members of the new North Stratford church in 1747; **James Hubbel (ME12)** and his son **Andrew Hubbel (ME44)**, who was voted a church warden. At the same time as the founding, another son of James, **Elnathan Hubbel (ME47)** and his wife were admitted to the church (60).

The reconstitution of the North Stratford church occurred after **David Hubbel (ME32)** and family had moved from Ox Hill to an 80-acre farm at Long Hill (61). There is no evidence that David or his wife, Eunice, joined the new church, but one daughter's birth and baptism was recorded in the church records in May of 1747 (60).

It would not be until the General Assembly meeting of October 1797 that a petition from the residents of North Stratford Parish was submitted to change the name of the North Stratford Parish to the name of Trumbull (62).

North Fairfield Parish 1762:

The removal of Long Hill Winter Parish, in 1744 and confirmed in 1751, from Stratfield Parish imposed an awkward and untenable situation for some members of Stratfield Parish. The parish residents living in the long, narrow strip of land between Henry Jackson's long lot and the Fairfield/Stratford border, in the northern portion of the parish, were hopelessly isolated from the church at Pequonnock.

Ten years later, at the October 1761 session of the General Assembly, the inhabitants living in this strip of land in the northern part of Stratfield Parish along with residents in the northern part of Greenfield Parish and the residents of the western portion of the newly created North Stratford Parish, petitioned the Assembly for a new society (63). A committee was formed to evaluate the request but at the May 1762 Assembly, the petition was denied (64). A new committee formed and at the October 1762 session approved the petition. The new parish would be called **North Fairfield Parish (65)**. The eastern border of the new parish crossed over Henry Jackson's long lot and over the Fairfield/Stratford boundary line into North Stratford Parish, making the old Fairfield/Stratford plantation border obsolete (see Map 8). The parish church records survive listing the earliest Hubbells. Nathaniel Hubbell (ME438), was elected to collect parish taxes in January 1779, and (Major?) Timothy Hubbell's (ME89) farm was annexed to North Fairfield's middle district in 1782. Church records are published on our website under "Genealogy Research/Connecticut".

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(60) North Stratford (Trumbull) Congregational Church Records 1730-1931; Ten Hubbells are listed in the records from 1730 to 1750. See: [hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy Research/Connecticut](http://hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy%20Research/Connecticut).

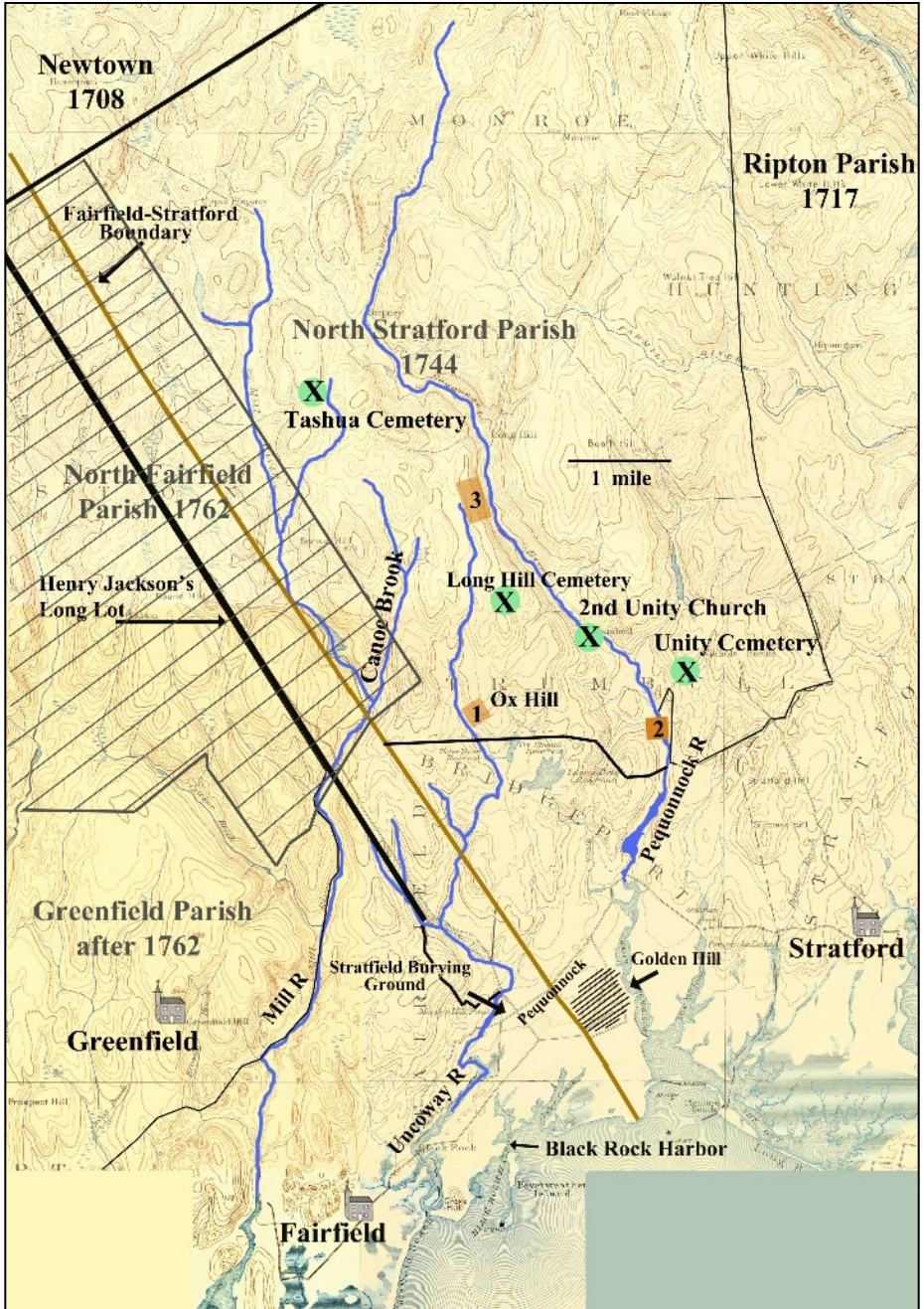
(61) Stratford Land Deeds: See-[hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy Research/Connecticut](http://hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy%20Research/Connecticut)

(62) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 24: May 1797 to Oct 1799 p.121-122

(63) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 11: May 1757 to Marh 1762, p.586-587.

(64) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 12: May 1762 to Oct 1767, p.50-51.

(65) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 12: May 1762 to Oct 1767, p.101-102.



Map 8: North Fairfield Parish formed in 1762 was composed of a portion of northern Greenfield and Stratfield parishes and the western portion of North Stratford Parish.

Weston 1787 and Easton 1845:

As the population continued to increase in northern Fairfield, the inhabitants of the parishes of North Fairfield and Norfield, an adjacent parish west of North Fairfield that was constituted in 1757 (66), petitioned the General Assembly at the October 1787 meeting to merge and become the parish of Weston (67). Later, in 1845, the eastern portion of Weston would split off and become Easton. The records for Norfield are intact and record that the first Hubbell in Norfield was **Ebenezer Hubbell (ME170)** son of David (ME42) and grandson of Samuel Jr. (ME10). Ebenezer married Lydia Couch in Norfield in 1767. See Map 9 on next page.

Establishment of Bridgeport:

Black Rock Harbor, located on the Long Island Sound southwest of the Pequonnock, was a major shipping and ship building harbor from as early as the 1640s up to the Revolutionary War. The commercial shipping activity at Black Rock transformed the town of Fairfield into the center of political and economic activity in western Connecticut. Gradually, however, shipping activity moved east to the deeper waters of the Pequonnock River as the Revolutionary War came to an end.

The beginnings of the shipping business on the Pequonnock River possibly commenced as early as the 1720s. The first store was likely built as early as 1730s. By 1760 the land on the west side of the Pequonnock River was referred to as "the harbor" accommodating a small number of vessels that came upriver to load and unload cargo (68). Along with the increase in shipping and associated commercial activities along the river there was a rapid increase in the population. This expansion resulted in increased conflicts between the natives living on the Golden Hill reservation and newly arriving Europeans.

When Europeans arrived in the Pequonnock in 1639, a major Indian village on Golden Hill was occupied by upwards of 150 homes, accommodating 500 to 600 natives. The Golden Hill site, along with the Old Indian Field and the planting fields in the Wolf Pit Plain, were affirmed as Indian lands in a 1656 treaty with the Fairfield farmers (see Map 3). These lands were reaffirmed with additional treaties in 1661, 1670, and again in 1680. A year later, in May 1681, the natives deeded the Old Indian Field to the townspeople of Fairfield (69) and in 1686 they sold the Wolf Pit Plain planting fields (70). However, the natives remained on the Golden Hill reservation.

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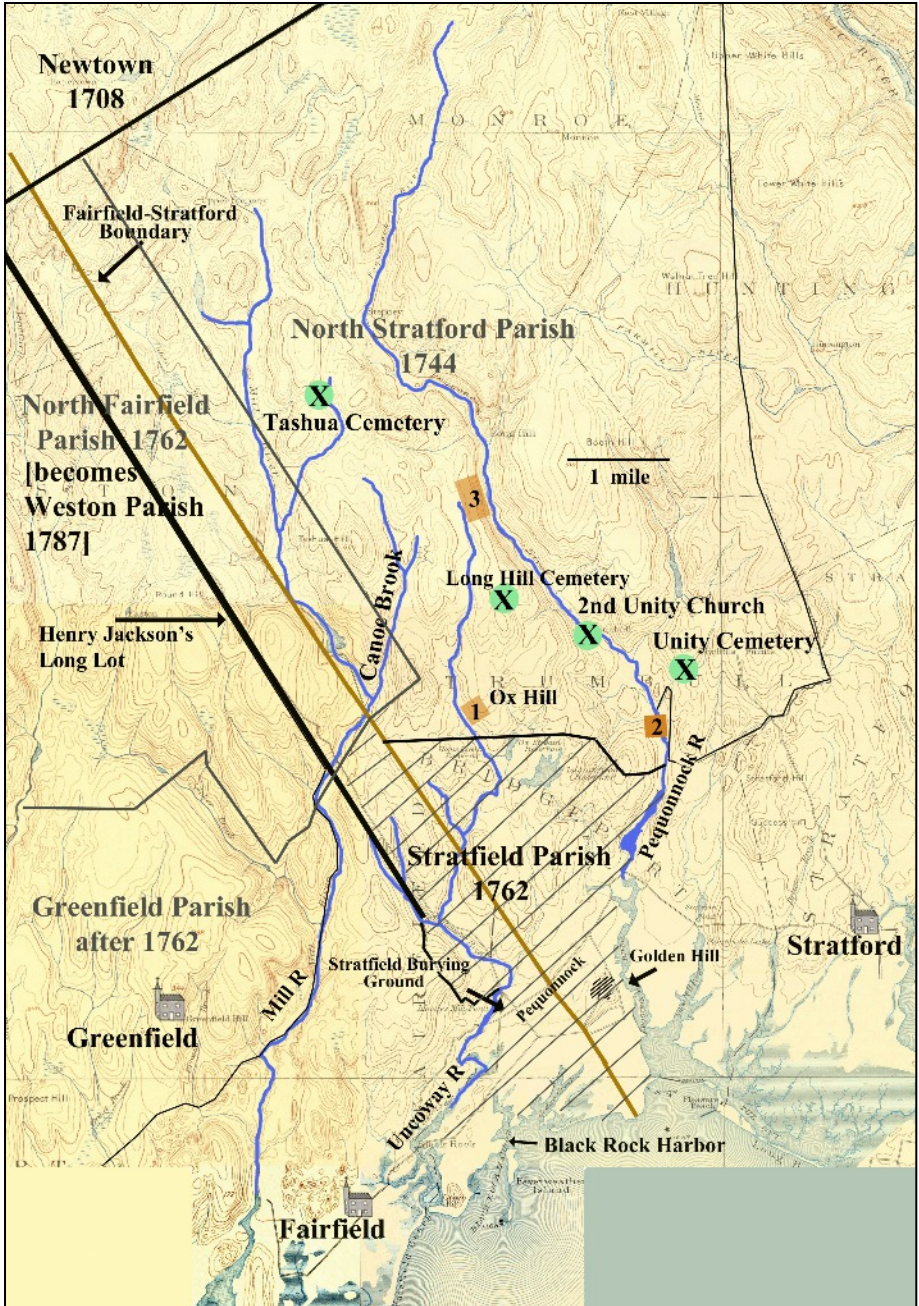
(66) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 11: May 1757 to March 1762, p.38-39.

(67) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 21: Oct 1787 p.378-380

(68) Orcutt, p.608

(69) Schenck, p.216, 218, 330.

(70) Schenck, p.340.



Map 9: North Fairfield and Norfield Parishes united to form the parish of Weston (1787). New boundary for Stratfield Parish after 1762 (hashed area). In 1845 the eastern portion of Weston would separate and become the parish of Easton.

Despite the early treaties designating the Golden Hill site as an Indian reservation in perpetuity, conflicts with the Europeans continued. Finally, in 1763, at the October General Assembly meeting in Hartford, the natives of Golden Hill filed suit against the European inhabitants for settling on part of their land (71). No action was taken, so the suit was re-submitted at the May 1765 Assembly where a committee was appointed to investigate the allegations (72). At the October 1765 Assembly meeting, although the committee's report supported the native's claims, the natives were forced to accept a compromise settlement. The Golden Hill reservation was reduced from 80 acres to 12 acres. In compensation, the natives received 8 acres of upland woodlands, 30 bushels of corn and 3 pounds worth of blankets (73).

For the next 15 years, following the 1765 compromise, the friction between the Europeans and the Golden Hill natives intensified. At an October 1774 General Assembly meeting another complaint was filed by the natives and a committee was appointed to investigate the continued abuses and injuries being done to the natives at Golden Hill. Committees to investigate the issue were appointed again in May 1775 and April 1780 with no resolution of the issue (74).

Meanwhile, the commercial activity at the harbor on the Pequonnock River continued to expand. Before the Revolution the parish of Stratfield had been a quiet farming community. Although the harbor continued to slowly grow in commerce, in the pre-war years, no significant effort had occurred to develop the harbor on the river (75). However, the inhabitants began to recognize the value of the harbor and after the War they began expanding businesses in the late 1780s and early 1790s. The degree of development of the harbor is captured in Isaac Sherman's 1785 map of the Pequonnock. See 2022 Annual page 39.

At some point in time the harbor acquired the name Newfield. The earliest use of the name "Newfield" that was found in the colony records is dated Dec. 1776 at the start of the Revolution. The reference is a plea from the residents of the eastern part of the Pequonnock (part of the town of Stratford) stating: "the inhabitants of the town of Stratford, representing that they are exposed to the depredations of the enemy (English and Tories) pray that a guard of 25 men be stationed at **Newfield Harbour** (76).

During the war, the General Assembly had imposed strict restrictions on shipping of food and war materials out of the Colony. Any cargo to be shipped

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(71) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 12, May 1762-Oct 1767, p.212-213

(72) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 12, May 1762-Oct 1767, p.367-368

(73) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 12, May 1762-Oct 1767, p.432-433

(74) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 17, May 1778-April 1780, p.531

(75) Orcutt, p.492

(76) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 15, June 7, 1775-October 2, 1776, p.142

required approval from the Assembly. An early merchant in Newfield, **Amos Hubbell (ME117)**, in August 1781, was given permission from the General Assembly to export flour to Rhode Island and Massachusetts (77). Subsequently, the surge of business development at the harbor, after 1781, would include merchants **Salmon Hubbell (ME482)** and **Abraham Hubbell (ME167)** and seaman **Thaddeus Hubbell (ME489)**, all moving from Wilton, CT to Newfield (78). Later, after 1796, came seaman **Ezekiel Hubbell (ME515)** from Greenfield Hills and **Lemuel Hubbell (ME683)** a cabinet maker from Stratford (79).

As the port continued to grow into a small city, the inhabitants faced problems not encountered before when it was just part of a small agriculture community. At the October 1797 session of the General Assembly the "inhabitants of the village of New Field in Stratford in Fairfield County, showing to this Assembly that said Village is very thickly settled and greatly exposed to the ravages of Fire, and the said inhabitants have at a great expense procured a Fire Engine with the necessary Apparatus and propose to form a Fire company for the purpose of working said Engine and protecting the said inhabitants from injuries by Fire, praying this Assembly to authorize and empower the said inhabitants to nominate and appoint 25 persons to conduct and work the said Fire Engine and that upon their nomination and appointment the said person so nominated may be exempted from doing military duty so long as they do actually serve in said Fire company" (80).

Seven months later, at the May 1798 General Assembly meeting, the Assembly granted the village of Newfield permission to organize a fire company and exempted workers from military duty. Additionally, they defined Newfield's borders (81). See Map 10. The boundaries were:

(77) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 18, May 1780-Dec 1781, p.491; also see Amos and Eunice (ME525)-Bridgeport merchants and settling estate of Abraham (1884 & 1887)-vol 20, 1783-1784, p.412 and vol 21, May 1785-Jan 1789, p.370.

(78) Orcutt, p.494-495: All descend from Samuel Jr. (ME10) and his 1st son Nathan (ME38).

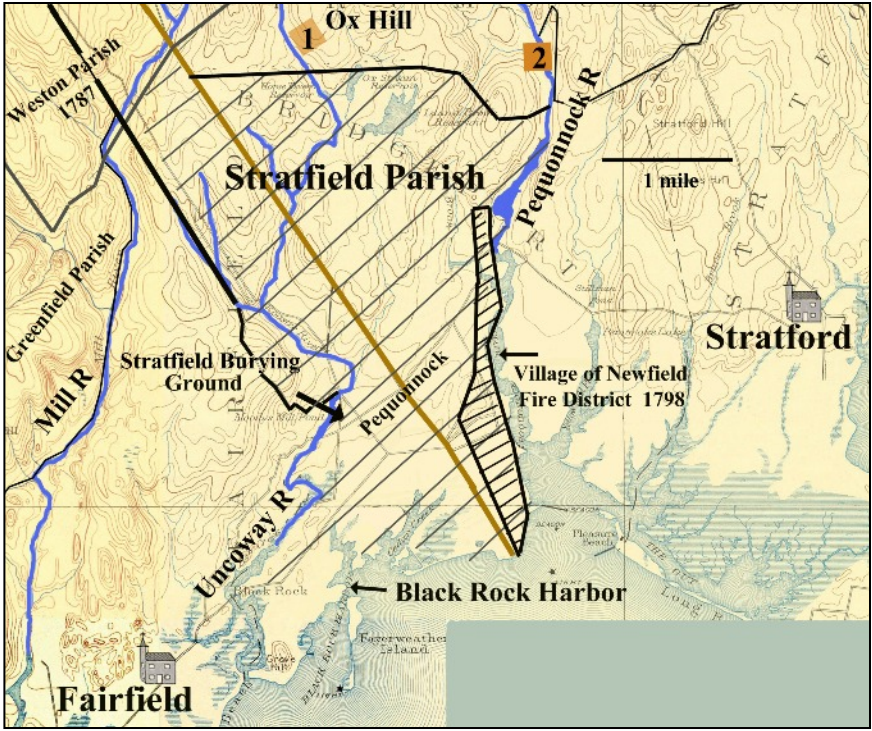
Abraham (1744-1783) (ME167) was the 7th son of Nathan (ME38). Salmon (1754-1830) (ME482) and Thaddeus Jr. (1768-1837) were sons of Abraham's brother, Thaddeus (ME158) first born of Nathan.

(79) Ezekiel (1768-1834) is most likely (ME515), son of John (ME162) and another grandson of Nathan (ME38), or possibly Ezekiel (ME487) another son of Thaddeus (ME158). Lemuel Hubbell is ME683.

The 1790 census lists ten Hubbell's living in Stratford including: Salmon (owner of 1 slave) (ME482), Amos (owner of 3 slaves) (ME117), Josiah (ME69 or 679), John (ME163 or 202), Samuel (ME218?), Ebenezer (ME67), Benjamin (ME50 or 109), William (ME62 or 175), Eunice (widow) (ME167 or 525), and Abijah (ME502?) By the 1800 census the number of Hubbells had risen to 13, including Silas (ME220), Samuel, Joel (ME367), Isaac (ME223 or 486), Salmon (one slave), Asa (?), Amos (one free black, listed with him), Ezekiel (ME515), Ezra (ME366), Thaddeus (ME408 or 489), William, David and John. For both the 1790 and 1800 census the Bridgeport inhabitants were included in the Stratford count. See Stratford census data in Family Search (LDS website).

(80) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 24, May 1797-Oct 1799, p.128

(81) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 24: May 1797-Oct 1799, p.224



Map 10: A best estimate of the borders of the Newfield Fire District 1798

- 1) Beginning at Welles Tongue, thence northerly following the river (Pequonnock) up until it comes to the North East Corner of Indian Lott.
- 2) Thence westerly following the north line of said Lott to the main Newtown Road.
- 3) Thence southerly down the same to the mouth of Golden Hill Lane.
- 4) Thence southerly and up said lane and over said Golden Hill until passing the house of Zebulon Kirtland, thence across the fields to the Stone Bridge in the Fairfield Road east of Capt. William Warden's House.
- 5) Thence southerly across the fields including the house of Nehemiah Allen to the line begun at Wells Tongue.

About two years later, at the October 1800 General Assembly meeting, the Assembly granted the petition of **Amos Hubbell** and others "praying to have the village of Newfield made into a borough (of Bridgeport)" (82). Notices of the incorporation were to be posted on the east side of **Salmon Hubbell's** store in Newfield. Although somewhat independent, the borough remained a part of and subordinate to the town of Stratford. Its residents, having dual residency, were

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(82) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 25: May 1800-Oct 1801, p.106-112; also see the Appendix p.415-418 in same volume.

required to pay both town and borough taxes. But the act of incorporation provided for the election, by secret ballot, of a warden (chief executive), six burgesses, a clerk, treasurer and bailiff and the right to levy taxes. **Captain Amos Hubbell** was chosen as the first Warden of the Borough of Bridgeport and **Salmon Hubbell** was elected as one of the six burgesses.

The boundary of the new borough on the west side was to be the Fairfield-Stratford boundary line called Division Street running up to the old Kings Highway or the old stage road (today known as North Avenue.) Turning northeast running over Golden Hill to the Pequonnock River. Then down the middle of the river to the southern end of the Fairfield-Stratford dividing line.

The population of the new borough can only be estimated at its founding as the Stratford federal census data does not separate out the Borough of Bridgeport. The 1790 census for the town of Stratford records a total head count of 3,199 people, including 98 slaves. The 1800 federal census for Stratford records a total of 2,650 people including 40 slaves and 100 free African Americans. The first census data for the borough of Bridgeport, exclusive of Stratford, occurred in the 1810 census and records the population of the borough at 555, listing only 94 heads of households (83).

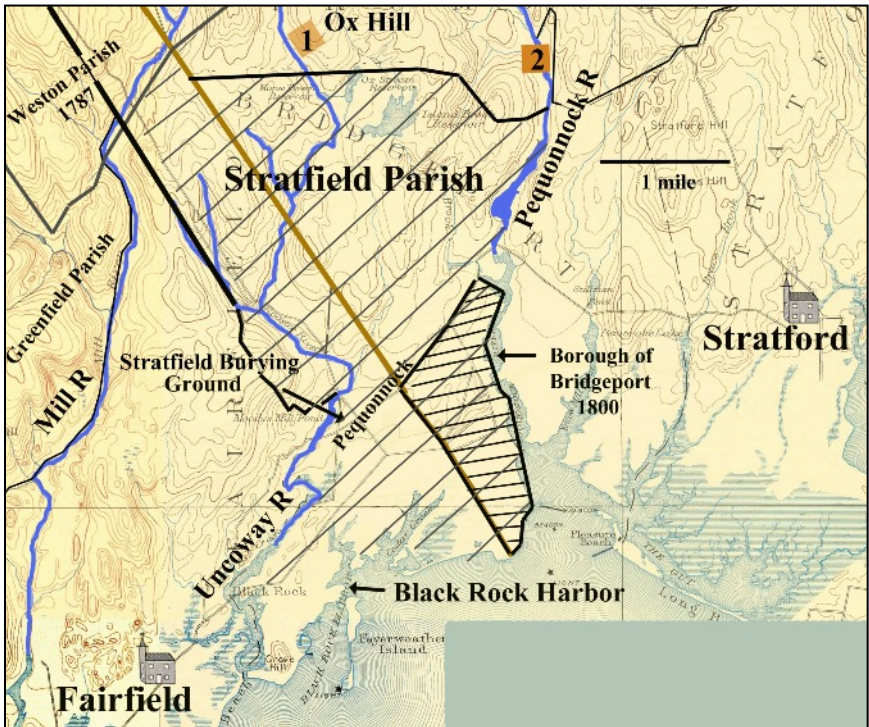
By 1802, as the new Borough of Bridgeport continued to grow, tolerance for the native's rights on Golden Hill evaporated. The Golden Hill land, now in the center of the Borough of Bridgeport, had been worth about £10 an acre a few years earlier and now, in 1802, was worth \$250 an acre and rapidly appreciating. Leaders of the new borough claimed that the land really belonged to the towns of Stratford and Milford. But if sold, they maintained, the proceeds of the sale should be turned over to the State for the exclusive use of the Golden Hill Indians. In the debate in the General Assembly, it was made clear that the interest from the sale of the land would be granted to the Indians until they became extinct, which at least one assemblyman thought would not be long. At this time the natives living on Golden Hill numbered about twenty (84).

Finally, recognizing the futility of further resistance, the Golden Hill Indians, at the Oct 1802 General Assembly meeting, petitioned the Assembly for the right to sell their land totaling 18 acres (85). The land was sold at public auction before the end of the year.

(83) See Reference 79 and the Stratford census data in Family Search (LDS website). 80 years later, in 1890, the population of Bridgeport had expanded to 48,865. In contrast the population in 1890 of Stratford had dwindled to 1,453 people. Data from the 12th Census of the United States, Census Bulletin #9, October 10, 1900.

(84) Writing, 50 years later, in 1852 John De Forest reported, "The tribe now numbers two squaws, who live in an irregular connection with negroes, and six half breed children. They are intemperate but have been of about the same number for many years. Their family name is Sherman. There is another family, called the Pan tribe, who wander about in this part of the country, and seem to have no land. They number three adults and one boy, and resemble the Shermans in their character and habits.

(85) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 26: May 1802 to Oct 1803, p176-177



Map 11: The original boundary of the Borough of Bridgeport in 1800. The western boundary followed the Fairfield-Stratford boundary line up to the old Kings Highway, then headed northeast over Golden Hill to the Pequonnock River. The western boundary was modified in 1803, returning the western part of the border to the original Newfield Fire District border.

At the October 1803 General Assembly meeting the boundary line of the Borough of Bridgeport was modified in response to complaints by Stratford farmers living between the Fairfield/Stratford town line and the old fire district boundary of Newfield. The western boundary was moved east, back to the original western border established in 1798 for the Newfield Fire District (86).

A year later, at the October 1804 General Assembly meeting a proposal was introduced to expand the powers of the Borough of Bridgeport (87). This

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(86) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 26: May 1802 to Oct 1803, p.305: "Be it enacted by the Governor, and Council and House of Representatives in the General Court, that the westerly and southwesterly boundary line of the Borough of Bridgeport instead of the Line heretofore established by law shall be and remains the same line which was prescribed by a resolve or the General Assembly in May 1798, as the boundary line of the Fire Engine Company in the village of Newfield except where the line of said Fire company by running southeasterly course from the stone Bridge a few rods east of William Wardens House intersects the new road lately laid out from the church in said Borough to Wells Tongue so called; and that instead of crossing said New Road, the boundary line of said borough shall continue from thence southerly along the west side of said new Road as far as said new road extends; and that no part of said town of Stratford which lies westerly and southwesterly of the line prescribed by this act shall hereafter be considered to any intents and purposes within said borough of Bridgeport.

(87) Col. Rec. of Conn., vol 27, May 1804-Oct 1805, p.125-127

proposal was initiated specifically to give the burgess of the borough the power to drain water from swampy low-lying areas in the borough to help minimize sickness and the plague that was a constant problem.

The Stratfield Congregational Meeting House:

As the population and wealth of the Parish of Stratfield shifted east, away from the Pequonock farming community to the Borough of Bridgeport, the parish church would also move east. The second Stratfield meeting house was built, in 1717, on the northwest corner of Division Street (now called Park Ave.) and the old Kings Highway (now called North Avenue). This location, was outside the borough of Bridgeport's modified boundary lines. By 1803 the Society decided to build its third meeting house in the center of the Borough of Bridgeport on land donated by brothers **Richard and Amos Hubbell** on the corner of Bank, Broad and John Streets.

When the Stratfield Congregational Church moved to their new meeting house in 1807, the parish was still actively supported by the old laws requiring all adults living within the parish boundaries to contribute to the support of the parish and the church minister. Although other denominations had established churches (Episcopal and Baptist), they were still considered dissenters of the faith. This 178-year-old monopoly of the congregational faith was about to end.

Just eleven years later, in 1818, Connecticut would adopt a new state constitution. Unlike most of the other 13 original colonies, Connecticut did not adopt a constitution when it became a state after the Revolution. Instead, it continued to operate under the charter granted by King Charles II to the Connecticut Colony in 1662. Under this charter the congregational church was the official state church and the General Assembly had absolute and unchecked powers.

One of the main purposes of the 1818 Constitutional Convention was to disestablish the Congregational Church as a state supported church. Even the Congregationalist delegates to the General Assembly declared at the convention that there should be free exercise of all religions. "Papists, Mahommedans, Jews, or Hindoos should be allowed to meet together and (be) tolerated."

The new constitution also provided that a person could leave any church to which he belonged by giving written notice to the church clerk, at which point he would "thereupon be no longer liable for any future expenses which may be incurred by said society." The mandatory duty of all inhabitants of a parish to support the local Congregational Church, through taxation, thus came to an end (88). Also see page 41.

(88) Read the 1818 State Constitution at:

https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/content/constitutions/1818_Constitution.pdf.

1821: The Birth of the Town of Bridgeport: Separation from Stratford:

From a few scattered farms in 1662 to a bustling harbor in 1820, the area encompassing the Borough of Bridgeport had remained a part of the town of Stratford. This changed at the May 1821 General Assembly meeting when the residents of the eastern half of Stratford petitioned the Assembly, praying that the town of Stratford be divided into two separate towns (89).

The rapidly increasing population and wealth of the industrializing Borough of Bridgeport had created unease and some animosity and envy within the mostly agrarian residents of the old town of Stratford. In 1820 about half the population and wealth of Stratford was concentrated in Bridgeport. The simmering issue came to the surface at a town meeting held in December 1820 where the attendees narrowly voted to hold meetings for the year 1821 in Bridgeport rather than in the customary location in the center of the old town of Stratford. Traveling to Bridgeport, for town meetings, was an inconvenience for the inhabitants of Old Stratford, but if they stayed at home, they would leave the entire management of their town's concerns "to the direction and discretion of the inhabitants of the Borough of Bridgeport with whom they had but little intercourse or acquaintance".

At the May 1821 General Assembly meeting the assembly approved the separation but reduced, from two to one, the number of deputies that Stratford would send to the General Assembly. Bridgeport was assigned the other delegate. The first Bridgeport town meeting was held on the second Monday in June 1821 at the Presbyterian meetinghouse in Bridgeport, where they were vested with all the powers of a town. The General Assembly proclaimed that "all that part of the town of Stratford lying west of the following line is hereby incorporated into a new and distinct town by the name of Bridgeport". See Map 12. The boundary line being:

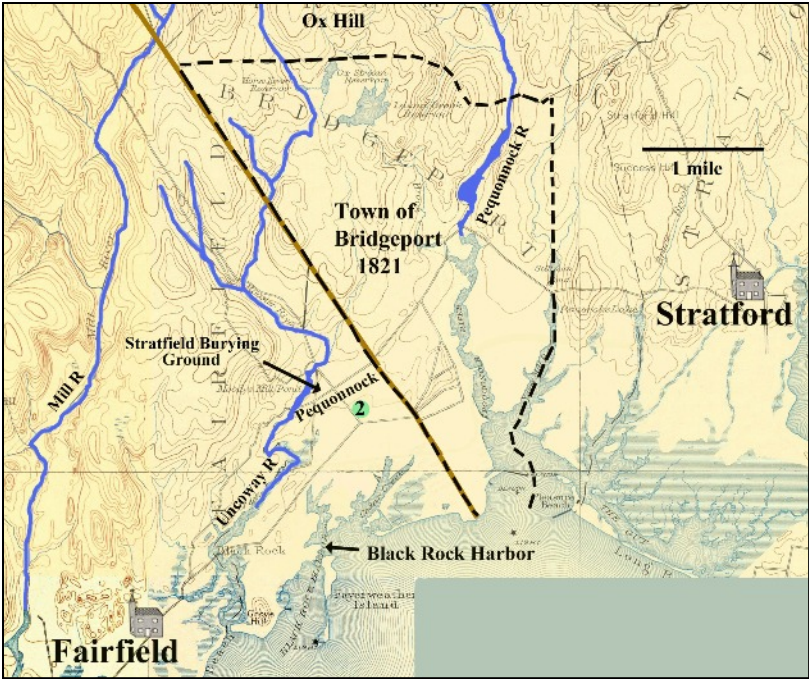
- 1) beginning at the point where the north side of the old stage road intersects the middle of Old Mill Creek, at the bottom of the west side of Old Mill Hill, and
- 2) then running due north until it strikes the division line between the towns of Stratford and Trumbull, then
- 3) from the original point, the line then runs southwardly as the creek runs to the middle of Benjamin's Bridge then southerly across the bridge in the middle of the creek to the middle of the channel leading out of Bridgeport harbor and then following the channel to Long Island Sound.

By the 1820 federal census the population of Bridgeport had grown to 3,729 including 197 slaves and 193 free African Americans (90).

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(89) Col. Rec. of Conn., Vol 36, May 1821 thru Oct 1822, p.85-88

(90) This total included 16 Hubbells. See Table 2 on page 45 for more information on the Hubbells of Bridgeport in the 1820 census.



Map12: 1821 map of the town of Bridgeport at its founding. The green 2, is the original 1672 homelot of Richard Hubbard (ME1). Old Mill Creek was later known as Yellow Mill Creek.

After 1821 the western town limit of Bridgeport was the same as the western town limit of Stratford before the towns were separated. The western boundary was Division Street up to the 6-mile line that was, in 1821, the southern border of the town of Trumbull. The eastern boundary of Bridgeport ran up Old Mill Creek later know as Yellow Mill Creek. See Map 12 above.

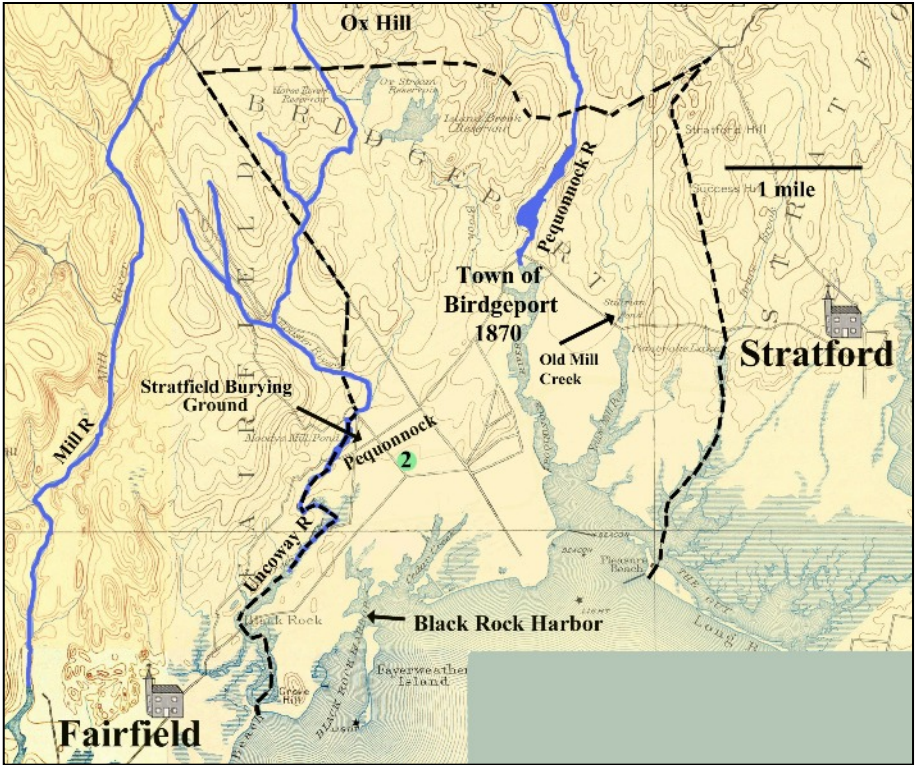
Epilogue:

As of 2023 the transcribed and published Connecticut General Assembly Records stop at the end of 1826 session. Obtaining additional information concerning the expansion of the town of Bridgeport, after this date, was difficult. One reference stated: "Bridgeport was designated as a town in 1821, the legislature passed an act designating it as a city in 1836 and in 1870, an act of the legislature extended the Bridgeport boundary west to Ash Creek (Uncoway River) including Black Rock Harbor (91). This 1870 western boundary is in effect today. The eastern boundary was moved eastward from Old Mill Creek by an act of the Assembly in 1889 (92). The new 1889 eastern boundary of Bridgeport ran up the middle of Bruce Brook estuary until it crossed the Kings Highway, then headed north to the Trumbull town line. See Map 13 next page.



(91) Black Rock-Seaport of Old Fairfield Connecticut 1644-1870, p14

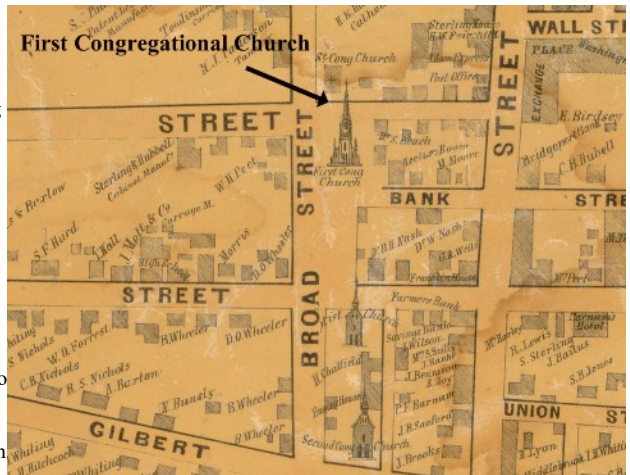
(92) The Standard's History of Bridgeport, compiled by George Curtis Waldo, 1897



Map 13: The expanded boundaries of the town of Bridgeport after 1889 that are the town limits today.

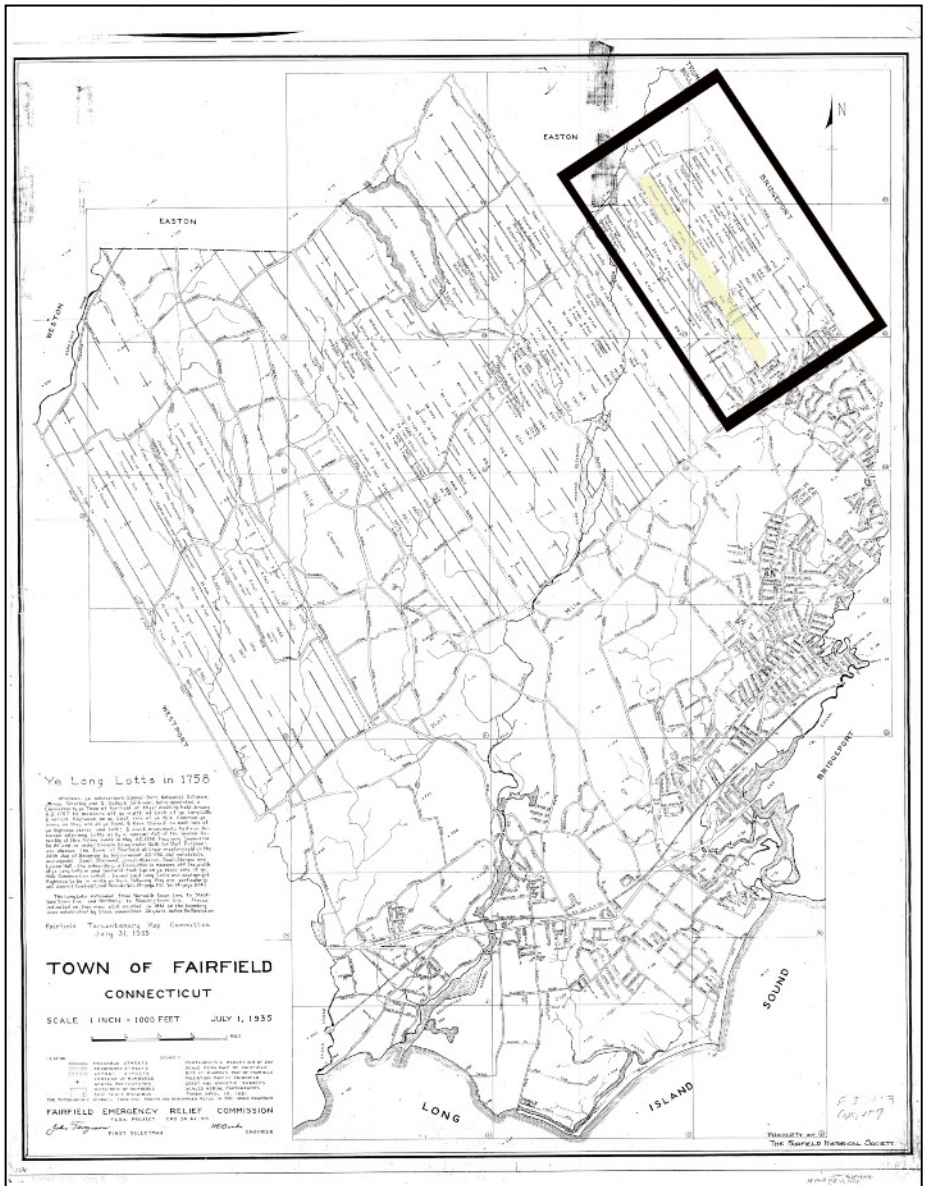
The First Congregational Churches of Stratfield: 1695-2024

The first Stratfield church (1695-1717) was built straddling Division St. (now Park Ave) on Meeting House Hill in the Pequonnock. The second structure (1717-1807) was built on the northwest corner of Division and North Streets. The third church (1807-1850) was built in the Borough of Bridgeport on the corner of Broad and Bank Streets. In 1830 the church divided into the First and the Second (or South) Congregational Churches. The fourth church (1850-1926) of the First Society was built on the site

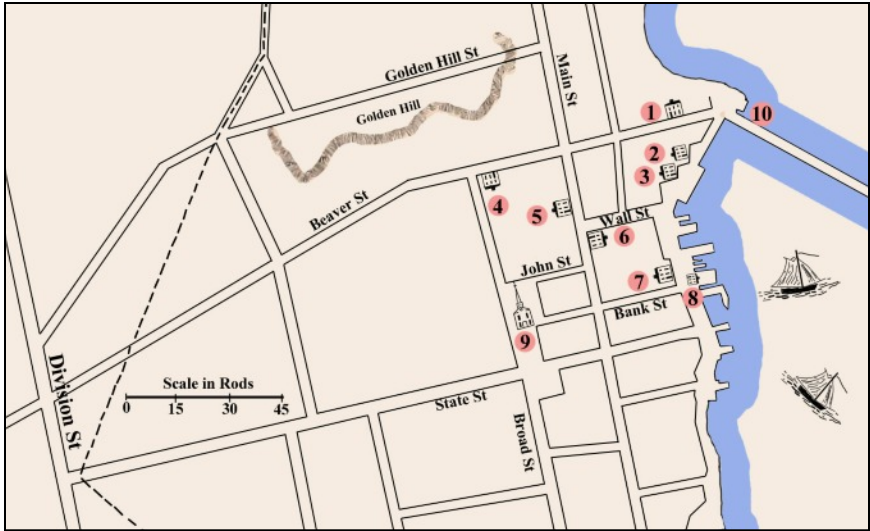


1850 map of Bridgeport showing location of the First Congregational Church on the corner of Band and Broad Streets

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Fairfield Long Lotts: Originally distributed to proprietors of 1670, starting on the northern border of the town's Half Mile Common and extending to the northern boundary of Fairfield 12 miles from the coast. The long lots depicted in this map of 1758 (recreated in 1935) only depict the long lots extending to the Easton and Weston boundary and not to the Redding boundary. Richard's lot, was next to Henry Jackson's lot (highlighted in yellow) which was the western boundary of the Parish of Stratfield from 1701 to the establishment of the North Fairfield Parish in 1762. Enlargement of the area outlined in the rectangle is shown on the next page showing Richard's lot. High resolution images of this map are on our website at: [hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy Research/Connecticut](http://hubbell.org/Publications/Genealogy%20Research/Connecticut). Map courtesy of the Fairfield Museum and History Center in Fairfield, CT.



Downtown Bridgeport 1824: A recreation of Barnum's 1824 map of Bridgeport identifying the locations of the homes of Hubbells. Unfortunately, the original map, printed in Orcutt's History of Stratford, only supplied the first initial of each inhabitant making a positive identification difficult. Table 1

below presents the possible individuals living in each of the numbered homes. Table 2, on the next page, is a summary of the 1820 census of all Hubbells living in Bridgeport. Five individuals in the census are not represented in Barnum's map. Their numbers are highlighted in grey.



House #	Name	Possible Identification	Born-Died Dates	
			ME #	Dates
1	B. Hubbell	Benjamin Benjamin	682 or 456	1781-? no dates
2	S. Hubbell	Salmon	482	1754-1830
3	J. Hubbell	Josiah Josiah	688 or 1021	1788- 1795
4	D. Hubbell	David 3rd	1020	1791-
		David Jr	547	1774-1830
		David	530 or	1763
		David	684	1786-1840?
5	T. Hubbell	Thaddeus Thaddeus	408 or 489	1764- 1768-1837
6	Mrs. Hubbell	Mary	218	
		Elizabeth	221	
		Charity	681	
7	C. B. Hubbell	Charles	689 or	1780s-?
		Charles	378	1789-
8	Hubbell & Thomson			
9	3rd Congregational Church			
10	Lottery Bridge			

Table 1: Hubbells in Bridgeport from Barnum's 1824 map.

1820 Federal Census for the town of Bridgeport, CT

ME#			born-died	Comments in ME	Occupation	Census Notes	Parents:
1	482	Salmon	1754-1830	of Bridgeport		19 free black females	Samuel (10); Nathan (38); son of Thaddeus (158) of Wilton, CT
2	682 or	Benjamin	1781-?	no info	3 in commerce	3 male slaves under 14	John (2); Josiah (18); Ebenezer (67); son of Silas (221) of Stratford.
	456	Benjamin	no dates	no info			Samuel (5); Stephen (31); son of Gershom (148) of Fairfield.
3	408 or	Thaddeus	1764-		1 in commerce	1 free black female	Samuel (5); Daniel (29); son of Daniel (133) of Stratfield.
	489	Thaddeus	1768-1837	called Thaddeus Jr.			Samuel (10); Nathan (38); son of Thaddeus (158) of Wilton, CT
4	1020	David 3rd	1791-		1 in manuf.		Richard (3); Richard (24); Walter (114); son of Joe (Joel) (367) of Fairfield
5	547	David Jr	1774-1830	of Bridgeport	1 in commerce		Samuel (10); Samuel (43); son of William (175) of Bridgeport.
6	683	Lemuel	1784-1837	of Bridgeport	2 in manuf.		John (2); Josiah (18); Ebenezer (67); son of Silas (221) of Stratford.
7	515	Ezekiel	1768-1834	of Stratford & Bridgeport	3 in commerce	1 male and 1 female free black	Samuel (10); Nathan (38); son of John (162) of Fairfield. [also see 487]
8	689 or	Charles	1780s-?	Charles B of Stratford & Bridgeport	1 in manuf.		John (2); Josiah (18); Josiah (69); son of Isaac (223) of Stratford
	378	Charles	1789-	Charles Benjamin of Bridgeport		Richard (3); Richard (24); son of Amos (117) of Bridgeport	
9	1019	Gershom	1788-	Gershom Edwards	1 in commerce		Richard (3); Richard (24); Walter (114); son of Joe (Joel) (367) of Fairfield
10	218	Mary					John (2); Josiah (18); Samuel (64); widow of Samuel (218) of Stratford
11	676	Abraham	1790-1858	of Stratford	1 in agriculture		John (2); Josiah (18); Samuel (64); son of Samuel (218) of Stratford
12	?	Griswold		female?	one female >45; 1 female <10; 1 female 25-45		no Griswold in ME
13	530 or	David	1763		1 in manuf.		Samuel (10); David (42); son of Aaron (169) of Fairfield
	684	David	1786-1840?	of Stratford		John (2); Josiah (18); Ebenezer (67); son of Silas (221) of Stratford.	
14	221	Elizabeth		1 female >45			John (2); Josiah (18); Ebenezer (67); Silas's widow (221) 1752-1812
15	681	Charity		1 male >45; 1 female 25-45			John (2); Josiah (18); Ebenezer (67); Silas (221); Joseph's widow (681) 1779-1804
16	688 or	Josiah	1788-	of Stratford			John (2); Josiah (18); Josiah (69); son of Isaac (223) of Stratford
	1021	Josiah	1795				Richard (3); Richard (24); Walter (114); son of Joe (Joel) (367) of Fairfield

Table 2: 1820 US census of Bridgeport, CT

HSML COMMITTEES

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

Executive Committee

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

§

Finance Committee

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

§

Bylaws Review Committee

Kathleen VerKuilen

§

Nominating Committee

Marjorie Hlava

§

DNA Committee

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

§

Content And Social Media

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

§

Publications Committee

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

§

Genealogy Committee

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

§

Endowment Committee

Open

§

Hall of Fame Committee

Anne Hubbell Cooper, Chair; Lorelei Perkins

§

Membership Committee

Donald C. Hubbell, Chair; Kimmie Hubbell

§

Program and Reunion Committee 2024

Margie Hlava, Chair

§

Website Administrator

Mathew Hubbell

§

Publicity Committee

vacant

§

Caring Society

Dottie Hubbell, Chair; Jean N. Hubbell

§

Scholarship Committee

Sue Hubbell Hershey, Kim Renee Hubbell Cross

§

Hubbell Museum & Library

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

§

Librarian/Curator Pat Dawson

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

Des Moines, IA 50309 (515) 243-3586
Email: hml@hubbell.org

§

Nehemiah Hubble Family Heritage

Association

Patricia (Hubble) Houde
2927 Jennifer Drive
Peterborough, Ontario K9L 1Z9
Canada



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.

EXPENSES

(23,963.95)

Fall 2022 Family Notes	719.24
2022 Annual	1,210.79
2023 Spring Family Notes	749.00
2023 Fall Family Notes	0.00
Treasurer (Merch./Shipping/Batches)	35.00
Membership (Dues/HOLMS/Postage/Newsletters)	200.00
Transfer to HML for Curator & Office Expenses	5,000.00
Transfer to Scholarship	2,775.00
Disbursed to HSML Foundation Fund	1,940.00
Disbursed to HML Foundation Fund	4,270.00
Bank Fees/Foreign Exchange/PayPal Fees	559.92
Jester Insurance Services – 2024 Policy	1,242.00
Museum/Library Lease	1.00
Website Hosting Fees 2023	162.00
Genealogy Project	0.00
Rock Church for Clock Repairs	5,100.00

GREATER DES MOINES COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

Fund Balances – As of 12/31/23

Hubbell Museum & Library Fund \$148,429.42 Market Value (\$0.00 Spendable)
 (\$135,487.68 as of 05/31/23)

HSM & Library Foundation Fund \$112,918.73 Market Value (\$0.00 Spendable)
 (\$103,073.19 as of 05/31/23)

SCHOLARSHIP FUND

01/01/2023 – 12/31/2023

Balance in Account 01/01/2023 \$ 9,780.77
 Member Contributions 2,775.00
 2023 Scholarships – None Given 0.00

Balance in Account 12/31/2023 **\$12,555.77**



Hubbell Museum and Library

Advisory Board Meeting–June 9, 2023

Held at the Hubbell Museum and Library, Des Moines, Iowa

Tour of the Facility and collection by Pat Dawson curator and librarian

*This is Pat Dawson’s 30th anniversary with the HML. She started in 1993.

*Additions to the collection include:

Glenn Long donated a drawing titled Winter Market by Albert Hubbell.

The Bradbury Family donated a B.H. Hubbell painting which

Glenn cleaned and reframed at his expense as a donation to HM&L.

*Pat also provided a review of recently donated items including the papers of Barbara Kruse and a framed Curtiss “Jenny” wing strut donated by Stephen Hubbell.

Meeting called to order by Marjorie Hlava filling in for Chair Harvey Hubbell
 The Board moved and unanimously accepted Hannah Herzog and Glenn Long
 as new members of the Advisory Board.

Future discussion

- *The current facility is 2804 square feet.
- *Glenn Long, interim Executive Director of the Bolton Historical Museum, Bolton Landing on Lake George, New York shared some advice with us. He recommended that we should not be a tenant. That to be accredited we need to have our own building. Mike Hubbell had suggested that we purchase a building. Discussion about maintenance and funding of such an effort ensued. Currently the Hubbell Realty supports the payments of the maintenance and facility rental to the new owner of the building. If we are to undertake a building of our own we need to raise an endowment to support that endeavor. The lease runs through 2025.

Review of the Society records

- *Matt Hubbell needs to provide Pat Dawson with the signed copy of the current lease for the Society records. Pat will send copies of the lease to Margie.
- *Jan Fulton will pay the \$1.00 per year rental fee to River Point properties – to Hubbell Realty. We have been in a Hubbell Realty property since 1993.
- *The Insurance renewal with Jester Insurance bill will come to Jan, the policy should go to Pat to file in the library archives. The policy covers, the space, collection and the director's insurance.
- *We need to get the Iowa Community Fund Agreements from Karolee Hansen as Dr. Pete seems to have held them in Alaska.
- *The Biennial report given at the last reunion was approved by the society board.
- *We need a copy of the Society IRS 990 form which Matt filled in and submitted for 2022.
- *The independent contractor agreement between the society and Pat Dawson was signed in 2019 and is in good order filed at the library. It was for \$33 per hour. The Board moved and agreed to change the rate to \$35 per hour.

Report on the Book sales

- *There has been a strong decline in the sales of the Millennium Edition of the Family History and Genealogy
- *We have 90 boxes of the books in storage in Jim Hubbell's locker. There are 3 sets per box. The CD's with addendum and index are in the library.
- *We have spent \$235/500 for postage.
- *The Military History Books Vol. 2 are stored in the library. We sold 300 of them in the last sale. Jan Fulton Hubble has most of the Vol. 1 in Bucyrus.
- *Harvey will purchase the last 20 mugs for \$5.00 each plus shipping.

Social Media

- *A discussion was held on how to make better use of Stephen Hubbell's Facebook site in order to convert those people to memberships in the society. Perhaps invite them to join, provide things at half price? Provide regular abstracts of Family Notes. Shelton is thinking of taking on membership chair.
- *Matt will work on more web page connections.
- *Pat's old laptop should be wiped clean of data and donated.

Meeting adjourned for lunch and then to be followed by the society board meeting.

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 #
Dr. & Mrs William J. Hubbell	19235	M/M Carl Leroy Hubble	17591

PROUD MEMBERS

Richard Wood Hubble	16285	Mrs. Susan D. Hubble Okoniewski	11861
Kathy M. Kernoul	[9504]		

PARTICIPATING MEMBERS

Wallace Edwin Davenport	[2750]	Matthew R. Hubbell	13849
Donald G. & Vivian B. Hubbell	19327	M/M Bertram Hubble	12841

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

Stephanie Dawson Abell	[8559]	Emily B. King	[4722]
Anne Hubbell Cooper	13902	William Maxwell King	[4722]
Susan Hubbell Hershey	16480	Timmy R. Larkin	[1571]
Owen Hubbard	*	Preserve New Fairfield Inc.	Friend
Bruce M Hubbell	16673	Alexander Douglas Watson	[4722]
John A. E. Hubbell	13282	Martha J. R. Watson	[4722]
Paula Hubble & Scott Fearheiley	15356	Keely Anne Yednock	[17592]
Glenn Howard Kimmel	[10363]		
Christopher D. King	[4722]		

REGULAR MEMBERS

Susan Akau-Naki	[4790]	Cynthia Kay Gossel	*
Natalie Amos-Stok	[3329]	Patricia Ann Hubble Hanks	17571
Kenneth G. Anderson	15303	Dr & Mrs Peter O. Hansen	[7457]
James Baker	10796	Trudy Hubble Hasner	16148
Sandra & James Breck	*	Elberta Updike Herman	[859]
Cherylann Hubbell Bullock	14239	Elaine Hubbell Herzog	12221
Ann L Cadwallader	[879]	Marjorie Mmk & Paul Frank Hlava	[10293]
Charlotte Campanella	[4347]	Deborah Hubbell Hodson	[15584]
Margaret Belle Charron	[8]	Catherine James Hoover	[4877]
Jill Childress	*	Betty Hubbell	15948
Marie Harris Clarke	[8]	Beverly Louise Hubbell	15475
Sallie Berry Clarke	[8]	Billie F. Hubbell	15585
Margaret Coleman	[1408]	Craig E. Hubbell	18415
Kim Renee Hubbell Cross	16484	David Damien Hubbell	15606
Michael Douglas Ewing	[8437]	Donald & Madalene Hubbell	10231
Barbara L. Frye	[8721]	Donn Hubbell	19199
Tim Glover	10259	Douglas S. Hubbell	12222
Tracy Ann Lahner	[13979]	E J (Jon) Hubbell	12239

REGULAR MEMBERS (con't)

Harvey Hubbell V	13708	David Johnson Jr.	[13414]
Holly & Heidi Hubbell	17537/17538	William H. Johnson Jr.	18554d
Joseph G. Hubbell	12333	Mrs. Annotte Kellermann	15357
Joseph Patrick Hubbell	16572	Lawrence John Kimmel	[10293]
Karen L. Hubbell	14551	Heather Kotula	[10293]
Katherine J. Hubbell Domning	16599	Melonie Sackman Liening	*
Kenneth N. Hubbell	19216	Carolyn Shields Lysandrou	[2533d]
Kent Everett Hubbell	12247	Linda Madison	[9278]
M/M Allan J. A. Hubbell	14976	Heather Fottler Mangian	[599L]
M/M Frank R. Hubbell	a174	Simone Hubble Manis	12574
Mark Edward Hubbell	18411	Stephanie Stapp Mannino	[39]
Mr. & Mrs. William D. Hubbell	17679	Naomi Marinelli	[3550]
Paul E. Hubbell & Linda S. Hubbell	14191	Patricia Matney	714
Platt Thorpe Hubbell	14282	Kendra M. Meyer	*
Ralph Donald Hubbell	10979	Michael J. Miller	[3203]
Rand Richard Hubbell	*	Margaret Strawn Moring	[6748]
Reed Hubbell	17950	Ann Hubbell Nielsen	13028
Richard & Beth Hubbell	15405	Jessica Marie Pancoast	[8]
Richard Adams Hubbell	13907	Lorelei K Perkins	[3751]
Richard Hubbell	15481	Jean Elizabeth Hubbell Peterson	[942]
Roger Clyde Hubbell	17520	Laurel S. Peterson	[11474]
Stephen Kent Hubbell	15577	Lynne Pleffner	[4220]
Susan Lee Hubbell MD	17219	Judith Puckett	[14146]
Benjamin M. Hubble	19023	Mary Eizabeth (Hubbell) Ryder	11449c
Daryl E. Hubble	[12842]	Dr. & Mrs. Fredric S. Scheff	15355
David Aaron Hubble	*	Wesley Kevin Taylor	[4832]
Jeremy Hubble	19967	Diane Thompson	[10230]
Larry D. Hubble	16096	Sandra Hubbell Thompson	16481
M/M James M. Hubble	10116	Debbie Hubbell-Van Atta	19609
M/M John Philip Hubble	14149	Eleanor Clem Van Horn	[1259]
M/M Richard Lee Hubble	13013	J. Paul & Catherine Welsman	14977
Mark A. Hubble PHD & Jean P. Hubble MD			
13945			
Paul Nelson Hubble Jr	12577		
Penny Hubble	*	Adam R. Hubbell	*
Shara Simmons Hubble	17592	Matthew R. Hubbell	*
Steven E. Hubble	16403	Taylor B. Hubbell	*
Ginger E. James	[8419]		

Gifts

Adam R. Hubbell	*
Matthew R. Hubbell	*
Taylor B. Hubbell	*

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of the third church. In 1916 the First and Second churches decided to reunite and in 1926 the reunited church built their fifth church (1926-2016), called the United Congregational Church (shown at right), on the corner of Park (Division) and State Streets. In 2016 this church was sold to the Bridgeport Islamic Community Center and the First Congregational Church moved to the Bessemer Center on North Avenue, just a block from the old Stratfield Burying Ground. It is here at the Bessemer Center that the original church records reside.



Obits

Robert (Bob) Gardner Dawes

1946-2023



Bob & Barbara Dawes

Bob passed away January 7, 2023, at Hospice Quinte with his wife Barbara by his side. He had a brief but passionate fight against Acute Myeloid Leukemia which involved seven weeks in hospital predominately Kingston General.

Born September 15, 1946, in Montreal to Agnes Olive Lamb (1916-2020) and Robert Thomas Gardner Dawes (1912-2000). He was predeceased by his sister Dr Nancy Okazawa (1952-2010).

Bob and Barbara have two children; Jennifer and her son Austin Behnke and Trevor (Cristi) his three children; Kendra, Taylor, and Caelin Dawes and two step-grandchildren; Logan Lucy Hindley, Cristi's children.

From 1962 to 1966 Bob was involved as a Reservist and left as a Master Bombardier. He started his career in Montréal as a teletype technician with Bell Canada in 1965. He later moved to Ottawa with the new Computer Communications Group and then on to Toronto to head up the Western Canada portion of Bell Subsidiary as executive management. Early retirement came in 1994 when Bob decided to set up a Project Management and Execution consulting practice of his own.

During his career, Bob became involved with The Association of Field Service Managers (AFSM) which provided a professional body for the Field Service Industry. Bob was the Regional Director for Canada and established five chapters across Canada.

Early retirement brought the move to Wooler, Ontario in 1995 where Bob and Barbara built a house in the Murray Hills. Introduced to the field by Barbara, Bob's other passion became genealogy, especially how to use technology to enhance genealogical research. He volunteered for many local societies, primarily the Quinte Branch of OGS where he provided IT support and database management in addition to publishing many articles and doing speaking engagements for many genealogical organizations.

Bob and Barbara are known as a force within the Society through the engaging wit and knowledge they held. Bob was very active in the THFHS especially in the technical aspects of getting the information converted to digital forms and more accessible to the membership. One project of note was help with the specifications to make a CD series of the Harold B Hubbell notebooks. He chaired the Tech Committee from 1996 – 2004 which included managing the web homepage and publish a bi-weekly electronic newsletter, Hubbell Network News from 1997 – 2003. He was also the first chair of the Hubbell DNA Project.

Both Barbara and Bob enjoyed traveling throughout North America and the UK in pursuit of their ancestors which Bob has now gone to join (his words!).



Donald Clayton Hubbell 1930-2023

In the early morning of Saturday, June 3rd, 2023, Donald passed away at the venerable age of 92. The beloved husband of the late Madalene and father of Michelle, Michael, Mark, Matthew, and John. A caring grandfather of Victoria, Alexandria, Clayton, Spencer, Nadine, and Sara. He will be deeply missed and fondly remembered by his family and friends.

Donald was born in Cleveland, Ohio on September 12th, 1930, to Russell and Marie Hubbell, both

employees of the Astrup Awning Company. Along with his older sister, Shirley, he grew up on the south side of Cleveland attending Dawning Elementary. On July 10th, 1941, Russell died of a heart attack, leaving Marie to raise 10-year-old Donald and 12-year-old Shirley. By the time he was 16, Donald began working as a laborer at the Tinnerman Company, a manufacturer of speed nuts, clips, and fasteners. While working to help support the family, he took a year off from high school but returned to graduate with honors from James Ford Rhodes High School in the winter of 1951.



In the summer of 1951, while spending the weekend at Chippewa Lake in Medina County, Ohio, with his friend Russ Reinke, Donald met Madalene Hook at the Chippewa Lake Park bandstand. Chippewa Lake Park was an amusement park, 45 miles south of Cleveland, that operated from 1878 to 1987. Madalene and a girlfriend needed a ride, so she approached Donald for a lift back to Cleveland. Even though they both attended Rhodes High School, they didn't

know each other very well, but this chance encounter led to 62 years of marriage, five children, and six grandchildren.



Donald and Madalene-1952

Donald and Madalene were married on September 6th, 1952, at Saint Thomas More Parish in Cleveland, Ohio, with their friends and relatives in attendance. Russ Reinke was his Best Man and Carol Strunk was her Maid of Honor. Donald and Madalene spent their honeymoon at Turkey Foot Lake, south of Akron, Ohio, in a rustic cabin with an outhouse.

With the US entry into the Korean War in 1950, Donald enlisted with the United States Air Force. On June 12th, 1953, While stationed at Kirtland Air

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Force Base, Air Force Special Weapons Center, Madalene gave birth to their first child, Michelle Marie in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Between 1953 and 1954, Donald was assigned to the 3906th Combat Support Group and deployed to the Strategic Air Command's Sidi Slimane Air Base in Morocco. As Staff Sergeant, Donald led

a crew of airmen maintaining nuclear ordnance for B-47 Stratojets. While Donald was overseas, Madalene and Michelle lived in Cleveland with Donald's mother, Marie.

Donald was honorably discharged in 1954 and took a job as a customer engineer with IBM, trained in San Jose, California, and moved to El Paso, Texas, supporting El Paso Electric, a Texas-based public utility company. While living in El Paso, two more children were born, Michael Lawrence on July 28th, 1956, and Mark William on July 8th, 1958.

By late 1959, Donald and Madalene began to miss family back east when a new job opportunity at the Prima Shoe Manufacturing Company in Columbus, Ohio became available, the family drove across the country three chihuahuas in tow. Unfortunately, the situation with Prima was not ideal and by 1961 the family moved back to Cleveland, Ohio. Returning to the computer electronics industry, Donald accepted a position with the Bendix Corporation, computer division. With Bendix, Donald taught himself to program in the assembly programming language while working with the sales teams on the installation of the Bendix G-15 and G-20 computers.

On May 26th, 1962, Matthew Russell, the third son and fourth child of Donald and Madalene was born. By 1963, the now family of six moved to a house on Kenmore Avenue in Parma, Ohio that would become the family home for the next 60 years. At this time, Bendix sold their computer division to the Control Data Corporation where Donald became a manager. The next year brought the birth of John Alexander on June 8th, 1964, expanding the family to



The Donald Hubbell Family

seven. This period also introduced what would become the family tradition of vacationing at a cabin at Cook Forest State Park in Cooksburg, Pennsylvania. At its peak, the trip consisted of multiple families and many friends renting five cabins for two weeks of hiking, canoeing, and general mayhem with almost a dozen children running about.

With Control Data, Donald learned to program in FORTRAN for the CDC 6000 series of computers. In 1968, Control Data reorganized its operation, reducing the number of offices throughout North America. At this point, Madalene had no interest in uprooting the family and relocating to Bloomington, Minnesota. Donald left Control Data and took a manager position with the Friden division of the Singer Corporation where he managed the installation of small-business computer systems.

In the early 1970s, Donald worked on the installation of many Singer System Ten computers. The System Ten was considered a general business computer providing software for commercial and retail companies. While working on an installation for the American Koyo Corporation in Cleveland, Donald was offered a managerial position with the company to oversee the day-to-day operations of the System Ten and the computer department. In 1972, Donald took the new position with Koyo and spent the next ten years with the company.

In the fall of 1982, a surprise party was held for Donald and Madalene for their 25th wedding anniversary. They also took their first of many trips to Hawaii, one of Madalene's favorite places on earth. By this point, their children had begun their own lives with Michelle Living and working in San Francisco, California, Michael enlisting in the Navy, Mark working in Cleveland, and Matt and John in college. For Donald, another career change was just around the corner.

By the spring of 1983, American Koyo management went through a change ousting the general manager, the financial controller, and the manager of information systems, Donald. While on a return trip from Toronto, Ontario, Donald ran into an old colleague, Hal Musik, from his days at Control Data. Their conversation led to a business arrangement that eventually led to the creation of D.C. Hubbell & Associates, Inc. Through Hal's connections, Donald cultivated several clients looking for accounting software solutions for their businesses. D.C. Hubbell & Associates, Inc. became a reseller for Altos Computer Systems and Realworld Accounting Software. While starting up this new enterprise, Donald learned the COBOL programming language so that he could support his clients with customized software solutions.

D.C. Hubbell & Associates began to expand and by January of 1986, his son Matt joined him on a project to develop a medical billing system for an emergency room billing company. With the completion of this project, D.C. Hubbell & Associates, Inc became a successful company for the next 22 years, with a client base in a variety of industries from mom-and-pop shops to large manufacturing, and the Cuyahoga County Library System.

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, Donald enjoyed singing with the Parma Family Singers, frequently performing in lead roles such as the Tin Man in the Parma Family Singers performance of selected songs from the Wizard of Oz. Madalene used her seamstress skills to assemble a tin man costume for the

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Obits Con't

production. Donald also sang in the male chorus for a community musical production of Beau Geste in Lakewood, Ohio.

On April 15th, 2015, Donald lost his beloved wife of 62 years. Madalene had successful quadruple bypass in the early 1990s, however, the medications used come with risk of damage to the kidneys. Unfortunately, Madalene's kidneys could not handle the medications which eventually led to her needing kidney dialysis sessions three days a week for three hours each session. Donald drove her to every doctor's appointment and every dialysis session for over six years. Over that time, Donald took over all of the household duties including cooking, laundry, and cleaning.

Donald has been an active member of The Hubbell Society Museum & Library since 1983. He has served as treasurer followed by two terms as president. Donald also participated on the committee to establish the Hubbell Center (museum & library) in Des Moines, Iowa, working with Jack J Hubbell, Harold B Hubbell, Harvey Hubbell IV, James W Hubbell Jr, James W Hubbell, Barbara Dawes, Jean Peterson, and Susan Beougher. Donald chaired scholarship until 2022 and was the membership chair until his death this past June.



James (Jay) Hubbell: 1981-2023

James (Jay) Larkin Hubbell (ME 19695) passed away at home in Mililani, Hawaii, on March 13, 2023, surrounded by his wife, Elizabeth, and family. Born 22 July 1981, Jay was the son of James and Edith (Brucie) Hubbell (ME 17355). He grew up in Des Moines, Iowa, attending Dowling High School and then Champlain College in Burlington, Vermont.

Jay was a gifted athlete and participated in a wide variety of sports including baseball, soccer and swimming. A true animal lover, he brought home quite a few stray cats and dogs over the years. Upon finding his way back to Des Moines, Jay reconnected with his middle school sweetheart, Elizabeth (Beth) Van Dyck. The two were married on August 2, 2014, in a beautiful outdoor ceremony in Waukee. An avid fisherman and gardener, Jay was most at peace when he was on the water or working amongst his plants. He will be remembered for his huge heart and playful sense of humor. His big smile and infectious laugh will be greatly missed by all of us.

He is survived by his wife, Beth Hubbell, his mother, Brucie Hubbell, his father, James Hubbell, his stepmother, Ellen Hubbell, and his siblings, Sarah (Jeremy) Hoff and Andrew (Kristen) Hubbell. Additionally, Jay is survived by his Hubbell family relatives, Rusty Hubbell, Fred (Charlotte) Hubbell, Michael (Debbie) Hubbell, and cousins Hayley, Emily, Lauren, Meredith, Eric, Cooper, and Alex. He was predeceased by his grandparents, James Hubbell Jr. and Helen Hubbell.



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)

17211	Berl Jay Hubble	19 Nov 1946-19 Jan 2023	10986	Karen Kathleen Pierce	16 July 1943-7 Sept 2023
15585	Billie Fred Hubbell	16 Sept 1937-27 Sept 2023	14189	Kenneth Arthur Hubbell	31 July 1934-15 March 2023
15159	Brent Edward Hubble	7 Aug 1963-26 April 2023	18379	Kristi Lynn Livingston	8 Nov 1965-13 Jan 2023
18404	Carol Elaine Hubbell	6 May 1949-19 Sept 2023	10761	Laurel Dee Hubbell	1 Nov 1944- 18 Jan 2023
19954	Cassandra Lynn Dismukes	1979-7 Oct 2023	13793	Lillian May Hubbell	1 May 1928-4 Oct 2023
12171	Cecile Marie Blanchard	7 Sept 1931-1 Feb 2023	13804	Linda Lee Hubbell	21 Nov 1946-28 Aug 2023
15920	Charles W Hubbell	9 Nov 1934-16 Feb 2023	17714	Linda May Hubbell	2 June 1954-15 Oct 2023
13732	Charlene Sue Hubbell	20 April 1947-17 April 2023	10760	Macklyn Ward Hubbell	22 Dec 1930-31 May 2023
a604s	Daniel G Hubbell	28 March 1946-21 Dec 2023	15173	Mary Louise Boller	3 Nov 1938-3 March 2023
17225	David Lee Hubbell	4 Feb 1953-13 Jan 2023	19902d	Matt Patrick Hubbell	7 Nov 1994-11 June 2023
10792	Diane Marie Moses	21 April 1960-14 Jan 2023	18945	Michael Franklin Hubble	28 Sept 1957-31 Dec 2023
10231	Donald Clayton Hubbell	12 Sept 1930-2 June 2023	16600	Michael Lee Hubbell	9 Jan 1954-25 Oct 2023
14333	Donald Osborn Hubbell	11 April 1929-17 Sept 2023	17667b	Michael James Hubbell	27 March 1957-30 Jan 2023
12604	Edra Luzelle Snider	29 Feb 1928-11 Dec 2023	12127	Monte John Hubbell	24 May 1944-24 Feb 2023
10948	Eleanor Fay Hubbell	30 Oct 1941-26 Dec 2023	15900	Nelson Mead Hubbell	1940-30 July 2023
a275c	Enid Elaine Hubbell	15 Sept 1932-1 May 2023	?	Nichole Marie Hubbell	22 Jan 1974-1 Jan 2023
12722	Ethelee Mask Hubble	14 Sept 1924- 27 June 2023	10979	Ralph Donald Hubbell	4 Aug 1937-2 Sept 2023
19612	Evonne Ruth Hubbell	7 Sept 1953-11 April 2023	16992	Ransom Hubbell	1 Nov 1945-8 Jan 2023
17399	Frank W Hubbell III	27 May 1970-29 July 2023	14237	Rebecca Celeste Hubbell	3 May 1948-8 Jan 2023
18073	Freddie Jene Hubble	8 Feb 1948-6 Aug 2023	10956	Richard Hubbell	5 April 1961-7 June 2023
15113	Gilda Dianne Hubbell	7 Feb 1950-31 March 2023	14365b	Robert A Hubbell	1964- 4 June 2023
17016	Gloria Margaret Herkel	1 June 1932-15 Jan 2023	17651	Robert George Hubbell	31 May 1956-8 April 2023
13227	Gordon Douglas Hubble	11 March 1933-10 Jan 2023	18498	Robert Ray Hubble	16 Dec 1948-18 March 2023
15212	Helen Aurelia Hubbell	26 May 1922-10 Dec 2023	a603	Rosemary Sewell Hubble	28 Jan 1938-26 May 2023
15383	Hilda Ann Hubble-Kunkler	15 Jan 1942-16 Sept 2023	15148	Rosetta Fay Meadows	7 Dec 1953-4 June 2023
19695	James Larkin Hubbell	22 July 1981-13 March 2023	18481	Russell Lee Hubbell	24 June 1958-9 March 2023
17604	Janet Hubble Abelson	6 Aug 1946-26 Jan 2023	16879	Samuel Walter Hubbell	27 Dec 1951-12 Jan 2023
17570	Jerald L Hubble	11 June 1946-2 April 2023	19671	Sheryl Ann Hubbell	9 June 1972-22 Jan 2023
17175	Jerry Ray Hubble	3 Sept 1958-10 April 2023	20169f	Tyler Jacob Hubbell	17 Feb 1993-4 Jan 2023
4240	Joanne Hubble Barton	11 May 1934-26 June 2023	12528	Verna Hubble Henley	1927- 25 Dec 2023
18353	John Michael Hubble	22 Jan 1971-20 July 2023	11764	Violet Rose Hubbell	15 July 1942-27 Sept 2023
11877	Joseph Earl Hubble	3 Jan 1936-18 July 2023	15518	Vonnie Zoe Hubbell	12 Jan 1939-23 April 2023
12533	Joyce Virginia Hubble	19 June 1936-7 Sept 2023	17813	William Dale Hubbell	8 Feb 1965-18 April 2023
13958	Judith Hubbel Secor	1938-3 Sept 2023	?	William Maurice Hubble	15 Nov 1951-8 March 2023
12209	Julee Hubbell	18 June 1955-22 May 2023			

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



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



Richard Hubball's Mark

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

The Hubball 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.