

Miles Prætorum et Burgundis, ante vocati ab eis, qui Camera Parlamenti adirenti assistunt, Prolocutorem tendentes.

THE GOOD STEWARDS
A HISTORY OF THE JOHN L. DICKINSON
FAMILY OF KANAWHA COUNTY
WEST VIRGINIA

Part 2

THE HUBBARDS

BY

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1 May 2008

In memory of the brothers

John L. D. Payne
&
Andrew A. Payne Jr.

FOREWORD

For several years, I sat next to John L. D. Payne in the Dickinson family monthly meetings. One of the frequent topics in the John L. Dickinson family meetings was the large comparative value of the ITT stock in the Dickinson Company portfolio. The ITT stock had come to Dickinson Company when Carbon Fuel, founded by John L. Dickinson and others, was merged into ITT. Andy Payne frequently informed us that the ITT stock value represent too large a percentage of the total value and of the need to diversify. The divesture discussions involved deep concentration as we considered several proposals and actions to resolve the issue.

Frequently, after deep concentration on ITT or other issues, John would break the mood by asking me what I knew about the Hubbard family. Most of the time, he also inquired about the name Graves Hubbard, and asked where the name Graves came from? I, typically, replied that I knew nothing about the name Graves and all I knew about the Hubbard's was that John Hubbard was a clerk for William Dickinson Sr. at Malden in 1860 and John L. Dickinson's wife was Maude Hubbard.

On some occasions, Maude Goldsmith Carr, who sat at the other end of the table, would join in the discussion when she heard the name Hubbard or Maude. She then would generally ask me again what I knew about the Hubbard's. I knew of course that both John and Maude were trying to get me interested in researching the Hubbard family. I did not bite but occasionally asked them, why, and their general response was, "I don't know much about them."

When the decision was made to change the tax status of the financial holdings of the Dickinson Company by forming another company to receive the assets, the name selected was the Hubbard Company.

When I presented my work, "The Good Stewards the History of the John L. Dickinson Family" at the annual meeting in May 2007, the most frequent comment I received was, "when are you going to do the Hubbard's?" I was impressed by the interest of several members of the family and decided I would do the Hubbard's for the annual meeting in May 2008.

While my mother was pregnant with me in 1932, she worked for the Dickinson family at Malden. She quit for my birth and did not return. About the same time, my father's job as engineer at Valley Camp Coal Company was only providing him with one day a week work and he started doing part time surveying work for the family. When the great depression started to abate, my father returned to full employment with Valley Camp and stopped his part time work for the Dickinson family. During the remainder of the 1930's and 40's my father was involved in coal production in Southern WV and although he did not work for the Dickinson's, he was aware of their activities.

In the 1920's my grandfather, John Pauley, went bankrupt operating a coal mine on Gauley Mountain, in Fayette County, just above Gauley Bridge. At that time, the Valley Camp Coal Company was buying up the small coal operators in Kelley's Creek. My Grandfather made a deal with Neil Robinson, the President of Valley Camp and he closed his operation and joined forces with Valley Camp. Grandfather brought with him, his crew, which was largely family and included his father and my father.

Neil Robinson created a professional mining engineering firm called Robinson and Robinson with offices in the Union Building in Charleston, WV. The original Robinson and Robinson were Neil and his son Carel. Neil's grandson Neil and his great grand daughter Carolyn would also operate the firm before it was sold in the 1980's. At one time, the firm of Robinson and Robinson was one of the premiere coal mining engineering firm's in America. Through out his professional career my father was associated with the Robinson family and they helped him acquire his job with The New River Company in Mt. Hope, WV in 1940 and with the Spring Canyon Coal Company in Carbon County, Utah in 1948. The Dickinson family also used the Robinson firm. In 1962, when Dad returned to WV to work for the Dickinson family, it was Neil Robinson who suggested Dad to C.C. Dickinson and who arranged for Dad to come to WV for an interview. I came in 1975 after a 24-year career with the United States Marine Corps.

When I started working for the Dickinson's I needed to take the Professional Engineering exams. Although I had three engineering degrees including one advanced degree (Masters), it was still required that I take the exams to be registered. At age 44 taking technical engineering exams is a challenge. By this time Neil Robinson, Carel Robinson and Neil the grandson had all passed away and Carolyn was the owner of Robinson and Robinson and the firm was still in business. The chief engineer was Sam Fish. Sam had been with the firm for a number of years and was aware of the special relationship between my family and the Robinsons. When Sam heard that I was looking for help preparing for the engineering exam, he said some nice things about those relationships, and said he knew the Robinson's would be pleased, if I would use their engineering library, to study for the exams. I took him up on the offer, and in addition to help with the exam, he shared with me a lot of Dickinson family coal history, including the Robinson files on Dickinson operations.

My father was a great teacher and had a marvelous memory. When we were traveling together, he would frequently stop and explain to me that at this point the Dickinson family had a coal mine in the 40's or some other information. He took me to Black Band, Dry Branch, Malden and Quincy and showed me the sites of Dickinson company stores and explained what he knew about them.

The scope of the history of the Dickinson family businesses is huge and in spite of the help I received from my father, the Robinson's and others I initially felt overwhelmed with my lack of knowledge. I set a goal of reading every sheet of paper in the engineering files. It took me several years but I finally did it. In addition, while researching a legal problem, I found files in the attic of the old house at Quincy. After reading every paper in those files, I prepared and

presented to the Dickinson family as a Christmas gift in 1985 the "Dickinson Papers".

Family history is an avocation of my wife and me. For decades, we have spent at least a week a year at the Family History Library, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS), in Salt Lake City, Utah. Every year I would spend some time reviewing the recent Dickinson information. So when I sat down to write the Good Stewards in 2006 I was well prepared. When I decided to write the Good Stewards part 2 the Hubbard's I started from zero. In the summer of 2007, I spent two weeks at the LDS library making copies of every paper I could find that had anything to do with the Hubbard's. Then in the fall of 2007, I started googling. Then in January 2008 I secluded myself to Fripp Island, SC and spent two weeks studying what I had found. Then I spent the last two weeks of January at home googling and searching thru microfilm that I had ordered from the LDS library. Then in early February, I was ready to start writing. During March and April, I reviewed and proofed the document and read late arriving books and papers. Then on the First of April, I gave the document to Scott Stansfield to work his brand of miracles.

What a magnificent story I found. It needs to be told and the family needs to know it. I feel overwhelmed with the task. The Hubbard's came from England to American in waves starting in the early part of the 1600's. They excelled in every imaginable field of endeavor. They have served as Governor's of Texas, Oregon, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Maine and Rhode Island. They have served as legislators in several states. There was only one that I have identified as a United States Senator but they have represented at least seven states as members of Congress. Their numbers as Sheriff and Mayor are too numerous to count. They have excelled in all professional and academic fields. They have been prolific book writers. They have served as Justices and Clerks of courts and legislatures in many states. They are leaders in both the Democrat and Republican parties. If you are old enough, you will remember Cecil B. De Mille's movie "The Buccaneer" starring a heartthrob of the 40's John Hubbard.

There is currently a bill pending before Congress called the "Hubbard Act". This bill was created due to the tragic experience of the Hubbard family. In November 2004, 22 year-old Jared Hubbard lost his life while on patrol in Iraq when a roadside bomb exploded. Six months later, his two other brothers, Nathan and Jason Hubbard enlisted together - in honor of their fallen brother.

In August 2007, returning from a scouting mission south of Kirkuk, Iraq, the Blackhawk helicopter carrying Nathan Hubbard and 13 other soldiers crashed. Jason Hubbard, who served in the same Army platoon, was in another helicopter when his brother went down and helped secure the crash site. Upon his brother's passing, Jason was immediately redeployed stateside and was offered a "sole survivor" discharge.

However, after returning from Iraq and being discharged, he was asked to repay significant portions of his enlistment bonus, was denied transition healthcare, and

told he would no longer participate in the GI Bill program, even though he had paid into the system.

Currently, there are no standard benefits available to those who separate from the Armed Forces under the "sole survivor" policy, whether or not their service obligation was completed. This legislation would provide to those who voluntarily separate under "sole survivorship" the same benefits provided to those who involuntarily, honorably separate from the military. This legislation will probably pass and future generations will know it as "The Hubbard Act".

Many of the successful Hubbards have listed their schooling as home taught or tutored. Others have excelled at Universities as students, teachers, administrators, professors, deans and presidents. They have graduated from colleges and universities ranging from Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea to Harvard. They have served as President of the New York Cotton exchange, the Georgia Association of Educators and other institutions too numerous to mention. They have started companies and churches (The Church of Scientology founded by Ron Hubbard). Rex Hubbard one of the early television evangelists was preceded by Bishops and Reverends. There are Hubbard counties, towns, forests, ponds, halls, beaches, brooks, lanes, roads, valleys, branches, centers, labs, fields and hundreds of other things. They are coaches, and professional athletes in every field and one of them played for and now coaches for the Atlanta Braves (Glenn Hubbard).

I completed my first draft of the story on the 16th of February 2008 and then on that day due to a computer malfunction I lost everything I had written. So on the 18th of February I started again. Every time I run into a difficult passage to write, I think of John and Andy Payne and in particular the many times John encouraged me to do this and I keep at it. So I dedicate this work to the Payne brothers. I would add Maude to my dedication, but the last time I checked she was still alive and waiting on me to finish this.

A word of caution, the information contained herein relies upon the work of other family history researchers and there may be errors. Family history work is frequently based upon work done by others and is typically revised as new information is discovered; I believe we call these postulates. I would be surprised if future work did not amend or modify some of the current best thinking of who begat who. I would, however, be surprised if the basic family line presented herein was found to be in error.

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The data is presented in what to me is a logical progression. I would caution the reader that jumping ahead to chapter four or five without absorbing the information in chapters one, two and three will probably confuse the reader.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work could not have been done without the help of two people, my wife and Scott Stansfield. My wife provided constant encouragement and help. Her encouragement was particularly appreciated when I lost the first draft and had to start all over. She did a lot of research at both the LDS library and using her membership in various genealogy societies to gain google access. She served as a sounding board when I found new insights.

Scott is unbelievable, he talks to computers. I talk to them but they don't answer me. Scott holds conversations with them. Scott did the lay outs and production of both Good Steward papers. With a platoon of Marines like Scott, I could take any hill in the world from any known enemy or something like that.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CHAPTER ONE The English

CHAPTER TWO The Virginia Company of London

CHAPTER THREE The Origin of The Hubbard family name

CHAPTER FOUR The Progenitors of Maude Hubbard

CHAPTER FIVE Graves Hubbard and John L. Dickinson

CHAPTER SIX In Conclusion

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER ONE --- THE ENGLISH

To understand the Hubbard story we must review some English history and a few notable Englishmen of the 1500 and 1600's. The Hubbards who came to America in the early 1600's were a part of the English aristocracy. Their immigration and life in America was no accident; it was well planned and executed. In order to better understand this immigration we need to discuss six members of the English aristocracy.

CHARLES I KING OF ENGLAND

Charles I (19 Nov 1600 - 30 January 1649) was King of England, Scotland and Ireland from 27 March 1625 until his execution on 30 January 1649.

Charles famously engaged in a struggle for power with the Parliament of England. He was an advocate of the Divine Right of Kings, and many in England feared that he was attempting to gain absolute power. Many of his actions, particularly the levying of taxes without Parliament's consent, caused widespread opposition.

Religious conflicts permeated Charles' reign. He married a Catholic princess, Henrietta Maria of France, over the objections of Parliament and public opinion. He further allied himself with controversial religious figures, including the ecclesiastic Richard Montagu and William Laud, whom Charles appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. Many of Charles' subjects felt this brought the Church of England too close to the Roman Catholics. Charles' attempts to force religious reforms upon Scotland led to the Bishops' Wars (1638 & 1640) that weakened England's government and helped precipitate his downfall.

His last years were marked by the English Civil Wars, in which he was opposed by the forces of Parliament, which challenged his attempts to augment his own power, and by Puritans, who were hostile to his religious policies and Catholic sympathy.

Charles was defeated in the first Civil War (1642 - 1645), after which Parliament expected him to accept demands for a constitutional monarchy. He instead remained defiant by attempting to forge an alliance with Scotland and escaping



Sir Anthony van Dyck, Charles I's court painter, created the famous "Charles I, King of England, from Three Angles", commonly known as the "Triple Portrait". This oil painting, of around 1636, was created in order that the Italian sculptor, Bernini, could create a marble bust of Charles.



Henrietta Maria (c. 1633) by Sir Anthony van Dyck

to the Isle of Wight. This provoked a second Civil War (1648 - 1649) and a second defeat for Charles, who was subsequently captured, tried, convicted, and executed for high treason. The monarchy was then abolished and a republic called the Commonwealth of England was declared.

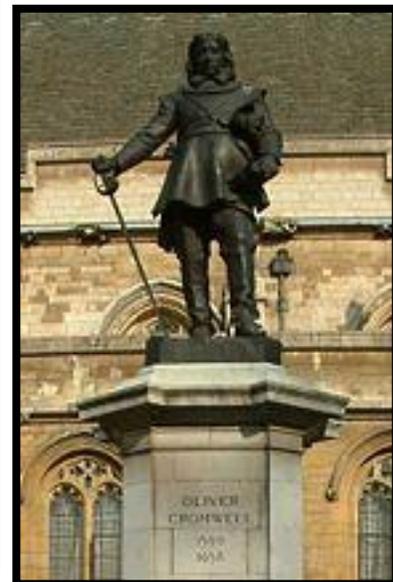
The second son of James VI, King of Scots and Anne of Denmark and Norway, Charles was born at Dunfermline Palace, Fife, Scotland, on 19 November 1600. Elizabeth I died in March 1603 and James VI became King of England, as James I. Charles was not as well regarded as his elder brother, Henry, Prince of Wales. When his elder brother died of typhoid at the age of 18, in 1612, Charles became heir apparent, two weeks shy of his 12th birthday.

SIR OLIVER CROMWELL

Oliver Cromwell (25 April 1599 - 3 September 1658) was an English military and political leader best known for his involvement in making England into a republican Commonwealth and for his later role as Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland. He was one of the commanders of the New Model Army, which defeated the royalists in the English Civil War. After the execution of King Charles I in 1649, Cromwell dominated the short-lived Commonwealth of England, conquered Ireland and Scotland, and ruled as Lord Protector from 1653 until his death in 1658. On his death, his son Richard assumed leadership of England.

Cromwell was born into the ranks of the middle gentry, and remained relatively obscure for his first forty years, slipping down to the level of yeoman farmer for a number of years in the 1630s before returning to the ranks of the gentry thanks to an inheritance from his uncle. A religious conversion experience during the same decade made an independent style of Puritanism a core tenet of his life and actions. Cromwell was elected Member of Parliament (MP) for Cambridge in the Short (1640) and Long (1640-49) Parliaments, and later entered the English Civil War on the side of the "Roundheads" or Parliamentarians.

A brilliant soldier (nicknamed "Old Ironsides") he rose from leading a single cavalry troop to command of the entire army. Cromwell was the



Statue of Cromwell by Hamo Thornycroft outside the Palace of Westminster, London

third person to sign Charles I's death warrant in 1649 and was an MP in the Rump Parliament (1649 -1653), being chosen by the Rump to take command of the English campaign in Ireland during 1649-50. He then led a campaign against the Scottish army between 1650-51. On 20 April 1653, he dismissed the Rump Parliament by force, setting up a short-lived nominated assembly known as the Barebones Parliament before being made Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland on 16 Dec 1653 until his death. When the Royalists returned to power in 1660, his corpse was dug up, hung in chains, and beheaded.

Cromwell has been a very controversial figure in the history of Britain and Ireland – a regicidal dictator to some historians and a hero of liberty to others. In Britain, he is held in high esteem, being elected as one of the Top 10 Britons of all time in a BBC poll. However, his measures against Irish Catholics have been characterized by some historians as genocidal or near-genocidal, and in Ireland itself, he is widely hated.

CHARLES II KING OF ENGLAND

Charles II (Charles Stuart; 29 May 1630 - 6 February 1685) was the King of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

According to royalists, Charles II became king when his father Charles I was executed at Whitehall on 30 January 1649, the climax of the English Civil War. The English did not proclaim Charles II king at this time, passing a statute making it unlawful, and England entered the period known to history as the English Interregnum. The Parliament of Scotland, on the other hand, proclaimed Charles II King of Scots on 5 February 1649 in Edinburgh. He was crowned King of Scots at Scone on 1 January 1651. Following his defeat at the Battle of Worcester on 3 September 1651, Charles fled to the continent and spent the next nine years in exile in France, the United Provinces and the Spanish Netherlands.

After the Protectorate collapsed under Richard Cromwell in 1659, General George Monck invited Charles to return and assume the thrones in what became known as the Restoration. Charles II arrived on English soil on 25 May 1660 and entered London on his thirtieth birthday, 29 May 1660. Charles was crowned King of England and Ireland at Westminster Abbey on 23 April 1661.

SIR WILLIAM BERKLEY

Sir William Berkeley (1605 - 9 July 1677) was a Governor of Virginia, appointed by King Charles I, of whom he was a favorite. He held the office of Governor of Virginia longer than any other person, colonial or modern. His parents were Sir Maurice and Elizabeth Killigrew Berkley, both of whom held stock in the Virginia Company of London. Educated at Oxford he studied law and then toured Europe. In 1632, he gained a place in the household of Charles I. That position gave him entrée into a court literary circle known as "The Wits" and led to social

ties that stood him well for the remainder of his days. He wrote several plays, one of which, "The Lost Lady" was performed for Charles I and Henrietta Maria.

Soldiering in the First and Second Bishops' Wars, he joined Charles I in March 1639 and was knighted by Charles I at Berwick-upon-Tweed on 12 July 1639. In the spring of 1641, he decided that he could no longer satisfy his ambitions at court. He flirted with the possibility of taking a diplomatic post in Istanbul, but he abandoned that idea in favor of becoming Governor of Virginia. Friends and relatives eased the way for him to buy the office from the occupant, Sir Francis Wyatt, and in August 1641, Charles I commissioned him to replace Wyatt.

He arrived to take up his post in Virginia in February 1642, and was a popular administrator. In June 1644, he returned to England and in the fall of that year joined Charles I to fight in the Civil War against the Parliamentarians. He returned to Virginia arriving on 7 June 1645. This is approximately the time Robert Hubbard, the first Hubbard to immigrate to Virginia, came to Virginia. Whether Robert and Sir William came to Virginia together or at about the same time, I have not been able to determine. However, there seems to be little doubt that it was no accident that Robert came to Virginia about the same time as his kinsman Sir William Berkley returned from the Civil War.

After Charles I was beheaded in 1649 Berkley kept the Colony loyal to the Stuarts and invited Charles II to come to Virginia as King in exile. He held the Puritans at arms length until Cromwell dispatched military force to subdue Virginia and remove him from office. After threatening to fight, he surrendered, but he won terms that allowed most of the structure he had put in place to remain, which included his kinsman Robert Hubbard as clerk of the council. He also won the right to stay in Virginia and he retired to his plantation of Green Springs.

Berkley's replacement as Governor, Samuel Matthews Jr. died in January 1660. The death of Cromwell in 1658 and the changing political situation in England allowed Berkley to be recalled as Governor. In 1661, soon after Charles II assumed the throne, Berkley returned to England to plea for financial support for his plans for Virginia. Charles II, although glad to see the old supporter of his family, did not provide Berkley with the financial support he requested.

Lack of financial support and other problems led to unrest in Virginia. When Nathaniel Bacon led the revolt labeled, the Bacon Rebellion, Berkley's political support began to erode. Charles II, however, rushed to Berkley's aid during the Rebellion by sending military support from England. The rebellion had been defeated before the troops arrived but the damage to Berkley's reputation had been done. Afterwards there were several attempts to get him to resign.

Berkley refused to give up his position. However, old age, deafness, physical decline and political problems finally overwhelmed him and on 5 May 1677, he yielded and he crossed the Atlantic for the last time. He died in England on 29 May 1677 and was buried among his progenitors a world away from his beloved Virginia. His second wife Francis Culpeper Stephens remained in Virginia. His 17th century plantation, Green Springs in James City County about five miles

west of Williamsburg, was built in 1645. About 200 acres of the original plantation are preserved by the National Park Service as part of the Colonial National Historical Park.

The old "Whig" history, of the early 1800's, read history backwards from the American Revolution. It viewed America, from the beginning, as a proto-democratic society of dissident people anxious to cast off their European past. In early Virginia, nothing could have been further from the truth. Virginia in the 1600's and through most of the 1700's was a society like the Stuart England that produced it. This was the result of conscious choice, largely the vision of Sir William Berkeley. When he assumed authority in Virginia, the colony was a society in flux in many ways. Sir William's ideal society was authoritarian, like the one he had known at home. It would have a few ruling gentry families, a small class of yeomen farmers, a larger group of white tenant farmers, and at the bottom, numerous indentured servants. Social mobility would be at a minimum, and everyone would know his place. These plans were hindered by the staggering death rate in early Virginia, which made for a highly fluid, unstable society. But as death rates dropped in the late 1600s, and slaves replaced indentured servants, Berkeley's goal was largely achieved.

Contrary to the mythology of America as a haven for the outcast, Berkeley persecuted political and religious dissent. In his most famous diatribe, he expressed the hope that there would be neither public schools nor printing presses in Virginia for a hundred years because learning produced civil discontent and heresy and then printing presses spread them. He no more liked the House of Burgesses than Charles I liked Parliament. But the Virginia Assembly's powers were undefined, few men were eligible to vote, some could be influenced by land grants or remunerative offices. He also installed his kinsman Robert Hubbard and Robert's son Matthew as Clerks of the Assembly to keep tract of the statutes passed by the Assembly.

Governor Berkeley's vision could not be achieved without a governing elite. But he knew that there was nothing yet in Virginia to tempt England's nobility to immigrate (in fact, by the end of the American Revolution, only one ever came -- Lord Fairfax). He looked instead to the younger sons of English gentry who stood to inherit nothing under English law, or to royalists fleeing Oliver Cromwell's republican victory in England's civil war. One of these young men was the above mentioned Robert Hubbard, a cousin of Berkeley's and a son of the powerful Sir Henry Hobart and a progenitor of Maude Hubbard.

When they arrived, he promoted them to lucrative offices and granted them large estates. Robert Hubbard in addition to being appointed Clerk of the Virginia

*"But I thank God,
there are no free
schools nor printing,
and I hope we shall
not have these for a
hundred years; for
learning has brought
disobedience, and
heresy, and sects
into the world, and
libels against the
best government.
God keep us from
both!"*

- Sir William Berkeley
Governor, 1671 -

Council was provided with large grants of land. These were the cavaliers -- the name given to King Charles I's supporters in the civil war. They founded the dynasties later called "The First Families of Virginia," meaning the leading families, not the first chronologically. Once they survived the fright of Bacon's Rebellion in 1675-76, this class ruled Virginia until after the American Revolution. Ironically, many scions of these dynasties would be the leaders in the rebellion against King George III.

Sir William Berkeley's ideal society, however, needed not only a ruling class, but also a people to be ruled. Most of Virginia's white immigrants were either indentured servants or convicts. In 1618, Virginia had adopted the headright, which gave fifty acres of land for each settler brought to Virginia. Although England's unskilled and unemployed laborers had no money to pay the ship's passage, it was paid for them if they signed an indenture or contract to become a servant for four to seven years. The fifty acres went to the man who actually paid their passage, not to the immigrants themselves.

SIR HENRY HOBART

Sir Henry Hobart, 1st Baronet (c. 1560 – 29 December 1625) of Blickling Hall, was an English judge and politician. He was the son of Thomas Hobart and Audrey Hare, and great grandson of Sir James Hobart, who had served as Attorney General during the reign of King Henry VII. Sir Henry would further this lineal occupation and was admitted to Lincoln's Inn on 10 August 1575, and was later called to the Bar in 1584, and subsequently became governor of Lincoln's Inn in 1591.

Between 1588 and 1589, he was Member of Parliament (MP) for St. Ives, for Yarmouth in 1597 and 1601, and for Norwich from 1604 to 1611.

Sir Henry was STEWARD of Norwich in 1595, made Sergeant from 1603 to 1606, and later served as Attorney for the Court of Wards in 1605 and Attorney General for England and Wales between 1606 and 1613. From 1613 to 1625, his abilities were further recognized and he was elevated to Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Having been Lord Chancellor to Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, he was also Chancellor and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to Charles, Prince of Wales.

He was conferred the honor of Knighthood in 1603, and was made Baronet, of Intwood in the County of Norfolk on 11 May 1611.

Sir Henry Hobart was respected for his knowledge and sophistication in matters of estate management. He successfully acquired a fair amount of Norfolk property, including the estates of Intwood in 1596 and Blickling in 1616, where he was buried on 4 January 1625.

On 21 April 1590, he married Dorothy Bell, the daughter of Sir Robert Bell, in Blickling, Norfolk. They had twelve sons including Robert Hubbard, the first

Hubbard immigrant to Virginia, and four daughters. Edmund Hubbard the first Hubbard immigrant to America arrived in Charleston, Massachusetts on 3 May 1633 and within a year was appointed by the General Court as a Constable. He is listed as one of Henry's sons but may have been a kinsman.

SIR ROBERT BELL

Sir Robert Bell is the maternal grandfather of Robert Hubbard. He was born in 1539 at Beaupre Hall, Outwell, and Norfolk, England. He died 22 July 1577. He served as Speaker of the British House of Commons (1572-1576), during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.



(16th C.) Illuminated: heraldic, glass panel, displaying the Holy Grail, (Chalice of Light), and the Arms of Sir Robert Bell.

Sir Robert Bell was Knighted in 1577, he served as: Counsel King's Lynn 1560, Recorder 1561, Bencher Middle Temple 1565, Autumn Reader 1565, Lent Reader 1571, Counsel Great Yarmouth 1562-63, Justice of the Peace of the Quorum, Norfolk 1564, Commissioner of Grain 1576, Musters 1576, Sergeant at Law 1577, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1577.

He may have been privately tutored by Sir John Cheke, a kinsman and dear friend of William Cecil (Lord Burghley), Queen Elizabeth's chief advisor, who has been appraised as the probable behind the scenes architect of the 1566 succession question (of which, Bell was chosen to represent the House of Commons) and who had recommended Bell for Speaker in 1572. In

the House of Commons, Bell's closest friends were Oxford alumni and many assumed Bell also was an Oxford man but there is no proof he attended Oxford or Cambridge. Sir John Cheke was a dear friend and kinsman of Peter Osborne, a fellow Exchequer colleague of Robert Bell's, whose daughter Anne married Bell's first son and heir, Edmond.

A taste of Robert Bell's sentiments can be clearly derived, by examining his contrasting description of the infamous reign of Mary I, and that of Elizabeth's, ("Mr. Bell's second 'Oration' 8 May 1572"):

" The Queen's 'loving subjects' desired her preservation more than the chased deer desired the soil for his refreshing; at the time of her accession the country was subject to ignorant hypocrisy and unsound doctrine, but God inclined her heart to be a defense to his afflicted church throughout all Europe. Many benefits from her reign I do forget, and yet do remember divers others which I leave for tediousness."

Robert Bell may have been married three times:

1. Mary Chester daughter of [Sir] Anthony Chester
2. Elizabeth Anderson (d1556-58), widowed daughter in law of Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Plea, and,
3. Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edmond Beaupre, Esq. d. 1567, and Katherine Wynter.

Robert Bell seems to have achieved notable success at the beginning of his career, specifically 6 March 1559, upon accomplishing favorable results for the patentees of the lands of John White, Bishop of Winchester, of which he was of counsel.

His career was further secured and launched with his fortunate marriage (15 October 1559) to the baroness Dorothy Beaupre. This afforded him a large estate in Outwell, Norfolk, along with the local offices and status that came with it; including the office of Member of Parliament (MP), for King's Lynn. During the 1563 and 1566 Parliament, Bell made a "thorough nuisance" of himself to the government, and was considered a radical; noted by William Cecil as one of the two leading trouble makers, during the 1566, session.

Additionally, it would appear that on at least one occasion, Elizabeth I witnessed this maverick style of behavior as on 19 October 1566, [Bell] did argue very boldly to pursue the succession question; in the face of the Queen's command to leave it alone. In her own words, "Mr. Bell with his complices... must needs prefer their speeches to the upper house to have you, my lords, consent with them, whereby you were seduced, and of simplicity did assent unto it." Of course, it should be clarified that he was merely conveying the concern of the House, following Elizabeth's near death illness, and for the realm which may have collapsed into civil war upon her death.

Five years later during the next Parliament (5 April 1571) he refocused his attention and boldly launched an attack on the Queen's purveyors. Later in 1576, this speech was recalled by Peter Wentworth during his motion for liberty of speech. "The last Parliament he that is now Speaker uttered a very good speech for the calling in of certain licenses granted to four courtiers to the utter undoing of 6,000 or 8,000 of the Queen Majesty's subjects. This speech was so disliked by some of the [Privy] Council, that he was sent for and so hardly dealt with that he came into the House with such an amazed countenance that it daunted all the House."

Nevertheless, on 19 April 1571, he was an advocate for the residents of less fortunate boroughs, and in a loving discourse showed that it was necessary that all places should be provided for equally, but because some boroughs had not wealth to provide fit men, outsiders could sometimes be returned and no harm done. He further, proposed that all boroughs who sought to nominate a nobleman, should suffer a fairly substantial financial penalty, mindful, no doubt of the power of the Duke of Norfolk in his county.

From 1570-72, Robert Bell served as crown counsel, with the prosecution of individuals in connection with certain conspiracies, and, perhaps, it was Bell's outspokenness, hitherto, that revealed his niche, as shortly following these events, he was recommended by William Cecil for Speaker (Prolocutor), elected by the House, and approved by Elizabeth I, 8 May 1572. The Queen on her part, he was told, had sufficiently heard of your truth and fidelity towards her and... understandith your ability to accomplish the same.

Bell's second disabling speech of that day was full of luminous detail and "was a model of circumspection: a lawyer's piece larded with legal precedent; in his careful transmission of royal messages and his preference that attempts to persuade a reluctant queen should be by written arguments rather than by his spoken word; some of it is worth quoting... as an early example of the taste for precedents that became common place in the history of the House during the seventeenth century."

Mr. Bell's second Oration

.. "Your highness' noble progenitors kings of this realm", "Whereupon King Henry III finding no such perfection therein as he did desire, by the mature deliberation and grave advice of his lords and council did condescend to walk in a new course of government in which he determined that all things should be provided for by Authority of Parliament...."



Queen Elizabeth I opens Parliament at Whitehall; in the foreground, center, Speaker Bell stands behind the railing.

While Speaker, Bell presided over some of the more dynamic issues of the Elizabethan Parliaments, notably, the security of the realm, and a session concerning the question of Mary Queen of Scots.

During a time of uncertainty, Sir Robert Bell valiantly challenged corruption, advocated hope for the poor and bridged hearts and minds, while striving to tear down the walls and strongholds of arrogance, greed, and hate.

His managerial skill's were revolutionary, in that he was a guardian of liberty and champion of freedom of speech, while at the same time, he managed to appease the Queen and {Privy} Council; without compromising too many of his principals.

Bell's foresight and support of the Crown helped forge and unify the realm under Elizabeth's rule, and, in April 1577, his success was acknowledged when he was nominated for membership of a committee for a special visitation of Oxford, together with Sir Christopher Wray, Edwin Sandy then Bishop of London and John Piers then Bishop of Rochester.

In 1577, during the New Year's promotions, Queen Elizabeth I, conferred a knighthood to him, made him her Sergeant at Law, and appointed him Lord Chief Baron of her Exchequer; a post that he retained during the period that Sir Francis Drake wrote the government, claiming his bounty to build his ships in Aldelburg, together with the clandestine arrangements he secured from his investors, for his profitable 1577 voyage to circumnavigate the globe.

On 27 July 1577, he spent his last hours drafting a codicil to his will, where he named his Loving wife Dorothy sole executor and directed the selling of certain property for payment of debts; with an emphasis on the future care and maintenance of his eight children (most were very young):

"This Codicil and Addicon, made by me Sir Robert Bell knight Cheiff Barron of her maties Exchequer the xxvi th Daye of Julye in the yeare of oure Lorde God one Thowsande fyve hundred Seaventie Seaven, wch I will and my trewe meaninge is that it shalbe annexed and added unto my last will and Testament remayninge at my howse at Bewprehallin Norff ffirst I will my Bodye shalbe buried in the same Towne where yt shall please God to call me at the discreation of my cheff Sr'nnts that shalbe aboute me at the Daye of my death...."

..."and the money thereof cominge to be employed towards the payment of my Debtes and bringinge upp of my children at the order and discreation of my saide Executrix."

Preceding this calamity, Bell had devoted his time and attention with expanding his family home, and had commissioned The Guild of Glaziers with the production of heraldic glass panels, representing the various marital alliances that were shared by the Beaupre's and the Bell's.

CHAPTER TWO --- THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON

The London Company (also called the Charter of the Virginia Company of London) was an English joint stock company established by royal charter by James I of England on 10 April 1606 with the purpose of establishing colonial settlements in North America. It was not founded as a joint stock company, but became one under the 1609 charter. It was one of two such companies, along with the Plymouth Company, that was granted an identical charter as part of the Virginia Company. The London Company was responsible for establishing the Jamestown Settlement, the first permanent English settlement in the present United States in 1607, and in the process of sending additional supplies, inadvertently settled the Somers Isles, now known as Bermuda, the oldest-remaining English colony, in 1609.

The territory granted to the London Company included the coast of North America from 34th parallel (Cape Fear) north to the 41st parallel (in Long Island Sound), but being part of the Virginia Company and Colony, The London Company owned a large portion of Atlantic and Inland Canada. The company was permitted by its charter to establish a 100-square mile settlement within this area. The portion of the company's territory north of the 38th parallel was shared with the Plymouth Company, with the stipulation that neither company found a colony within 100 miles of each other.

On 14 May 1607, the London Company established the Jamestown Settlement on the James River about 40 miles upstream from the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay at Cape Henry. By 1609, the Plymouth Company had dissolved. As a result, the charter for the London Company was adjusted with a new grant that extended from "sea to sea" of the previously shared area between the 34th and 40th parallel. It was amended in 1612 to include the new territory of Bermuda.

The London Company struggled financially for a number of years. Results improving after sweeter strains of tobacco were cultivated and successfully exported, from Virginia, as a cash crop, beginning in 1612. In 1624, the company lost its charter, and Virginia became a royal colony.

The business of the company was the settlement of the Virginia colony using, as the labor force, voluntary transportees under the customary indenture system whereby in exchange for seven years of labor for the company, the company provided passage, food, protection and land ownership.

In December 1606, the Virginia Company's three ships, containing 144 men and boys (40 died during the voyage) and no women, set sail from Blackwell, London. After an unusually long voyage of 144 days, they made landfall on 26 April 1607 at the southern edge of the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, which they named Cape Henry. Under orders to select a site further inland, on 14 May 1607, these first settlers selected the site of Jamestown Island as the place to build their fort.

In addition to survival, the early colonists had another pressing mission: to make a profit for the stockholders of the Virginia Company. Although the settlers were disappointed that gold did not wash up on the beach and gems did not grow in

the trees, they realized there was great potential for wealth of other kinds in their new home. Early industries, such as glass manufacture, pitch and tar production and beer and wine making took advantage of natural resources and the land's fertility. From the outset, it was thought that the abundance of timber would be the primary leg of the economy, as Britain's forests had long been felled. The seemingly inexhaustible supply of cheap American timber was to be the primary enabler of England's rise to maritime supremacy. The first ships returning to England from Virginia carried back tall trees to be used as masts for the English Navy. However, the settlers could not devote as much time as the Virginia Company would have liked to their financial responsibilities. They were too busy trying to survive.

The settlers quickly discovered that they were, first and foremost, employees of the Virginia Company of London, following instructions of the men appointed by the Company to rule them. In exchange, the laborers were armed and received clothes and food from the common store. After seven years, they were to receive land of their own. The gentlemen, who provided their own armor and weapons, were to be paid in land, dividends or additional shares of stock.

Initially, the colonists were governed by a president and seven-member council selected by the King. There were two councils, one in England and one in Virginia. The Virginia council ultimately became the Virginia house of Burgess. Leadership problems quickly erupted and Jamestown's first two leaders coped with varying degrees of success, with sickness, Indian assaults, poor food and water supplies and class strife.

When Captain John Smith became Virginia's third president, he proved the strong leader that the colony needed. Industry flourished and relations with Chief Powhatan's people improved. In 1609, the Virginia Company received its Second Charter, which allowed the Company to choose its new governor from amongst its shareholders. Investment boomed as the Company launched an intensive recruitment campaign. Over 600 colonists set sail for Virginia between March 1608 and March 1609.

Unfortunately for these new settlers, Sir Thomas Gales, Virginia's deputy governor, bound for the colony aboard the *Sea Venture*, was shipwrecked in Bermuda, along with Admiral of the Company, Sir George Somers, Captain Newport, and 147 other settlers and seamen. Gales did not assume his new post until 1610. When he arrived, with most of the survivors of the *Sea Venture* (on two new ships built in Bermuda), the *Deliverance* and the *Patience*, he found only 60 of the 214 colonists had survived the infamous "Starving Time" of 1609-1610, and most of these were dying or ill. Despite the abundance of food they had brought from Bermuda (which had necessitated the building of the two ships); it was clear the colony did not have the means for survival. The survivors of Jamestown were taken aboard the *Deliverance* and *Patience*, and the colony was abandoned. It was intended to return everyone to England, but the fortuitous arrival of another relief fleet, bearing Governor Lord De la Warre, granted Jamestown a reprieve. All too soon, the Mother Country learned of Virginia's woeful state. The result was predictable: financial catastrophe for the Company. Many new subscribers reneged payment on their shares, and the

Company became entangled in dozens of court cases. On top of these losses, the Company was forced to incur further debt when it sent hundreds more colonists to Virginia.

There was little to counter this crushing debt. No gold had been found in Virginia; trading commodities produced by exploitation of the raw materials found in the New World were minimal. Attempts at producing glass, pitch, tar and potash had been barely profitable and, regrettably, such commodities could be had far more cheaply on the other side of the Atlantic.

Increasingly bad publicity, political infighting and financial woes led the Virginia Company to organize a massive advertising campaign. The Company plastered street corners with tempting broadsheets, published persuasive articles, and even convinced the clergy to preach of the virtues of supporting colonization. Before the Company was dissolved, it would publish 27 books and pamphlets promoting the Virginia venture.

To make shares more marketable, the Virginia Company changed its sales pitch. Instead of promising instant returns and vast profits for investors, the Company exploited patriotic sentiment and national pride. A stockholder was assured that his purchase of shares would help build the might of England, to make her the superpower she deserved to be. The heathen natives would be converted to the proper form of Christianity, the Church of England. People out of work could find employment in the New World. The standard of living would increase across the nation. How could any good, patriotic Englishman resist?

The English rose to the bait. The gentry wished to win favor by proving its loyalty to the crown. The growing middle class also saw stock purchasing as a way to better itself. But the news was not all good. Although the population of Jamestown rose, high settler mortality kept profits unstable. By 1612, the Company's debts had soared to over £1,000.

A third charter provided a short-term resolution to the Virginia Company's problems. The Company was permitted to run a lottery as a fundraising venture. Other attractive features of the charter allowed Virginia's assembly to act as the colony's legislature and also added 300 leagues of ocean to the colony's holdings, which would include Bermuda (sometimes known as Virgineola) as part of Virginia. But the colony was still on shaky ground until John Rolfe's successful experiment with tobacco as a cash crop provided a way to recoup financially.

Unfortunately, by 1616, the Virginia Company suffered further adversity. The original settlers were owed their land and stock shares; initial investors at home were owed their dividends. The Company was forced to renege on its cash promises, instead distributing 50-acre lots in payment. The next year, the Company instituted the headright system, a way to bring more settlers to Virginia. Investors and residents were able to acquire land by paying the passage of new settlers. In most cases, these newcomers spent a period of time in servitude on the investor's land. Edwin Sandys, a leading force in the Virginia Company, strongly supported the headright system, for his goal was a permanent colony, which would enlarge British territory, relieve the nation's overpopulation, and

expand the market for English goods. Sir Thomas Smith, as the Company's Treasurer, had a different dream: the Virginia Company's mission was to trade and to make a profit.

In the end, it was Sandys' vision, which prevailed. When he became Treasurer of the Company in 1619, he moved forward to populate the colony and earn a protective status for the tobacco crop, which had become the cash crop of Virginia. At the same time, he urged colonists to diversify their plantings and thus become less reliant on only one staple. The colonists ignored this advice, to their later dismay.

In 1621, the Company was in trouble; unpaid dividends and increased use of lotteries had made future investors wary. The Company debt was now over £9,000. Worried Virginians were hardly reassured by the advice of pragmatic Treasurer Sandys, who warned that the Company "cannot wish you to rely on anything but yourselves." In March 1622, the Company's and the colony's situation went from dire to disastrous when the Powhatan Indians staged an uprising which wiped out a quarter of the European population of Virginia. When a fourth charter, severely reducing the Company's ability to make decisions in the governing of Virginia, was proposed by the Crown, subscribers rejected it. King James I forthwith changed the status of Virginia in 1624. Virginia was now a royal colony to be administered by a governor appointed by the King. The Virginia Assembly finally received royal approval in 1627, and this form of government, with governor and assembly, would oversee the colony of Virginia until 1776, excepting only the years of the English Commonwealth.

The investors in the Virginia Company of London were called Adventurers and the original council in London was called the council for the Company of Adventures and Planters of Virginia. Sir Henry Hobart was an investor and a member of the council. In addition to Sir Henry, the following people that are of interest to us were adventures (Investors).

Thomas, Lord Lawarr
Sir Oliver Cromwell, Knight
Sir Maurice Berkley, Knight
Sir Henry Hobart, Knight
Thomas Grave
William Berkley
George Berkley
Edward Berkley

CHAPTER THREE --- THE ORIGIN OF THE HUBBARD FAMILY NAME

The name Hubbard is of English origin and is one of the many variations, which include Hubba, Hobart, Hubert, Hubard and at least 50 others. Prior to 1700, it is not unusual to find three different spelling in the same document. There are several theories as to the origin of the name but I have picked the most colorful one. If it is not the right one, at least it is a good story.

In the fall of 866, a Danish warrior King Hubba and his brother Hingus invaded England. They landed on the coast of East Anglia or Kent with an Army of 20,000 to avenge the death of their father, Ragnar Ledborg, who had been captured by Aella, a Saxon warrior and met a torturous demise by being thrown into a cage filled with snakes. In February 867 they left their camp on the coast, marched inland and seized York. Hingua and Hubba were engaged by two Saxons, Osbert who was killed in the battle and Aella, who had killed their father. Aella was captured and tortured to death in reprisal. The brothers continued their invasion: pillaging, burning, and killing as they went. Hingua was wounded at Medeshampstead but they proceeded with even more fury. They were finally routed by King Ethelred and Alfred the Great at Aston but in a return engagement Ethelred was killed and the invaders rejoiced in further conquests.

In 878 Hingua and Hubba, with a fleet of 23 ships ravaged the coast of South Wales and Hubba landed his troops at Apledore. Odin, the Saxon leader, took his position in a castle on an impregnable rock. Hubba and his army surrounded the rock, intending to starve Odin into surrendering. Odin, however, amassed a surprise attack at dawn, burst into Hubba's camp, and slew him along with 1,200 of his followers. Afterwards, Hingua invaded Ireland and was also killed. Their successors, Halfdane and Gothrun, continued fighting with the Saxons until Gothrun was captured by King Alfred. He was permitted to live, on the condition that he embrace Christianity. Gothrun was baptized along with 30 of his followers. Gothrun and Alfred jointly signed a compact wherein it was declared that the "lives of Englishmen and Danes were of equal value." Followers of Gothrun, Hingua and Hubba became known as the Gothuns, Hinguas and the Hubbas. The Hubba's became settlers in England, married Saxon women, assumed the customs of the Saxon civilization, acquired an interest in the soil, and helped the Britons protect it against future invaders. They became loyal citizens of their adopted country and joined the gentry class. Families of the name of Hubba were resident at early dates in the counties of Somerset, Rutland, Essex, Derby, Surrey, Durham, Leicester, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Kent, and London as well as Cork, Ireland.

We pick up the Virginia Hubbard line in England in about 1235 and find the spelling alternates between Hubba, Hoberd, Huberd and Hobart. He lives in Tye, County of Norfolk and has property. Although variant spellings continue to exist, the spelling of Hobart seems to dominate. James Hobart born in 1436 became Sir James Hobart and that spelling became more consistent at least until 1645 when Robert Hobart immigrated to Virginia. Robert Hobart, the 11th child and

10th son of Sir Henry and Dorothea Bell Hobart, immigrated to Virginia about 1645 and spelled his name alternately Hubard, Huberd and Hubbard. The Hubbard spelling becoming more common as the generations grew in Virginia. Robert's brother (some say his kinsman) Edmund, the 6th child and 5th son, immigrated to New England in 1633. Edmund, the first Hubbard in America, was very prolific and the New England Hubbard's have vastly outnumbered their Virginia kinsmen. Edmund also changed the spelling of his name. The obvious question is why did Robert and Edmund both change the spelling of their name?

Sir Henry Hobart, the father of the two immigrants, was a prominent Englishman and had a significant investment of both money and time in the Virginia Company. The only way to obtain a return on that investment was to take land in Virginia. Under English law, the 5th and 10th sons would not inherit any of the estate. However, the heir could arrange for his younger brothers to receive lands and jobs in Virginia and receive in return whatever was agreed upon. Perhaps it would be convenient if they changed the spelling of their name so it would not be apparent that the sons of a former commissioner were being given favorable treatment. This of course is pure speculation, but both Edmund and Robert were granted thousands of acres of land and were appointed to public office soon after their arrival in America.

Another possible reason for the change in spelling was the political climate in England. When Robert came in 1645, the English Civil wars were ongoing. In researching the spelling of my mother's name, I found that her earliest progenitor to Virginia came during this same time frame from a family of professors at Oxford. The family had ended up on the wrong side of the political upheaval and decided that to keep their heads they need to get out of town and become lost. They changed the spelling of their name from Rives to Reeves and went to Virginia, literally to hide. Although King Charles II did not take Berkley up on his offer to come to Virginia in exile others did so.

Later, after the American Civil War, my mother's father would again change the spelling. He was at odds with his family over the slave issue and he left the Shenandoah Valley, came to WV and changed the spelling from Reeves to Reaves. Historically, using a different spelling identified one who opposed or did not want to be identified with his relatives. William Dickinson changed the spelling of his name from Dickerson to Dickinson. His parents and at least one of his brothers never adopted the new spelling.

Without doubt, the sons of Sir Henry Hobart knew how to spell their name and they changed it intentionally. We may never know the reason but I suspect that a combination of hiding family favoritism and English politics were factors. This change in the spelling of the names along with the destruction of many early Virginia records during the American Civil War has made it difficult for genealogist to discover the true progenitor's of many early Virginia settlers. We owe a great debt to the Hubbard family Association for sorting through this problem.

CHAPTER FOUR --- THE PROGENITORS OF MAUDE HUBBARD

After the death of King Hubba in 878 Hubba's descendents populated Eastern and Southeastern England from the River Humber down to the English Channel comprising mainly Lincolnshire, Rutland, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent. Their doings remain hidden up until about the thirteenth century.

JOHN HOBART (Also spelled Hubba, Hoberd, Huberd, and Hubbard)

John was born about 1235 and lived in Tye, Norfolk. Very little is known about him except he is a landowner. Tye is the ancestral home of the Hobart's. His Son and heir was John.

JOHN HOBART

John Hobart was born about 1260 in County Suffolk, England. He had a son John.

JOHN HOBART

John Hobart born about 1300 at Monks Eleigh, La Tye, County Suffolk, He had a son Godfrey.

GODFREY HOBART

Godfrey Hobart, born about 1324 at La Tye, County Suffolk; died at Monks Eleigh. He had a son John.

JOHN HOBART

John Hobart, born about 1349 at La Tye, County Suffolk; married Allinor Taylor; died 1458. He had a son Thomas.

THOMAS HOBART

Thomas Hobart was born about 1370 at La Tye, and died there in 1458. He had a son William.

WILLIAM HOBART

William Hobart was born about 1388 at Monks Eleigh, County Suffolk and died there in 1479. He had a son Thomas.

THOMAS HOBART

Thomas Hobart was born 1409 at Leyham, County Suffolk, England and died in 1494. Among his children was Sir James Hobart.

SIR JAMES HOBART

Sir James Hobart was born 1436 at Monks Eleigh, County Suffolk, England. He married (1) Margery Leyhert, born 1440 at Letheringham, County Suffolk, she

died about 1484, (2) Dorothea Glemham, and (3) Margaret Nauton, born at Letheringham County Suffolk.

James represented Ipswich, Norfolk in Parliament in 1467 and 1478 and became a member of the bar at Lincoln's Inn during the reign of King Henry VII. He was one of the governor's of the famed law school of Lincoln's Inn from 1479 to 1503. 1 November 1486, he was made Attorney General of England by King Henry VII and soon thereafter sworn to the Privy Council. He rendered good service to his Sovereign during the coast fisheries difficulty in November 1487 and was knighted 18 February 1502.

His children were:

1. Walter who was born in 1477 in Norwich, England
- 2. Miles who was born in 1479 in Norwich**
3. Elizabeth who was born in 1481 in Norwich
4. Catherine who was born in 1483 and married Thomas Sampson.

SIR MILES HOBART

There are at least three Sir Miles Hobart and at least two who served as Members of Parliament and it is difficult to determine which one did what; therefore, I have not listed here the many accomplishments of Sir Miles. Google Sir Miles and you can see their many accomplishments.

Sir Miles son of Sir James married Ellinor Blennerhasset who was born in 1507 in Norfolk, England. Their children were:

- 1. Thomas who was born in 1537 in Plumstead, County Norfolk**
2. John who was born in 1530/39 at Plumstead.

THOMAS HOBART

Thomas Hobart, son of Sir Miles married Audrey Hare in 1555. Audrey, daughter of William Hare of Beeston County Norfolk, was born in 1541. Their children were:

1. Miles who was born in 1583 at Plumstead
- 2. Henry who was born in 1563/5 at Plumstead**
3. Mary
4. Ellin.

SIR HENRY HOBART

The many accomplishments of Sir Henry are presented in Chapter One. Sir Henry married Dorothy Bell on 22 April 1590. Dorothy was born 19 October 1572 at Beaupre Hall, Outwell, County Norfolk and died 30 April 1641 at Covent Gardens, London, England and buried the same day at Blickling. Dorothy's parents were Sir Robert Bell and Dorothy Beaupre. The Beaupre family has many notable accomplishments that are beyond the scope of this paper. You can see their many accomplishments by googling Beaupre. Their children were:

1. Henry who was born on 29 April 1591 at Norwich and died 30 March 1609
2. Dorothy who was born 14 March 1592, at Norwich. She died 11 April 1624
3. Miles who was born 12 September 1593 at Intwood. He died 6 Dec 1639 and is buried at St. Paul's Covent Garden, London
4. John who was born 19 April 1595 at Norwich. He became Sir Baronet; he died 20 April 1647 and is buried at Blickling
5. Thomas who was born in May 1597 and died 17 Jan 1600 at Plumstead
6. Edmund who was born in 1598 at Plumstead
7. Nathaniel who was born in 1599 at Broxholme, County Norfolk. He died 19 February 1673
8. Edward who was born in 1601 at Plumstead. He died 25 February 1656
9. James who was born 23 June 1603 at Intwood. He died 16 Jul 1642
10. Thomas who was born about 1605 at Intwood and he died 9 March 1635
11. **ROBERT WHO WAS BORN 28 JUNE 1606 AT HACKNEY LONDON AND CHRISTENED 28 SEPTEMBER 1606 AT HACKNEY**
12. Elizabeth Mary who was born 17 March 1608 at London. She died 15 March 1633
13. Henry who was born 9 September 1610 at Kensington, London
14. Frances who was born in 1612 at London. She died 12 May 1632
15. Mary who was born in 1614 at London
16. Henry who was born 7 December 1619 at Norwich.

ROBERT (HOBART, HUBARD, HUBERD) HUBBARD

Robert the immigrant to Virginia changed the spelling of his name to Huberd. Hubbard and Huberd the forms Robert and his descendents used in Virginia were variant forms of Hobart, through its English history. However, in the generations immediately preceding Robert, the Hobart spelling had become common. Researchers over the years have come to agreement that Robert Hobart son of Sir Henry and Robert Hubbard (Huberd) the immigrant to Virginia are the same person.

There is no record of Robert's arrival in Virginia nor is there any record of his departing England. Although, there have been numerous records lost or destroyed, over the years, it is unusual that all records concerning the immigration to Virginia of a member of the gentry class, and his family are lost. Perhaps those records never existed and we look in vain.

When Cromwell had Charles I executed, it was done by cutting off his head. In a burst of compassion, Cromwell returned the head to the Stuart family and allowed them to sew it back to the body for burial. When Charles II was restored, his followers, in addition to killing many associated with Charles I's death, dug up the corpse of Cromwell, removed the head and displayed it on a pike. It seems in those times that keeping one's head and one's life was a matter of some concern. This may explain why no records of Robert's arrival are found.

We know that Robert came to Virginia between 1640 and 1648. Some researchers calculate his arrival at 1642, others at 1645. I believe he came with his cousin Sir William Berkley when Berkley returned to Virginia from the English Civil War in June 1645. By 1645, it would have been apparent, to many, that the days of Charles I were limited and after his downfall the days of his supporters may be numbered. Robert's family was notorious supporters of Charles I. Robert, as a younger son had no inheritance. The Hobart family had no way to recover their father's investment in and service to the Virginia Company, except to take land. With all of these things to consider and with Sir William recruiting younger gentry sons, Robert may have found ample reasons to go to Virginia. Berkley could have brought Robert and his family with him with little or no records. He could have come with Berkley when Berkley originally arrived in 1642 or when Berkley returned in 1645. For whatever reason Robert's family was royalist or cavaliers and Robert's desire to keep his head may explain the lack of information on his immigration.

The first record we have of Robert in Virginia is 18 October 1648 when he signed as "Test:" on transfer documents. In 1649, he and his son Matt sign as witnesses on transfer documents. This implies that he and his son Matt have clerical jobs. There are records to the effect that Robert served as the Clerk of the Virginia Council from 1649 to 1654. He was probably appointed by Governor Sir William Berkley. In 1656, he was given license by the Virginia Council "to take the original books of records home to his own house to copie the review of the laws that have been made by this General Assembly" and the same was to be presented to Lt. Col. Walker. Mr. Wood and Capt. Francis Willis are to compare the same with the original by March Court and upon their signing it,

publication was to follow. It was also ordered that Robt. Hubbard for the care in attendance on the committee for reviewing of the Acts to have 2,500 pounds of tobacco out of the levies of James City or York County if he accomplishes this by the first of next March. In Virginia Colonia Abstracts Series 2, Vol 3 York County there is found a statement that Mr. Robt. Huberd received from the parish levy whatever is due concerning tobacco when the 1657 February Court for York County met. Although, Robert's term as the Clerk of the Council may have expired in 1654 he was still working for them in 1656. It appears that he served at least one additional term, perhaps several more and he may have served one term prior to 1649.

Robert was alive on 20 July 1662 when he assigned a patent to Colonel Peyton. He was deceased on 9 February 1663, when John Lord and William Horton patented 2,500 acres in Westmoreland County, adjoining the south most corner of land, formerly owned by Major William Lewis and Mr. Robt. Hubbard, deceased. Most researchers list his date of death as 1663, although it could have been 1662.

Robert acquired over 10,000 acres of land mostly by patents. His will is not found, but he most probably left one; his son Matthew inherited his home place (Skimico). Researchers have not been able to determine the exact location of Skimico. I, also, have not been able to locate Skimico but there is a York County Quarter Park that can be accessed from Hubbard Lane and that is as good a place as any to start the search for Skimico. Although, a few of the patents that awarded land to Robert are found, most are missing. On 11 January 1652, Robert transferred 350 acres to Richard Starnell. This is the earliest land record date we have for Robert. The patent records whereby Robert acquired the 350 acres have been lost.

It appears Robert married Mary in England probably about 1626. If this is so, he married at age 16. Mary Hubard (Widow) and Robert Hubard her son made a petition to Sir William Berkley at Jamestown in 1675. If Mary was the same age as her husband Robert, she would have been 65 at the time. Mary's last name may have been Kevell. Mary and Robert's children were:

1. **Matthew who was born 1627 in England and died in 1667**
2. Robert who was born in England in 1628
3. Elizabeth who was born in England in 1630
4. John.

MATTHEW HUBBARD

Matthew was born in England and came to Virginia with his family about 1645. He died in York County Virginia in 1667 and his will was probated on 9 April 1667. He married Sibella Caynehoe Ham the widow of Jerome Ham and the daughter of Rev. William and Dorothy Caynehoe of York County Virginia in 1660.

Matthew was a lawyer and served as clerk and as a Justice of the York County Court. He inherited his fathers land at Skimico. Most of what we know about him comes from his will, which is of record in York County Deed Book 4 at page 136 and is repeated here with the same spellings that exist in the will.

“In the name of God, Amen, the last will and testament of Mr. Mathew Hubard. Impress, I bequeath my Soule to God who gave it & my body to the earth from whence it came. Item. I give my sonne John Hubard my devidt of land at Skimico, only the two hundred acres excepted that is sold to Abraham Venckle and John Scott, and my devidt that is above Charles Edmonds also to Jno. Item. I give my daughter Rebecca Hubard & my sonne Mathew my half of my land that is between my brother and mee & my devidt that is upon Black Creek in the narrows of York River to be equally divided between them. Item. My desire is that Mr. Ballard and Mr. Bray be the overseers of this my will.”

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us; Pat Napied, James Besouth.
/s/ Mathew Hubard.

After Matthew’s death, Sibella married the third time to William Aylett. Matthew and Sibella’s children were:

1. **John who was born about 1661 and died about 1726**
2. Rebecca
3. Matthew who was clerk of York County, his will was proved in 1745. In his will he leaves 62 books, a regular treasure trove for the day. He left a considerable estate valued over \$1,000 that included a silver sword worth \$10. He left instructions that his children be provided for until they reached the age of 16 and then be bound out to some lawful calling. When his wife Elizabeth dies in 1763, she leaves about \$50 to various relatives including 25 shillings to granddaughter **Elizabeth TALIAFERRO**. Several of Matthew’s children became merchants in York County.

JOHN HUBBARD

John, the son of Matthew, was on the 1704 quit rent roll of New Kent County Virginia. He inherited at least part (827 acres) of the Skimico lands originally owned by his grandfather Robert. Other than the land records very little is known about this John Hubbard. He married but we have not been able to find the name of his wife. He was a member of St. Peter’s parish and his wife may have been Elizabeth. Parish records prove their children were:

1. **John Jr. who was born in 1689**
2. Samuel
3. Charles
4. Benjamin
5. Elizabeth.

JOHN HUBBARD JR.

John Hubbard Jr. was born in 1689 at Amelia, Virginia. He married (first) Mary Harrison in 1706 in New Kent County Virginia and there were at least three children by this marriage. He married (second) Sarah Stone of Amelia. Their children were:

1. John who was born about 1733
2. Ursula who was born about 1734
3. **Daniel who was born about 1735**
4. James who was born about 1737
5. Mary who was born about 1741
6. Eusebius who was born about 1743 and died 7 May 1818 at Florissant, St. Louis, Missouri.

DANIEL HUBBARD

Daniel Hubbard was born about 1735 and married Sarah Pasteur on 17 November 1756. Daniel represented the 5th generation in Virginia and there is no record that he inherited any of the land originally owned by Robert, although he may have. The Virginian practice of leaving an inheritance to each of the children instead of only to the oldest son ultimately made the Hubbard descents of Robert land poor. Daniel may have served in the Virginia Militia during the French & Indian War (1754 – 1763). Daniel's brother Eusebius went west and at least two of Daniel's children went west. The Hubbard family is experiencing the same fate that befell the families of many of the early immigrants. The land having been split so many times by inheritances, no one had sufficient to support their families so they became migrants. Daniel would be the last of Maude's descents to live out his life at Louisa either on or near Skimico. Sarah was born about 1737 and came from adjoining Caroline County, Virginia. Their children were:

1. **John I. who was born in 1762**
2. Carter B. who was born 1 April 1767 and died 3 April 1854 in Taylor County, KY
3. Joseph who was born 1781.

JOHN I. HUBBARD

John I. Hubbard was born in Louisa County and died in Bedford County in 1824. In 1811, he joined other members of his family moving west and bought a 200-acre home site in Bedford County, Virginia near the Dickinson home place. John paid \$7.50 an acre for the land, in cash, since that represents a high price per acre, for the time, the land was probably developed. John was a farmer and teacher. Stephen Hubbard, who may have been John's brother, but was

probably a kinsman, married in Bedford in 1796. Betty (probably Elizabeth) Hubbard married in Bedford in 1780 and her father Samuel consented. Although, Stephen, Betty and Samuel were in Bedford before John, Bedford did not attract large numbers of migrating Hubbards. John married Elizabeth who was born about 1796 in Cumberland County, Virginia. She also died in 1824 in Bedford. Their children were:

1. Joseph who was born in 1796 and died in Metcalf, KY 21 Feb 1882
2. **Taliaferro Graves who was born 25 September 1800**
3. Sarah
4. John
5. Elizabeth
6. Susannah.

TALIAFERRO GRAVES HUBBARD

Taliaferro was born in Louisa County and died in Bedford County on 7 May 1850. He married first, Charlotte S. Hunter in Bedford, Virginia on 29 April 1827 and second, to Mary Debo in Bedford on 7 November 1836. Charlotte was born in Bedford on 9 June 1805 and died in Bedford in 1832/33 shortly after the birth of John Franklin. Mary died in 1857. Taliaferro's children were:

1. Stephen who was born in 1830 at Bedford
2. **John Franklin who was born in 1831 at Bedford County**
3. Elizabeth Smith who was born 23 October 1837
4. Annis Preston who was born 14 May 1839 in Bedford
5. Katherine Ruth who was born 21 April 1842 in Bedford
6. Charlotte Shelton who was born 14 May 1844
7. Daniel Perry who was born 14 July 1849.

JOHN FRANKLIN HUBBARD

John Franklin's mother died when he was young and his father died when he was 19. He is found in the 1850 census living with the family of Thomas O. Robinson in Bedford and he is listed as a student. He was probably being tutored. It appears that both his father and grandfather were teachers (tutors) and he was probably educated by them and then his education completed by Robinson.

In 1851, he comes to Malden, West Virginia and goes to work for William Dickinson as a clerk. In 1860, he is living with William Dickinson and Charles Cameron (C.C.) Lewis and is working as a clerk. He lists his assets in 1860 as \$2,000, a considerable sum, for the time, especially for a clerk. In today's value

that would be about \$600,000. I doubt that William Dickinson paid him enough money as a clerk that he could have saved \$2,000 in nine years. He probably inherited the money (his father died in 1850 and his stepmother died in 1857). In 1861, he married Anastasia M. Wilson (Holloway), who was born at St. Albans, Kanawha County, 14 June 1837. Anastasia's parents were Robert and Lucy (Jones) Wilson. Anastasia's father who passed away about the time of the marriage was a merchant and operated a store at Malden. Anastasia had an Aunt by the name of Rebecca and a Great Aunt Dorcus.

John Franklin may have been very lucky. His father dies on the eve of the Civil War and since his mother and stepmother died before his father there was nothing to keep him in Bedford County. So instead of keeping the home place and slaves, he takes money and goes west. Then, in the ashes of the Civil War, he has the most precious of all commodities, money.

It may be hard for us to visualize today, but in 1860, Malden or Saltborough was the economic center of Kanawha County. Shortly after his marriage, John went into the mercantile business at Malden with C. C. Lewis Sr. under the name Lewis, Hubbard & Company. William Dickinson Sr. who had built his financial empire on mercantile businesses and who was fond of both Lewis and Hubbard, probably played a role in the founding of the Lewis, Hubbard firm. Anastasia's father passed away just prior to her marriage to John and I find no record of the Wilson business.

C. C. Lewis married Elizabeth (Betty) Wilson. John Hubbard and C. C. Lewis may have married sisters. If they were not sisters, they were probably cousins. This would imply that the Wilson family had some influence in the establishment of the firm of Lewis, Hubbard & Company; however, I can find no record of such involvement.

It is also probable William Dickinson Sr. had some influence in the establishment of the Lewis Hubbard & Company. Dickinson family journal books show a business relationship between Dickinson family interests and Lewis, Hubbard & Company in the 1865 to 1875 period.

John and C.C. operated their mercantile business in Malden for about 20 years. By 1870, John lists his assets at \$6,000, triple the amount he had 10 years earlier. Some of this additional money may have come from the Wilson family or he may have grown the Lewis, Hubbard business, perhaps both. During that period, he started other businesses. He served 16 years as Postmaster of Malden. In 1880, he was elected Sheriff of Kanawha County and moved to Charleston in 1881. He served as Sheriff until 1884 and he died at his residence at 1010 Kanawha Street in Charleston in 1894. C.C. Lewis Sr. passed away in 1917 and in addition to his work with Lewis Hubbard & Company, he served as Cashier, Director and for a short period as President of Kanawha Valley Bank. It is not clear when the Lewis family withdrew from the business. John Hubbard seems to have left his part of the businesses in the hands of his sons and enjoyed his last years taking part in local politics. His children were:

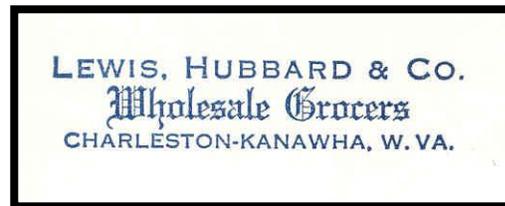
1. Robert Graves who was born 20 March 1862 at Malden
2. Julia F. who was born 23 December 1863 at Malden
3. John Wilson who was born 24 November 1865 at Malden
4. Ann Irenia who was born in 1868 and sometimes called Annie P
5. **Maude who was born 24 August 1875 at Malden. She married John L. Dickinson on 8 February 1899 at Charleston and died 19 March 1960**
6. Nell M. who was born 2 Jun 1877 at Malden.

There may have been another child Mamie who died at a young age.

CHAPTER FIVE --- GRAVES HUBBARD AND JOHN L. DICKINSON

Now that I know more about the Hubbard family, I more fully appreciate the questions John Payne was asking. John knew about the special relationship between John L. Dickinson and Robert Graves Hubbard and he wanted to know more and why. Robert Graves was called Graves. Graves and John L. were brothers-in-law and they did indeed have a special relationship. They obviously had great respect for each other. John L. Dickinson and all of his brothers were graduates of Virginia Military Institute (VMI) but we have no indication that Graves was schooled other than by his family. We find a statement that Graves was well schooled in business matters but no reference to where he received that education.

Graves entered business as an employee of P.H. Noyes. In 1895, he went to work for Lewis, Hubbard & Company. His brother, John Wilson Hubbard, initially worked for Lewis, Hubbard, but started his own firm, Hubbard-Bedell Grocery Company in 1903. John also founded Hubbard Grocery Company. Graves became President of Lewis, Hubbard and moved the company from Malden to Charleston. He formed R. G. Hubbard Inc. and ultimately merged it into Lewis, Hubbard & Company. I do not know when C. C. Lewis left the company



Lewis, Hubbard & Co. Logo copied from an original invoice.

Graves formed The Charleston Milling and Produce Company in 1902. This company was a major food manufacturer located along the railroad in Charleston. The company handled grain, hay and food of all kinds. They had a large delivery capacity consisting of horses and wagons. They had a cooper shop where barrels were made to package products for delivery and engine rooms to provide their own power. They became a significant employer and business in Charleston in the early part of the 1900's.

The Charleston Chamber of Commerce was formed in 1901 with John L. Dickinson as Treasurer and Graves Hubbard as one of the Directors. One of the Chamber's early achievements was bringing Kelly Axe Manufacturing Company to Charleston and starting the South Charleston Center.

In 1911 the Directors of The Kanawha Valley Bank were John L. Dickinson, John L's father, John Q., his brother, C.C., his brother-in-law, Graves, James W. D. Payne, E. W. Knight, James F. Brown and A. S. Thomas. This was a real family affair.

In the 1930's Lewis, Hubbard & Co. had a manager by the name of D. E. Matthews. The Dickinson's had an Engineer, Arthur Osborne, who retired just prior to my father's arrival. Mr. Matthews and Arthur Osborne were frequently engaged in inspecting and looking after matters that Graves and John L. had jointly become involved in. One such project was the South Fork Coal Company.

The South Fork Coal Company has long since been disbanded but I have found a copy of an un-issued stock certificate and enclose it.



In 1931, when Lewis, Hubbard was incorporated, John L. Dickinson is listed as one of the incorporators.

Robert Graves Hubbard's grandfather was Taliaferro Graves Hubbard. The Graves in Robert's name came from his grandfather. The question then becomes why did his grandfather have family last names as his first and second given names? The Taliaferro name is of English-Italian origins. The Taliaferro's first came to Virginia in the late 1600's. I find one inter-marriage where a Hubbard girl marries a Taliaferro about 1750. I find three Hubbard's with the first name of Taliaferro and two of them have the middle name of Graves, the other's middle name or initial is not given. The oldest use of the Taliaferro Hubbard name I find is in 1765, the other two were born in 1795 and 1800. The most famous of the Taliaferro's was Benjamin who was born in Virginia in 1750. He served as a lieutenant and was promoted to captain in the American Revolutionary war. He was captured by the British and after the war he moved to Georgia. In Georgia, he served in the State Senate and as the President of the Senate. He served two terms in Congress and finished his career as a Judge in the Georgia Superior Court. There is a Taliaferro County in Georgia named in

honor of Benjamin. The Hubbard's and Taliaferro's were neighbors, but I am not sure I know why the Taliaferro name was used in three different Hubbard families in the period of 1765 to 1800. One speculation would be that the Hubbard's support and service in the Revolutionary war was associated with Taliaferro and they did not want this to be lost. It appears that Daniel Hubbard, the grandfather of Taliaferro Graves Hubbard served in the French & Indian War of 1754 - 1763. Service in the French & Indian War is generally considered to be service in the Revolutionary War, although, technically the French & Indian War was called a precursor war.

The Graves name is an old respected name in Virginia history and the Hubbard's and Graves' of the 1600's knew each other. Captain Thomas Graves, gentleman, arrived in Virginia in the fall of 1608 aboard the Virginia Company ship "Mary and Margaret" with Captain Christopher Newport as a part of the second re-supply along with one of my progenitors John Russell. Captain Graves was one of the original Adventures (stockholders) of the Virginia Company of London. Sir Henry (Hobart) Hubbard was also one of the original adventures and was also a Councilor of the company, so they had to know each other.

Captain Graves is credited with starting several churches. One, of which, The Old Hungars Episcopal began in 1623 on the eastern shore of Virginia is still active. Over the first 5 generations in Virginia, the Hubbard's and the Graves were neighbors and may well have attended the same church. In Bedford County near the Hubbard home, there is a Graves school.

John I. Hubbard was trying to tell us something when he named his son Taliaferro Graves. He may simply have been honoring his Cousin Taliaferro Graves Hubbard or he may have been honoring the Taliaferro / Graves and Hubbard heritage. I believe he is trying to tell the family of their early Virginia heritage and friendship with these two old Virginia families and Revolutionary war service and there may have been a religious or teaching heritage.

CHAPTER SIX --- IN CONCLUSION

In an effort that has consumed the better part of six months, what have I found? I have found a lot but what does it all mean? What is the message that the current family can draw from their Hubbard history?

I found a family that appears out of the haze of early English history. They may or may not have been descendents of Danish Royalty. They are landowners and they are intelligent; they can read, write, do arithmetic and express themselves. This ability earns them a place in the history of the time. They are solicitors, clerks, barristers, lawyers, judges and friends of the Nobility. Their peak may have been reached by Sir William Bell who served as Speaker of the House of Commons from 1572 to 1576. But, there are plenty of notable achievements through out their history.

I would like to use Sir William Bell as an example. His intelligence was apparent and his favorite associates being graduates of Cambridge is noteworthy. Researchers noting these qualities tried to find his name among the matriculated at the famous Cambridge or Oxford but he is not found there. All the information we have is that he was taught by Tutors or in other words home taught.

Public education is a recent historical development. In early English society, children were taught by the Lord of the Manor or by Tutors provided by the Lord of the Manor. Those not related to the Lord of the Manor generally were not allowed to participate in the education. Commoners generally could not read, write, nor do complicated mathematics. This insured that public service jobs were pretty much limited to children of the gentry.

English tradition left the Manor to the oldest son; lock, stock and barrel. The second oldest son was given the right to be in charge of the commoners or serfs that the Lord of the Manor gathered to do battle for the Sovereign. As a Military leader a younger son could distinguish himself in battle and be knighted and receive property, otherwise his hope was that the heir apparent would die without issue or he could find a good bride. Third or younger sons could be managers of some aspect of the Manor or public servants or gentlemen farmers. Foreign Service was a common employer of these younger sons.

In America, the tradition of leaving the estate to the oldest son soon changed, but for several generations, education was still the responsibility of the family. In Virginia, the Hubbard's start with large tracts of land but they soon adopt the New World tradition of leaving an equal inheritance to each child. In Virginia, the oldest son retained the home place of Skimico for at least the first two generations but then the home place disappears into multiple inheritances. By the fifth generation although they still had considerable financial worth they are becoming land poor, and some of them join other Virginians in moving west. When John Franklin Hubbard, representing the 7th generation in America, came to Kanawha County in the 1850's he had no land but did have some inherited money and he told his associates that at one time his family owned large tracts of land in old Virginia.

In England, large families were common. This meant that most of the gentry's sons would have to make their own place. Some became gentlemen farmers or other occupations; many failed but many succeeded. They passed from generation to generation intellectual property, the ability to think, read, write and calculate and this stood them well. Although, there are ample examples of formal education there are far more examples of this intellectual property being passed father to son.

In Virginia, this tradition continues, John I. Hubbard in addition to being a farmer was a teacher or tutor. He taught his son Taliaferro Graves and Taliaferro taught and provided tutors for his son John Franklin. There is every indication that this home teaching was done in every generation since they emerged from the haze of early English history.

If I had been asked after completing the study of the Dickinson side of the family the question, "from what you know of our history, what should we do to prepare our youth?" I would have responded that you need to train them as professionals; engineers, lawyers, accountants so they can maintain and grow the family businesses. If you were to ask me that question now that I have finished the Hubbard study, I will still give the same answer but I would add provide them a good education and encourage them to go into public service. From the Dickinson side you have the business genes; from the Hubbard side in addition to the business genes you have the inclination to public service. The descendents of John L. and Maude will become successful business people but they also will become mayors, governors, legislators, judges, public servants of all types and you should do what you can to help them. Through out their history they have been mostly lawyers and/or teachers and although they may skip public service for a few generations, they always return.

Sir Henry Hobart was the STEWARD of Norwich but Hubbard parents through recorded generations have been good stewards by passing on the family intellectual property. So, what did I find? I found the GOOD STEWARDS, the Hubbard's: educating, training and preparing their children to be competitive in the work place of the times from generation to generation.

I close as I started by thanking the family for giving me, at the advanced age of 75, the honor of continued association with them and their businesses.

DONALD C. PAULEY

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