

# The Distinguished Hubley Family of Lancaster

By JOHN W. LIPPOLD

Among the families of early Lancaster, Pennsylvania, none bears a more honored name than that of Hubley. As we leaf thru its pages of history, scarcely an act of importance or a deed of valor is recorded, but that the Hubley family—with its far-flung line of descendants—in some manner was connected with it.

In the dark days of the struggle for independence we early find a Hubley at Quebec, and another at Boston, while at home, the aged, leaving no room for doubt where their sympathies were, give of their worldly goods unstintedly and serve in such capacities as their age and physique permit. They knew not how to waver, and led the pace for self-sacrifice and bravery to the cause they had espoused. No other family in Lancaster gave more liberally of men, goods and money to the cause; indeed, was there another family in Pennsylvania that could boast so many men in the service for the cause of the colonies?

No tablet of bronze exists to perpetuate the memory of this remarkable family, nor has it been previously exploited by the historian, but their deeds have been such that they remain a rich heritage of honor, sacrifice and bravery, left to their children's children in the story of the founding of this nation. They have left their stamp upon the social, industrial and political development of city, state and nation.

Some doubt seems to exist as to the origin of the family. Altho its name, Christian names and tradition seem to be thoroughly Germanic, some early records and traditions point to French origin. According to these records<sup>1</sup> the ancestors of the family were quite prominent in France and were Huguenots. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, October 22d, 1685, owing to the dreadful persecution of the Protestants, some of the family fled to Germany, others to Switzerland, while others remained in France, hiding themselves in the country, far away from the cities.

Among those who fled to Switzerland was Joseph (or Joseph Bernard),<sup>2</sup> the paternal ancestor of the most important branch of the family, who later came to Lancaster. From Switzerland he made his way into Germany, where he lived a short time, and where his children were born. Here he lost his wife by death, and was left with three children, two sons and a daughter. Persecuted and much discouraged, he resolved to emigrate to America and seek a home in the land of Penn.

Another writer,<sup>3</sup> whose research and genealogical knowledge merits equal attention, points decidedly to the fact that the family was thoroughly Germanic. He also points to the fact that there was an established "Hubel" family in Nordlingen, Germany, before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He, likewise, points to the similarity of spelling of the name of this German family, with that used by the first Hubley emigrants to this country.<sup>4</sup>

Irrespective of their origin, we have this definite record of their emigration. Joseph Hubley with his two sons, Bernard and Michael, and his daughter Susan, sailed from Rotterdam on the ship "Pink John and William," Constable Tymperton Master, and landed at Philadelphia, October 17th, 1732.<sup>5</sup>

The father died soon after arriving in America,<sup>6</sup> leaving the orphaned children, of whom some, the sons at least, later came to Lancaster. Soon after these children were established in Lancaster, presumably about 1740, an uncle, Michael Hubley, came from Germany to look after their welfare. He seems to have had considerable money, mostly Spanish milled dollars, and made arrangements for the comfort of his nephews.

On October 8th, 1737, Jacob Hubley with Catherine and Eva Hubley, landed in Philadelphia in the "Charming Polly" of London, Charles Stedman Master, from Rotterdam. In all probability, Eva was the wife of Jacob Hubley, and they were the ancestors of the Hubleys of Maytown, Lancaster County. It is probable that Jacob was the brother of Joseph, who came over in 1732, although this has not been definitely established.

On October 7th, 1743, Johann Friederich "Hubely," aged 25 years, arrived at Philadelphia on the ship "Saint Andrew," Robert

Brown Captain, from Rotterdam. He is also believed to have been a brother of Joseph, whose son, Bernard, married as his second wife a daughter of this Johann Friederich, and named one of his sons for him. In his will, however, in naming Bernard Hubley his executor, he refers to him only as "my friend, Bernard Hubley."

He had four daughters and a son, Frederick, who is believed to be the ancestor of the Hubleys of York, Pennsylvania. His death is reported in a newspaper account<sup>7</sup> as follows, "March 16, 1769, in the evening at seven o'clock, died John Frederick Hubele. He was buried on the 19th P. M., being 50 years 10 mo. and 12 days old."

The name seems to have varied as the family wandered or emigrated from one country to another. According to the version of the French origin, the original was D' Ublier, or some form analogous to it, meaning "to forget," and was said to have been adopted when the family fled from their native country to Germany. It is doubtful if this form was ever used by any member of the family who came to America, and if ever used was used by some remote ancestor in Europe. The early arrivals in this country had various spellings for the name. The ship's list of the arrival of Joseph and his family spells the name "Husslich." That of the arrival of Jacob and his family is "Hubele," and for Johann Friederich "Houbely." The spelling on the tombstone and various documents of Bernard is "Hubele." This is also the spelling used by the aforementioned family in Nordlingen, Germany. Various other forms are Houbly, Hoobly, Hubly, and Hubley, varying often as to the anglicizing, and the limits of early education.

Bernard, the older of the two brothers who first came to Lancaster, was born in Maulbrun, Germany, on October 18th, 1719. (Maulbrun is northwest of Stuttgart, and close to the line between Wurtemberg and Baden.) He came to America, arriving in Philadelphia on the eve of his thirteenth birthday. He came to Lancaster a few years afterward (in 1740), and shortly thereafter was indentured to Valentine Krug in the tanning business.<sup>8</sup> Early displaying the zeal and industry which characterized his entire life,

he learned so well that he later carried on the business quite successfully himself.<sup>9</sup>

He soon became one of the representative and respected citizens of Lancaster, and exerted considerable influence in political circles. He was a member of the board of assistant burgesses of the town from 1750–1757 and 1766–1767, and chief burgess in 1759–1760. He was county treasurer from 1756 to 1762, and for some time a commissioner of the county.

Living in the town during its early development, he bought up much land from the Hamiltons and from Samuel Bethel. In 1758 he bought from Isaac Whitelock, the Quaker, land constituting a farm in what is now the southwestern part of the city.<sup>10</sup> It was situated west of what is now Prince Street, and south of what is now Hazel Street. He subsequently acquired adjoining property in small sections, finally buying to this tract, which now was a fair sized farm, lot number 76 of the Bethel tract, on the northwest corner of Hazel and South Queen Streets, which gave him an entrance to the farm from South Queen Street, farther north from the original lane which was what is now Seymour Street, and earlier known as "Love Lane." He earlier purchased from Hamilton lots number 189–190, on the west side of the second block of South Queen Street. His house and store were located about the middle of the west side of the first block of North Queen Street,<sup>11</sup> and probably it was here that most of his large family were born and raised. It is this property apparently that is mentioned in his will, and is referred to as his property on the west side of Queen Street.<sup>12</sup> He also owned large tracts of land in Allegheny County and others in Northumberland County.<sup>13</sup>

Although a comparatively old man when the struggle for independence began, he early put his faith and fortune in the cause of the colonies, and as an older brother, doubtless led the rest of the family in their patriotic cause.

In Lancaster, at that date, a great amount of courage was required to take a decided stand. There were a great many Tories, and what was perhaps worse, many other people lukewarm and undecided, from various causes. There was a large body of non-

combatants, who while they did not oppose the Revolution, served to dampen the ardor of others. Undoubtedly by this time Bernard Hubley was a wealthy man; his extensive business enterprises would suffer, but that would not deter him from wholeheartedly supporting his country's cause.

At the outbreak of the war he writes as follows:<sup>14</sup>

"Private moneys for the cause; do not let the right hand know what the left hand doeth; Love thy Neighbor."

"I am giving my means, and am willing to give my life, for my beloved country and the liberty of my brethren."

"Lancaster, May 1st, 1769—Give Edward Shippen power of attorney to use my share of father's money for those things needed for the cause."

"For the Committee of safety, July 15th, 1776, three hundred Spanish milled dollars."

"Feb. 11th, 1776, paid for long-handled spears; turned over to the commissary of Continental Store at Lancaster, all my goods in my store here and whatever goods may get here safe from Philadelphia (of last month's order), to the first depots for the cause. They to pay freight and charge same to my account."

"All the prime leather now in the tannery to be given to the Hessian prisoners to make shoes for the army."

"Give to Ludwick Lauman all the pewter ware from the store house to be moulded into bullets for the cause."

With his sons serving in the various armies, he felt that he, too, should serve. On December 18th, 1777, he was appointed Barrack Master of Lancaster County with the rank and pay of captain, a position that his brother Michael also held. This was an office requiring the exercise of much firmness, and was especially annoying when large bodies of Hessians and other prisoners had to be cared for, as was frequently the case.<sup>15</sup>

After the war he was a staunch Federalist, supporting the policy espoused by Washington and Hamilton for a strong central government.

He was an active churchman, and for many years served as an elder and trustee of Trinity Lutheran Church in Lancaster. He was active in the building of the present church, and a member of the committee appointed to superintend the erection of the beautiful spire. He was twice married, his first wife having been Eva Magdalena Belzner,<sup>16</sup> who died in 1768. He then married Anna Maria Hubley, daughter of Johann Friederich Hubley, who survived him. He had twenty-one children, a number of whom died in infancy. He died June 29th, 1803, and was buried in the churchyard of "Old Trinity," where he had served so many years.<sup>17</sup>

Michael Hubley, the younger brother of the Lancaster Hubleys, while somewhat overshadowed by the importance of his elder brother, was nevertheless a prominent citizen. From the Bible of John Hubley, his son, we have the following: "Michael Hubley, my father, was born in Europe at a place called Maulbrun, the 28th of February, A. D. 1722. On the 2nd of October, 1732, he came with his father, to America, and landed at Philadelphia, Pa."<sup>18</sup>

He, too, was a respected citizen and took an active part in public affairs. He seems to have had a store and tavern,<sup>19</sup> and was no doubt associated in the widespread interests of his brother. It is quite probable that he was actively connected with the tannery, as on March 22, 1772, he was appointed "Searcher and Sealer" of hides in the Borough of Lancaster, and within a radius of two miles of it.<sup>20</sup> He likewise was a large holder of lands, much of which was situated in the Bethel tracts in the southern and western parts of the city.

On the outbreak of hostilities with the mother country, he, like his brother, took up the side of the colonies and gave four sons to the cause. He, likewise, took an active part at home.

From the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council under January 17th, 1777, we have the following, "Resolved that Michael Hubley have the rank and pay of Captain, as Barrack Master of Lancaster County." From the same, under date of January 21st, 1778, "A petition from Michael Hubley, Esq., Barrack Master of the Borough of Lancaster, being read and considered, *ordered*,

that in consideration of the great increase of duty in his depart-

ment, the Pay and Rations of Michael Hubley, Esq., Barrack Master of the Borough of Lancaster be equal to that of Major—that he be allowed forage for one horse—that he be allowed such assistance from time to time as may be necessary, and that he be allowed Forage for one Horse from the day of his first Appointment as Barrack Master.”<sup>21</sup>

He was burgess of the borough in 1764 and 1765, and was appointed justice of the peace June 3d, 1777, and was presiding justice of the several courts of the county for some time. He was an active magistrate of the county for a period of twenty-seven years.<sup>22</sup> He was an active churchman and served Trinity Lutheran Church of Lancaster as warden, elder and trustee, for a period of forty-three years.

On August 6th, 1745, he was married to Rosina Strumpf, and had seven children. He died May 17th, 1804, and was buried in the church yard of Trinity, from whence the body was later moved to Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster.<sup>23</sup>

The sons of Bernard Hubley I were Adam, Johann Michael, Johann Friederich, Bernard II, Jacob, Simon, Henry, Michael, Samuel, David and Isaac.

Facts relating to Adam, the oldest son, are very often confused, as there were three Adam Hubleys living at the same time.<sup>24</sup> Adam, the son of Bernard, was born in 1743, quite probably in Lancaster.<sup>25</sup> On January 21st, 1772, he married Mary Evans, daughter of Jonathon Evans of Philadelphia, and soon thereafter took up his residence in that city. Later, in the year 1772, we find him signing paper currency with his brother-in-law, Joel Evans, and John Mifflin. On June 18th, 1774, he was one of the committee of forty-three appointed for the city and county of Philadelphia, to correspond with the sister colonies in reference to the closing of the port of Boston. He was, also, one of the delegates for the city and county of Philadelphia at the convention for provincial delegates, held in Philadelphia, July 15th, 1774. On January 30th, 1775, he was appointed one of the signers of the bills of credit. On October 27th, 1785, he was elected representative in the General Assembly.

He was a merchant, and in 1785 was on Water Street, between Pine and Spruce, in Philadelphia.

In 1791, Hubley and Co., Auctioneers, were at 285 South Front Street, and the Philadelphia directory, for 1793, gives the name of Adam H. Hubley, Auctioneer, as having his store at 221 South Front Street. On November 14th, 1787, he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council as Public Auctioneer of Southwark, a position which he held until June 22d, 1790, if not longer. He was a vestryman of Christ Church, Philadelphia, from 1784 to 1787.

He died of yellow fever October 13th, 1793, and with his wife is buried in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Churchyard, Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia. His will, dated September 23d, 1793, recorded in Philadelphia, was proven December 23d, 1793. His children, Hannah Marsh, Mary, Charles Evans, Sophia, Sarah, William Evans, and Elizabeth are left legacies, and he appoints as his executors, his wife Mary, his son-in-law Joseph Marsh, his brother-in-law Jonathon Evans, and his cousin John Hubley.

John Michael, the second son of Bernard Hubley, died in infancy. Johann Friederich, the third son of Bernard, and generally known as Frederick, was born in 1751. He should be distinguished from Johann Friederich, who emigrated in 1743, (presumably his uncle). His trade seems to have been that of coppersmith. The Pennsylvania Gazette of July 14th, 1773, bears the following announcement: "Fred Hubley coppersmith in the Borough of Lancaster, makes all sorts of copper and brass work in the neatest and best manner, at his father Bernard Hubley's house, next door to Christian Wertz, in Queen St., Lancaster, viz: stills, brewer's heaters, mash and fruit kettles and bake pans which he is determined to sell in Philadelphia, Lancaster and elsewhere."

In the struggle for independence he followed the precedent set by his father, in taking up the cause of the colonies. On June 25th, 1775, we find him as second lieutenant of Wm. Thompson's Pennsylvania (expert) Riflemen, raised in the first call for troops and ordered to rapidly join the Continental Army at Cambridge. He subsequently served as quartermaster, and as major of the Eighth Battalion, Lancaster Militia. He died at Harrisburg, December

23d, 1822, aged seventy-one years, and was buried with military and Masonic honors.

Bernard Hubley II, the fourth son of the elder Bernard Hubley, seems to have taken the military honors in his immediate family. He was born in Lancaster, July 8th, 1754, and reared there. He received an excellent education from private sources, and a careful business training from his father. At the outbreak of the struggle for independence, he had attained his majority, and being imbued with the patriotic spirit of his father, he likewise took a firm stand for the cause of the colonies. When the German Regiment was raised by a resolution of Congress, passed July 27th, 1776, the Lancaster County company was first commanded by Captain George Hubley (his cousin). On August 12th, 1776, Bernard Hubley was commissioned first lieutenant, and on the 24th of February, 1778, he was commissioned captain of the same company, Captain George Hubley having been transferred. He served until 1781, when he was retired on the 1st of January of that year. He had command of this company when the German Regiment (or a part of it), was ordered to Northumberland County, after the "Big Run-away," to protect the returning settlers. He was in command of Forts Rice and Jenkins, and commanded scouting parties through the valley.

Being pleased with the beauty and fertility of the West Branch valley of the Susquehanna, he decided to make it his home when he retired from military service. He later, accordingly, settled in the town of Northumberland, where he became active in political and military affairs. On the 21st of December, 1789, he was commissioned county lieutenant of Northumberland County, and was brigade inspector of the local militia there in 1807. While living in Northumberland County, Captain Hubley became interested in literary matters. The settlement then contained a coterie of literary men, prominent among them being the distinguished Dr. Joseph Priestley, the author of many books, and discoverer of oxygen gas. Captain Hubley associated on intimate terms with Dr. Priestley, and toward the close of the century started the work of a

"History of the Revolutionary War," the first volume of which was published in 1807, but which was destined to remain uncompleted.<sup>26</sup>

He was also the author of several educational works, etchings, maps, charts, etc.

He died in Philadelphia, March 10th, 1810, from the effects of wounds received in battle, aged 55 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The Philadelphia Record, under date of March 13th, 1810, gives the following account of his death: "It is with a feeling of deepest regret that we announce the death of the highly respected Captain Bernard Hubley. He was, as his forefathers had been, a writer of much moment.<sup>27</sup> He was the author of many educational works, such as maps, charts, etchings, etc., used extensively in the American Army, as General Washington preferred his guides to any other, knowing them to be reliable, as they were surveyed and traced under his immediate direction. Captain Hubley was a member of the Society of Friends<sup>28</sup> in his youth, by whom he was much esteemed."

He was one of the early members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Of Jacob Hubley who was born in 1757, we know little. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was returned lieutenant of the Fifth Company, Eighth Battalion, August 6th, 1780.

On November 3d, 1788, he married Margaret, daughter of Colonel James Burd, according to his own record, before a group including Colonel James Burd, Joseph Shippen, Esq., John Ewing, Frederick Hubley, James Burd, Jr., George Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Molly Yeates and Miss Elizabeth Burd.<sup>29</sup> By this marriage, he became a brother-in-law of that famous Lancaster citizen, Judge Jasper Yeates, who had married Sarah, the elder sister of Margaret Burd. He died in 1837.

Simon, Henry and David died in infancy, and Michael, Samuel and Isaac, the remaining sons of Bernard Hubley, Sr., apparently held no public office, either civil or military. The late Alfred Augustus Hubley, of South Orange, New Jersey, for many years a citizen of Lancaster, was a grandson of Isaac, and hence a great-grandson of Bernard.

Major John (Johann) Hubley, second son of Michael Hubley, was one of the most prominent members of the family, and must

have led a busy life, both during the Revolution and after, serving in the many positions which he held. He was born at Lancaster, Christmas Day, 1747, and apparently received his early education here. He studied law under Edward Shippen, and was admitted to the bar in 1769. He seems to have been quite successful, and apparently acquired a large and lucrative practice.

He was one of the delegates from Lancaster County to the convention which met in Philadelphia, July 15th, 1776, to adopt a State Constitution,<sup>30</sup> and on August 5th of that momentous year, took his seat as a member of the General Pennsylvania Council of Safety, established by the first Constitution.<sup>31</sup> On January 11th of the following year (1777), he was appointed Commissary of Continental Stores, and the stores of Pennsylvania, with the rank of major.<sup>32</sup> A few days after this the council (Supreme Executive) authorized him to employ all the shoemakers among the Hessian prisoners at Lancaster, in making shoes for the army.

By February 6th, the Council of Safety, then sitting in Philadelphia, resolved to build a powder magazine at Lancaster for the use of the state. Major Hubley was entrusted with the details of securing ground, providing materials and employing workmen for the construction of the building.<sup>33</sup>

On March 10th, he was commissioned Councilor to the Supreme Executive Council, and on April 5th this body appointed him Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas,<sup>34</sup> in addition to which he was subsequently Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Clerk of Quarter Sessions and Recorder of Deeds, holding some of these offices for more than twenty years. At the time of his appointment as prothonotary, he resigned his seat as a member of the Council of Safety. With twelve other persons, he was appointed by the War Office on May 2d to supply the patriot army with blankets, shoes and other clothing. In 1779 he was a member of the Commission of Exchange, and also authorized to take subscriptions to the Continental loan, and in 1787 he was a member of the State Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution.

He was unquestionably one of the foremost citizens of the day in Lancaster, and took considerable interest in civic and social life.

Born of a family prominent in the town, and with his later connections with the powerful and prominent Shippen family, he had all the opportunity for the advancement and recognition that he received. He had in 1770 married Maria Magdalena, daughter of Ludwig Lauman,<sup>35</sup> a merchant and prominent citizen of Lancaster, and had by this union sixteen children. His successful law practice enabled him to live in all the elegance of the day, and he apparently did so. Old invoices and bills for merchandise, brought from Philadelphia and abroad, show silks and fine clothing for his wife and daughters. His home was furnished with fine Philadelphia-made furniture, silver and china, some of which is still in the possession of his descendants. His house stood on the south side of East King Street, near the square, and was apparently the scene of many gay social functions, as well as the more solemn gatherings for conference during the dark days of the Revolution.

He was a member of the committee for the construction of the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike and for a while treasurer of Franklin College.<sup>36</sup> His name appears on practically every list of subscribers for philanthropic purpose and public enterprise, while scarce a committee or board seemed complete without it. He was, as most of the family, a life-long member of Trinity Lutheran Church, having been a vestryman and member of the committee that superintended the building and completion of the beautiful spire.<sup>37</sup> This remarkable and able citizen passed away at Lancaster, January 21st, 1821, aged seventy-four years. He was interred in Trinity graveyard and the body later removed to Woodward Hill Cemetery, where it rests beside that of his father and other members of his family.<sup>38</sup>

Edward Melvin Hubley of Lancaster, a member of this society, and his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Rosina Houghton, are direct descendants of John Hubley, being a great-grandson and a great-granddaughter of Joseph and Rosina Weaver Hubley, the former a son of Major John Hubley.

Captain Joseph Hubley, the third son of Michael Hubley, was born at Lancaster, September 9th, 1750. Like the rest of his family who were eligible for service, he served in the Revolution, although perhaps not in so distinguished a position.

He was commissioned captain in the Third Pennsylvania Battalion, January 5th, 1776,<sup>39</sup> and was at the massacre of Paoli. He was later appointed an aide to General Horatio Gates (May 26th, 1776), and still later commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council to buy clothing for the army (December 16th, 1777).

Captain Hubley was married to Mary Parr, February 23rd 1786. He died November 11th, 1795, aged forty-five years, and is buried in the family plot in Woodward Hill, Lancaster.

The fourth son of Michael Hubley, generally known as Lieutenant Colonel Adam Hubley, seems to have been the most heroic figure, and certainly attained the highest military rank in the family. He was a first cousin of the Adam previously mentioned, and probably a cousin of the Adam Hubley of the Maytown family. He was born in Lancaster, January 9th, 1759.

His youthful days were apparently spent in Lancaster, with such education as the family, who by the time of his birth were well on the way to wealth and prominence, could afford. Lieutenant Colonel Adam seems to have been of such character and brilliance, that he early rose to high rank in the Continental line, and rapidly advanced to such position as to be a confident and friend of General Washington<sup>40</sup> and his esteemed Adjutant General, the later Major General Edward Hand.

He was commissioned first lieutenant in the First Battalion, Pennsylvania Line, October 27th, 1775,<sup>41</sup> which battalion was ordered on the 19th of January, 1776, to join General Gates in the expedition which was preparing to invade Canada. He was commissioned major of one of the additional regiments, and major of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, December 6th, 1776.<sup>42</sup> He was relieved from service after brilliant conduct in the severe Canadian Campaign under General St. Clair and Colonel John Philip DeHaas. As major and later lieutenant colonel of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment,<sup>43</sup> he was in various engagements, at Monmouth Court House, Princeton, Trenton and Red Bank.

He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the new Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, June 5th, 1779, to rank from February 13th, and succeeded Colonel Hartley as commandant of that regi-

ment.<sup>44</sup> His journal or account of the expedition against the Indians at Wyoming and Tioga, after the atrocities committed under the leadership of the Tories, Butler and the half-breed Brant, is almost fiction-like.<sup>45</sup> His regiment destroyed thirty Indian settlements and three hundred acres of corn, and erected a chain of sentry posts in the region of Fort Sullivan on the Tioga Branch. He retired from military service, January 1st, 1781, and on May 14th of that year was commissioned County Lieutenant of Lancaster County, resigning from this office October 30th, 1783. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from Lancaster County from 1783 to 1787, and in 1790-91 was state senator for the counties of York and Lancaster.

On April 10th, 1783, he was married to Lydia Field, daughter of Robert and Mary Peel Field, of Burlington, New Jersey. He had by this marriage three children, Grace Parr Hubley; Rosina, wife of Robert Emmett; and Mary Field, wife of William Jenkins, who built Wheatland, later the home of President James Buchanan.<sup>46</sup> He died at one of the hospitals in Philadelphia, March 4th, 1798.<sup>47</sup> He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Captain George Hubley, youngest son of Michael Hubley, was born November 17th, 1753. He, like his brother Joseph, attained the military rank of captain, having received his commission July 8th, 1776, in the German Regiment, which originated from a resolution of Congress, June 27th, 1776.<sup>48</sup> This regiment was in the field at Trenton and Princeton, and took part in Sullivan's Campaign against the Indians. He died February 8th, 1779.

Much could be said of later generations of Hubleys. It is interesting to note in passing, one who bore the name of Hubley of a later date.

Joseph Hubley, son of Major John Hubley and grandson of Michael, became proprietor of the White Swan Tavern, already famous as a hostelry, and stopping place of practically every prominent personage traveling through Lancaster. On November 11th, 1814, this Joseph Hubley married Rosina Weaver, who, upon his death in 1830, continued the operation of the tavern.

The story of the work of Rosina Weaver Hubley as president of the "Patriotic Daughters," an organization for the care of the sick and wounded during the Civil War, has been ably taken up elsewhere in the annals of this society, by our late member, Mr. Albert Keller Hostetter,<sup>49</sup> and but continues the traditions of the family of patriotism, bravery and self-sacrifice for their country, in time of war; and zeal, energy and untiring service to build up their country in time of peace.

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<sup>1</sup> Egle's Notes and Queries, Vol. 1897. Stapleton's Memorials of the Huguenots also lists the family.

<sup>2</sup> The name is sometimes given as Joseph, George and Bernard. W. Nelson Mayhew, in his Hubley Family Tree, states that it was most likely Joseph Bernard. The original ship's list gives it as Joseph.

<sup>3</sup> W. Nelson Mayhew, of Philadelphia, who has made considerable research on the family history, and compiled the Hubley Family Tree. Mr. Mayhew's genealogical knowledge warrants special attention to his opinion on the subject. Mrs. Mayhew is a descendant of Jacob Hubley, the son of Bernard Hubley.

<sup>4</sup> Hubely.

<sup>5</sup> This date is sometimes given as October 12th, 1732.

<sup>6</sup> Egle in his Notes and Queries, Vol. 1897, makes the following statement, quoting his New York informant: "Joseph Hubley on arriving in Philadelphia had much gold in his possession, besides two chests filled with manuscripts describing the persecutions by the Jesuits. Besides his children he was accompanied by an old man, a Frenchman, who acted the part of a valet. Soon after their arrival the valet one morning reported that he had found his master dead, and in a short time he disappeared. On making an examination it was discovered that the manuscripts had disappeared also, and that the Frenchman was a Jesuit, disguised in the garb of a servant for the purpose of securing and destroying the manuscripts." There would be doubt as to the authenticity of this statement, however, as the original ship's list shows Joseph Hubley as being sick.

<sup>7</sup> From Egle's Notes and Queries. This appears to be a newspaper account, but according to Vol. XXXIV, No. 1, of the Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, there was no paper published in Lancaster at that date.

<sup>8</sup> The Krug tannery stood on the southeast corner of West King and Water streets, now the site of the Stevens House.

<sup>9</sup> It is doubtful if Bernard Hubley bought the Krug tannery. He is known to have owned other property, on which his tannery was most likely located.

<sup>10</sup> The writer is indebted to J. Clyde Heath, title expert of Lancaster, for this information. It is this property that some historians state was purchased for Bernard Hubley by Michael Gratz, supposedly the agent of the

uncle of Bernard Hubley. This is not likely, however, as Michael Gratz arrived in Philadelphia in 1759. This farm is sometimes designated as the old "Brady Farm." Patrick Brady owned it many years after Bernard Hubley.

<sup>11</sup> About the site of the present Reilly Bros. and Raub Hardware store.

<sup>12</sup> Bernard Hubley bequeaths to his wife "the dwelling house wherein I now reside, with the piece or parcel of ground thereto belonging, situate in the west side of Queen Street in the Borough of Lancaster."

<sup>13</sup> The Lancaster Journal of September 3d, 1803, carried the following advertising: "Public Sale. The following valuable property late the estate of Bernard Hubley of the Borough of Lancaster, deceased, viz. A large and commodious house and lot of ground, in the Borough of Lancaster, the seat of government, situate in North Queen Street, near the courthouse between the taverns of Adam Weaver and Peter Gonter, in one of the most public parts of the borough—the house is of stone two story high—with extensive back buildings of brick, also two story high, with cellars and vaults under the whole—a pump close to the kitchen, sheds, stabling, etc., all in good repair and well adapted for any public business. Immediate possession can be given.

"Also, a tract of land containing about 55 acres, situate within the boundaries of the borough aforesaid. On said land are two brick messuages, barn, stabling, etc., etc. There are two excellent springs, one under each house. This land is so well known as to its quality, and the valuable meadows and orchard belonging to it, that a further description is deemed unnecessary.

"Also one undivided tenth part of a tract of land situate in Northumberland County, known by the name of the Lancaster Company Lands.

"Also six tracts of land in Allegheny County about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, each containing about two hundred acres.

"The above sales will commence on Tuesday, the 27th of September next, at the late dwelling house of the said deceased, in the borough aforesaid, by Mary Hubley and Jacob Hubley, Executors etc., of said deceased."

<sup>14</sup> From a manuscript rescued from a bonfire by a great-granddaughter who writes, "I have in my possession now an old manuscript, much worn, whereon is written on one page an account which says—(here is the account as given heretofore)." Egle's Notes and Queries Vol. 1897, p. 200.

<sup>15</sup> Frequent reference is made to Bernard Hubley, Sr., as Captain Hubley. It is probable that he so ranked from his position as Barrack Master, as did his brother Michael. It is also probable that this is confused with the rank of his son, Bernard, Jr., who was so commissioned in the German Regiment. A communication from the office of The Adjutant General in Washington to Miss M. Louise Hubley (now Mrs. W. Nelson Mayhew), under date of June 8th, 1910, gives the following: "The records show that one Bernard Hubley, of Pennsylvania, served as a corporal of the guard kept up in the Borough of Lancaster for preserving the peace of the borough, keeping the prisoners in order, and protecting the magazines, etc., with the approbation of the Honorable the Continental Congress, from October 25th, 1775, to June 1st, 1776. His name appears on a list approved by the Committee of Safety for Lancaster County, June 22, 1776." The writer could not authenticate any commission for Bernard Hubley, Sr.

<sup>16</sup> Eva Magdalena Belzner was born in Leutershausen, Germany, a daughter of Johann Simon and Elizabeth Wundsch Belzner. Her father was for many years an elder and trustee of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster. A

younger sister Susan Belzner married the Rev. Johann Friederich Handschuh, an early pastor of Trinity Church. (From the Hubley family tree by W. Nelson Mayhew).

<sup>17</sup> The burial records of Trinity Lutheran Church give the following: "June 30th, 1803, Bernard Hubley, an upright and faithful trustee of our church, who was honest from beginning to the end. 83 years, 8 months, 11 days old."

<sup>18</sup> This manuscript is inserted in the Bible of Major John Hubley, now in the possession of Edward Melvin Hubley, of Lancaster. The manuscript also gives further genealogical accounts of the family.

<sup>19</sup> The following advertisement from the Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser of Tuesday, May 22d, 1804, refers to the store and tavern of Michael Hubley.

"Agreeable to the last will and testament of Michael Hubley, late of the Borough of Lancaster, Esquire, deceased, will be sold by public sale.

"On Monday, the 22nd of October next, a lot of ground situate in Queen Street, in the said Borough; Adjoining the Houses and Lots of Josiah Lockhart and Christopher Mayer, near the courthouse: on which are erected a good, substantial two-story Dwelling house, a Kitchen, and Stable. The situation is one of the best in this Borough; and has been occupied for many years as a Tavern and Store.

"Likewise will be sold, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, with a number of other useful Articles. The terms of the Sale will be made known at the time thereof, John Hubley, Sole Executor."

Ellis and Evans' History of Lancaster County states that in 1765 he was licensed to keep tavern in the borough.

<sup>20</sup> Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. 10, Page 199. Pennsylvania Statutes at Large, Vol. 8, p. 224.

<sup>21</sup> Colonial Records, Vol. 11, p. 93.

<sup>22</sup> Harris' Biographical History of Lancaster County.

<sup>23</sup> In 1849, the cemetery of Old Trinity was considered too congested for further use. A plot of ground, now known as Woodward Hill Cemetery, was purchased near the edge of the town for further burials. At the time of the erection of the present chapel in the front part of the old graveyard, many of the bodies interred in this part were moved to Woodward Hill. It is presumed that the family of Michael Hubley were among these. See Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. XXXII.

<sup>24</sup> Adam Hubley son of Bernard, Adam Hubley son of Michael, and Adam Hubley of the Maytown branch, were all living at the same time. The first two named were first cousins.

<sup>25</sup> There is no known record of his birth or baptism.

<sup>26</sup> The continuation of this work was hindered by his death. Copies of the first volume are rare and valuable. There is a copy in the state library at Harrisburg.

<sup>27</sup> This perhaps refers to the tradition that the early Hubleys in Europe were "writers of manuscripts."

<sup>28</sup> This seems to be erroneous as the family, at least in early life, were staunch Lutherans.

<sup>29</sup> From the "Register of J. Hubley," a parchment record once in the possession of Mrs. Sarah C. Tiers.

<sup>30</sup> Hazard's Register Vol. IV, p. 161.

<sup>31</sup> Col. Records, Vol. XI, p. 86.

<sup>32</sup> Col. Records, Vol. XI, p. 85.

<sup>33</sup> Col. Records, Vol. XI, p. 115.

<sup>34</sup> Col. Records, Vol. XI, p. 199.

<sup>35</sup> "Ludwig Lauman was a merchant of Lancaster, and a man of influence about the period of the American Revolution. He was a very zealous and active Whig, and ranked with Edward Shippen, George Ross, Jasper Yeates, Mathias Slough and William Henry, in his ardor for the promotion of the American cause. He was elected a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1776. He was an active and influential member of Trinity Lutheran Church of this city." From Harris' Biographical History of Lancaster County.

<sup>36</sup> His sons were students at Franklin College.

<sup>37</sup> Vol. XXXI, Nos. 9 and 10, Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

<sup>38</sup> Vol. XXXII, Nos. 7 and 8, Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

<sup>39</sup> Pennsylvania in the Revolution, Vol. I, p. 108.

<sup>40</sup> "Adam Hubley, Jr., Esq., late Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, entered the service as a lieutenant in the year 1775, from which rank he rose to that of commandant of the regiment, and continued until the late reform of the army, when he was under the necessity of retiring upon half pay.

"For the last three years Colonel Hubley acted principally under my immediate command, during which time he distinguished himself as an attentive, brave and intelligent officer, and from the testimony of the gentlemen under whom he served at other periods, his conduct has been uniformly deserving of applause.

"Given at headquarters at New Windsor, the 24th day of March, 1781. G. Washington." (From the History of Lodge No. 43, F. and A. M., Lancaster, Pa.)

<sup>41</sup> Penna. in the Revolution, Vol 1, p. 55.

<sup>42</sup> Col. Records, Vol. XI, p. 35.

<sup>43</sup> Col. Records, Vol. XI, p. 180.

<sup>44</sup> Penna. in the Revolution, Vol. I, p. 55.

<sup>45</sup> Penna. in the Revolution, Vol. II, p. 11.

<sup>46</sup> "After the banquet he visited the family of Col. Hubley, and then called upon Mrs. Jenkins and Miss Hubley at Mr. Jenkins' house, and afterwards

visited Molton C. Rogers, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth." (From an account of the visit of Lafayette to Lancaster. Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. XXI, p. 130).

<sup>47</sup> "March 6 (1798), attended in my place at 5 o'clock, went with both branches of the Legislature to the burial of the late Col. A. Hubley, of Lancaster, who died at the hospital and was buried at the house of Henry Keppele, Esq., on Chestnut St." (From the diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia, p. 253).

The Lancaster Journal, issue of March 10th, 1798, carried the following announcement, "Died in Philadelphia, on Sunday evening last, March 4th, in the forty-seventh year of his age, Col. Adam Hubley, late of this borough."

<sup>48</sup> Penna. in the Revolution, Vol. II, p. 75.

<sup>49</sup> "The Patriot Daughters of Lancaster," Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. XXXII, Nos. 3 and 4.

A General Court Martial, whereof  
 Lieut Colo: Hubley is to be president, to be held the 18<sup>th</sup>  
 day of February. — at Lancaster in the State of Pennsyl:  
 vania, for the trial of all offenders, that shall be  
 brought before it. —

Head Quarters Valley  
 Forge February 14<sup>th</sup> 1778

G. Washington.

Lieut. Hubley, Presid.

Lt Col ) Members Lt Col	{	Cap: Hubley
		Cap: Paine
		Cap: Brown
		Cap: Jarvis.
		Capt. Jones
		Capt. North

Lieut. Berwick — Judge-Advoc.

NOTE. This reproduction is from the original paper in possession of the Lancaster County Historical Society. It is an order directing Lieutenant Colonel Adam Hubley to hold a General Court Martial at Lancaster. It was signed by General George Washington, at Valley Forge, February 14th, 1778.