

# EARLY ANCESTORS

## Chapter I

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## *Descendants of John Hibben and (unknown)*

### *Generation No. 1.1*

**JOHN<sup>1</sup> HIBBEN** was born Abt. 1730. He married (unknown).

Children of **JOHN HIBBEN** and (unknown) are:

- i. **JOHN<sup>2</sup> HIBBEN**, b. Bef. 1755; d. Aft. September 1806. He m. **RUTH** (unknown); d. Aft. September, 1806.
- ii. **THOMAS HIBBEN**, b. 1760; d. May 12, 1833, Wilmington, Clinton Co., OH. He m. **MARY ENTRIKEN** Abt. 1784, Goshen Twp., Chester Co., PA; b. June 12, 1762, PA; d. Aft. 1833, Clinton Co., OH.
- iii. **WILLIAM HIBBEN**, b. December 17, 1767; d. June 03, 1846, Silver Creek, Greene Co., OH. He m. **MARGARET SHELEY** February 04, 1790, Berkeley Co., VA; b. Abt. 1763; d. February 01, 1854, Silver Creek, Greene Co., OH.
- iv. **JAMES HIBBEN**, b. 1776, PA; d. June, 1851. He m. **ISABELLA ENTRIKEN** January 19, 1797, Goshen Twp., Chester Co., PA; b. 1777, PA; d. January 18, 1834, West Newton (Robbstown), Westmoreland Co., PA.

## *Descendants of William Huey and Gemet (unknown)*

**WILLIAM<sup>1</sup> HUEY** died Abt. 1754 in Westtown, Chester Co., PA. He married **GEMET** (unknown). She died October 01, 1767, in Westtown, Chester Co., PA.

Children of **WILLIAM HUEY** and **GEMET** (unknown) are:

- i. **MARY<sup>2</sup> HUEY**, b. 1733; d. December 19, 1820, Goshen Township, Chester Co., PA. She m. **SAMUEL ENTRIKEN** May 28, 1754; b. 1720, Co. Antrim, Ireland; d. December 16, 1800, Goshen Twp., Chester Co., PA.
- ii. **JAMES HUEY**, b. January 06, 1737, d. 1820. He m. **MARY MILLER**.

### *Generation No. 1.1*

**MARY<sup>2</sup> HUEY** (*William<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1733 and died December 19, 1820 in Goshen Township, Chester County, PA. She married **SAMUEL ENTRIKEN** May 28, 1754. He was born 1720 in Co. Antrim, Ireland, and died December 16, 1800, in Goshen Township, Chester County, PA.

Children of **MARY HUEY** and **SAMUEL ENTRIKEN** are:

- i. **WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> ENTRIKEN**, d. 1784.
- ii. **JAMES ENTRIKEN**, b. 1755. He m. **SARAH GUTHRIE**.
- iii. **GEORGE ENTRIKEN**, b. 1757. He m. **ESTHER CARPENTER**.
- iv. **REBECCA ENTRIKEN**, b. 1759. She m. **DAVID JOHNSON**.
- v. **MARY ENTRIKEN**, b. June 12, 1762, PA; d. Aft. 1833, Clinton Co., OH. She m. **THOMAS HIBBEN** Abt. 1784, Goshen Twp., Chester Co., PA; b. 1760; d. May 12, 1833, Wilmington, Clinton Co., OH.
- vi. **JANE ENTRIKEN**, b. October 25, 1763; d. September 12, 1843, Uniontown, Fayette Co., PA.
- vii. **SAMUEL ENTRIKEN, Jr.**, b. 1765; d. May 19, 1837. He m. (1) **MARTHA McCLELLAND**. He m. (2) **ELIZABETH HEFFELFINGER**.
- viii. **THOMAS ENTRIKEN**, b. 1769. He m. **MARY ANN MARSHALL**.
- ix. **HANNAH ENTRIKEN**, b. 1771. She m. **LEWIS GOODWIN**.
- x. **ISABELLA ENTRIKEN**, b. 1777, PA; d. January 18, 1834, West Newton (Robbstown), Westmoreland Co., PA. She m. **JAMES HIBBEN** January 19, 1797, Goshen Twp., Chester Co., PA; b. 1776, PA; d. June 1851.

Revised 10/03

**JOHN HIBBEN Abt. 1730**  
**and**  
**(unknown)**

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**WILLIAM HUEY - Abt. 1754**  
**and**  
**GEMET (unknown) - 1767**

◆◆◆

**SAMUEL ENTRIKEN 1720 -1800**  
**and**  
**MARY HUEY Abt. 1733 - 1821**

*Thrifty to the verge of miserliness, vigorous, hardy, industrious, the Scotch-Irish added to these qualities a conviction that they were always right, rooted in the persuasion that their affairs were conducted by direct divine intervention. . . they shouldered their axes, their seed potatoes, the newly invented rifle, and a few modest belongings wrapped up in a bed quilt, and trudged off along the almost impassable roads, their women folk following behind. So far as the Scotch-Irish were concerned, the glory of being pioneers was dust and ashes. It was a state of affairs to be remedied as soon as possible.<sup>1</sup>*

Paxton Pattison Hibben<sup>2</sup>

For most narratives there is a beginning—a starting place, an event or a person. In the case of family history, gaps in documentation prevent the weaving of threads of proof back to the origin. The beginning then must be the first appearance or record. Such is the case with the Hibben, Huey and Entriken individuals who are defined as early ancestors. In order to understand why they first appeared in colonial Pennsylvania in the mid 1700s, a brief summary of seventeenth and eighteenth century European history, and some amount of speculation, is necessary. This chapter describes the environment from which it is believed our ancestors came and the unique character, temperament and values of these people.

This book documents the story of Thomas and Mary (Entriken) Hibben and their many descendants. Mary Entriken, born 1762, and Thomas Hibben, born 1760, were children of the early ancestors, Samuel Entriken and Mary (Huey) Entriken and, most likely, John Hibben and his undocumented wife, respectively.

### **Seeking Elusive Links To European Ancestors**

Set in the rolling hills of Shropshire, England, and sheltered by ancient trees, stands the ancestral castle of the Hibbyn family. Records show that it was inhabited in 1623 by Hugo Hibbyns and his wife, Ann (Achley) Hibbyn. In the 1980s, descendants of the Hibben family, about which this book is written, visited and photographed the castle. They thought they had found the family link across the Atlantic. However, subsequent research in 2001 by Graechen

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Becker Stewart,<sup>3</sup> with the aid of an English genealogist, documented that by 1700 the last male Hibbyn had died without issue.

A William Hibbens<sup>4</sup> was listed on the manifest of the ship, the ‘Mary and John,’ which arrived at Boston from London in 1634. William and his first wife, Hester (Bellingham) Hibben, married March 4, 1632/3. Hester died shortly after giving birth and William then married Anne Moore, a widow with two English sons who remained in Ireland.<sup>5</sup> Ann is also listed on the manifest of the ‘Mary and John.’ William became a merchant in Boston and held the position of representative and later of assistant or counselor in the local colonial government. On behalf of the colony, he was sent back to England in 1640 to “*pray for protection from Parliam. to the Co. came back next yr. and was chos. Assist. 1643, till his d. 23 July 1654. His w. Ann. an uncomf. subject for her bad temper in his life. brot. no ch. but in June 1656. had prevail. on the majority to condemn her as a witch. and she was execut. on that prepost. charge: yet she was permit. to dispose of her prop. by will to two s. John and Joseph Moore of Ballyhorick. Co. Cork, Ireland. . .*”<sup>6</sup> John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was only slightly involved with the church proceedings against Anne Hibbens. He did, however, intervene at one point to give Anne an opportunity to reconsider. She did not, and became the first person to be executed as a witch in Boston.<sup>7</sup> A later correspondent reported that she “*was hanged for having more wit than benignity.*”<sup>8</sup> So, as William and Ann had no issue, they are not ancestors of the subject Hibben family.

Over a century later, Andrew Hibben of County Kent, England, arrived at Charleston, South Carolina. He was a silversmith who quickly established himself and advertised his trade in the South Carolina Gazette as early as December, 1763.<sup>9</sup> Shortly thereafter, he married Elizabeth Wingood of Christ Church Parish, widow of John Wingood, “*an agreeable widow lady with a good interest.*” In 1770, with the aid of his wife’s ‘good interest,’ he obtained a ferry charter and purchased a large tract of land at Haddrell landing. This was the beginning of a very successful business career. During the Revolution he was a loyalist. His business and six hundred acre plantation, including thirty slaves, were confiscated. After his death in 1784 and the establishment of the new nation, his properties were returned to his wife and children. Andrew’s descendants are well documented.<sup>10</sup> It is possible that Andrew Hibben was the brother of John Hibben born about 1730, the subject of this chapter. A document entitled, “Letter of Reminiscences of Early ME Ministers in Uniontown,” written by Reverend William W. Hibben on April 23, 1857 suggests this possibility.

*. . . But, undistinguished in this silent resting-place of the dead [Methodist graveyard of Uniontown]<sup>11</sup>, moldering into dust, lie the mortal remains of my great grandfather and mother, who were members of the “Methodist Society” long before any such “Church” was organized in the land. He was a soldier under Washington, Wayne and Greene, in our Revolutionary struggle. At the taking of Stony Point, under Anthony Wayne, he found among the British prisoners, his only brother, whom he had left in London when he immigrated to the British Provinces. After that surrender the British soldier settled in South Carolina, while my great-grandfather became a citizen of Pennsylvania where he closed his life as a Christian soldier.*

*But here I am, still in the old graveyard, and I find it difficult to get my thoughts to leave it, for almost every grave has something sacred about it. In these graves are the bodies of my schoolmates, my teachers, and many of the*

*counselors of my youth. With some of them I shouted the triumphs of the grace of God amid the joys of my first Christian experience. I never expect to visit it again; a western pilgrimage is mine, and far from the home of my youth I will, no doubt, find my last resting place.*<sup>12</sup>

Today there are many Hibbens and Hibben descendants living in Dartford, Bexley and Wilmington, County Kent, England. There are several active English family researchers who have, and continue to search parish, penal and shipping documents which may record the individual or individuals who ventured across the ocean and settled in Pennsylvania in the early to mid-1700s. As millions of records are being added monthly to the world wide web in searchable databases, it is possible that a link someday may be found. Younger Hibben descendants living today and those of future generations are urged to continue the search.

### **English Immigrants To The Delaware Bay Region**

The Friends' migration began about 1675 as a flight from persecution of people who had suffered for their faith at the hands of Anglican clergy. The Quakers refused to pay church taxes, often referred to as 'steeple taxes.' Often they were jailed and their properties confiscated. Their personal religious motives, to practice their beliefs without restriction, added to their decision to cast their hopes and future in the colonies.

*During the early eighteenth century, the number of American Quakers increased very rapidly—doubling every generation. By the year 1750 Quakers had become the third largest religious denomination in the British colonies. . . .These Quaker immigrants were accompanied by many other colonists who were not members of the Society of Friends, but sympathized with the values of the sect. Throughout the Delaware Valley, in eastern Pennsylvania, West Jersey, northern Delaware and northeastern Maryland, travelers noted that Quaker meetings attracted a large attendance from neighbors who did not choose to join in any formal way or to subject themselves to its rigorous discipline.*<sup>13</sup>

A decade of research by Graechen Becker Stewart of the Society of Friends meeting house records has not located any reference to the surname Hibben, or similar spelling thereof. So, it is possible that those Hibbens, who were in Chester County, Pennsylvania in the mid-1700s, were neighbors and sympathizers, not Quakers.

### **The Earliest Hibben Family Documentation In Pennsylvania**

The first documentation of the Hibben family is found in a tax list of Westtown township in Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1768. It records "*Jno. Hibbin, 100 acres, 4 horses, 3 cattle, 12 sheep.*" Another is in a will of Mary Way, dated 25 June 1787, drawn in Chester County with Thomas Hibbin as one of the witnesses. Thomas Hibben, born 1760, who is believed to be the son of John, most likely was the witness. While there is evidence suggesting the residence of several Hibben families in Chester County, there are no documents which prove their relationship or from whence they came.

Several other circumstantial pieces of evidence indicate that Thomas was the son of John Hibben, and that John and his wife moved to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, before 1800. The names of Thomas' children follow the naming convention of the Scotch-Irish. The 1800 Census of Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania records a John Hibben and one female, both over the age of forty-five. No children or other individuals shared their household. In a letter, James

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R. Hibben, born 1798, whose family moved to Uniontown in 1801 stated: *“I learned my a, b, c with Grand Father Hibben.”*<sup>14</sup> This is consistent with the Census record. As recounted on the previous page, Rev. William establishes the burial grounds for his great grandfather and mother as the old Methodist cemetery in Uniontown. And lastly, in the tax records of German township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania during the years 1812 through 1816, a John Hibben, Sr. is listed as living with Thomas Hibben. In the 1813 record John is described as an old man who owned one cow valued at eight dollars.

Therefore, in this narrative, it is assumed that the senior John Hibben was Thomas’ father and he was born about 1730. It is hoped that further research will clarify and prove the lineage. Authoritatively then, the social history of the Hibben family begins with the generation of Thomas Hibben and Mary (Entriaken) Hibben in Chapter II.

### **Gemet and William Huey’s Wills Yield No Proof As To Their Origin**

William and Gemet Huey were the grandparents of Mary (Entriaken) Hibben. When William Huey, Yeoman (small farmer), died in 1754, he left a will which provided for his wife, Gemet. He bequeathed to her his one hundred twenty-five acre plantation in Westtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania until his son, James, attained the age of twenty-one. William left his personal property to Gemet and daughter, Mary.<sup>15</sup> Thirteen years later, Gemet died on October 1, 1767. By then her son, James had taken title to the plantation and Gemet had only her personal property to bequeath. In her will, on which she made her mark, she gave to each of her granddaughters clothing and household items. To her son and grandson, she left her riding horse and fifty English pounds, respectively. To her daughter, Mary (Huey) Entriaken she left clothing:

*I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Mary Enterken<sup>16</sup> two gowns, the one black & the other striped, and also one part of a piece of camblet [cambric] sufficient to make her one long cloak & the remainder or residue of my wearing apparel.<sup>17</sup>*

If they were French Huguenots, William and Gemet, (a.k.a. Jane) may have immigrated directly from France, but more likely their parents first emigrated to northern Ireland after France revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685. *“Many of them [Huguenots] came to Ulster, and since they, too, were Calvinists, for the most part they joined the Presbyterian Church and soon became a part of the Scottish communities.”*<sup>18</sup> Then in the early 1700s the family would have emigrated again, this time to the colonies. This scenario varies somewhat from that recorded in Gilbert Cope’s history of Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania.

*The Huey Family, the name of which was originally spelled Huet, claim for their pioneer ancestor in this country William Huey, a native of Ireland, a Protestant in religion, and a farmer by occupation, following that line of work in Westtown township, Pennsylvania. His wife, Jane Huey, a native of Wales, at her decease left two children, James and Mary Huey. . . . Mary Huey, daughter of William and Jane Huey, became the wife of Samuel Entriaken, and the issue of this marriage was three sons and four daughters: the family resided on the estate adjoining her father’s in Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania.<sup>19</sup>*



### The Scotch-Irish Migration To The British Colonies

Many excellent books have been written about the history of Scotland and the political, religious and economic conditions which drove and enticed thousands of Lowland Scots to northern Ireland starting about 1606.<sup>20</sup> There they were pawns in the English plans to solve the ‘Irish problem,’ and their economic fortunes continued to rise and fall as political and religious power changed hands and policy vacillated during the ensuing century. An understanding of the resulting character and values of these people is helpful in understanding the role they played in the new world. Study of one or several of the books about the Scotch-Irish listed in the end notes is recommended.

The focus of this narrative is not on their arrival as Scots, but rather, their exodus as Scotch-Irish or Ulster Scots to the American colonies. There were several waves of migration. The first was in 1717-18, followed by others in 1725-29, 1740-41, 1754-55 and 1771-75. It is assumed that the Entriken family was part of the second, or perhaps even the first wave of migration of Scotch-Irish.

The ‘Test Act’ of 1703 required all office holders in Ireland to be administered the sacrament according to the prescriptions of the Church of England. There was only mild resistance at first, but by 1716 many Presbyterian ministers or office holders did not comply. They were removed from pulpits and public buildings and faced legal proceedings. Factors, other than religious persecution, also contributed to the initial wave of over five thousand Ulster Scots who sailed to the American colonies. There had been four years of drought; English trade restrictions led to diminished trade in woolen goods; and ‘rack-renting’ raised fears that homes and farms would be lost when leases expired.<sup>21</sup> Subsequent waves of migration were caused by near famine conditions, economic depression, continuation of ‘rack renting,’ plus glowing accounts from the colonies of employment opportunities and available tracts of land. Conditions were so untenable in northern Ireland, that many contracted with agents of owners of large tracts of land in the colonies or ship captains, agreeing to serve for years as indentured servants or apprentices to pay for the voyage.

*Early in the summer of 1717, the Quaker merchants of Philadelphia observed that immigrant ships were arriving in more than their usual numbers. By September, as the first hint of autumn was in the air, the Delaware River was crowded with vessels. They came not only from London and Bristol, but from Liverpool and Belfast, and small northern outports with strange-sounding names—Londonderry and Carrickfergus in northern Ireland, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown in Scotland, Whitehaven and Morecambe on the northern border of England. In October of the same year, a Philadelphia Quaker named Jonathan Dickinson complained that the streets of his city were teeming with “a swarm of people . . . strangers to our Laws and Customs, and even to our language.” These new immigrants dressed in outlandish ways. The men were tall and lean, with hard, weather-beaten faces. They wore felt hats, loose sackcloth shirts close-belted at the waist, baggy trousers, thick yarn stockings and wooden shoes “shod like a horse’s feet with iron.” The young women startled Quaker Philadelphia by the sensuous appearance of their full bodices, tight waists, bare legs and skirts as scandalously short as an English undershirt. The older women came ashore in long dresses of a curious cut. Some buried their faces in full-sided bonnets; others folded handkerchiefs over their heads in quaint and foreign patterns. The*

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*speech of the people was English, but they spoke with a lilting cadence that rang strangely in the ear. Many were desperately poor. But even in their poverty they carried themselves with a fierce and stubborn pride that warned others to treat them with respect.*<sup>22</sup>

### **The First Entrikens Recorded In Pennsylvania**

*A family history often begins with a remote ancestor in a foreign land. More often than not he is a knight or at least of the landed gentry. Some families can boast of a connection to a King of England or of another country, but the Entrikin family can make no such claim. Its earliest known ancestor, his name entered in a 1729 tax record as "George Entergun," was an obscure tax payer in Chester County, Pennsylvania.*<sup>23</sup>

Several Entriken family researchers speculate that Samuel Entriken, who was born in 1720, was the son of this obscure tax payer. They also believe that the senior Entriken was a Scotch-Irish immigrant from County Antrim, Ireland.<sup>24</sup> However, as is the case with John Hibben, no definitive evidence has been found of his origin.<sup>25</sup> There is documentation about Samuel Entriken, his wife and children, including daughter, Mary, who married Thomas Hibben.

Samuel Entriken married Mary Huey May 28, 1754.<sup>26</sup> Samuel and Mary had ten children who have been documented. The fifth child was Mary and the last Isabella. Isabella is mentioned as she married James Hibben, Thomas' brother.<sup>27</sup> Samuel Entriken appears to have been a successful and thrifty farmer in West Caln Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The 1768 tax list records he owned one hundred forty-five acres, two horses, three cattle and two sheep. By the time he died on December 16, 1800,<sup>28</sup> he owned a second messuage plantation (land with house and out buildings) of one hundred and ten acres in Goshen Township; had personal property assessed at \$1,346.90; and additional funds adequate to pay legacies to his children totaling \$1,160.00. Seven hundred and fifty dollars of the legacies was derived from ten shares of Chester County Bank stock. The estate appraiser included the shares of bank stock along with the livestock: three horses, two cows, four feeding cattle, and seven pigs.

Samuel bequeathed his messuage plantation in West Caln Township to his oldest surviving son, James Entriken. The Goshen property he bequeathed to a younger son, Samuel Entriken, Jr., with specific instructions for the care of his "*loving wife Mary.*" The Goshen property was valued at \$8,400 at the time of Samuel's death. The other larger property in West Caln most likely had a comparable or higher value. Combined with his personal property, bank shares and livestock, this was a sizable estate in those times.

*It is my will that the aforesaid horse and one cow be kept on the place I now live summer and winter in pasture and hay. Likewise it is my will that my said wife shall have twenty bushels of wheat and twenty bushels of Indian corn delivered to her yearly. Likewise one hundred weight of beef and two hundred weight of pork delivered to her in the fall of the year, yearly. Also that my said wife have privilege to have what apples she shall stand in need of out of the orchard, for drying and other uses. Also that she shall have what firewood she stands in need of in the house cut and laid at the door, likewise, that she shall have one bushel of flaxseed sowed yearly and privilege of garden and fowls. Further it is my will that my said wife shall have the use of the east end of the house I now live in during her widowhood as her right, all which privileges and bequests in the above*

*item are to be done and performed by my son Samuel out of the plantation hereafter devised to him.*<sup>29</sup>

Samuel Entriiken, Jr. most likely cared well for his mother, for she appointed him executor of her will dated October 6, 1817. When she died she left specific personal items to some of her children and grandchildren. Daughter Mary (Entriiken) Hibben received only her equal share of the residue of her mother's estate, which was valued at only \$339.20.<sup>30</sup> Mary (Huey) Entriiken died December 19, 1820,<sup>31</sup> and was buried, as her husband had been, in the Entriiken family cemetery in Westtown Township. In 1874 a descendant, William Entriiken, sold the property on which the cemetery was located and moved the remains and tombstones to the nearby Green Mount Cemetery. (Plate 1) A local newspaper reported in 1895;

*In ploughing for his spring seeding, the farmer on John Noble's place, south of the borough, has carefully avoided a small section of ground which has been known for a long while as the Entriiken family burial lot. For years the spot has been neglected, and the old stone wall which used to enclose the grounds has almost fallen down, but as yet no farmer has ever had the hardihood to run a plow across the ancient graves.*<sup>32</sup>

The land was sold again and the new owner was less reverent. *"In making improvements about his farm, 'South View,' on the road below West Chester, Thomas Brown is using stones from the wall of the old Entriiken graveyard. . . .and will clear up the grounds nicely."*<sup>33</sup>

### Generation 1.1 End Notes:

- <sup>1</sup> Paxton Pattison Hibben, *Peerless Leader, William Jennings Bryan*, 1929, New York, New York, (Farrar & Rinehart, Inc.), page 11.
- <sup>2</sup> Paxton Pattison<sup>6</sup> Hibben (*Thomas Entriiken*<sup>5</sup>, *James Samuel*<sup>4</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>3</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>).
- <sup>3</sup> Graechen Becker<sup>7</sup> (Stewart) (*Virginia*<sup>6</sup> *Hibben*, *Samuel Entriiken*<sup>5</sup>, *George*<sup>4</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>3</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>).
- <sup>4</sup> Michael Tepper, *Passengers to America: A Consolidation of Ship Passengers*, (The New England Historical and Genealogical Register), pages 73-75.
- <sup>5</sup> *English Origins of New England Families*, volume 2, second series, (New England Historical and Genealogical Register).
- <sup>6</sup> James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of The First Settlers of New England Showing Three Generations of Those Who Came Before May, 1692, on the Basis of Farmer's Register*, 1969, Baltimore, Maryland, (Genealogical Publishing Company), volume II, page 409. Note: Other references, J. A. Garraty & M. C. Carnes, editors, *American National Bibliography*, 1999, New York, New York, (Oxford University Press), pages 732-33 and Carol F. Karlsen, *The Devil in the Shape of a Woman*, 1987, New York, New York, (W. W. Norton & Company), pages 150-51.
- <sup>7</sup> Francis J. Bremer, *John Winthrop, America's Forgotten Founding Father*, 2003, New York, New York, (Knopf), page 321.
- <sup>8</sup> Tepper, *Passengers to America: A Consolidation of Ship Passengers*, [Note 4].
- <sup>9</sup> South Carolina Gazette, Charleston, South Carolina, December 17, 1763.
- <sup>10</sup> Rootsweb WorldConnect database submitted by John A. Leland and family records of Patrica Straube.
- <sup>11</sup> James Hadden, *History of Uniontown the County Seat of Fayette County Pennsylvania*, 1913, Evansville, Indiana, (Whiporwill Publications & the Connellsville Area Historical Society 1987 reproduction), page 639. "In Deed Book B, page 140, under the date of August 6, 1791, is recorded a deed by which Jacob Beeson and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed to David Jennings, Jacob Murphy, Samuel Stevens, Jonathan Rowland and Peter Hook, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church at Uniontown, and their successors in office, for the sum of five shillings, the lots laid off in 'Jacob's Addition' known as Nos. 27 and 28, bounded on the south by Peter street, extending eastward and westward on said street one hundred and forty-five feet and running back one hundred

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- and fifty feet.” Directly across from the cemetery, bordering on the south side of Peter street was lot No. 21 purchased by Thomas Hibben (*John*<sup>1</sup>) in 1801.
- <sup>12</sup> Uniontown, Pennsylvania newspaper clipping found in the scrapbook of Sabra Miner Sturgis (1815-1895), wife of Reverend Alfred Sturgis (1813-1845). Courtesy of Sabra’s great granddaughter Sabra Petersmann. Article written by William W.<sup>4</sup> Hibben (*John*<sup>3</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>); Note (1) See William W. Hibben, Chapter III, Generation 4.2; Note (2) Not only was Andrew Hibben (Abt. 1728-1784) a Tory, but, his descendants, being southerners, were Confederates. Andrew’s son James’ home on Hibben Street still stands as does the Hibben United Methodist Church in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. Some of the Hibben vessels were commandeered by the Confederate Navy during the Civil War; Q. A. Gillmore, *Supplementary Report to Engineering and Artillery Operations against the Defenses of Charleston Harbor in 1863*, 1868, New York, New York, (D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway), page 68, “Sumter, August 12, 6:45 A. M.—The enemy opened fire from one of their upper batteries on the fort, one of their shots hitting the steamer ‘Hibben,’ and injuring her very badly. . . .Alfred Rhett, Colonel Commanding [Confederate Army, Fort Sumter].”
- <sup>13</sup> David Hackett Fisher, *Albion's Seed, Four British Folkways In America*, 1989, New York, New York, (Oxford University Press), pages 422-23.
- <sup>14</sup> See Appendix D.
- <sup>15</sup> Jacob Martin, *Abstracts of Wills of Chester County, Pennsylvania*, 1980 photo reproduction, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, (Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania), indexed by Gilbert Cope, page 313.
- <sup>16</sup> There are many spelling variations: Enterken, Entrikin, Entrekin, Enterkin, Entirken, Entergun, Antrican..
- <sup>17</sup> *Chester County, Pennsylvania Wills*, book 5, volume 5, page 15, number 2382.
- <sup>18</sup> James G. Leyburn, *The Scotch Irish, A Social History*, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, (The University of North Carolina Press), 1962, page 128.
- <sup>19</sup> Gilbert Cope, *Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania*, 1904, New York, New York, (Lewis Publishing Co.), page 164.
- <sup>20</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>21</sup> A systematic raising, by absentee landlords, of the rates on farm leases to levels the lessee could not afford. Most of the farm fields and homes had been greatly improved by the families who were turned out, to the benefit of the landlords and the new lease holders.
- <sup>22</sup> Fisher, *Albion's Seed, Four British Folkways In America*, [Note 13], pages 605-06.
- <sup>23</sup> Mary Entriken Porter, unpublished manuscript, 1975, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints film #978009.
- <sup>24</sup> *Proceedings of the Delaware County Historical Society*, Chester County, Pennsylvania, (Delaware County Historical Society), volume 2, 1902-1922, page 70.
- <sup>25</sup> Philip B. Entrikin, *The Enterkin Family History*, 1998, Baltimore, Maryland, (Gateway Press, Inc.), page 177.
- <sup>26</sup> *Proceedings of the Delaware County Historical Society*, [Note 24], page 71
- <sup>27</sup> Appendix D.
- <sup>28</sup> Cope, *Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania*, [Note 18], page 318.
- <sup>29</sup> *Chester County, Pennsylvania, Wills*, [Note 17], number 4831.
- <sup>30</sup> Ibid., number 6865.
- <sup>31</sup> Cope, *Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania*, [Note 19], page 318.
- <sup>32</sup> Newspaper, (unknown), Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1895, clipping from the Entriken family file folder at the Chester County Historical Society.
- <sup>33</sup> Ibid., 1902.