

# **THE PATRIOT FAMILY**

## **Chapter II**

### **Page**

**15**

*Generation 2.1*

**Thomas Hibben 1760 - 1833**

and Mary Enriken 1762 - Aft. 1833

## *Descendants of Thomas Hibben and Mary Entriken*

### *Generation No. 2.1*

**THOMAS<sup>2</sup> HIBBEN** (*John<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1760, and died May 12, 1833 in Clinton Co., OH. He married **MARY ENTRIKEN** Abt. 1784 in Goshen Township, Chester Co., PA, daughter of **SAMUEL ENTRIKEN** and **MARY HUEY**. She was born June 12, 1762 in PA, and died after 1833.

Children of **THOMAS HIBBEN** and **MARY ENTRIKEN** are:

- i. **JOHN<sup>2</sup> HIBBEN**, b. July 04, 1785, PA; d. November 13, 1853, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH; m. **PHEBE MILHOUS**, September 15, 1808, Uniontown, Fayette Co., PA; b. August 08, 1787, Union Township, Fayette Co., PA; d. April 05, 1841, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH.
- ii. **SAMUEL HIBBEN**, b. March 17, 1787; d. July 03, 1797.
- iii. **GEORGE HIBBEN**, b. July 20, 1788; d. Deceased.
- iv. **WILLIAM HIBBEN**, b. February 14, 1790, West Caln Twp., Chester Co., Pa; d. March 17, 1869, Peru, LaSalle Co., IL; m. (1) **ELIZABETH SPRINGER**, February 11, 1813, Fayette Co., PA; b. December 23, 1794, Fayette Co., PA; d. October 15, 1828, Wilmington, Clinton Co., OH; m. (2) **MARTHA MCMANIS**, June 30, 1829, Wilmington, Clinton Co., OH; b. March 30, 1810, Clinton Co., OH; d. July 09, 1834, Clinton Co., OH; m. (3) **ELIZABETH MCMANIS MAGEE**, January 01, 1835, Clinton Co, OH; b. September 08, 1793, Jefferson Co., KY; d. July 20, 1863, Peru, LaSalle Co., IL.
- v. **REBECKAH HIBBEN**, b. November 24, 1791; d. May 14, 1827; m. (1) **JAMES MILLER**, May 10, 1810; m. (2) **WILLIAM STANTON**, Bef. 1820; d. abt. 1839.
- vi. **THOMAS HIBBEN**, b. September 13, 1793, Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., PA; d. May 05, 1867, Clinton Co., OH; m. (1) **NANCY MCFADDEN**, June 28, 1819, Clinton Co., OH; b. January 17, 1793; d. July 29, 1825, Wilmington, Clinton Co., OH.; m. (2) **RUTH GADDIS**, December 25, 1825, Clinton Co., OH; b. April 07, 1793, Fayette Co., PA; d. July 09, 1845, Wilmington, Clinton Co., OH; m. (3) **LYDIA CRAIN SEARL**, April 25, 1850, Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., OH; b. June 10, 1814, Middletown, Butler Co., OH; d. October 29, 1885, Connersville, Fayette Co., IN.
- vii. **JAMES HIBBEN**, b. March 23, 1795, Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., PA; d. August 23, 1871, Jamestown, Greene Co., OH; m. **ANN WATSON ALLISON**, 1820, PA; b. December 27, 1800, OH; d. 1875.
- viii. **MARY HIBBEN**, b. January 09, 1797; d. Deceased; m. **CHARLES BURR**, December 14, 1830, Clinton Co., OH; d. Deceased.
- ix. **PHEBE HIBBEN**, b. August 05, 1798, Uniontown, Fayette Co., PA; d. April 21, 1872, Dayton, Montgomery Co., OH; m. **JOHN LAWHEAD**, August 19, 1819, PA; b. March 22, 1794, PA; d. May 25, 1865, Wilmington, Clinton Co., OH.
- x. **RUTH HIBBEN**, b. April 04, 1800, Uniontown, Fayette Co., PA; d. August 19, 1802, Uniontown, Fayette Co., PA.
- xi. **ELIZABETH HIBBEN**, b. November 05, 1802, Uniontown, Fayette Co., PA; d. June 02, 1884, Wilmington, Clinton Co., OH; m. **CHARLES LYLE KELLEY**, February 18, 1830, Clinton Co., OH; b. June 27, 1804, PA; d. March 12, 1853, Clinton Co., Ohio.
- xii. **SAMUEL ENTRIKEN HIBBEN**, b. April 01, 1804, Uniontown, Fayette Co., PA; d. February 22, 1885, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH; m. **MARGARET GALLOWAY**, March 1, 1827, Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA; b. September 02, 1802, Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA; d. December 20, 1881, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH.
- xiii. **JANE HIBBEN**, b. February 28, 1807, German Twp., Fayette Co., PA; d. May 01, 1852, Jamestown, Silver Creek Twp., Greene Co., OH; m. **THOMAS SESLER**, September 28, 1826; b. 1804, PA; d. September 24, 1879, Silver Creek Twp., Greene Co., OH.

**THOMAS HIBBEN 1760 - 1833**  
**and**  
**MARY ENTRIKEN 1762 - Aft. 1833**

*We come with hearts of prayer and praise,  
To pay a debt we owe,  
To men who toiled for us in days  
One hundred years ago.  
  
One hundred years, ago, indeed,  
Yet seems not far away,  
Since on this soil, they sowed the seed,  
Whose fruit we reap to-day.<sup>1</sup>*

Rev. Henry Bascom Hibben  
Chaplain U. S. Navy

It was 1760, the year twenty-two year old George III was crowned king of England and Thomas Hibben was born a British subject in William Penn's Pennsylvania. The events which followed during the next three decades redefined the political map of the world. Members of the Thomas Hibben family chose to support the Revolution. The resulting victory and establishment of the American republic opened the way for subsequent generations to emigrate westward, as pioneers, to shape and build the new nation.

When Thomas Hibben and Mary Entriken were married in about 1784, Thomas was 24 years old and a veteran of the War of Independence. He had served as a private in Capt. Thomas Taylor's Company, Chester County, Pennsylvania Militia from Westtown Township in 1782.<sup>2</sup> Thomas, and it is assumed with Mary, was recorded as an Inmate (married man renting) in 1785 in Goshen Township. On May 1, 1785, he was appointed "*Ensign of the First Company of Foot in the Eighth Battalion of Militia in the County of Chester*"<sup>3</sup> by John Armstrong and Charles Biddle. Also in 1785, their first son, John Hibben<sup>4</sup>, was born and shortly thereafter the family removed to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. They remained there until at least 1795. The family bible of son, James Hibben, records that he was born that year in Shippensburg, Cumberland County.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, it is assumed that his older siblings, Samuel, George, William, Rebeckah<sup>6</sup> and Thomas, Jr., were also born in Cumberland County, and probably in Shippensburg. Thomas continued to serve in the Militia. On the 28th of August, 1793, he was promoted and commissioned<sup>7</sup> by the Governor. The commission reads as follows:

*In the Name, and by the Authority of the Commonwealth  
of PENNSYLVANIA,*

**THOMAS MIFFLIN**

*GOVERNOR of the said Commonwealth,*

*To Thomas Hibbens of the county of Cumberland Greeting:*

**Know** That you, the said *Thomas Hibbens* ( being duly elected and returned ) are hereby Commissioned Captain of the Third Group of the 2nd Battalion & Fifth Regiment of the Cumberland Brigade of the Militia of the Commonwealth of

## THE PATRIOT FAMILY

*Pennsylvania. To Have and to hold this Commission, exercising all the powers, and discharging all the duties thereto lawfully belonging and attached, for the term of seven years.*

*In Testimony whereof, I have set my Hand, and caused the great Seal of the said State to be affixed to these Presents, at Philadelphia the twenty eighth Day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three and of the Commonwealth the Eighteenth.*

*By the Governor,*

*A. T. Dahas*

*Thos. Mifflin*

Thomas Hibben purchased a family bible in which he recorded his name and the births, deaths and some marriages of his children. It is assumed that he purchased the bible in 1793 as the names of the first six children, who had been born by then, appear to have been scribed by the same hand and at the same time. It is also assumed that he paid the subscription price of 4 Spanish dollars for one of the five thousand Isaac Collins bibles. Being the first complete bible printed in the United States after the War of Independence and one of a limited number printed, it now is of considerable value. (Appendix A)

### Southwestern Pennsylvania 1768 - 1800

As the dangers of the frontier lessened and new towns were established, Thomas thought again about joining the move westward. Certainly there was a need for his blacksmith skills<sup>8</sup> to make tools and hardware for the new settlers in Uniontown, and the town lay on the main road to the new territories. Thomas and his family arrived in Uniontown sometime between 1795 and 1798.

*“At a council held at Fort Stanwick, N. Y. in the fall of 1768, between the proprietories of Pennsylvania and the Six Nations, the Indian claims to all the southwestern portion of the province was purchased.”<sup>9</sup> An early settler, Henry Beeson arrived in the area which is now known as Uniontown in the summer of 1768 and was granted patents for two tracts of land by the State, one in 1770 and another in 1784. He laid out a town which was first called ‘Beeson’s Town.’ The tracts were known as “Mount Vernon” and “Mill Seat”, respectively. Jacob Beeson purchased “Mount Vernon” from his brother in about 1786 and laid out additional town lots for sale in areas known as “Jacob’s Addition” and “Jacob’s Second Addition.”<sup>10</sup> However, it wasn’t until April 4, 1796 that Uniontown was incorporated as a borough in the County of Fayette. A letter written by Ephraim Douglass to Gen. James Irvine in February 1784 described the area:*

*This Uniontown is the most obscure spot on the face of the globe. . . . We have been frozen up here for more than a month past, but a great many of us having been bred in another State, the eating of Hominy is as natural to us as the drinking of whisky in the morning. The town and its appurtenances consist of our president and a lovely little family, a court-house and school-house in one, a mill, and consequently a miller, four taverns, three smith-shops, five retail shops, two tan-yards, one of them only occupied, one saddler’s shop, two hatters’s shops, one mason, one cake-woman . . . I can say little of the country in general but that it is very poor in everything but its soil, which is excellent, and that part contiguous to the town is really beautiful, being level and prettily situate, accommodated with good water and excellent meadow ground.<sup>11</sup>*

### Thomas and Mary's First Accommodations In Uniontown

The earliest record of Thomas Hibben in Uniontown is found in the tax assessment document titled:

*Particular List or Description of each Dwelling House, which, with the Outouses appurtenant thereto, and the Lot on which the same are erected not exceeding Two Acres in any case were owned, possessed or occupied on the First Day of October, 1798 in Union Township, Fayette County, being within the Second Assessment District of the Ninth Division of the State of Pennsylvania, and exceeding in value the Sum of One Hundred Dollars.*<sup>12</sup>

It describes the land and buildings which Thomas and Mary rented from Joseph Prior. The lot was forty perches, about one quarter acre, containing four buildings. The dwelling house was 20 by 28 feet, two stories, made with hewed logs, and had 3 windows with 36 lights. There were 3 outhouses; the shop was a 16 by 18 foot frame building with 2 windows with 32 lights; the kitchen was 12 by 14 made of logs with 2 windows and 18 lights; and the stable was 16 by 16 feet made of logs without any windows. The property was assessed for \$700. Thomas most likely was using the shop for his blacksmith trade.

On August 5, 1798 Mary gave birth to her ninth child, Phebe. Eight of her previous children had survived and were living in these cramped accommodations. Second son, Samuel, born 1787, had died in 1797 at the age of 10. The following describes how living conditions may have been in the Hibben house.

*Given the sizes of their households as well as their houses, most Americans still lived in close quarters. Their living spaces expanded and contracted in both seasonal and daily rhythms. At night, the meagerness of light available from candles or oil lamps drew people close together or sent them to bed. In the Northern winter, even relatively large houses contracted to one or sometimes two crowded spaces as family members clustered around the hearth. They learned from early childhood how to move in small spaces, how to adjust for the presence of several people close to the same source of light and heat, and how to carry on multiple activities in close proximity.*<sup>13</sup>

Daughter Ruth was probably born in this house April 4, 1800. She survived only until August 19, 1802. Life was not easy for Mary and most of the frontier women. The men tended to their trades and left all the burdens of keeping house and raising children to their women.

*Phrases like "the fair sex" and "the weaker vessel" are sprinkled throughout 18th- and 19th-century American literature, but these appellations were hardly appropriate for the wilderness woman who lugged heavy cooking pots, chopped wood, built fires, stirred ponderous kettles of wet clothing, bent over the garden - and in harvest time, the fields - and carried a heavy infant, often while pregnant with another. . . She rose early, usually before dawn and the rest of the family, and stirred up the fire so that she could make breakfast. . . When the fire was under control, water must be fetched and put on to boil; a cow must be milked to provide milk for the morning mush. . . After breakfast there was clearing up to do, shaking out bedding, and sweeping the dirt or plank floor with a twig broom.*<sup>14</sup>

## **THE PATRIOT FAMILY**

The balance of the day was devoted to baking, making the midday meal and evening supper, spinning wool and linen, making and washing clothes, making candles, caring for the children and sick, and so on, until after the evening candles were lit or sleep provided respite.

### **Investment In Land And Appurtenances**

Thomas probably bartered when necessary with the local farmers for provisions by building and repairing their iron tools. However, his ability to purchase land with dollars or pounds indicated that he received cash for some of his work. There was no national or state paper money. Money meant specie, gold and silver coin, which was of foreign mintage. Further compounding the exchange process was the continued use of English pounds, shillings and pence even though the United States had established a decimal currency in 1793. Thomas' first land purchase in Uniontown in 1801 was for eight dollars<sup>15</sup>, yet the next year he purchased an eight acre lot for eighty pounds.<sup>16</sup> When Thomas was appointed Recorder of Deeds and Freeholder to Settle Accounts he most likely received fees in coin for his services.

Jacob Beeson had laid out "Jacob's Addition" for the betterment and expansion of Uniontown.

*Thomas Hibben purchased from Jacob Beeson, January 13, 1801 for eight dollars, the first lot west of Jacob's alley, now Arch Street, and known as No. 21 in "Jacob's Addition." Mr. Hibben occupied this lot as a residence and carried on blacksmithing, in connection with David Morehead, in a shop on the western side of the lot.<sup>17</sup>*

Later in the year he purchased fifty acres of land called "Cottage" on the east side of the Monongahela River on a branch of George's Creek<sup>18</sup>, but it appears that he continued to live in Uniontown. Additional land purchases were made from Henry, Mary and Joseph Tomlinson in Uniontown in 1802 and 1807. By then Elizabeth (Betsy), Samuel Enriken and Jane had been born, swelling the household to twelve children. No doubt the oldest boys, John and William, were working to help support the family. Third son, George, may have contributed also, but no records remain to indicate his participation. His fate remains a mystery. In 1808, John, who had taken up the hatter's trade, married Phebe Milhous. They may have continued to live with Thomas and Mary until 1812 when the first indenture for the purchase of land and buildings by John was recorded.

### **County Recorder And Freeholder To Settle Accounts**

Many of the grantee and grantor indentures (deeds) of Fayette County beginning in 1805 are signed: "Thomas Hibben, Recorder." This would indicate that the County Court had recognized his intelligence and integrity, as well as his ability to read and write. His wife, Mary, was not as well educated and being unable to write, she signed the family Indentures with her mark: "X".

*Another important function of the county was the recording of deeds and papers relating to transfers of title, mortgages, and the like. Strict precautions were taken in Pennsylvania against inaccuracies and frauds in the work of the county recorder. The law provided that the records should be orderly, comprehensible, and at all times accessible to the public. Fees were fixed by law. The recorder was bonded, and grand juries might at any time scrutinize his office with a view to indictment or impeachment. Guarantees of the accuracy of boundaries, the*

*authenticity of signatures, and the identity of persons involved were required. As a further precaution all written instruments to be recorded had to be signed by a justice of the peace.*<sup>19</sup>

### Justice Of The Peace

On December 16, 1812, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Simon Snyder, conveyed to Thomas, a Justice of the peace commission for District One (Uniontown) of Fayette County. It read as follows:

***“Pennsylvania, SS.***

***Simon Snyder***

*In the name, and by the Authority of the  
Commonwealth of  
Pennsylvania*

*Simon Snyder, **Governor** of the said Commonwealth*

*To Thomas Hibbins of the County of Fayette*

***Sends Greeting : Know you,*** *that reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, judgment and abilities, I the said Simon Snyder, have appointed and by these presents, appoint and commission you the said Thomas Hibbins to be a Justice of the Peace, in the district numbered one, composed of the Township of German in the County Fayette ~~herby~~ giving and granting unto you, full right and title, to have and to execute all and singular the powers, jurisdictions and authorities, and to receive and enjoy all and singular, the lawful emoluments of a Justice of the peace, aforesaid, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of commonwealth **To have and to hold**, this commission and the office hereby granted unto you the said Thomas Hibbins as long as you shall behave yourself well,*

***Given*** *under my **hand** and the **seal** of the State, at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve And of the Commonwealth, the thirty seventh.*

*By the Governor*

*A. B. Boikaw, Secy.*

*Recorded and Compared the 12th day of*

*January 1813*<sup>20</sup>

Again, in 1815, after moving to German Township, Fayette County, Thomas was reappointed as Justice of the peace for District Four of the County (German Township) by Governor Snyder.<sup>21</sup> In this document his name was spelled correctly.

*The cornerstone in the structure of the administration of justice in Pennsylvania was the justice of peace. Before 1776 the justices were appointed by the governor; from 1776 to 1790 the voters in each township elected two men, one of whom the supreme executive council commissioned as justice; and in 1790 the appointment by the governor was resumed. The title of the justice was derived from one of his important functions, that of binding persons to keep the peace, pending trial of some specific breach of the peace of which they were accused. Justices also were responsible for returning runaway servants to their masters, for issuing certificates of marriage, for suppressing drunkenness, for making attachments on the property of persons who left their usual residence without*

## THE PATRIOT FAMILY

*satisfying their creditors, for settling disputes between master and servant, for paying wolf and squirrel bounties, for receiving reports of birth of bastards, and for enforcing the act against riotous sports, plays, and games. The justices, individually, had jurisdiction only in cases of debt, attachment, or trespass involving relatively small sums.*<sup>22</sup>

### Sons, Thomas And James, Volunteers In The War Of 1812

Thomas and James volunteered to fight the British as their father had during the War of the Revolution. Thomas enlisted as a private on August 27, 1812 and was later promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant. He was assigned to the militia at Fort Oswego, New York under the command of Major Herkimer and Captain Collins. Fortunately for Thomas, the war was being fought along the western shores of Lake Erie rather than Lake Ontario where he was posted. Just before he enlisted the British had achieved a major victory at Detroit. On August 16, 1812, General Brock in command of British Regulars and Tecumseh leading the Indians, advanced on the American fort and commenced an attack.

*Within moments loud cheers rose from the British army under General Brock, now assembling with six pieces of light artillery just south of the fort, and the shrieking of the advancing Indians turned into cries of jubilation. Inside the fort, a white bed sheet was hoisted. General Hull, to the utmost anguish of his officers and men, was signaling surrender. . . . The American flag in the fort was lowered and the British standard raised in its stead and with that, Detroit was once again in British hands.*<sup>23</sup>

By the Spring of 1813 the American forces had been greatly reinforced with regular soldiers and militia volunteers under General William Henry Harrison. Control of Lake Erie and supply lines to the east via Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River was a concern to General Proctor, General Brock's successor.

*For one thing, he [General Proctor] was having great difficulty in supplying the gathered Indians with the food they required. His own supply lines, he said, were presently interrupted on Lake Erie by the British warships being forced to patrol the waters of the middle and eastern southern portions of Lake Erie along its southern shore, where warships were being fitted out by young Oliver Hazard Perry. . . . Control of Lake Erie, Proctor argued, was becoming a critical issue.*<sup>24</sup>

By August 13, 1813, General Proctor was preparing to abandon Fort Malden and withdraw north of Detroit. On September 10th the British fleet was defeated by Captain Perry. The manning of Fort Oswego to block the British supply lines was no longer necessary, so the volunteers were released at the end of their enlistment period. Thomas' discharge papers read as follows:

*By command of Major General Lewis To whom it may concern. This is to certify that Thomas Hibben late Quartermaster Sergeant in a regiment of US Volunteers under command of Major John Herkimer, born in Fayette County in the State of Pennsylvania, aged nineteen years eleven months & sixteen days, five feet eight inches high, ruddy complexion, sandy hair and black eyes by occupation a Clerk, having served the U. States honestly and faithfully the term of one year, viz. from the twenty seventh of August 1812 to the twenty sixth of August 1813, the period*

*for which he enlisted. I hereby Honorably Discharge. General Headquarters, Oswego Fort August 26, 1813 John Herkimer, Major U.S.V.*<sup>25</sup>

Thomas' total pay for the year of service was \$121.31 and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. A year later on August 1, 1814, he was commissioned in the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Second Brigade of the Thirteenth Division of the Counties of Westmoreland and Fayette for a term of seven years.<sup>26</sup> There is no record of active service under this commission.

James, younger by three years than Thomas, enlisted in Captain Hertzog's Company (Fayette Greens), Pennsylvania Militia, as a sergeant when he was nineteen. His company marched November 8, 1814 and was dismissed November 22, 1814, allowing 9 days for returning. His military pay was \$9.60.<sup>23</sup>

### **Thomas And Mary Move From Uniontown To Nearby German Township**

In 1807 Thomas sold the land called "Cottage" and purchased two additional lots in Uniontown, portions of the tracts called "Trial" and "Mill Seat." In 1814, at the age of 54, Thomas sold lot No. 21 in "Jacob's Addition" for \$5,000. His \$8 investment in this lot had appreciated greatly. Early in 1815, he purchased a 257 acre tract of land called "Spindle and Wheel" in German Township from John Allison for \$3,542, payable over seven years.<sup>27</sup> The family moved to the German Township farm situated along a stream called "Browns Run" on the road between Uniontown and McClelland's Town. This rural location may have been chosen because it was a community of related families. The 1820 Census enumerates Isaac, Henry and John Core, Martin Sesler, and James Allison as nearby heads of households.<sup>28</sup>

The German Township tax rolls from 1815 to 1827<sup>29</sup> record him as Esquire, Justice of peace and/or farmer, indicating his official position and probable abandonment of the blacksmith trade. Taxes were levied on the assessed value of an individual's occupation as well as the land, horses and cattle owned.

*There was also a tax on "all offices and posts of profit, trades and occupations," with the exception of the ministry and schoolteaching. . . .In fixing the occupational tax they were to use their discretion, with "due respect to the profits arising from such trades and occupations, as well as to the amount of taxes to be raised."*<sup>30</sup>

In addition to the assessment on 257 acres, Thomas was assessed for the value of 3 or 4 horses and 3 to 5 cattle each year. The total assessed value averaged about \$4,500 during the 1820's. In 1815 and 1816 a John Hibben was listed as an inhabitant living with Thomas. His oldest son, John, the latter, was living in Uniontown. It is believed that this John was Thomas' father. Also, in 1816, his son Thomas was assessed for being 'single' @ \$50 and for a horse @ \$20. Wives and minor children were not recorded on tax lists.<sup>31</sup>

### **Sons, William And Thomas, Depart For Ohio**

Fourth son, William, born 1790, married Elizabeth Springer February 11, 1813, in Uniontown. About two years later, when his parents moved to German Township, William moved west to Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio.

*David Stratton began the dry goods and grocery trade at the southwest corner of Main and Mulberry streets, where Dr. A. Jones now lives, in 1814 or 1815. . . . On the 14th of October, 1816, he deeded the premises to William Hibben, from Fayette County, Penn. . . .About 1819, Mr. Hibben's son [brother], Thomas*

## THE PATRIOT FAMILY

*engaged in business on the north side of Main street, in the frame building now used as a boarding house, a few steps east of Mulberry street, and built about 1811, probably by Thomas Gaskill.<sup>32</sup>*

Fifth son, Thomas, married Nancy McFadden June 28, 1819, six months after the birth of their child, George, December 16, 1818. Only the sixth son, James, remained in German Township with his parents.

The following letter was copied from the original in the possession of the Ballard family, descendants of James and Ann Allison Hibben.<sup>33</sup>

*To Thomas Hibben Esq., Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio*

*Uniontown, 11th August 1816*

*Dear Brother:*

*I acknowledge the neglect which I have paid you but I think you will excuse me when you hear the reason. I have been more engaged since I came home than ever I was before in my life and I expect to have herd from you before now. But I will try to make the time in writing you more constantly. I arrived home the Sunday after I left you about twelve at night and I caught them all napping. I found them all well and enjoying that peaceful pleasure which they have always enjoyed at mother in laws. I have nothing very important to write you but I will give you a short account of the times here. Couzine Nancy Dawson was married a few days since to a Mr. Nesmith, a combmaker and they have commenced housekeeping. Mrs. Nancy Jones was married on the 2nd July to a Mr. Daniel (or Davis) Cannon. One of the Great Guns. Brother William and family are all well. His wife<sup>34</sup> had a young son<sup>35</sup> a short time since. He is as proud of it as a peacock of its feathers. It is a fine child but not very handsome. I have not settled myself tonite yet I have not got to housekeeping but will in a short time. I have a great notion of going down the river yet I shall rest myself here for a short time till I determine whether I will move down the River or not. It is getting now dark and my hand is very sore and stiff and I shall now conclude with my best respects to all my old friends, and my sincere respects to Wm Kendall and family and P. Moore and all my friends forgetting none.*

*No more, Ever remaining your loving brother,*

*J. Hibben, Jr.*

*Excuse my very bad writing as I am very unfit for writing. Susan<sup>36</sup> sends her particular respects to you. I shall write to you again shortly.*

The term "going down the river" meant that James was considering taking the best means of transportation to Ohio. He would have taken a flatboat, probably from Brownsville, down the Monongahela River to the junction with the Allegheny River where the Ohio River is formed. He would have continued down the Ohio to Portsmouth near the mouth of the Scioto River and then proceeded overland to the interior. The National or Cumberland Road had not yet been completed.

### **Rebeckah, Phebe And Jane Join William And Thomas in Clinton County, Ohio**

The Thomas Hibben family bible records Rebecca Hibben's two marriages and the birth of her four children. She was first married in 1810 to James Miller who died about 1815 leaving

her with a daughter, Eliza. Her first daughter, Mary, had died in 1812. She then married William Stanton before 1820. He is recorded in the 1820 Clinton County, Ohio Census with four children under the age of 10, indicating a prior marriage.<sup>37</sup> Rebeckah died in 1827 just two weeks after the birth of her second son and fourth child, John Stanton.<sup>38</sup>

Phebe Hibben married John Lawhead in 1819<sup>39</sup> and moved to Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio to join her brothers and sisters. She lived there as a farmer's wife until her husband died in 1865. Shortly thereafter she moved to VanWert County, Ohio, to live with her son George.<sup>40</sup> Subsequently, her daughter Elizabeth Martin brought her to Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio to live out her final years.

Jane Hibben married Thomas Sesler in 1826, probably in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Their first child, Mary Elizabeth, was born in 1827<sup>41</sup>, followed by a son, Thomas Martin, born about 1829 in Clinton County, Ohio.<sup>42</sup> Subsequently, Jane and Thomas Sesler moved to a farm near Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio.

Thus, Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, became the new home of seven siblings, five of whom lived their adult married lives there.

### **Sons, John And Samuel Entriken, Settle In Hillsborough, Highland County, Ohio**

In *The Beech Tree*,<sup>43</sup> it is stated that John Hibben and Phebe Milhous moved to Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, in about 1829. This is confirmed as their eighth child, Henry Bascom Hibben, was born in 1826 in Uniontown and their ninth, Harriet L. Hibben, was born in 1829 in Hillsboro.

*For several years after their arrival, the Hibbens lived in a small frame house attached to the hat factory. John Hibben's able assistant in the factory was Philip Stone, born 1776. . . .The Hibben hat factory was still in operation in 1842 when the Hillsboro News carried this advertisement: "To the public: John Hibben still continues to manufacture ALL KINDS OF HATS near the Public Square in Hillsboro, at the sign of THE GOLDEN HAT."*<sup>44</sup>

The statement "still continues to manufacture" in 1842 may be significant in light of John's great personal losses. "Caroline, Elizabeth Laurette and their mother were victims of cholera."<sup>39</sup> Phebe Hibben died April 5, 1841, Caroline T. Hibben died September 14, 1841, and Elizabeth Laurette Hibben died January 28, 1842.<sup>45</sup>

Samuel Entriken Hibben, the youngest of Thomas and Mary's sons, undoubtedly was caught up in the excitement about the opportunities in the new state of Ohio reported by his older brothers and sisters. Ohio had become a state in 1803, the year before he was born. He was 11 years old when his family moved to the farm in German Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He evidently believed his future was not in farming, but rather in commerce and trade.

*When Samuel was 18, his brothers, Thomas and William. . . .had already emigrated to Ohio. Samuel hired a man to serve out his three years on his father's farm. [Sons were required to remain at home and help with the family farm until they were 21 years of age.] He placed some clothing and needed articles in a knapsack and set out on foot for his married sister's home in Ohio. After a visit in his sister's home, he went to the home of his brother, William, in Greenfield. He took a job as clerk in Hugh Smart's store until he saved enough money to purchase a small amount of goods and open his own store. In 1826 he*

## **THE PATRIOT FAMILY**

*opened a store in a small log building that stood on the lot now occupied by the Colony Theater on N. High in Hillsboro. He was assisted by his brother, William, for 2 years, then took over the operation of the store.*<sup>46</sup>

The sister he visited was Rebeckah who had settled in Wilmington, just about twenty miles north of Hillsboro. With the help of his siblings, Samuel was off to a good start. Under an assessment list of capital of Merchants in Highland County Ohio for 1826 it records: "*William & Saml. E. Hibben - \$4000 - Hillsboro.*"<sup>47</sup>

### **Elderly Thomas And Mary And Daughters, Mary And Betsy, Join Their Family Members In Clinton County, Ohio**

By 1827 Thomas was 67 years old. Only one son, James, remained living nearby. Sons, Thomas, William, Samuel and John had settled in Ohio. In March of 1827 Thomas sold 162 acres of his German Township farm to George Poundstone<sup>48</sup> and the remaining 94 acres were transferred to James. They also divested ownership of property in Uniontown. Ten acres, a portion of the tract called "Trial" purchased in 1802, were sold in 1827 to William Crawford,<sup>49</sup> and in 1830 four acres, a part of "Mill Seat," were sold to James Fletcher.<sup>50</sup> At this time Thomas and Mary moved to Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio. At a sheriff's sale on August 9, 1827, Thomas purchased a 122 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> acre tract of land just outside of Wilmington, Ohio. He was the high bidder at \$978.00.<sup>51</sup>

It is believed that Thomas and Mary's daughters, Mary and Elizabeth (Betsy), moved with them to Wilmington. Mary married Charles Burr in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1830.<sup>52</sup> The only entry in the Thomas Hibben bible concerning the Burr family is that of the birth of a daughter, Rebecca Burr, in 1831.

Elizabeth (Betsy) married Charles Lyle Kelley in 1830 in Clinton County, Ohio,<sup>53</sup> and lived there all her life. She outlived her husband and five children. After the death of her husband and all of her children, she was cared for by her nephews and nieces in Wilmington and Hillsboro. She died in 1884 in Wilmington and is buried in Sugar Grove Cemetery.

In his retirement Thomas was of service to his new community. In the biography of the Moses Collett, Sr. family, it was recorded that Daniel Collett, born Oct. 1, 1795, had been appointed a Justice of the peace and: "*It was not until after his appointment that he learned to write, his instructor being [Thomas] Hibben, the father of Thomas and William Hibben, who, many years ago were among the leading merchants of Wilmington, Ohio.*"<sup>54</sup> Also, as a member of the Directors of School District No. 15 in the Township of Union and County of Clinton, he purchased on its behalf a quarter acre of land for school purposes.

*. . . for the object of encouraging schools and the means of instruction hath granted, bargained and sold and by these presents do give grant bargain and sell unto Thomas Hibben, Sen'r, Joseph Thatcher and David Miller Directors as aforesaid and their successors in office for the sole use of said District and the sole and only use of a school house and for no other use intent or purpose whatever the following described piece or parcel of ground . . .*<sup>55</sup>

### **Sixth Son, James, Moves To Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio**

After the record of James' short service during the War of 1812 at the age of 19, he next appears on the Tax Rolls of German Township in 1819 as the assessor. That year he assessed

himself an occupational value of \$100 and \$50 for a horse. In 1820 he married Ann Watson Allison, daughter of James Allison and Elizabeth McClelland, and is recorded on the tax rolls in 1822 as a farmer with 50 acres of land, one horse and one cow. Between 1826 and 1831 he is listed as farmer, schoolmaster or 'Esq.' The latter title applied because in 1828 he was appointed and commissioned as a Justice of the peace for German Township.<sup>56</sup> In March 1829 he sold to Jacob Johnson a portion of the 94 acres called "Spindle & Wheel" which he received from his father.<sup>57</sup> In April 1832, he sold the balance to John Newcomer.<sup>58</sup> It is believed that this is when James and Ann Hibben moved to Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio, to join his sister, Jane Hibben Sesler, and her husband, Thomas Sesler, and Margaret Sheley Hibben and William Hibben, born 1767. The William recorded here is believed to be the brother of Thomas Hibben, born 1760.

### Deaths of Thomas and Mary

Thomas Hibben died May 12, 1833, at the age of 73 in Clinton County, Ohio.<sup>59</sup> On June 11, 1833, in consideration of \$218.50 Mary conveyed Thomas's parcel of 122  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres of land in Clinton County to his heirs, her children.<sup>60</sup> She released her right to dower in the parcel as well. John and Thomas, administrators of their father's estate, subsequently petitioned the Court of Common Pleas to sell the land to discharge debts of the deceased. As directed by the court, they had it appraised. It was valued at \$14.25 per acre, (\$1,749.20). The parcel was advertised and sold at public auction for \$1,705.00. Brother William Hibben's bid was the highest and, as it was more than two thirds the appraised value, it was accepted by the court with the stipulation that \$825 be paid 'there and then' and a mortgage note for the remainder be paid one year from Dec. 31, 1833.

William, however, refused to give a mortgage. John and Thomas, the administrators, filed suit against William. The court documents record describe the dispute as follows:

*. . . but who [William Hibben] refused to comply with the order of this Court by giving a mortgage on the premises or personal security for the payment of said money as specified in said order. That the administrators differ in opinion on the subject of accepting the note of said William alone and releasing him from his obligation to give security as aforesaid. John Hibben believing it sufficient, whilst said Thomas Hibben admitting the responsibility and good standing of said William as to solvency cannot see any difference between him and any other individual who might have been the purchaser, and therefore cannot accept the individual note aforesaid as a compliance with the terms of sale made as aforesaid.*<sup>61</sup>

The court recognized the differences in opinion between the petitioners. And in recognition of the willingness of all parties to waive all exceptions to any irregularities, the court ordered the land to be conveyed to William, but, in its wisdom, allowed the petitioners to retain title until all moneys were paid. He did make the final payment, probably using funds received from Isaac Shepherd. On the same day, December 31, 1834, that the parcel was conveyed to William, he sold and conveyed it to Isaac Shepherd for \$1,850.00.<sup>62</sup> The reason for the disparate values is not known, but William made a profit on the sale.

Mary's death is recorded in the Thomas Hibben family bible as follows: "*Mary Hibben wife and consort of Thomas Hibben departed this life on the 14th of July in the year of Our Lord 1830 in the 69th year of her age.*"<sup>51</sup> It is believed that this entry is incorrect. The Clinton

## THE PATRIOT FAMILY

County Court records of the sale of Thomas and Mary's farm and the release of Mary's right of dower to the land after Thomas's death. These legal documents are substantial proof that Mary died after Thomas, rather than before as noted in the bible entry made by an unknown person.

The last resting place of Thomas and Mary's remains is uncertain. Land for Sugar Grove Cemetery in Wilmington was not purchased until 1857. However, there is a record of two unknown Hibbens being interred at Sugar Grove shortly after it opened<sup>63</sup> and correspondence. "*A part of my business was to visit Wilmington and have the remains of my mother moved to the New Cemetery. I found the plan of moving friends very general. The new grounds are well located and arranged in your father's Sugar Grove south of the old Adsit place.*"<sup>64</sup> It is believed that William Hibben had his parents' remains reburied there.

*The Sugar Grove Cemetery records indicate there are two Hibbens (no first names listed) whose remains were recovered from another place and buried in Sugar Grove Cemetery. We believe them to be the graves of Thomas Hibben and Mary Entriiken. No stones remain on plot indicating their presence. However, their interment numbers are 64 and 65 indicating they were early burials in Sec. 3, Lot 6.*<sup>65</sup>

The consecutive interment numbers are consistent with reburials.

### Thomas And Mary Have Seventy Grandchildren

Thomas and Mary's children were born over a period of twenty-two years, 1785 to 1807. First-born John Hibben and his wife, Phebe Milhous, delivered the first grandchild in 1809. Daughters, Mary (Burr) and Elizabeth (Kelley), were not married until 1830 and did not bear grandchildren until 1831 and 1833, respectively. By then, son Thomas had married twice and had fathered six grandchildren. He would marry again in 1850 and would sire four more grandchildren, including the last, Harry Cobb Hibben in 1858. Thus, between 1809 and 1858 the children of Thomas and Mary and their spouses bore seventy grandchildren.

Study of the lives of the grandchildren reveals that thirty-six of them were males, thirty-two were females and two were infants whose sex was not recorded. Nineteen were born in Pennsylvania, forty-eight in Ohio and the place of birth of four is unknown, but most likely, was Ohio. Only forty-two were married and of those, six were married twice and two three times. Infant, teenage and young adult deaths, mainly from birthing problems and disease, account for the relatively low marriage rate (60%). Typhoid and yellow fever were the major causes of the death of children and young adults. At least seventeen grandchildren (24%) are known to have died, unmarried, before the age of thirty. Four females lived longer than any of the males, attaining the ages of ninety-six, ninety-two, eighty-three and eighty-two. Nine males lived into their seventies, as well as six additional females.

All of the married female grandchildren reported to the Census enumerators that they were employed 'keeping house.' However, two were Women's Christian Temperance Union organizers and others were wives of doctors, merchants, newspaper editors, a bank president, a US Senator, a lawyer and, to be expected, five were farmers' wives. After the death of her physician husband, one granddaughter became a seamstress. The granddaughters' contributions to family were more than just keeping house.

Several of the male grandchildren had multiple careers including the ministry, education and editing newspapers. Others' careers included banking, merchandising and public office holding. Eight were dry goods merchants. Three were ordained ministers and three others were

newspaper editors. Five were farmers and one a sheep rancher. Two of the ministers served in the Civil War, one dying of service related disease. Another grandson died ten years after the Civil War as a result of injuries incurred while in service.

The following ten chapters provide documentation of the birth and death, joys and sorrows, and achievements of each of Thomas and Mary Hibben's grandchildren.

### Generation 2.1 End Notes:

- <sup>1</sup> Henry Bascom Hibben, "Centennial of Methodism," A Poem, about 1880; Henry Bascom<sup>4</sup> Hibben (*John*<sup>3</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>).
- <sup>2</sup> William Henry Egle, MD, editor, *Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol. 23*, 1898, (Wm. Stanley Ray, State Printer of Pennsylvania), pages 422-23; *DAR Lineage Book*, volume 96, pages 54-5, ID #95160; National Society Sons of American Revolution, national #109800, Virginia #3524, dated February 19, 1976.
- <sup>3</sup> Original Commission in the possession of Frank Cummings Hibben as of 2002; Frank Cummings<sup>6</sup> Hibben (*Fredrick Martin*<sup>5</sup>, *Joseph Matthew*<sup>4</sup>, *Samuel Entriiken*<sup>3</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>).
- <sup>4</sup> Thomas Hibben family bible in possession of George C. Hibben as of 2002; George Chapman<sup>7</sup> Hibben (*Edward Rector*<sup>6</sup>, *Samuel Entriiken*<sup>5</sup>, *George*<sup>4</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>3</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>).
- <sup>5</sup> *Bible Records, Fayette Co., Ohio*, (Fayette County Genealogical Society), page 80.
- <sup>6</sup> Spelling inconsistent in Thomas Hibben family bible and indentures; Rebeckah, Rebecca, Rebecka.
- <sup>7</sup> Original Commission in the possession of Seabury "Barry" J. Hibben as of 1999; Seabury Joseph<sup>7</sup> Hibben (*Joseph West*<sup>6</sup>, *Fredrick Martin*<sup>5</sup>, *Joseph Matthew*<sup>4</sup>, *Samuel Entriiken*<sup>3</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>).
- <sup>8</sup> *Fayette County, Pennsylvania Court House Records of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume E, page 206. "Phillip Griffith of Union Town, Fayette County and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Hatter, of the one part and Thomas Hibben, of the same place, Blacksmith, of the other part."
- <sup>9</sup> James Hadden, *History of Uniontown the County Seat of Fayette County Pennsylvania*, 1913, Evansville, Indiana, (Whipporwill Publications & the Connellsville Area Historical Society 1987 reproduction), page 8.
- <sup>10</sup> See Chapter II, Generation 2.1, map.
- <sup>11</sup> Franklin Ellis, editor, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania with Biographical Sketches 1882*, Philadelphia, (L. H. Everts & Company), page 283.
- <sup>12</sup> Fayette County, Pennsylvania Tax Records, 1798.
- <sup>13</sup> Jack Larkin, *The Reshaping of Everyday Life, 1790 - 1840*, 1988, New York, New York, (Harper & Row, Publishers), page 121.
- <sup>14</sup> Virginia K. Bartlett, *Keeping House, Women's Lives in Western Pennsylvania 1790-1850*, 1994, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, (The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh Press), pages 25-6.
- <sup>15</sup> *Fayette County, Pennsylvania Court House Records of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume E, page 234, part 1 & 2.
- <sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, volume E, page 234, part 2.
- <sup>17</sup> Hadden, *History of Uniontown the County Seat of Fayette County Pennsylvania*, [Note 9], page 177.
- <sup>18</sup> *Fayette County, Pennsylvania Court House Records of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume E, page 206.
- <sup>19</sup> Solon J. Buck & Elizabeth H. Buck, *The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania*, 1939, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, (The University of Pittsburgh Press), page 440.
- <sup>20</sup> *Fayette County, Pennsylvania Court House Records of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume K, page 77.
- <sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, volume I, page 394.
- <sup>22</sup> Buck & Buck, *The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania*, [Note 19], page 435.
- <sup>23</sup> Allan W. Eckert, *A Sorrow In Our Heart, The Life of Tecumseh*, 1992, New York, New York, (Bantam Books), pages 726-27.
- <sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, page 777.
- <sup>25</sup> National Archives and Records Administration, War of 1812 Military Records.

## THE PATRIOT FAMILY

- <sup>26</sup> Source of photocopy unknown.
- <sup>27</sup> *Fayette County, Pennsylvania Court House Records of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume K, page 463-64.
- <sup>28</sup> US Census 1820, M33-103, page 183, German Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.
- <sup>29</sup> *Fayette County, Pennsylvania Property Tax Rolls, 1815 -1831*.
- <sup>30</sup> Buck & Buck, *The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania*, [Note 19], page 439.
- <sup>31</sup> See Chapter II, Generation 2.1, chart.
- <sup>32</sup> *History of Clinton County, Ohio*, 1882, Chicago, Illinois, (W. H. Beers & Co.), page 496.
- <sup>33</sup> Hibben family folder, Clinton County Historical Society, Wilmington, Ohio.
- <sup>34</sup> Elizabeth Springer, b. 1794.
- <sup>35</sup> George E.<sup>4</sup> Hibben (*William*<sup>3</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>), b. 1816.
- <sup>36</sup> John M. Gresham, editor, *Biographical and Portrait Cyclopedia of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, 1889, Chicago, Illinois, (John M. Gresham), page 490. It is possible that Susan Allen Hibben, daughter of George Allen is the mother of George Hibben, born December 16, 1818, and died during or shortly after his birth. As previously noted, George was born before the marriage of Thomas Hibben to Nancy McFadden on June 28, 1919.
- <sup>37</sup> US Census 1820, M33-90, Wilmington Township, Clinton County, Ohio.
- <sup>38</sup> Thomas Hibben family bible, [Note 4].
- <sup>39</sup> Laughead bible transcript by Louis V. Lieurance, Sept. 10, 1972. Located in Laughead folder at the Clinton Historical Society, Wilmington, Ohio.
- <sup>40</sup> *History of Van Wert and Mercer Counties, Ohio*, 1882, Wapakoneta, Ohio, (R. Sutton & Company), page 435.
- <sup>41</sup> Thomas Hibben family bible, [Note 4].
- <sup>42</sup> Civil War Military Pension Records, Certificate #205452.
- <sup>43</sup> Dorothy Boake Panzer, *The Beech Tree: A History and Genealogy of the Boake family of England, Ireland, America and Canada from 1333-1970*, 1970, Decorah, Iowa, (Anundsen Publishing), page 226-27.
- <sup>44</sup> Elsie Johnson Ayers, *The Hills of Highland*, 1971, Springfield, Ohio, (H. K. Skinner & Son ), page 292.
- <sup>45</sup> David N. McBride & Jane N. McBride, *Cemetery Inscriptions of Highland County, Ohio*, 1990, Hillsboro, Ohio, (The Southern Ohio Genealogical Society), Second Edition, page 219.
- <sup>46</sup> Elsie Johnson Ayers , *Highland Pioneer Sketches and Family Genealogies*, 1971, Springfield Ohio, (H. K. Skinner & Son), page 848.
- <sup>47</sup> David N. McBride & Jane N. McBride, *Common Pleas Court Records of Highland County, Ohio 1805-1860*, 1959, Hillsboro, Ohio, (The Southern Ohio Genealogical Society), page 87.
- <sup>48</sup> *Fayette County, Pennsylvania Court House Records of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume R, page 57.
- <sup>49</sup> *Ibid*, volume T, page 437-38.
- <sup>50</sup> *Ibid*, volume Q, page 425; James Fletcher was the husband of Sarah Milhous. Her sister, Phebe Milhous, was the wife of the latter, John<sup>3</sup> Hibben (*Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>), born 1785.
- <sup>51</sup> *Clinton County, Ohio Court House Records of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume K, pages 41-3.
- <sup>52</sup> Marriage Index: Ohio 1789-1850.
- <sup>53</sup> *Clinton County, Ohio Court House Marriage Records*, volume 2, page 265.
- <sup>54</sup> *History of Clinton County, Ohio* [Note 32], page 660.
- <sup>55</sup> *Clinton County, Ohio Court House Records of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume G, pages 273-74.
- <sup>56</sup> *Fayette County, Pennsylvania Court House Records of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume P, page 159.
- <sup>57</sup> *Ibid*, volume Q, page 243.
- <sup>58</sup> *Ibid*, volume R, pages 507-08.
- <sup>59</sup> Thomas Hibben family bible [Note 4].
- <sup>60</sup> *Clinton County, Ohio Court House Records of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume H, page 352.
- <sup>61</sup> *Clinton County, Ohio Court of Common Pleas, Chancery & Law Records*, volume 7, pages 204-09.
- <sup>62</sup> *Clinton County, Ohio Court House Records of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume K, pages 43-4.
- <sup>63</sup> *Cemetery Records of Clinton County Ohio 1798-1978*, 1980, Wilmington, Ohio, (The Clinton County Historical

## Chapter II, Generation 2.1

Society), page 241.

<sup>64</sup> Letter from Elijah Sabin at Bedford, Lawrence County, Indiana, to William B. Magee at Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois, dated April 25, 1859. Transcription found in Magee/McManis family folder, Clinton County Historical Society, Wilmington, Ohio. Original in the possession of Homer B. Williams as of 1982.

<sup>65</sup> Research note by Graechen Becker<sup>7</sup> Stewart (*Virginia*<sup>6</sup> *Hibben*, *Samuel Entriken*<sup>5</sup>, *George*<sup>4</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>3</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>).