

Descendants of Henry Bascom Hibben and Harriet Fingland

Generation No. 4.4

HENRY BASCOM⁴ HIBBEN (*John³, Thomas², John¹*) was born January 23, 1826 in Uniontown, Fayette Co., PA, and died June 13, 1890 in Brooklyn, Kings Co., NY. He married **HARRIET FINGLAND** March 20, 1851 in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., OH, daughter of **THOMAS FINGLAND** and **MERCY SAWYER BELDING**. She was born March 1, 1830 in Montreal, Canada, and died June 01, 1917 in New York, Queens Co., NY.

Children of **HENRY HIBBEN** and **HARRIET FINGLAND** are:

- i. **HENRY FINGLAND⁵ HIBBEN**, b. December 17, 1852, Jeffersonville, Clark Co., IN; d. November 3, 1921, Seattle, King Co., WA. He m. (1) **LEONORA COOKE** February 07, 1878, Warren, Bristol Co., RI; b. July 11, 1855, Warren, Bristol Co., RI. He m. (2) **ANNIE ORSWELL** November 5, 1879, Lincoln, Providence Co., RI; b. abt. 1860. He m. (3) **KATHRYN WOLFE** September 27, 1883, Philadelphia, PA. He m. (4) **EVA MARY RAESCH** April 27, 1886, Muskegon, Muskegon Co., MI; b. May 18, 1868, MI; d. January 3, 1944, Seattle, King Co., WA.
- ii. **JOHN BASCOM HIBBEN**, b. May 08, 1853, Laurel, IN; d. October 27, 1899, Kansas City, Wyandotte Co., KS. He m. **NELLIE SEVERY** September 17, 1884 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., KS; b. February 19, 1863, Sturgis, St. Joseph Co., MI; d. January 27, 1941, Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., CA.

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HENRY BASCOM HIBBEN 1826 - 1890 and HARRIET FINGLAND 1830 - 1917

*What wondrous work they bravely wrought,
What debt of love we owe,
To those who gospel tidings brought,
A hundred years ago!*

*With horse, and saddle bag well worn,
With wardrobe scant within,
With Bible on the saddle horn,
Hymn book and Discipline—*

*They forded river, creek and stream,
They rode thro' prairies far,
Sometimes beneath the Sun's hot beam,
Sometimes by moon and star.*

*'Mid heat and storm and chilling air,
They traveled far and wide,
By trial, sacrifice, and prayer,
Their souls were sanctified.*

*And worldly joys they counted loss,
And home and friends most dear,
To bear the tidings of the cross,
To hardy Pioneer.¹*

Rev. Henry Bascom Hibben,
Chaplain U. S. Navy

In The Footsteps Of A Methodist Minister

When John Hibben's third son was born January 23, 1826,² he named him Henry Bascom Hibben. His son became known to family, friends and colleagues as Bascom Hibben.

Reverend Henry B. Bascom was an itinerant circuit rider in western Pennsylvania until appointed to the Uniontown, Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal Church in 1826.³ Reverend Bascom, probably was held in favor and high esteem by John Hibben, an elder of the Uniontown Methodist Church. He most likely named his son after Reverend Bascom.

Many years later in 1872 when Bascom Hibben's brother, William, wrote a biography of Reverend James Havens, he recorded that Reverend Havens also thought highly of Reverend Henry B. Bascom.

The colleague [Reverend Bascom] of Mr. Havens this year [1823] was one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of his age, and even at that period could have filled with inspiring command any pulpit of the country. . . . In many respects, they were in genius and character of the same high calling, and colleagues in the same ties of a common interest as well as by those of the higher fellowships. . . .⁴

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A Lifetime Of Sorrows Occur During Youth

Before Bascom was four years of age, his parents moved to Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio. His oldest brother, William, and sister, Mary Ann, married before he was six, and a brother, Thomas, died when he was eight. So, he grew up with his sisters Elizabeth, Caroline and Sarah Jane, who were considerably older. By the time he was eighteen, his mother, and sisters, Mary Ann, Elizabeth and Caroline, had died. Bascom had experienced in his youth the loss and sorrow normally encountered during a lifetime.

Preparation For Preaching and Teaching

Bascom completed his sophomore year of college in 1846 at Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, now Lafayette College⁵. He initially selected law as his profession, but he 'heard the call' and decided to prepare for the ministry and follow the footsteps of his brother, William. He transferred to Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1848.⁶ Initially he did not take up preaching. He took administrative charge of the high school in Indianapolis, Indiana. Shortly thereafter he accepted a professorship at the Female Seminary at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. The US Census 1850 records him as a teacher living with his brother William's family.⁷

Marriage, The Birth Of Two Sons And New Appointments

On March 20, 1851 Bascom married Harriet Fingland in Cincinnati.⁸ Harriet was born in Montreal, Canada. Her family was of Scottish descent.⁹ Bascom and Harriet had two sons, Henry Fingland Hibben, born about 1852, and John Bascom Hibben, born May 8, 1853, both in Jeffersonville, Clark County, Indiana.¹⁰ Before the boys were born, Bascom had taken another position, to be followed by several more.

Shortly after, he was appointed principal of Jefferson Springs Seminary, Jeffersonville, Ind. His arduous duties in organizing the school and giving instruction told severely upon his health, which was never robust, and he was obliged to seek rest. But with him rest meant labor under a change of form and locality, and accordingly we soon find him at Laurel, Ind., in charge of an academy of rather pretentious plans, and at the same time supplying a circuit of three preaching places.

Longing to be completely engaged in the ministry, he was appointed preacher in charge of Fairfield Circuit, Ind., with four preaching-places and an income of \$325. While performing its duties with vigor he was chosen Professor of Ancient Languages in Indiana Asbury University, now DePauw.¹¹

INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY. — At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held August 17th, [1854] Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., of the Twenty-Seventh-Street Methodist Episcopal Charge, New York city, was elected to the Presidency in this institution. . . .Rev. H. B. Hibben was also chosen Professor of English Literature. . .¹²

Bascom served for five years on the staff of the University in Greencastle, Indiana.¹³ During this time he took up his pen and wrote several articles which were printed in the Methodist periodical, *The Ladies' Repository*.¹⁴ Harriet was active, also. While busy raising her boys, Harriet established a music school. She advertised in the *Putnam Republican Banner*,

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published in Greencastle during this period, for “*the music school of Mrs. H. B. Hibben at Bellamy House.*”¹⁵

In 1859 Bascom briefly returned to pastoral duties at Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, but his career path changed once again.

*Pursued by his fame as an instructor, he was chosen as the first occupant of the Chair of English Literature in Indiana State University, Bloomington. His reluctance to leaving his chosen field was overcome by his presiding elder, who counseled acceptance. He was completing his second year in this professorship when the war broke out. He entered the service as chaplain of the Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, the famous Zouaves, commanded by Colonel Lew Wallace.*¹⁶

Bascom Rushes Off To Serve In The Civil War

At the age of 34, leaving a wife and two young boys, Bascom enlisted August 31, 1864 as Chaplain, 11th Regiment Indiana Volunteers for three years.¹⁷ He sent the following letter to his sister, Sarah Hibben Jeans, in Hillsboro, Ohio.

Camp Robinson, Indianapolis Ind. Aug 31st 1861

My dear Sister Sarah

I have accepted an appt. as Chaplain to Col. Wallace's 11th Zouave Regiment and will start for Washington City to join McClellan's army on next Wednesday or Thursday. Harriet will remain at Bloomington—I will write you as soon as we get to our place of destination. I have no ink and have to write this with pencil—Good bye my dear Sister—Pray for me and mine—

*Bascom Hibben*¹⁸

Throughout the war his regiment was engaged in deadly battles with the secessionists. Bascom wrote letters which he sent to the *Indianapolis Daily Journal* for publication. Two of them vividly, and somewhat dramatically, described the 11th Regiment's participation in the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson and provided Bascom an opportunity to romanticize the event in poetry.

Our men saved their lives by their faithful practice of their particular Zouave drill—throwing themselves flat on their faces when the rebels poured in their hottest volleys—loading while upon their backs, and never, indeed, upon their feet except while upon the advance after receiving the enemy's fire, or in returning fire. This was a new thing to the rebels, and in which they were not prepared to imitate. Seeing that our brave Zouaves were comparatively unharmed by their fiercest volleys, they began to give ground, and were evidently panic stricken. “On, men, on!” cried Col. Smith, “Forward, Zouaves!” repeated McGinnis, and with a cheer which made the old hills ring again, and which struck terror to the hearts of the retreating rebels, the two regiments rushed up the hill, driving the enemy straight into their entrenchments. So soon as they were fairly behind their fortifications the rebels opened upon the 8th [Missouri] and 11th with grape shot and shell. Here several of the 11th Indiana were killed even while lying flat upon their faces. One of the rebel gunners, I am credibly informed, is a Hoosier from Evansville, who knew the Eleventh when they approached, and cried out “Here come those d—d Zouaves!—fire low boys, if you wish to do any good!” They

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accordingly depressed their guns, and began to throw shells right into our ranks. Night intervening, our men were drawn back a few hundred feet under the brow of the hill, where they slept with their arms in their hands, ardently wishing for the morning, when, under the protection of our guns, which Gen. Wallace had ordered up, they expected to storm the fortifications.

*“For the night clouds had lower’d,
And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky,
And thousands had sunk to the ground overpowered,
The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die.”*

Morning came. Sabbath morning, and lo! with the first light a white flag was seen over the fortifications. . . .Several of the regimental bands, I noticed, played “Yankee Doodle” as they marched into the rebel stronghold. And thus was Fort Donelson won.¹⁹

A battlefield report commended Bascom’s care of the physical, as well as spiritual, wounds suffered by the men and officers.

Head Quarters Eleventh Indiana, Near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 9, 1862. Colonel M. L. Smith, Commanding First Brigade, Third Division, SIR: I have taken the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the battle of the seventh instant, at this place [Fort Henry], by the Eleventh Indiana: At five and a half o'clock, A. M., I received an order from you to form our regiment in line of battle, and take position on the left of Thompson's Ninth Indiana Battery, for the purpose of supporting it. . . .At twelve, M., the rebel infantry made their appearance in large numbers in front, and gave us the first chance during the day of opening a steady and long continued fire upon them. This opportunity was heartily embraced, and such a deadly and destructive fire poured upon them that their advance was stopped, and, after a desperate struggle to maintain the ground, they were compelled to retreat. . . .Every officer and man engaged in the battle did his duty to my entire satisfaction, and I have no special mention to make of any. Of the non-combatants, Chaplain H. B. Hibben deserves especial notice for valuable assistance to Surgeon Thompson, which was cheerfully rendered until all of our wounded were cared for and made as comfortable as the circumstances would admit. . . . I herewith enclose a correct list of our killed and wounded: Respectfully, GEORGE F. McGINNIS, Colonel Eleventh Indiana.²⁰

It would seem that Bascom was an effective administrator as well.

He served his full term, and was present with his regiment in many important engagements, among them the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the siege of Corinth, the investment of Vicksburg, and the Red River expedition. During the latter part of his term he was appointed by Governor Morton special agent for the distribution of sanitary supplies to the Indiana soldiers in the Army of the Potomac. After this he was put in charge of the military hospitals at Memphis.²¹

Bascom was photographed in uniform in the mid 1860s. The original photo is in a three volume album in the archives of the State Library of Indiana.²² (Plate 2)

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Bascom Joins The United States Navy

Evidently Bascom gained great satisfaction from his wartime chaplaincy. With the war coming to an end he applied for a commission as a chaplain in the United States Navy. He resigned from the 11th Regiment, Indiana on May 12, 1864.²³ Just two months later on July 2, 1864,²⁴ hopefully after a reunion with Harriet, he received his commission and proceeded to join the blockading squadron at Charleston, South Carolina. On September 12 he was detached and ordered to the Naval Academy to become an instructor.²⁵

*Chaplain Hibben was appointed because of an eloquent sermon preached before General Grant. He was ordered to the Naval Academy to teach mathematics. While he was a good preacher and an educated man in his profession, he knew no mathematics. When the midshipmen would question him concerning axioms and rules, asking him why these were so, his only reply would be, 'God made it so.'*²⁶

Perhaps the Naval Academy administration discovered Bascom's lack of mathematical knowledge, too. Just two years later on October 18, 1866, he was ordered to the North Pacific Squadron.

*Prof. H. B. Hibben, Chaplain in the United States Navy, who has been nearly three years cruising in the Pacific Ocean, with the North Pacific squadron, will return from that distant coast to his family in a few weeks— Prof. H. is well known in the White Water country [Connersville, Fayette County] and over the State generally. His old friends in Indiana will give him a hearty greeting after his long salt water absence.*²⁷

*Returning, he was detailed to the chaplaincy of a school-ship at Annapolis. He applied for the leave of absence to which he was entitled on account of his cruise, and was granted a furlough of fourteen months, during which he took charge of the Methodist Church at Warren, R. I.*²⁸

The school-ship mentioned above was the USS Constitution. The log of the ship lists him as a member of the crew from January 15, 1870 to January 16, 1871. On March 23, 1872, he was transferred to duty on the receiving ship Vermont at the Brooklyn, New York Navy Yard. The next five years were spent on the Vermont and the Colorado. At the end of this period his health was failing, and upon the advice of his surgeon he applied for a leave of absence. He was detached February 24, 1877, and placed on waiting orders.²⁹ As he had done several times before in his career, Bascom turned his attention and efforts to the ministry. He spent almost four years as the as minister of the Methodist Church at Scituate, Massachusetts before being ordered to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia December 8, 1880. On Memorial Day, 1883, Bascom addressed Post No. 5 of the Grand Army of the Republic in Philadelphia. Included in the lengthy speech was his description of the battle of Shiloh and his justification for the deaths of so many Union soldiers.

Upon a beautiful sunshining morn, on the 6th of April, 1863, I saw thousands of young Americans on the battlefield at Shiloh, amid the smoke of the thundering cannon and the fearful fire of the enemies' musketry, pressing forward to where the battle was fiercest and the struggle most terrible. And the spring flowers that were beginning to peep from their beds on the slopes of the hills on that bright Sunday morn, were stained with their life's blood! Were they fools to sacrifice their lives thus? Nay, they were heroes, they were redeemers! Every man who

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*died for the Union added to the Union a new element of salvation, and made it the more impossible that it shall ever be broken into fragments and destroyed. It is a divine appointment, and eternal law of the universe. If you wish to save a thing, suffer for it, die for it if need be.*³⁰

Bascom's assignments after 1883 were a repeat of those of the 1870s. Most of his time was spent on the receiving ships Vermont and Colorado, then during the final three years he was assigned to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Bascom Prepares A History Of The Washington Navy Yard

Washington, D. C., October 15, 1889

Sir: In obedience to your order dated March 3, 1888, I have prepared a history of the Washington Navy-Yard from its organization in 1800 to the present time, which I herewith respectfully enclose.

The material has been entirely supplied from official sources, and in the selection of subject-matter I have striven to make the book in some degree a history of the personages, life, and events of the yard, as well as of what it has accomplished and has cost as a great ship-building establishment.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. HIBBEN, Chaplain, U. S. Navy

Capt. RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. N., Commandant.³¹

Bascom stated that he "endeavored to avoid dry detail" and presented never before published details about events taken place during the War of 1812 and the Civil War. He provides an hour by hour account of the bizarre events surrounding the securing of suspects and the body of the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, John Wilkes Booth, aboard the iron clad Montauk. Allowing his eloquence and literary skills free reign, he wrote:

As we read the telegrams from the Department we can almost in imagination see the public and private buildings and the streets of the joyous city brilliant with bon-fires and illuminations, and hear the rejoicing shouts of the loyal people. But the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, the President of the nation, the honest, democratic, patriotic hero, on the following evening, put a new phase to the telegrams which we find on the next pages of the official records.

It is not our province to repeat the details of this sad and memorable tragedy.

Like an erratic flash of lightning leaping from a wandering cloud to kill an infant in its cradle, was the blind stroke of the assassin; cruel, objectless, and unaccountable, except as an individual display of the natural wickedness and malice that, from the beginning to the end, lay ever lurking at the heart of the great conspiracy to destroy the integrity of the Federal Union.

*But as we are not writing a general history of these times we will upon this subject confine ourselves to certain events connected with the navy-yard at Washington.*³²

The history was forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, and then on to the U. S. Senate which on January 7, 1890, ordered it to be printed. Most likely, before the book was distributed, Bascom was ordered to the Navy Yard, New York where on June 13, 1890 he died. At that time he was the oldest service chaplain in the Navy.

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*The funeral took place, Monday, June 17, 1890, from his late residence, corner Cypress and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, and was attended by his family and friends, with a large representation of officers from the Navy-yard. The neighbors, by whom he was much beloved, lowered their flags to half-mast. The services were conducted by G. E. Stobridge, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, New York, assisted by W. T. Pray, pastor of Andrews Church, Brooklyn, and Chaplain McLaren, United States Navy. The internment was in Greenwood.*³³

The report of the Methodist Conference concludes:

*His life was one long procession of activities. Besides his accustomed labor, his busy and trained brain sought an outlet through the pen. He was a finished writer; his diction was choice and strong, and his rhetoric was faultless. His sermons were prepared with great care, and were masterpieces of eloquence and power.*³⁴

Harriet Survives On Bascom's Meager Pension

After Bascom's death Harriet began receiving a pension of thirty dollars per month. This was supplemented for many years by her own earnings. In addition, until his death in 1899 John Bascom Hibben financially assisted his mother. Real estate transfer records reveal that John B. Hibben of Topeka, Kansas purchased a house on Howard street in Brooklyn in July 1896 and transferred title to the property to Harriet F. Hibben in November.³⁵ By 1912 she was unable to work and applied for an increase in her pension. Documents filed on her behalf shed additional light upon the cause of Bascom's death, the preparation of the Washington Navy-Yard History and her personal circumstances and health. On June 21, 1890 a medical inspector had concluded from an autopsy that Bascom's lungs bore scars formed years before. He concluded that there was good evidence that the disability causing death was in the line of duty.

*In February 1873 whilst attached to and doing duty on board the U. S. R. S. Vermont Chaplain Hibben contracted a pleurisis which confined him to his home for three weeks; he contracted it in the line of duty from exposure to a draft of air while addressing the crew one evening. The Chronic Myocarditis which proved fatal is clearly the result of the pulmonary trouble there and then contracted.*³⁶

In the preparation of this work Mr. Hibben, employed at his own expense, a clerk to assist him in going over the large number of records, many of which were never indexed, and assist him in tabulating them. Mr. Hibben to my own knowledge paid the clerk \$100. out of his own pocket, with possibly other sums of which I have no knowledge. After Mr. Hibben's death, this clerk, (in the year 1890), presented to me a further bill for \$100. stating this to be a balance still due. This amount I paid out of my own pocket. Neither Mr. Hibben nor I have ever been reimbursed by the Government for any money we expended in and about the preparation of this history.

While Mr. Hibben was living, I always enjoyed the comforts and had the means of occupying the social position that the wife of a Chaplain in the Navy should.

Since his death, I have been for a time, through my own earnings and the pension of only \$30. per month which I now receive, been enabled to sustain myself; but for the past three of four years my health has been steadily failing, my eyesight has been nearly completely gone, and I have been unable to earn anything that

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- ⁴ Rev. W. W. Hibben, *Rev. James Havens, One of the Heroes of Indiana Methodism*, 1872, Indianapolis, (Sentinel Company, Printers and Binders), pages 213-14.
- ⁵ Wiley, *Indiana University, Its History from 1820, When Founded, to 1890*, [Note 2], page 124.
- ⁶ *Official Record of the Journal and Reports of the Fifty-Ninth Annual Session of the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, September 24-29, 1890*, Cincinnati, (Western Methodist Book Concern Press), page 208.
- ⁷ US Census 1850, M432-141, page 282, household 1009, City of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana.
- ⁸ Marriage License, certified copy dated May 13, 1891, found in widow's pension file.
- ⁹ US Census 1880, T9-550, page 7B, Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. "Hibben, Harriet F., wife, married, white, female, 47, keeping house, born Canada, father born Scotland, mother born New Hampshire."
- ¹⁰ US Census 1860, M653-251, page 686, household 714, Washington Township, Davies County, Indiana; Tombstone inscription, volume V, Maplewood Cemetery, part I, Lyon County, Kansas, calculated from date of death and age.
- ¹¹ *Official Record of the Journal and Reports of the Fifty-Ninth Annual Session of the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, September 24-29, 1890*, [Note 6]; George B. Manhart, *DePauw Through The Years*, Greencastle, Indiana, (DePauw University), 1962, pages 39, 56, 68-69, 73 and 538.
- ¹² *The Ladies' Repository: A monthly periodical, devoted to literature, arts, religion*, October 1854, Cincinnati, (Methodist Episcopal Church), volume 14, issue 10, page 472.
- ¹³ *List of Appointments of Methodist Episcopal Ministers in Indiana, 1800 - 1900*, 1998, Greencastle, Indiana, (Archives and Special Collections, DePauw University), Vol. 1, pages 350-51.
- ¹⁴ Rev. Henry Bascom Hibben, *The Ladies' Repository: A monthly periodical, devoted to literature, arts and religion*, [Note 12], "The Maiden's Song," March 1854, volume 14, issue 3; "The Blind Exhorter," May 1858, volume 18, issue 5; "The Emotions and Passions," Part I, July 1860, volume 26, issue 7; Part II, August 1860, volume 26, issue 8; Part III, September 1860, volume 26, issue 9.
- ¹⁵ Jesse W. Weik, A.M., *Weik's History of Putnam County Indiana*, 1910, Indianapolis, Indiana, (B. F. Bowen & Company, Publishers), page 94.
- ¹⁶ *Official Record of the Journal and Reports of the Fifty-Ninth Annual Session of the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, September 24-29, 1890*, [Note 6].
- ¹⁷ National Archives and Records Administration, Naval Dependents, Certificate 6386, Pensioner Harriet F. Hibben, widow of veteran Henry B. Hibben - Enlistment Certificate, Executive Department, Indiana, Adjutant General's Office, September 22, 1908.
- ¹⁸ Letter from Bascom Hibben to Sarah Jane Hibben, August 31, 1861, original in possession of Sarah McAdams⁹ Hershberger (Richard Scott⁸ McAdams, Claribel⁷ McDermott, Nellie May⁶ Perin, Kate Belle⁵ Jeans, Sarah Jane⁴ Hibben, John³, Thomas², John¹).
- ¹⁹ *Indianapolis Daily Journal*, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, February 28, 1862, page 2, columns 1-2.
- ²⁰ Theo. T. Scribner, *Indiana's Roll of Honor*, 1866, Indianapolis, Indiana, (A. D. Streight, Publisher), Volume II, pages 252-54.
- ²¹ *Official Record of the Journal and Reports of the Fifty-Ninth Annual Session of the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, September 24-29, 1890*, [Note 6]; Frederick H. Dyer, *Dyer's Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, 1908, (Torch Press of Cedar Rapids, IA).
- ²² *Photographs of Officers who served in Indiana during the Civil War*, volume 2, page 8, Manuscript Section, Indiana Division, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana. Photographic copy in possession of the author.
- ²³ National Archives and Records Administration, [Note 17] - Enlistment Certificate.
- ²⁴ Edward W. Callahan, editor, *List of Officers of the Navy of the United States and of the Marine Corps from 1775 to 1900*, 1901, New York, (L. R. Hamersly & Co.), page 264.
- ²⁵ National Archives and Records Administration, [Note 17] - Letter, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to Commission of Pensions, April 18, 1891.
- ²⁶ National Archives and Records Administration - Roswell Randall Hoes, letter to Adjutant General of the State of Indiana, September 12, 1908.

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- 27²⁷ *Connersville Times*, Connersville, Indiana, April 7, 1869.
- 28²⁸ *Official Record of the Journal and Reports of the Fifty-Ninth Annual Session of the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, September 24-29, 1890*, [Note 6], page 208.
- 29²⁹ National Archives and Records Administration, [Note 17] - Letter, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to Commission of Pensions, April 18, 1891, [Note 24].
- 30³⁰ Address by Henry B. Hibben, Chaplain, U. S. Navy, on Memorial Day, 1883, before Post No. 5, G.A.R., Philadelphia, Penna., pages 1-12.
- 31³¹ Henry Bascom Hibben, A. M., *Navy-Yard, Washington, History From Organization, 1799 To Present Date*, 1890, Washington, (Government Printing Office), page 7.
- 32³² *Ibid.*, pages 144-45.
- 33³³ *Official Record of the Journal and Reports of the Fifty-Ninth Annual Session of the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, September 24-29, 1890*, [Note 6], page 209; Tombstone inscription, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, HENRY B. HIBBEN, Chaplain, U. S. N., January 23, 1826, June 13, 1890; Note: G. E. Strobridge was the son of Mary Mercey Fingland of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, so G. E. Strobridge was Harriet's nephew. The Fingland family is of Scottish descent.
- 34³⁴ *Official Record of the Journal and Reports of the Fifty-Ninth Annual Session of the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, September 24-29, 1890*, [Note 6], page 209.
- 35³⁵ *Brooklyn Eagle*, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, July 30 & November 7, 1896, pages 10 and 9, respectively.
- 36³⁶ National Archives and Records Administration, [Note 17] - Certificate of Death, Navy Department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, June 21, 1890.
- 37³⁷ National Archives and Records Administration, [Note 17] - U. S. Bureau of Pensions, widow's claim 10, 064, received May 11, 1912.
- 38³⁸ Letter from the files of Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York; Note: The lot belongs to the Tilney family. Joseph Tilney married Janet Fingland December 20, 1843 at Hamilton, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada. They, and Meicy [Mercey], and Pamela Fingland are buried in the Tilney lot.
- 39³⁹ Monument Inscriptions, Penpont Graveyard, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, stone number 43. "In memory of Thomas FINGLAND who died at Thornhill Bridge Oct 2 1810 aged 57 years, Of Mary SMITH his spouse who died at the same place May 18 1784 aged 27 years. And of Agnes MENZIES also his spouse who died at Thornhill July 20 1843 aged 84 years."
- 40⁴⁰ Rev. Donald A McKenzie, *Death Notices from The Christian Guardian 1836 - 1850*, 1982, Hunterdon House Lambertville, New Jersey, page 114.
- 41⁴¹ Drouin Collection, Ancestry.com., Quebec Family History Society as Film #NAQ M 128.33, Presbyterian St. Gabriel
- 42⁴² *Ibid.*, Methodist Saint James.
- 43⁴³ Library and Archives Canada, Baby Paper - MG 24 L3 Volume 38 Page 24604/5. Road building contract in the form of a promissory note to Thomas Fingland, Entrepreneur, dated Montreal 13 Dec. 1830 for 25 livres.
- 44⁴⁴ US Census 1850, M432-146, page 433, line 35, Laurel Township, Franklin County, Indiana.