

Descendants of Ethelbert Campbell Hibben and Gertrude A. Robinson

Generation No. 4.3

ETHELBERT CAMPBELL⁴ HIBBEN (*Thomas³, Thomas², John¹*) was born July 27, 1822 in Wilmington, Clinton Co., OH and died September 16, 1876 in Rushville, Rush Co., IN. He married **GERTRUDE A. ROBINSON** January 03, 1860 in Rushville, Rush Co., IN, daughter of **JOHN LARNE ROBINSON** and **SARAH** (unknown). She was born March 1840 in IN, and died 1926.

Children of **ETHELBERT HIBBEN** and **GERTRUDE ROBINSON** are:

- I. **SARAH LARNE⁵ HIBBEN**, b. Abt. January 15, 1863, Rushville, Rush Co., IN; d. March 13, 1863, Rushville, Rush Co., IN.
- i. **JULIA A.⁵ HIBBEN**, b. April 1864, IN; d. June 02, 1911, Vancouver, Clark Co., WA. She m. **CHARLES EDWARD BELIN FLAGG** December 02, 1893, Marion Co., IN; b. July 22, 1871; d. December 06, 1941, Vancouver, Clark Co., WA.
- ii. **JOHN ROBINSON HIBBEN**, b. July 26, 1866, Rushville, Rush Co., IN; d. August 16, 1867, Rushville, Rush Co., IN.

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Revised 12/04, 05/07, 07/07, 08/07 & 07/10

ETHELBERT CAMPBELL HIBBEN 1822 - 1876 and GERTRUDE A. ROBINSON 1840 - 1926

*Oh let me sleep, nor wake to sadness
The heart, that sleeping, dreams of gladness;
For sleep is death without the pain,
Then wake me not to life again.¹*

Ethelbert C. Hibben obituary

Ethelbert Becomes An Attorney

Ethelbert, the third son of Thomas Hibben and Nancy McFadden,² was born July 27, 1822 in Wilmington, Ohio. In 1839 at the age of 17, he began clerking for his older brother, George, at Rushville, Indiana. The mercantile business was not his calling. In about 1841 he went to Indianapolis to read law in the offices of Governor Witcomb. Ethelbert was admitted to the bar in 1845. He then returned to Wilmington, Ohio to practice law. In 1846 and 1847 he represented a Mary Hibben^{3,4} and his father, Thomas,⁵ in several land transactions. He was recorded in the US Census 1850 at Wilmington as an attorney.⁶ It is believed that he may also have practiced law in Washington City [now Washington, DC],⁷ and did serve as secretary to General Joseph Lane, a delegate to Congress from the Oregon Territory. When at home, Ethelbert was active in the Democratic party of Indiana. John Larne Robinson from Rushville, Indiana, a Democratic Congressman (1847 to 1853), most likely introduced Ethelbert to General Lane while in Washington City. In 1857 Lane offered Ethelbert the editorship of a Democratic newspaper in the Oregon Territory.

General Lane And Machine Politics Of The Oregon Territory

At his farm house in Indiana one August morning in 1848, Lane, a decorated General of the Mexican War (1846-1847), was presented a commission from President James K. Polk naming him governor of the new Oregon Territory. He accepted and left two days later on a hazardous winter trip via the Oregon Trail during which many of his military escort died or deserted. After a final leg of the journey by sail from San Francisco to Astoria, Lane arrived by canoe at the village of Portland in March 1849. In May 1851 Lane stepped down as governor when he was elected delegate from the Oregon Territory to the U. S. Congress, a position he held until elected a U. S. senator from the newly admitted State of Oregon in 1859.

While Lane was serving as delegate, the majority Democratic party was controlled by the 'Salem Clique' known as 'hards' or regulars, but its leaders were consistently challenged by the 'softs' or disaffected Democratic members. Lane's support and supporters shifted frequently, but he was repeatedly chosen by the 'Clique' as delegate because of his success as spokesman for the Territory in Washington political circles. Employing his popularity in Congress and acquaintance with Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, he legislated diligently for the distribution of patronage positions and funds to be allocated to the Territory. In 1856 in preparation for statehood the Territorial legislature, controlled by the Democrats, called a convention to draft a state constitution and nominate Oregon's first two senators to run for election. While there were many Oregon issues including trade and commerce, security (Indian containment), granting of land,

and even the location of the state capital, the primary issue was that of slavery and the negro in Oregon. The choice was between states' rights and federal mandate. The same issue was holding the nation's attention in Kansas and Nebraska at the time. While in Washington City, Lane wanted to manage his candidacy through the press at home. Both the *Oregon Statesman* and *Oregon Weekly Times* supported Lane, but were controlled by members of the 'Cliques.' Initially, Lane wanted Ethelbert to become editor of the *Statesman*. However, it was not 'for sale,' so when the editor of the *Times* retired, Ethelbert assumed that position. Nesmith, Deady, Drew and Bush, all Democratic party members, delighted in the struggle to control the democratic press.

*"It was understood and so announced that he [Hibben] was to take charge of the Statesman," Nesmith chortled to Deady, "but the plan dont (sic) seem to meet with the views of the distinguished gentleman who at present 'drives that shit cart.'" Drew predicted Hibben might attach himself to the Times because Bush had no need of a 'partner.'*⁸

A Protégé Of General Joseph Lane

After serving as Lane's secretary and a correspondent to the *Statesman* while in Washington City between 1852 and 1854, Ethelbert returned to Rushville. He assisted Robinson at the *Rushville Jacksonian*, but his career objective was a position in the federal government. Twenty-four of Ethelbert's letters to Lane survive to give evidence of what transpired from 1855 to 1860. They describe his loyalty to Lane; state some of his personal political opinions; describe political intrigues before and during his residence in the Oregon Territory; and reveal a strained relationship with his father and brothers. In the earliest letter, written at the Robinson residence in Rushville on August 6, 1855, he pleaded with Lane for an appointment to a government position. He believed Lane had the power to have him appointed.

Now for the future. I am informed from sources upon which I rely that no man in the nation has more influence with the President than you. What I have been desiring and what you can do for me is this - To hasten on to Washington and procure for me a clerkship in the Senate or the Mail Agency for Ohio. . . .This step is of the most vital importance to me. Words cannot convey my anxiety to obtain it and since I know you now have the power to command what I ask I appeal to you by all of our past associations by your friendship for me and your generous interest in my future that you make my gratification in this matter an object beyond failure or circumscription - I expect it. Will you see me disappointed?

*I have written enough now to apprise you of my position - I need say but little more. Give me this position and my pen shall speak upon the senatorship as only a pen can speak when driven on by the bonds of friendship and gratitude. My warmest regards to your family - and my best wishes to you. Please answer soon.*⁹

The appointment was not forthcoming, so Ethelbert continued to edit Robinson's *Rushville Jacksonian*. Evidently, Lane valued the quality of Ethelbert's pen and countered with a proposal that Ethelbert be appointed editor of the *Oregon Statesman*. This must have been acceptable, because the next preserved letter, which was to inform Lane that Robinson had withdrawn from the Indiana gubernatorial race, was signed - "*Your protégé.*"¹⁰

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Meanwhile Ethelbert was entangled in Indiana political infighting, using not only words, but action. At a meeting of fusionists (politicians attempting to form coalitions), he lost control and responded physically. A similar event occurred a year later in the Oregon Territory.

On Monday night I attended the fusion meeting here. I had previously reported one of their fandangos in rather a sarcastic way and at that they had become very angry. Several speeches were made - all in view of my commentaries. One of the orators finally use insulting language toward me - called me a 'contemptuous whelp' - I arose, and when there was over forty fusionists to only 3 democrats, I told the speaker to take it back or I would knock him down. He did not it seems hear me. His eyesight was better - I struck at him, he dodged and ran. The cries of 'carry him out' 'knock him down,' set me up some, and I defied them. The speaker took back and so I sat down and let him go on. I told some of them that I had been too long with you to be afraid of forty fusionists. How do you like your training? Please write me as ever. Your protégé¹¹

In the other letters Ethelbert expressed critical comments about President Pierce and Buchanan, a likely candidate for president in the next election. Playing to Lane's well known distain for the Indians, he also made clear how harshly he thought they should be dealt with.

Have the Indian outrages in Oregon yet subsided? I hope so, though I fear the buying up policy [land purchases] is scarcely the one for the emergency. There is nothing like peace with the Indians but that peace which is bought with their own blood, and the history of our dealings with the race prove but too conclusively that all money expended upon them except in the purchase of military stores with which to destroy them has been money worse than wasted.¹²

Editor Of The Oregon Weekly Times

In January 1857 Ethelbert's letters detail his plans to join Lane in Washington City in late February to travel together to Portland. However, Lane was detained and Ethelbert traveled alone in advance via Panama and San Francisco to Portland by steamer. He immediately became the target of the Democratic 'Clique'.

He comes here for the openly avowed purpose of securing Lane's election to the U.S. Senate [Drew wrote to Deady]. Nesmith and Bush have blackguarded him 'till he is homesick and I believe he will soon be ready to take the Steamer home. Hibben seems surprised to find that there are any other aspirants for the Senate except Lane. Indeed the fellow appears very much disappointed and is awaiting Lane's arrival with great anxiety.¹³

A Republican newspaper, *The Weekly Oregonian*, signaled his arrival that spring by publishing scathing editorials attacking Ethelbert's political association with Lane and Ethelbert's character. However, in the same editorial Thomas Jefferson Dryer acknowledged Ethelbert's true nature and beliefs, as well as the depravity of the press in Oregon.

Mr. Hibben is really to be pitied in his unfortunate associations. After coming all the way from the "burnt district of Indiana," to take charge of the Oregon democracy in general, and the personal interest of Gen. Lane in particular, to find himself compelled to associate or affiliate with men such as Lelland, Bush, Pcarne, T'Vault, Hall, Burns, &c., is enough to lacerate a bosom like his, even to an outburst of grief and wailing, such as only Hibben could endure.

*Mr. Hibben's ideas of dignity, Mr. Hibben's love of truth,
Mr. Hibben's purity of motive, Mr. Hibben's religious tenets,
Mr. Hibben's superior intellect, Mr. Hibben's spotless character,
Mr. Hibben's gentlemanly bearing, Mr. Hibben's fair complexion,
are not adapted to this latitude, and may be endangered by coming in contact
with the corrupting associations of the degenerated press of Oregon.*¹⁴

At the same time, back in his home town of Wilmington, Ohio, the editor of the *Wilmington Watchman* had no idea of the political and journalistic turmoil in the Oregon Territory when he praised Ethelbert and lauded his appointment to the *Oregon Weekly Times*.

*Our thanks are due to that Prince of Goodfellows, Ethelbert C. Hibben for complete files of the Oregon Times, of which he is the editor. Bert was long our own Townsman, and those who know him, words of commendation are wholly unnecessary. No man in this community ever had warmer friends, he was honest, frank and generous to a fault and both friends and foes saw his departure from them with feelings of regret. It has often been our fortune to measure arms with him upon the various political questions of the time, and we not infrequently came off "second best," yet, while smarting under his stinging sarcasm and keen repartee, his candor and ready admission of error, always made us admire him more. While we regret our own loss, we must compliment our Oregon friends upon so valuable an accession to their editorial corps.*¹⁵

Ethelbert's letters from Oregon reveal that he was caught in the web of deceitful political rivalries for power and office. He exposed plots against Lane by Democratic political rivals and responded editorially to attacks by the Republican press. It wasn't too long before he was considered a member of the 'degenerated press,' to the delight of the 'Clique.'

*Arrogant and tactless, this brash young man had unfavorably impressed the Clique from the beginning but gradually won recognition by pursuing an editorial course befitting the "Oregon Style" of journalism. Like Bush [owner of the Statesman] he assailed the Oregonian and Standard, devoting his columns to elaborate editorializing and inelegant abuse. Dryer [Thomas Jefferson Dryer] became "the dilerium-tremens-racked idiot of the Oregonian," but it was the editor of the Standard [James O'Meara], "this miserable caricature of humanity—this factious, trouble-brooding, and discord-creating Ishmaelite," who drew most of his fire. "If the doctrine of transmigration of souls be true," he once quipped, "Leland's spirit after death will be found playing snapping turtle in a swill-tub." . . . Hibben's animosity towards Leland [a Democratic 'soft'] culminated one day when the two met on the street.*¹⁶

*We observed. . . that we desired to cross over and spit in Leland's face, and at once passed over and carried out our purpose. Leland drew a revolver, which we grasped and prevented him his darling purpose of shooting us. In the scuffle, he succeeded in snapping his pistol, but a portion of coat-skirt catching between the cap and hammer, it failed to go off. We were soon separated and thus ended the affair.*¹⁷

Adding to the turmoil, O'Meara of the Republican *Standard* secretly offered editorial support to Lane. Lane responded with a proposal to purchase the paper which would then adopt a

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pro-Lane, Democratic position. Lane did so without informing Ethelbert. Also, staunch supporters of Lane, General John Adair and Lane's son-in-law, Lafayette Mosher, were quick to criticize his editorials and articles. In Ethelbert's letters to Lane sent in 1958 he reacted with warnings and in frustration.

January 11, 1858

*The political trappings here put me up to the last notch of what I know, and the consequence is that from one steamer to another it is as much as I can do to be consistent. It cannot be denied here that one has a strange people to deal with. I have finally concluded to suspect the whole camp and be sure of nothing not already done. . . . I have never dreamed of such wild and unscrupulous selfishness as this I find here. There is more men here who are democrats for office than in all Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. I remember to have heard you allude to this peculiarity but then I had no idea of the extent to which the pestilence pervades here.*¹⁸

April 5, 1858

*I do not question the sincerity of Mr. O Meara's friendship for you; but if he persists in his present policy I warn you now that to his assertions you will live to attribute the result I have indicated - if not indeed the terrible addition of defeat. But for this division in the party I should know your election certain beyond all fears; but the very fact that he is anxious for your election is that which must and will some distrust and doubt then distrust and doubt will prove injurious if not fatal to your cause. Apparently and nominally you stand the candidate for the Senate without any opposition; but I beg you will not forget that the politicians of Oregon are mostly of Pratts' [Orvil C. Pratt, opposed Lane's candidacy in previous years] teaching, full of everything else than straight forward honesty and candor. There is ambitious selfishness, not to say unprincipled personal desire for position - enough and more than enough to make the sarcophagus of the noblest and best man in the universe. How can you trust it?*¹⁹

August 26, 1858

*Your letter by this mail has surprised and amazed me. The public expectation has been deeply disappointed as to our admission and as to your failure to come here. The latter to you personally I fear will prove the most serious evil. Your enemies within the party lines are busy in making the most of the public failing and the pent-up up animosities of years hitherto smothered and smoldering begins in open blaze to lick its wicked flame around the public heart. Your presence here just after the conflict is over and your friends triumphant would have contributed much to your strength. . . . For my own part I have had enough of Oregon politics. No earthly or indeed heavenly consideration could induce me to pass through another such a siege. I will not annoy you with any description of the rough and stormy path through which I have waded in turmoil and anxiety, and in feverish sleepless nights. The object for which I came is accomplished, and for the present I can be of no further service to you. The berth is now quite as unpleasant as ever and I am serious to quit it.*²⁰

It is interesting to note that the last letter quoted above was an outpouring of emotion. It was written in haste as evidenced by the handwriting. Almost all of the other letters were written

in a smaller font allowing eight or ten words per line. This letter has only four or five large, flowing words per line. Ethelbert declared he had completed his assignment and shortly thereafter took a draft for \$150 on Lane to cover business debts incurred and was making plans to return to Rushville. He wrote Lane that “*I see no disposition upon the point of my publishers to pay me a dollar. It is quiet certain that they have not done so, such the fact is they have nothing to do it with and are not likely to have.*” He borrowed money for his subsistence and fare home. After sixteen months as editor of the *Oregon Weekly Times*, he returned home battered by politics and less well off than when he arrived.

Long after Ethelbert’s departure the Republican papers continued the ‘Oregon Style’ of journalism to attack Ethelbert, Lane and Buchanan.

*The last mail brings the startling news that at the earnest entreaty of “our Marion” [Lane], his nigger, Hibben, has been appointed a visitor of the military academy at West Point, from Oregon!!! What an honor to our State! How the darkey will swell! Gen. Scott and the army must feel complimented when the sable, woolly head takes his place among gentlemen to examine cadets, by appointment of Buchanan, at the request of Gen. Lane. But we hope it is understood that the dirty fellow is no representative of Oregon; he don’t belong here, all such scamps are expelled from our borders—he only represents his master, Jo Lane, who ought to be ashamed, and kicked by every white man in the State for daring to impose so abominably on old Buchanan—weak as the old lady is—as to urge such a vile appointment.*²¹

Reestablishing A Career And Personal Solvency In Indiana

When Ethelbert returned to Rushville, he became a low paid deputy clerk of the court and the coeditor of the *Rushville Jacksonian*, working with his old mentor, Robinson. On November 30, 1859 he responded to a letter from Lane in which Lane declines to extend him a personal loan. He had already appealed, without success, to his father and brothers for financial assistance. His unwavering support of the Democratic party principles had alienated him from them, for they were committed to the Republican party and the antislavery movement. Indeed, his father was a member of the underground railroad in Wilmington, Ohio.

In addressing you for the use of money for a period of time you may be sure that circumstances surrounding me imperiously and hastily demanded it. I knew myself to be situated in a position of extreme hazard; that if ever I wanted the aid of a true and a noble friend it was now. Though your refusal comes enclosed in such kind words of friendship yet General, it came nevertheless heavy and chill upon my heart, and in the bitterness of my heart I could not help but say when my friends have asked aid at my hands I have ever accorded it to them but when I am in peril none come to rescue me. At present you will observe that I am co-editor with Hon. J. L. Robinson in the Jacksonian. My editorials and voluntary contributions, labor given to the cause with no earthly expectation of compensation. Not a living I am chained down to the dogs life of a Deputy Clerk, and this is a sequel of many a hard years vicissitudes!

*I had appealed to my two brothers and they answered that they could not, and as to my father, my radical course upon the negro issue had barred the doors against me there.*²²

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One need for a loan was to be able to provide for a wife. He had proposed to Gertrude Robinson, daughter of John L. Robinson. He had known her since she was a child. She now was nineteen and he was thirty-eight. Her father had not given his blessing to the marriage, but soon would.

As to my marriage I am as I have intimated some doubt about it. It is not a clear thing that Robinson will be willing to it. I fear now he may even oppose it. Without money is very near, I find, being without friends. If he looks in that direction only, of course, I stand a slim chance for his consent. I know that personally he cherishes a high regard for me and in even my former estimation of friendship I believe him to be my true friend and I know I am his. Yet I cannot blame him should he oppose the matter for what claim have I on him for this or any other great favor.²³

Unfortunately, John Robinson died at the age of 47 on March 21, 1860, less than three months after Gertrude's marriage to Ethelbert. Ethelbert succeeded Gertrude's father as editor of the Rushville Jacksonian.²⁴

Marries In Rushville And Moves To Indianapolis

Ethelbert married Gertrude A. Robinson at Rushville, Indiana. *"In testimony Whereof, I, John S. Campbell,²⁵ Clerk of the Rush Circuit Court, hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the Seal of said Court this 3rd day of January 1860."*²⁶ An earlier record of Gertrude is found in the US Census 1850 at the age of 11 attending school in Rushville.²⁷

In the fall of 1853, George A. Chase, an eastern man, was employed to teach in this [new school] building. This was the first public, also the first graded school taught in Rushville. . . . This school was well attended. Of the forty girls in the high school. . . . the writer only remains in Rushville. Gertrude (Robinson) Hibben, of Indianapolis, and Laura A. (Wolfe) Oglesby, of Lebanon, O., are the other survivors.²⁸

Sarah Larne Hibben was born about January 15, 1863 and died just two months later. *HIBBEN - At Rushville, on Friday evening, March 13, Sarah Larne, only child of Ethelbert C., and Gertrude Robinson Hibben, aged two months. Those only who have lost the first born can appreciate the anguish which such an event occasions. And when it is an only child bitter indeed is the affliction. But it is a consolation to the parent, more precious than rubies, to know that a loved one has departed ere it felt the blighting influences of sin, and the recollection is of its innocence and purity.²⁹*

Julia A. Hibben was born to Ethelbert and Gertrude in April 1864. A son, John Robinson Hibben, was born July 26, 1866 and died August 16, 1867. He was buried in East Hill Cemetery beside his grandfather, John L. Robinson.³⁰

Clerkship Of The Indiana Supreme Court

In 1859 Ethelbert was appointed the U. S. Marshal of Indiana shortly before he and Gertrude moved to Indianapolis. Ethelbert then gained an administrative position in the House of Representatives. On January 23, 1863 he was appointed Secretary of the Committee on Arbitrary

Arrests. At the January 8, 1864 Democratic State Convention Ethelbert was nominated for the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana. He was elected later in the year. (Plate 11)

*The Rushville Jacksonian announces the name of E. C. Hibben, Esq., of Rush county as a candidate for the nomination by the Democratic party of this State for Clerk of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hibben is a sound, unswerving and enthusiastic Democrat, has been from boyhood devoted to the principles of our party, adhering to its organization alike through evil and good repute, defending its principles and policies by signal service as a journalist and public speaker. He has experience of several years in the Clerk's office in Rush county, has attained a fair position in the legal profession, and those who know him will at once concede his fitness for the place. . . .Mr. Hibben is the son-in-law of the late Honorable John L. Robinson.*³¹

Ethelbert Dies; Gertrude And Julia Carry On

At the time of his death September 16, 1876, at the age of 54, Ethelbert was a deputy in the office of the Clerk of Marion county, Indiana.

*. . .leaving a disconsolate wife and only daughter to mourn their irreparable loss. He leaves two older brothers, George, of Chicago, and James S.,³² a resident of Indianapolis, a sister Lida,³³ now wife of Mr. A. J. Mauzy, of Rushville, from whose residence the funeral took place at 2 o'clock, Sunday the 17th inst. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. D. M. Stewart. . . .after which the remains were escorted to East Hill cemetery.*³⁴

*In room No. 3, Superior Court, yesterday morning, the following minute was ordered to be spread upon the record: The court having been informed of the death of Ethelbert C. Hibben, a deputy clerk of this room, and who was but yesterday at the hour of adjournment in the active discharge of his duties, here testifies to his faithfulness and honesty the performance of all the duties of position; and directs this order to be entered on record. And the court here tenders to his family and friends deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement, and in respect to the memory of the deceased it is now ordered that the court adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.*³⁵

Ethelbert died before the estate of his father, Thomas Hibben, was settled. Ethelbert's widow, Gertrude, acted as guardian on behalf of Julia in the proceedings in June of 1877. Gertrude and Julia, along with Gertrude's mother, Sara Robinson, continued to live in Indianapolis as recorded by the US Census in 1880.³⁶ Gertrude also worked as an assistant to the State Librarian at the State House.³⁷

Gertrude lived with Julia and her husband, Doctor Charles Edward Belin Flagg, after their marriage in 1893. She is recorded in the US Census 1900 at Fort Grant, Arizona, where Charles was stationed in the Army.³⁸ However, when Charles was transferred to the Philippines, taking Julia with him, Gertrude most likely returned to Indianapolis. After the Spanish-American War when the Flaggs returned, Gertrude joined them in Vancouver, Washington.³⁹ She was there when Julia was tragically killed in a horse-drawn buggy accident. It is probable that Gertrude cared for Julia's children until Charles remarried, after which she returned to Indianapolis. She is recorded there in the US Census 1920 as a widow, age 80, rooming with Louise B. Moore.⁴⁰

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Only an interment record at East Hill Cemetery in Rushville, Indiana, records her death in 1926.⁴¹

Julia and Charles Flagg are the subject of Chapter VI, Generation 5.4.

Postscript: Joseph Lane And The Presidential Campaign of 1860

The Democratic party met in Charleston, South Carolina in April 1860 to draft a platform and select candidates for president and vice-president. Dissension was rampant. Some delegates from the 'deep south' bolted; the Steven A. Douglas delegates maneuvered for votes; and Lane remained in Washington, reluctantly waiting to serve, if nominated. Lane cabled the delegate from Oregon: "*Stand by the equality of States and stand by those States that stand by the constitutional rights of all. By all means go with them, go out and stand by them.*"⁴² In disarray and with no hope of a compromise platform, the convention adjourned for six weeks. When it reconvened the anti-Douglas delegates walked out and Douglas was chosen nominee of the Democratic party. The bolting delegates nominated John C. Breckenridge for president and Lane for vice-president of the *National* Democratic party. In his acceptance speech Lane focused on the constitutional issue rather than slavery.

*The [National] Democratic party. . . does not propose to litigate for the extension of slavery, nor for its restriction, but to give to each State and to every citizen, all that our forefathers proposed to give, namely, perfect equality of rights, and then to commit to the people, to climate, and to soil, the determination as to the kind of institutions best fitted to their constitutional limits.*⁴³

Lincoln received 180 electoral votes⁴⁴ to 72 for Breckenridge and Lane. Douglas received only 12. Ironically, during the presidential campaign, Bush's *Statesman* and several other Oregon papers portrayed Lane as a tool of Southern extremism. Lane did not carry his own state. Oregon's electoral votes went to Lincoln. On the steamer returning to Oregon Lane learned of the firing on Fort Sumter. For the first time there were no bands or welcoming salutes when his ship arrived. Lane's political career was over. He returned to his family, farming and seclusion.

For Democrats who stood for *perfect equality of rights*, political power evaporated. Their loyal friends and protégés, among them Ethelbert C. Hibben, were left to survive in the maelstrom to come. Nevertheless Ethelbert was able to take a positive view of his contribution to the political life of General Joseph Lane.

*I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have been devoted and true to the political interests of Gen Lane; that both in Washington [and Oregon] I served him with all the energy and ability at my command. No man has ever been more watchful of another's interests, none have more earnestly and persistently sought to do, under all circumstances, more than I have done for Gen Lane. If now in an hour when I want aid and assistance he finds himself unable to afford it to me that is not my error but my misfortune.*⁴⁵

Generation 4.3 End Notes:

¹ *Rushville Jacksonian*, Rushville, Rush County, Indiana, obituary of Ethelbert Campbell Hibben, September 28, 1876.

² See Chapter VI, Generation 3.4.

³ Not linked to descendants of Thomas Hibben and Mary Entriiken. See Chapter II, Generation 2.1.

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- ⁴ *Clinton County, Ohio Court House Record of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume Q, pages 180-81.
- ⁵ *Ibid.*, volume R, pages 141-42.
- ⁶ US Census 1850, M432-668, page 352, household 482, District 21, Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio.
- ⁷ *Indianapolis Journal*, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, obituary, unknown date.
- ⁸ James E. Hendrickson, *Joe Lane of Oregon, Machine Politics and the Sectional Crisis, 1849-1861*, 1967, New Haven and London, (Yale University Press), page 151.
- ⁹ Letter from Ethelbert C. Hibben to General Joseph Lane, August 6, 1855, Lane mss papers, The Lilly Library, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana.
- ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, January 5, 1956.
- ¹¹ *Ibid.*, May 2, 1856.
- ¹² *Ibid.*, June 15, 1856.
- ¹³ Letter from James Willis Nesmith to Matthew P. Deady, May 3, 1857, Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.
- ¹⁴ *The Weekly Oregonian*, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, October 10, 1857.
- ¹⁵ *Wilmington Watchman*, Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, September 3, 1858, page 2, column 1.
- ¹⁶ *Joe Lane of Oregon, Machine Politics and the Sectional Crisis, 1849-1861*, [Note 8], page 159.
- ¹⁷ *Oregon Weekly Times*, November 7, 1857; Letter, [Note 9], October 28, 1857.
- ¹⁸ Letter [Note 9], January 11, 1858.
- ¹⁹ *Ibid.*, April 5, 1858.
- ²⁰ *Ibid.*, August 26, 1858.
- ²¹ *Ibid.*, June 25, 1859.
- ²² *Ibid.*, November 30, 1859.
- ²³ *Ibid.*, November 30, 1859.
- ²⁴ *History of Rush County, Indiana*, 1888, 1888, Chicago, Illinois, (Brant & Fuller), page 637.
- ²⁵ John S. Campbell was the husband of Mary Ann Hibben (deceased). Mary Ann⁴ (*John*³, *Thomas*², *John*¹) was Ethelbert's first cousin.
- ²⁶ *Marriage Records, Rush County, Indiana*, book S, page 411; Indiana Marriages, 1780-1992, Indexing project M01861-0, System origin Indiana-EASy, source film 413540, ref. 237. "Groom - Charles Edward Belin Flagg, father - A. B. Flagg, mother - Ward, Bride - Julia Hibben, father - E. C. Hibben, mother - Gertrude Robson [Robinson], married 2 Dec 1893 Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana."
- ²⁷ US Census 1850, M432-170, page 428, household 790, 97th District, Rush County, Indiana.
- ²⁸ Mary M. Alexander and Capitola Guffin Dill, *Sketches of Rush County Indiana*, 1915, page 27.
- ²⁹ *Indianapolis Sentinel*, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, March 19, 1863, page 2, column 6.
- ³⁰ Mart, Larry D., *Clinton County, Ohio Newspaper Death & Obituary Abstracts 1867-1875*, page 5.
- ³¹ *Rushville Jacksonian*, [Note 1], December 2, 1863.
- ³² James Samuel Hibben, Ethelbert's brother, died just one year later, October 18, 1877.
- ³³ Elizabeth Allen Hibben (Jones), half sister of Ethelbert; Elizabeth⁴ (*Thomas*³, *Thomas*², *John*¹).
- ³⁴ *Rushville Jacksonian*, [Note 1], September 1856.
- ³⁵ *Indianapolis Journal*, [Note 7], September 1856.
- ³⁶ US Census 1880, T9-295, page 186C, 6th Ward, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana.
- ³⁷ *City Directory, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1890*.
- ³⁸ US Census 1900, T623-47, enumeration [none], sheet 1, line 15, Fort Grant, Arizona.
- ³⁹ US Census 1910, T624-1655, enumeration 68, sheet 4, line 72, Vancouver, Clarke Co., WA
- ⁴⁰ US Census 1920, T625-453, enumeration 142, sheet 2, line 44, N. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana.

THE THOMAS HIBBEN LINE

⁴¹ Letter from Janet Mauzy, great-granddaughter of Abram G. and Emily (Jameson) Mauzy, to George C. Hibben, September 3, 1998.

⁴² *Joe Lane of Oregon, Machine Politics and the Sectional Crisis, 1849-1861*, [Note 8], page 224-25.

⁴³ *Minority Report of Stevens*, Breckenridge and Lane Campaign Documents, No. 2; *New York Times*, New York, New York, July 11, 1860.

⁴⁴ See Chapter XI, Generation 3.9, page 461. Samuel Galloway and Dr. William Robinson Smith were delegates to the convention which nominated Lincoln. They were also delegates in 1864 when Lincoln was nominated for a second term. They and Governor William Dennison of Ohio traveled to Washington to officially notify Lincoln. Samuel Galloway was the brother of Margaret Galloway Hibben and William Smith was her nephew.

⁴⁵ Letter from Ethelbert C. Hibben to Findley Bigger, December 15, 1859, Lane mss papers, The Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Finley Bigger was a lawyer and the Register of the U. S. Treasury 1853-1861. Jane Fielding, wife of George Hibben, Ethelbert's brother, was the sister-in-law of Findley Bigger.