

Descendants of Paxton Pattison Hibben and Cecile Craik

Generation No. 6. 1

PAXTON PATTISON⁶ HIBBEN (*Thomas Entriken⁵, James Samuel⁴, Thomas³, Thomas², John¹*) was born December 05, 1880 in Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN, and died December 05, 1928 in New York City, NY. He married **CECILE CRAIK** October 17, 1916 in Athens, Greece, daughter of **GEORGE CRAIK** and **JENNIE BALDWIN**. She was born October 03, 1888 in Montgomery, Montgomery Co., AL, and died February 20, 1964 in New York City, NY.

Child of **PAXTON HIBBEN** and **CECILE CRAIK** is:

- i. **JEAN CONSTANTINE⁷ HIBBEN**, b. November 02, 1921, New York, NY; d. April 7, 2002, Riverside, CT. She m. **ROBERT HELLENDALE** 1945, El Paso, El Paso Co., TX; b. November 19, 1917; d. October 1993.

Descendants of Thomas Entriken Hibben, Jr. and Carmela Koenig

THOMAS ENTRIKEN⁶ HIBBEN, Jr. (*Thomas Entriken⁵, James Samuel⁴, Thomas³, Thomas², John¹*) was born October 22, 1893 in Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN, and died March 19, 1952 in Karachi, Pakistan. He married **CARMELA KOENIG** July 5, 1938 in Borough of Holborn, London, England. She was born May 14, 1908 in Germany, and died December 1961 in Mt. Vernon, NY.

Child of **THOMAS HIBBEN** and **CARMELA KOENIG** is:

- i. **RODERICK DAVID⁷ HIBBEN**

Descendants of James Herbert Hibben and Louise Dyer Douglas

JAMES HERBERT⁶ HIBBEN (*Thomas Entriken⁵, James Samuel⁴, Thomas³, Thomas², John¹*) was born May 14, 1897 in Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN, and died June 15, 1959 in Washington, DC. He married **LOUISE DYER DOUGLAS** December 17, 1921 in Indianapolis, Marion Co., OH, daughter of **FRANCIS WAYLAND DOUGLAS** and **ANNA LOUISE BURGESS**. She was born February 24, 1895 in Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN, and died August 30, 1974 in Washington, DC.

Child of **JAMES HIBBEN** and **LOUISE DOUGLAS** is:

- i. **PHYLLISANN⁷ HIBBEN**, b. February 5, 1926, Princeton, Mercer Co., NJ; d. February 6, 2005, Falls Church, VA. She m. **REGINALD PETRE COURTIS** 1945, New York City, NY; b. February 06, 1895, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI; d. July 23, 1971.

Revised several dates, last 09/08

PAXTON PATTISON HIBBEN 1880 - 1928

and

CECILE CRAIK 1888 - 1964

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HELENE LOUISE HIBBEN 1882 - 1968

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PRISCILLA HAZEN HIBBEN 1890 - 1978

◆◆◆◆

THOMAS ENTRIKEN HIBBEN, Jr. 1893 - 1952

and

CARMELA KOENIG 1908 - 1961

◆◆◆◆

JAMES HERBERT HIBBEN 1897 - 1959

and

LOUISE DYER DOUGLAS 1895 - 1974

Triolets

*Hearts are tied with tiny threads,
Love, when love has but begun:
Down of dreams in golden shreds —
Hearts are tied with tiny threads.
Soft-played songs run through our heads,
Bound with silks, of memory spun;
Hearts are tied with tiny threads,
Love, when love is but begun.

Love, when love has long been old,
Hearts are hung on slender strings:
Songs, forgotten, cease to hold
Love, when love has long been cold,
Who shall plead for precious things:
Love, when love has long been old,
Hearts are hung on slender strings.¹*

Pax P. Hibben, '03

Paxton Pattison Hibben; Diplomat, Soldier, Activist, Author

Paxton Pattison Hibben, oldest of five surviving children of Thomas Entriken Hibben and Jane Merrill Ketcham, was born December 5, 1880 in Indianapolis. He graduated from the Benjamin Harrison public school in 1894 with the highest honors.

First, the memory-picture of "Pax" Hibben, the author, back in the early '90s—a slight little rooster at the Second ward school in Indianapolis on North Delaware street, in the days when stately Benjamin Harrison use to pass there almost every

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morning afoot, enroute to his office downtown. That was always an event for the youngsters, as they lined up to greet the former President and he paused to lift his silk hat sedately to them in acknowledgment of their tribute.

"Pax" Hibben was never "one of the gang" on the school grounds. He seemed to have a sort of superiority complex by reason of his Merrill-Ketcham family background—and inherited conservatism—which hardly foreshadowed his subsequent stormy petrel career as a militant liberal and champion of the Russian revolution. Yet, as a boy, he stood out as one given to differ violently with his fellows on almost every subject—money, marbles or chalk.²

Paxton then graduated four years later from Shortridge high school with the highest honors ever won by a student at that institution. He attended Princeton University, majored in modern languages and again graduated with highest honors and more prizes than anyone one ever had won.

From Princeton he went to Harvard University where he took the law course and at the same time, as a Boudinot fellow in modern languages, attended the Harvard university graduate school. He completed the two year law course in one year and his record of attending the law school and the Harvard graduate school simultaneously had never been duplicated.³

His interest was in foreign service. Probably through family political connections to Albert J. Beveridge, senator from Indiana, President Teddy Roosevelt was prevailed upon to have Paxton appointed to a foreign post. A hand written note was dispatched from Roosevelt to Mr. Mosher, Assistant Secretary of State. *"March 8, 1905, Dept. of State, Senator Beveridge asks for him. Put in Paxton Hibben of Indiana to first secretary ship we get a chance. T. Roosevelt."*⁴ This was the beginning of a seven year career as a diplomat in Russia, Mexico, Colombia, The Hague and Chile. Experiences in these posts had great influence upon the formation of his social and political beliefs. Excerpts from the *Dictionary of American Biography* describe his career.

In 1905 President Roosevelt caused him to be appointed the third secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg. There he followed the Russian Revolution of 1905 with the absorbed interest of a mind upon which was impressed, for the first time, the existence of social justice. He mixed with the revolutionary crowds; he saw them shot down by the Cossacks. This experience, more than anything else, determined the direction of his mental development, and it sowed the seed of his sympathy with the revolutionary cause in Russia after the abolition of the Czarist government. During the latter part of the Russo-Japanese War he had charge of the interests of Japanese prisoners in Russia. . . . On Feb. 1, 1912, he was appointed secretary of the legation in Chile. In these same year he resigned [amid controversy] his diplomatic post in order to return to America and aid in Theodore Roosevelt's campaign for the presidency. Two years later, at the suggestion of Albert J. Beveridge, who was himself running for senator, Hibben ran for Congress on the Progressive ticket, but was defeated. The war in Europe having begun, he went with Beveridge to Germany, where he wrote unsigned articles for Collier's Weekly. Early in 1915 he became a staff correspondent for the Associated Press, and shortly thereafter was sent to Greece. King Constantine, he discovered, was unwilling to join the Allies without guarantees of

territorial integrity which they, enmeshed in secret treaties, were unable to give. Hibben told the truth about the situation until, as the Allied hold on Greece tightened, his dispatches were intercepted and the Associated Press recalled him.⁵

When Paxton's father died suddenly in July 1915 he received a telegram from Dr. Henry Van Dyke, a professor of his at Princeton and then Minister to The Hague and The Netherlands. Paxton replied to Van Dyke:

I do thank you from my heart for your helpful telegram. I have been so blinded by the shock, by the fact that I can help none of those who, at home, have to bear the whole burden, that I know not where to turn. To have a hand like yours held out to one in the darkness—to know that one can touch it—is so very much.

What I shall do I do not know. There is my mother, two sisters and two brothers, one in his teens still, and the other just turned twenty-one. Every hour I ask what I ought to do for them—and I do not know! I suppose I can only wait.

You know, my father was only fifty-four. You remember that lithograph I bought in The Hague? It was to have been for him for his birthday in October—but I still have it!

I can't write any more, sir. I just wanted to thank you, and I do.⁶

Paxton Marries A Red Cross Volunteer

Paxton married Cecile (aka Sheila) Craik in Athens Greece on October 17, 1916. Cecile had been a volunteer for the American Red Cross working in France since August 1914. She was on convalescent leave at the time of her marriage, but returned to her work when Paxton joined the Army in 1917.

MONTGOMERY WOMAN WINS FRENCH CROSS, Mrs. Paxton Hibben Cited by Tenth French Army Corps Commander—Mrs. Paxton Hibben of Montgomery has been awarded the Croix De Guerre by the French Government for services rendered as a Red Cross nurse during the world war. . . . “No heroine story about me, please,” said Mrs. Hibben. “I only did what thousands of others did, and no more than they.” Mrs. Hibben is at present in Montgomery, the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. W. Craik, at Hazel Hedge.⁷

The text of the citation Cecile received for her work reads as follows:

*CITATION FOR CROIX DE GUERRE (CITATION ORDER
OF THE REGIMENT) FOR MRS. CECILE CRAIK HIBBEN*

*Inspector for the American Red Cross and Hospital Auxiliary
Volunteer from 1914 to 1919:*

She volunteered for employment at various canteens in Paris, August 1914 to July 1915. As a volunteer for the American Red Cross she was employed in the American Field Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine in the Maxillofacial Prosthesis Branch, July 1915 to June 1916. Ill and exhausted from constant overwork, she was relieved for convalescence. Returning to France as an Inspector for the American Red Cross on September 1, 1917, she rendered to the Dental Department of the American Field Hospital, Neuilly-sur-Seine, most exceptional service both in her competence and in her tireless devotion. Upon an appeal for volunteers to go to the canteen at Orry-la-Ville during an enemy offensive in the

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spring of 1918, she spontaneously offered herself, and worked there day and night under continuous artillery and poison gas bombardment, giving her care and devotion to a large number of French soldiers.

(Signed): Major-General Dauvin⁸

In 1921 Paxton and Cecile had a daughter, Jean Constantine Hibben (a.k.a. Jill Paxton Hibben).⁹ King Constantine of Greece became her godfather.

The *Dictionary of American Biography* continues:

After his return he wrote and lectured on Greece, and prepared his book, Constantine I and the Greek People, for publication in the summer of 1917. At that time, however, the Allies were about to depose Constantine, and because of official intimations that the book would be untimely, it was postponed. It appeared in 1920—a vigorous indictment of Allied Balkan policy. Hibben joined the Army in 1917, was sent to Camp Grant, and in 1918, to France. . . .he assisted Gen. John J. Bradley in an investigation of the Welfare Societies. He was discharged in August 1919, with the rank of captain. . . .In July 1921 he went to Russia for the Near East Relief. His report of the effects of the famine and the inefficiency of the relief organizations was submitted to a senate investigating committee and printed as a government document, but for some reason was almost immediately destroyed. It was republished in pamphlet form by the Nation (An American Report on the Russian Famine: Findings of the Russian Commission of the Near East Relief).¹⁰ Later, as secretary of the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children, he did valuable humanitarian work. Of his sympathy with the Russian Revolution Hibben made no secret. He believed in the idea which animated the Revolution—the idea of abolishing privilege and founding a government based on social justice. Although during his last years he was affiliated with radical organizations in the United States, he was no doctrinaire communist. He was too much of an individualist, indeed, ever to have worked successfully with any organization exacting unquestioning obedience of its members. It was his misfortune to be misunderstood and distrusted alike by conservatives and radicals. His activities occasioned, in 1923, a military inquiry in which he was defended by General Bradley.¹¹

Military Inquiries Plague Paxton

There were two inquiries; the first ended inconclusively in January 1924 and another began in the spring of 1924. There were no official charges against Paxton, but the second inquiry continued for months, questioning his qualifications for re-appointment as Captain in the Army reserves. (Plate 10) Paxton's chief adversary was Herbert Hoover who was later to become President.

During the hearing Captain Hibben has said several times that he was interfered with in his Russian relief work by Secretary [of Commerce] Hoover, whose policy, he said was to concentrate all relief in the hands of the American Relief Administration and 'freeze out' smaller charitable organizations. At yesterday's session he was questioned regarding an alleged statement of his that Mr. Hoover "had pulled the wool over the eyes of the American people" with regard to Russian relief. "Isn't that pretty strong regarding a Cabinet member?" he was

*asked. "He is only high in politics, and I told him the same thing in the last interview we had. I reserve the right to criticize any man for his official acts," Captain Hibben replied.*¹²

Newspapers and religious organs recognized the real issue raised during the inquiries, that of free speech.

*It would seem to an ordinary mind that the busy officials of the War Department, while staging such an unprecedented fiasco as Defense Day, would have felt themselves sufficiently occupied. But apparently a number of them had plenty of time on hand in which to pursue their studies of national psychology. Consequently, we have the case of Captain Paxton Hibben, in which a reserve officer of the army is tried before an army court, not on account of any crime which he had been charged, but merely for the expression of political opinion. The trial should prove interesting to the thousands of reserve officers in this country, many of whom are ministers, newspapermen, merchants and members of Congress. Have these men any right to opinions of their own, or does the holding of a reserve officer's commission put the holder under the censorship of the War Department or of any bureau head to which it assigns such power? The question at issue—whatever the results of the Hibben trial will be—is whether the War Department claims to own completely the minds of officers in its reserve. This is an aspect of the larger question: To what extent is America a free country.*¹³

The *Dictionary of American Biography* continues: "The charges were nebulous; none the less, two members of the Board reported against him. The third member, however, submitted such a strong report in his favor that the War Department disregarded the findings of the majority and renewed his commission. . . ." ¹⁴

Paxton Participates In Sacco And Vanzetti Execution Protest

Following the April 1927 sentencing of the two Italian immigrant defendants, a group of the American literary community joined the Boston demonstrations calling for a new trial.

*We were as miscellaneous, improbable, almost entirely unassorted a gathering of people to one place in one cause as ever happened in this country. I say almost because among the pickets I did not see anyone identifiably a workingman, or "proletarian," as our Marxist "dialecticians" insisted on calling everybody who worked for his living in a factory, or as they said, "sweatshop," or "slave mill," or "salt mine." . . . There were plenty of people of the working class there, but they had risen in the world and had become professional paid proletarians, recruits to the intelligentsia, dabbling in ideas as editors, lawyers, agitators, writers who dressed and behaved and looked quite a lot like the bourgeoisie they were out to annihilate.*¹⁵

On August 15, 1927 Paxton had replied to the request of Ann Washington Craton of the Citizens National Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti, that he would join the protests. In addition to agreeing to go to Boston, he expressed his contempt for the Department of Justice's methods which he likens to those employed during his inquiries.

My Department of Justice files would require a 2 ton truck to fetch! They mostly demonstrate the utter idiocy of the Department of Justice, together with its

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*unscrupulous meddlesomeness in manufacturing and circulating evidence that has no foundation in fact. I am convinced that the Department of Justice is reluctant to open its files in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti because its files will show the same thing, namely, that the Department of Justice does not use in its operations against radicals, or alleged radicals, even elementary common sense; that it does not make even the most ordinary investigations to establish the truth or falsity of what it communicates broadcast to the damage of those whom it sets out to "get"; that it is, like any other organization of professional spies, operated not to ascertain fact but to manufacture falsehood, and that it is without moral or legal scruple in achieving its ends.*¹⁶

Paxton participated in the marches, picketed and delivered a protest speech at Ideal Hall on Essex Street. The protests were orderly, yet the Boston police repeatedly arrested Paxton and the other protesters. The Boston papers published a photo of Paxton being arrested. After arrests on several days, he was prosecuted and urged to leave town, which he did, after Sacco and Vanzetti were executed on August 23, 1927.

*The prisoners [protesters] who had records of more than three arrests were simply pushed back into a captive audience, while several celebrities from various walks of life were chosen as tokens to stand trial for all of us. I remember of them—a half-dozen—only Edna St. Vincent Millay and Paxton Hibben. It was worth going there to see our attorney, Arthur Garfield Hayes, in confidential palaver with the judge, a little old gray man with pointed whiskers and the face of a smart, conspiratorial chipmunk. In a single rolling sentence the judge, not just with a straight face but portentously, as if pronouncing another death sentence, found us guilty of loitering and obstructing traffic, fined us five dollars each, and the tragic farce took its place in history.*¹⁷

Paxton Authors Biographies

Paxton returned to literary work after the many tumultuous years of public life and again found himself embroiled in controversy. His book, *Henry Ward Beecher, An American Portrait*, harshly, but honestly, portrayed the minister. Consequently, it was suppressed by the press and the 'Plymouth Church cohorts,' and did not sell well. Paxton's next book, *Peerless Leader, William Jennings Bryan*, was published in 1929 after his death. So, he never enjoyed any public acclaim for his literary talents.

A decade later, Roger Kafka wrote in *The Reader*, a publication for the members of the Readers Club, announcing the republication of *Henry Ward Beecher*:

*Paxton Hibben was the kind of man ordinary people look upon as a visionary. Neither muckraker nor prig, he persisted in searching for the truth and then persistently supported it when he believed he'd found it. That is a social crime no soap or gargle can ever wash away, and such men are likely to be less than popular, no matter how great their personal charm or valuable their achievements.*¹⁸

In 1942 the biography of Beecher was republished by the Press of The Readers Club of New York and widely read and accepted. Sinclair Lewis wrote in the foreword:

This book, the late Paxton Hibben's story of Beecher, was published in 1927. It had great praise, but it also met with a hush-hush campaign on the part of certain

*pious writers and editors and librarians that amounted to violent suppression. The Committee of The Readers Club believes that it is reviving a book which is more stimulating now than when it was first published, fourteen years ago. . . . When it was published, this book was a little ahead of its time. The Committee believes that now it is just at its time.*¹⁹

In the Beecher book, Appendix II, A List of Sources, cites “Mrs. Jane Merrill Ketcham: *Unpublished reminiscences in possession of her daughter, Miss Susan M. Ketcham.*” Paxton does not reveal that Jane was his maternal grandmother and the source of much of the documentation about Henry Ward Beecher’s calling to the ‘New School’ Presbyterian church in Indianapolis. Ironically, this man, raised to a level of high esteem by Jane Merrill and her family, was denigrated by her grandson using her reminiscences. “*Hibben does not spare his patient. The horsehair hypocrisies of Beecher are set down like fever symptoms on a chart. He does not flinch from the charming melodrama of Beecher’s association with the wives of all the backers of his one-man show.*”²⁰

Paxton Dies After A Brief Illness

Before Paxton had completed his next book, he died suddenly. His obituary appeared in The New York Times.

PAXTON HIBBEN DIES ON 48TH BIRTHDAY

*Captain Paxton Hibben, Journalist and diplomat, died last night in St. Vincent’s Hospital on his forty-eighth birthday. He became ill with influenza on Thanksgiving night at his residence, 422 West Twenty-second Street, and was removed to the hospital the next day. Pneumonia developed and resisted every effort of the physicians, including the new ‘tent’ treatment of Dr. Alvan L. Barach. The near relatives who survive are widow, formerly Miss Cecile Craik of Montgomery, Ala., and a seven year old daughter, Jean Constantine.*²¹

Another obituary may not have correctly characterized Paxton. “*Paxton Hibben’s sudden death ends in the late forties a career that tended toward the soldier of fortune in literary and diplomatic as well as strictly military channels.*”²² Unlike most soldiers of fortune, his campaigns were led not for personal gain, but rather in support of the needs and ideologies of other peoples. For this support several nations bestowed honors; Chevalier, Czarist Order of St. Stanislas (Russia); Japanese Order of The Sacred Treasure; and Officer, Greek Order of The Redeemer.

Paxton was photographed in 1921 placing a wreath on the grave of John Reed,²³ the American Communist who died in Moscow. Reed’s grave is beneath the walls of the Kremlin. (Plate 10) Though not a communist, but an outspoken advocate of the Russian people, it was Paxton’s wish that his ashes be interred there also. His ashes were sent to Moscow where, with a Guard of Honor including the head of the Russian Red Cross, Dr. David H. Dubrowsky, they were buried with ceremony in the cemetery of the Novodevichi Monastery. Well known Russian artists, authors, musicians and even a cosmonaut are buried in this cemetery.

FUNERAL OF PAXTON HIBBEN

In the Conference Room of the Hall of Unions

On Wednesday, February 3 at 10 A.M. the public was admitted to the Hall of Unions, where the urn with the ashes of the late Paxton Hibben had been placed. Over the next two hours, Red Cross officials, Detdom directors and

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hundreds of citizens filed past. Representatives of trade unions, of the Children's Friend Society, colleagues of hospital workers, and American and Soviet journalists were stationed next to the urn, along with an honor guard.

At noon the file ended with Comrades A. V. Lunacharskiy, Public Health official, A. P. Golubkov and the General Secretary of Red Cross and Red Crescent Executive Committee, D. G. Zlatovski. After discharge of the honor guard, they raised the bier with the urn and carried it outside.

Public Funeral Service in Red Square

The pallbearers gathered next to Lenin's mausoleum, to honor the memory of the late Paxton Hibben. Comrade Lunacharskiy said, "The Soviet Union offers final refuge to our true friend. Wonderfully trained, a brilliant career diplomat, a captain in the American Army and a talented journalist, throughout all this he remained our steadfast friend to the end of his life. With deep sorrow, we inter the ashes of this great and honorable citizen." Said O. D. Kameneva, "Paxton Hibben was a true friend in a country where we have many enemies. In the sincere belief that we are building here the future of mankind, he sought to mobilize the support of the best American public opinion."

Comrade Zlatovski recalled that Paxton Hibben had provided truly important aid in the worst years of intervention and famine. Comrade Zeydel, representing the Children's Friend Society, proposed that the nation's best memorial to Paxton Hibben would be to organize a fund to build children's institutions in his name.

With the obsequies ended, the bier was placed in a hearse which proceeded to Novodevichiy Cemetery, accompanied by members of the Red Cross and the funeral committee. Paxton Hibben was interred in the Literary Section, next to the grave of Bryusov.²⁴

Sheila's Successful Career

After Paxton's death Cecile preferred to be called Sheila. Between 1944 and 1966 she was on the staff of the New Yorker magazine. Stuart Galloway Hibben reviewed some of her 1948 and 1949 columns.

I found that Sheila was much more than just a food editor – she offered comments and advice on almost anything to do with home furnishing and living in NYC. It is obvious that she spent a great deal of time cruising the stores, reporting choices and prices in her columns. She wrote under two headings. The majority were "About the House", which covered all manner of advice on home décor, kitchen furnishings, garden equipment, heating, lighting – you name it. She shopped the big department stores, but also sniffed out wonderful little shops that offered all kinds of specialties. One repair service she reported was run by some ladies who would darn your socks, mend tears, replace buttons and the like. She seemed to be into everything. One column was devoted to bookbinding: how to preserve your leather-bound books, where to buy specialty papers, even where to get bookbinding training. She ends this piece with; "And now it remains only for somebody to invent a dependable device that will bring borrowed books back home." She applauds the new invention of aluminum foil in 1948, and also

*recommends DDT as the most dependable insecticide (well, this was way before Silent Spring). More interesting for me were her "Markets and Menus" articles, which only appeared a few times in the two years I reviewed. These covered mainly gourmet foods and wines, where she truly was a connoisseur. She was pleased to tell readers that while English cheddar 'the best' was still unavailable from the UK [1948], Wisconsin cheesemakers were at last marketing a commendable cheddar. She found an uptown grocery that offered two-day old eggs. . . .She had good tips on mail-order preserves, Virginia hams and who knows what else. You can't read her descriptions of Russian or Polish Easter pastries without salivating. Sheila took no prisoners when it came to food quality or preparation, but she freely admitted her personal biases.*²⁵

Sheila wrote three books about food preparation and cooking.

*The author of this cook book is an Authority. Sheila Hibben has long been The New Yorker's expert on food and originated the Restaurants column for that magazine. She is the author of A Kitchen Manual, and of The National Cook Book, from which much of the material in this new book has been drawn.*²⁶

Sheila died February 20, 1964, in New York City. She is buried at Blue Hill Cemetery, Maine.

Sheila Hibben, a writer and authority on food and cooking, died of a heart attack yesterday in her apartment at 171 West 12th Street. She was 76 years old. Mrs. Hibben, who wrote about food and drink for The New Yorker magazine for 20 years, also wrote a shopping column there called "About the House." She contributed occasional articles to Vogue and Harper's Bazaar.

She was an untiring foe of over dependence on canned and frozen foods. Instead, she urged a balance of modern staples and a return to the cooking of old-fashioned America in order to avoid the deterioration she felt had taken place in the nation's kitchens. "Every woman should know how to cook," Mrs. Hibben once said, "and if she did, life in general would be much happier. We could very easily revive the fine old traditions."

*Mrs. Hibben is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Robert Hellendale of Greenwich, Conn.; a sister and three grandchildren.*²⁷



Hélène Louise Hibben, Sculptor And Educator

Hélène Louise Hibben, the second child of Thomas Entriken Hibben and Jane Merrill, was born November 18, 1882, in Indianapolis. She attended Pratt Institute in New York City for training in early childhood education²⁸. Her other interest and ability lay in the arts. She "*studied with William Forsyth and in Chicago with the famous sculptor, Lorado Taft. Later at the Art Students League in New York, she worked with Horace Fraser.*"²⁹ Later Hélène joined the faculty of the Art Institute of Indianapolis and enjoyed private commissions.

Helene C. [L.] Hibben found her first work as a sculptor in modeling of a very unusual kind, that of miniature busts, which were very attractive and accurate likenesses. Her work is mostly bas-relief portraits in bronze. When sitters are few and miniature bronze figures are not in demand, she spends her time in her

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*charming studio in the midst of the shrubbery of her own lawn, where she has a kiln and all the paraphernalia for making art tiles and pottery. Her dedicatory tablet of the Burdsall Unit of the City Hospital of Indianapolis is a relief sculpture in bronze. It has brought more than the usual commendation of artist and critics. The groups of figures on each side of the inscription are symbolical, representing the "Spirit of Giving" and the "Recipients." The half-draped figures gave the sculptor an opportunity to use in an admirable way the long, flowing line of the human figure and the floating drapery.*³⁰

Other bas-relief portraits created by H el ene, one of James Whitcomb Riley and the other of Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, are in the archives of the Library of Congress, Washington, DC.³¹ In an article in The Indianapolis News featuring six "Indianapolis women [who] have gained fame in State and Nation with brush and chisel," H el ene said:

*I can't exactly say what my work means to me. There are so many kinds of 'meanings.' My father used to say it was my 'safety valve'—when things pressed on every side and life seemed a struggle, then some idea would come, and in the work of creating something out of nothing and watching it grow to express the things I felt, it was like a long rest after a hard day's work, and, refreshed, I could begin again. Portrait work in bronze is a delightful study. One has to seek for, and portray, not only the face, but the soul within. Sometimes it will escape you for days and then, all at once, you have it.*³²

During World War I she organized a French kindergarten in the family home. After the war she converted to a regular kindergarten and moved to a new house. It was known as the Hibben School for preschool children, located at 5231 Pleasant Run Parkway.

*It grew—from 12 students to its present 70—and the old family home proved inadequate. My brother, Thomas E. Hibben, Jr., the architect, designed this house especially for it—with special features like reinforced ceilings, light rooms for classrooms. It is on the site of an old inn where stagecoaches used to stop—land my father bought when he was a boy.*³³

She was assisted by her sister, Priscilla Hazen. The school's motto was "Learning Can Be Fun." Several of her students fondly remember the sisters and the educational head start they got at the school. One of them reported:

*I attended the Hibben School for two years. . . . This was during the depression, probably 1936 and 1937. My father was a teacher and although my parents paid for me to attend two or three days a week, I believe Helene Hibben gave us a scholarship so that I could attend five days a week. I still remember sharing the back seat of her Dodge with a group of other children she picked up and brought to school. What a lovely place that school was. The ducks, Truck and Taxi, wandered the lawn of the school, art supplies were plentiful, and by the time I began public school, I was reading well enough that I was placed in second grade. We always called our teachers Miss Helene and Miss Hazen. . . .*³⁴

At the height of H el ene's career in 1941, the Indiana Women's Biography Association published her biography which enumerated additional achievements.

Miss Helene Hibben was born in Irvington, Indianapolis, in 1882, the daughter of Thomas Entrekin and Janie Merrill Ketcham Hibben; educated in the

Indianapolis public schools and Shortridge, studied art with William Forsythe at the John Herron Art Institute, Lorado Taft at the Chicago Art Institute and with Horace Frazier at the Art Students League in New York where she studied Bas-relief and medal work. Her chief work in sculpture is a Bas-relief from life of James Witcomb Riley, and now in permanent collection at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. She made a medallion portrait of Pres. Thomas R. Marshall and a Bas-relief memorial tablet in the Burdsall Memorial Hospital, Indianapolis. Miss Hibben was, at one time, teacher of children's classes in sculpture and pottery at John Herron Art School and in 1917 was a teacher of children's conversational classes in French and director of children's pageants. She was the first director of dancing in the Indianapolis Matinee Musicale. Miss Hibben is the director of the Hibben School for Children, instructor in corrective speech; designs educational material, toys and games for child development. A member of Arthur St. Clair chapter, D.A.R.; Woman's Rotary Club; Indianapolis Matinee Musicale; National Society of Craftsmen of New York; Indiana Artists Club; one of the founders and first president of the Irvington Dramatic Club; a member of the Protestant church; Republican. Miss Hibben resides at 5237 Pleasant Run Parkway, Indianapolis.³⁵

Hélène never married. She died March 19, 1968 and is buried at Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis.³⁶



Priscilla Hazen Hibben, the third child of Thomas Entriken Hibben and Jane Ketcham, was born December 20, 1890 in Indianapolis. Other than her role at the Hibben School, little is known of her life. She did leave Hélène and went to live in Florida near her brother, Thomas, and Carmela. She never married. She died in St. Petersburg, Florida in June of 1979.³⁷



Thomas E. Hibben, Jr., Architect And Engineer

Thomas Entriken Hibben, Jr. was born October 1893. He studied architecture and engineering. He attended Princeton University, the University of Pennsylvania and schools in London and Paris. (Plate 10) Thomas designed several of the buildings at Butler University in Indianapolis and the first phase of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.

When Jordan Hall, the first building on the present Butler University campus in northwestern Indianapolis was erected, it prompted two articles in The American Architect magazine. Thomas Hibben of Indianapolis the architect who designed the building along with Robert Frost Daggett, explained something about his philosophy. . . . "All carved ornament is designed in the terms of the material used and the modern tools available for the manipulation of that material and the results are determined and secured by the limits within which these tools can be soundly used. . . . I believe architecture to be an expression in three dimensions of the social, economic, intellectual and spiritual state of a civilization." . . . Among other buildings, Hibben was involved in the design of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce Building and the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.³⁸

THE THOMAS HIBBEN LINE

Thomas Hibben, the New York—based architect who designed the bronze cabin site memorial, also prepared preliminary designs for a memorial building under the terms of the original agreement with the Indiana Lincoln Union. In 1930, the ILU issued a second contract for further development of the ideas presented in Hibben’s preliminary plans. Hibben’s proposed structure included four square courts totaling 200 square feet surrounding a 150-foot tall tower housing a large pipe organ. The courts were to be connected with cloisters decorated with frescos and sculptures; the tower would be painted with murals. . . .and it seemed to be well received by the public. Nevertheless, some members of the Department of Conservation and the Indian Lincoln Union were uncomfortable with Hibben’s design, and correspondence between Colonel Lieber, then chairman of the ILU’s Executive Committee, and ILU president J. L. Holcomb, often discussed possible alternatives to Hibben’s proposal. This position was most eloquently stated by Lieber, who feared the structure would pose a “monumental imposition” on the humble grave site. In a letter to Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., he expressed his concerns: One thing has become clear. The original plan is out. . . .Beautiful as it is, . . . [Hibben’s design] still appears much to elaborate and therefore, to some of us, not at all in harmony with the spiritus loci. Lieber asked Olmsted to comment on the Hibben plans when they met in Lincoln City to review the first phase of landscaping, which was finally completed. Olmsted agreed with Lieber, and the ILU rejected the Hibben design and ended their contract with him on May 1, 1939.³⁹

Thomas E. Hibben, Jr., Author And Illustrator

Like his father, Thomas was an illustrator and authored and illustrated *The Carpenter’s Tool Chest*.

This book was made for you, TOM, and HILTON and ROBERT, that you might know something of the tools with which the world around you has been built and how these tools came to be. Then, too, I would like you to know about the carpenters, how they lived and worked, built bridges and boats and buildings down through the centuries. And while carpenters' work is more for boys than for girls I would like JILL and BARBARA and PHYLIS-ANN to read the book too, for tools and the people who work with them are so important to us all our lives that I think we ought to know as much about them as we can.⁴⁰

In 1940, after extensive research in Europe, he wrote and illustrated *Sons of Vulcan*,⁴¹ the story of metals.

“New Deal” Government Employment

Mr. Hibben came to Washington in the early 1930s to serve as chief engineer in an emergency reconstruction program under President Roosevelt. Later he became a co-director of a section of the Resettlement Administration. He was interested in low cost housing and was an authority on rammed earth construction.⁴²

*It is Hibben's pride that he, as an engineer-architect for the government resettlement agency, built seven earthen houses at Gardendale, Ala., and that they are satisfactory, inexpensive homes. Hibben came to Washington seven years ago [1934], serving in architect-engineer capacity in the FERA, the FWA and more recently in the Youth Administration. These jobs in New Deal agencies gave him a chance to experiment to his heart's content. He is social-minded rather than political-minded, but he tries to be practical as a builder.*⁴³

War Time And Post War Service

During World War II, Thomas was an industrial and construction engineer in the Bureau of Economic Warfare. He also served in the African and Italian campaigns, and later in Austria. After the War he became an expert in foreign trade and economic development of emerging nations.

*During the period 1946-50, he was advisor to the United States section of the Caribbean Commission and also adviser for foreign economic development in the Office of International Trade, United States Department of Commerce. . . .He was the author of "The Economic Development of the Philippines," published in 1947, and the "Industrial Development of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands," 1948. . . .Mr. Hibben was engineering and technical consultant to the joint Philippines-United States Finance Commission in 1947. For the next two years, he was technical advisor on power and economic development to the joint Brazil-United States Technical Mission and he filled a similar role as engineer-adviser to the Technical Mission to Western Germany.*⁴⁴

Marriage And The Final Appointment

Thomas married Carmela Koenig late in his life and adopted Roderick, her son from a previous marriage. He was appointed by Secretary General Trygve Lie of the United Nations in 1950 as resident representative with the rank of an ambassador to Pakistan. While attending an official function he suffered a heart attack and died. His remains were returned to Arlington Cemetery in Washington, DC.

*The United Nations announced today that Thomas E. Hibben, resident United Nations technical assistance representative in Pakistan, died yesterday in Karachi of a heart attack. He was 58 years old. Surviving are his widow, Carmela, who was with him at his death, and a son, Roderick.*⁴⁵



James Herbert Hibben, Chemist And Consultant

James Herbert Hibben was born May 14, 1897 in Indianapolis. He earned his BA and MS Degrees at the University of Illinois and served as a Sergeant in the AEF from 1917 to 1919 during the WW I. He married Louise Dyer Douglas, December 17, 1921. She accompanied James to Paris where he studied at the Sorbonne under Nobel Prize recipient, Jean Perin. James graduated as Docteur d'Etat. His Ph.D. was awarded by the University of Paris. A long and distinguished career as a chemist, consultant and government chief of staff followed. He and Louise had one daughter, Phyllisann Hibben.

THE THOMAS HIBBEN LINE

James Herbert Hibben died June 15, 1959. Louise Douglas Hibben died August 20, 1974 in Washington, DC.⁴⁶ The professional achievements of James Herbert Hibben are chronicled in his obituary.

Dr. James H. Hibben, chief of the chemical division of the United States Tariff Commission and one of the foremost chemical consultants in the country, died of head injuries at George Washington University Hospital yesterday after a fall at his home, 5716 El Nido Road, McLean, Va. He was 62.

Born in Indianapolis, Dr. Hibben received his bachelor and master of science degrees from the University of Illinois, and his doctor of science degree from the University of Paris. He came to Washington with the Bureau of Standards in 1927. He served as a member of the research staff of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington from 1928 to 1939, and also was a consultant to the Bureau of Standards and to various chemical companies during that period.

Dr. Hibben went with the Tariff Commission in 1939. As chief of the chemical division he provided the commission, officials of other Government agencies, industry executives, members of Congress and the office of the President with information on chemical products as they were affected by tariffs and foreign trade. He also was responsible for the organization and publication of the Tariff Commission's annual report on "Synthetic Organic Chemicals, U. S. Production and Sales."

Dr. Hibben was the author of several books and many papers. One of his best known works was the book, The Raman Effect and Its Chemical Application, published in 1939. It was one of the definitive works in its field, and brought together all the then known data on a type of secondary radiation by which the behavior of atoms within the molecules and the molecules themselves could be determined. Many applications of this effect have been made, both to physics and chemistry, and Hibben's "Raman Spectra" still is basic to research in this area. Dr. Hibben enlisted in the Army as a private in World War I, and served with the AEF. He was discharged in 1919 with the rank of sergeant. He was a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, which he served as vice president, secretary and treasurer, and from which he also received the Hillebrand Prize, the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Chemical Society, and Sigma Chi. He also was a former fellow of the American Institute of Chemists.

Dr. Hibben leaves his wife, Louise Douglas Hibben; a daughter Mrs. Phyllisann Courtis, . . . a granddaughter, and two sisters in Indianapolis. Graveside services and burial will be at 2 p.m. Thursday in Arlington Cemetery.⁴⁷

Part 1 of the book is 'A General Discussion of the Raman Effect; its Practice and its Theory.' It was written jointly by James and Edward Teller, Professor of Physics, George Washington University. Teller's research work a few years later brought him fame as the 'father of the atomic bomb.'

Generation 6.1 End Notes:

¹ Raymond Blaine Fosdick, editor, *Princeton Verse*, 1904, Buffalo, New York, (Hausauer, Son & Jones Company), page 64.

- ² *Indianapolis Star*, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, January 7, 1940, part 5, page 5, column 1.
- ³ *Ibid.*, December 6, 1928, page 1, column 6.
- ⁴ US Department of State records, file of Paxton Pattison Hibben.
- ⁵ Harris E. Starr, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography*, 1960, (Charles Scribner's & Son), volume V, part 1, page 1.
- ⁶ Letter from Paxton Hibben to Dr. Henry VanDyke, July 24, 1915, Special Collections, Mudd Library, Princeton University.
- ⁷ *Montgomery Advertiser*, Montgomery, Montgomery County, Alabama, unknown date.
- ⁸ Document written in French in the possession of William Hellendale.
- ⁹ Jill Paxton Hellendale letter to George C. Hibben, January 8, 1999. "I have gone by the name of Jill all my life; around the age of twelve I dropped the middle name of Constantine in favor of Paxton." Jean Constantine⁷ (*Paxton Pattison*⁶, *Thomas Entriken*⁵, *James Samuel*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Thomas*², *John*¹).
- ¹⁰ W. L. Boomgaarden, Preservation Officer, Ohio State University Libraries, letter to George C. Hibben, December 4, 1998. "You may be interested to know that this report was donated to us by Captain Hibben himself; [it] is by no means a widely held title in North America; it is reportedly held by only eight libraries. . . . we have assessed its physical condition and have a clear path to both the conservation of the original and the creation of a preservation microfilm master to preserve its content."
- ¹¹ Starr, *Dictionary of American Biography*, [Note 5], volume V, part 1, page 2.
- ¹² *The New York Times*, New York City, New York, "Hoover to Testify for Hibben Inquiry," September 10, 1924, page 10, column 1.
- ¹³ *The Christian Advocate*, location unknown, September 25, 1924.
- ¹⁴ Starr, *Dictionary of American Biography*, [Note 5], volume V, part 1, page 2.
- ¹⁵ Katherine Anne Porter, *The Never-Ending Wrong*, 1977, Boston, Massachusetts, (Little, Brown & Company), pages 23-24.
- ¹⁶ Sacco-Vanzetti Archives of Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, letter from Paxton Hibben at New York City to Ann Washington Craton at Boston dated August 15, 1927.
- ¹⁷ Porter, *The Never-Ending Wrong*, [Note 14], pages 53-54.
- ¹⁸ Roger Kafka, "News for the Members of the Readers Club," *The Reader*, December 1941, page 150.
- ¹⁹ Paxton Hibben, *Henry Ward Beecher, An American Portrait*, 1942, New York (The Press of the Readers Club), Foreword by Sinclair Lewis, page viii-ix.
- ²⁰ *Ibid.*, page ix.
- ²¹ *The New York Times*, [Note 11], obituary, December 6, 1928.
- ²² Newspaper article, unknown publisher and date.
- ²³ *The New York Times*, [Note 11], October 30, 1921; R. M. Whitney, *Reds in America*, 1924, New York City, (The Beckwith Press, Incorporated), opposite page 107.
- ²⁴ *Izvestiia*, Moscow, Russia, No. 29, February 5, 1929.
- ²⁵ E-mail from Stuart Galloway Hibben to George C. Hibben, July 4, 2004. From Library of Congress documents.
- ²⁶ Sheila Hibben, *American Regional Cookery*, 1946, Boston, (Little, Brown and Company), dust jacket.
- ²⁷ *The New York Times*, [Note 11], February 21, 1964.
- ²⁸ Note: Ruth Glidden, wife of Heron K. Hibben also attended Pratt Institute at about the same time. See Chapter VI, Generation 5.2.
- ²⁹ *Indianapolis Star*, [Note 2], October 14, 1945, part 4, page 5, column 5.
- ³⁰ Mary Q. Burnett, *Art and Artists of Indiana*, 1921, New York, (The Century Company), pages 341-42.
- ³¹ Blanch Foster Boruff, *Women of Indiana*, 1941, Indianapolis, (Matthew Farson, Publisher), page 169.
- ³² *Indianapolis News*, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, January 20, 1917. Other women mentioned: Miss Julia Graydon Sharpe and Ruth Pratt Bobbs.
- ³³ *Indianapolis Star*, [Note 2], October 14, 1945, part 4, page 10, column 5.
- ³⁴ E-mail from Gloria Walter Haebich, January 31, 2003 to George Hibben. Quoted with permission.

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- ³⁵ Blanche Foster Boruff, compiler, *Women of Indiana, A Work For Newspaper and Library Reference*, Indiana Women's Biography Association, 1941, Indianapolis, (Matthew Farson, Publisher), page 169.
- ³⁶ Crown Hill Cemetery burial records, <<http://www.crownhill.org>>; Interment March 21, 1968.
- ³⁷ Recollection of Phyllisann⁷ Hibben Courtis (*James Herbert*⁶, *Thomas Entriken*⁵, *James Samuel*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Thomas*², *John*¹).
- ³⁸ *Indianapolis Star Magazine*, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, September 16, 1984, pages 24-5.
- ³⁹ Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial: Administrative History, Chapter 3, <http://www.nps.gov/libo/adhi/adhi3.htm>.
- ⁴⁰ Thomas Hibben, *The Carpenter's Tool Chest*, 1933, New York, (The Junior Literary Guild and J. B. Lippincott Company), dedication.
- ⁴¹ Thomas Hibben, *Sons of Vulcan*, 1940, New York, (J. B. Lippincott Company).
- ⁴² *Washington Post*, Washington, DC, March 21, 1952.
- ⁴³ *Indianapolis Sunday Star*, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, May 11, 1941, section 1, page 21.
- ⁴⁴ *The New York Times*, [Note 11], obituary, March 12, 1952.
- ⁴⁵ *The New York Times*, [Note 11], obituary, March 12, 1952.
- ⁴⁶ Social Security Death Index, #229-60-1225.
- ⁴⁷ *Evening Star*, Washington, DC, obituary, June 16, 1959.