

THE SAMUEL ENTRIKEN HIBBEN LINE

Chapter XI

Page

445	<i>Generation 3.9</i>	Samuel Entriken Hibben 1804 - 1885 and Margaret Galloway 1802 - 1881
467	<i>Generation 4.1</i>	Thomas Hibben 1831 - 1908 and Mary Cornelia Taylor 1841 - 1928
473	<i>Generation 4.2</i>	Samuel Entriken Hibben 1834 - 1862 and Elizabeth Grier 1841 - 1899
481	<i>Generation 5.1</i>	John Grier Hibben 1861 - 1933 and Jenny Davidson 1863 - 1933
487	<i>Generation 4.3</i>	Eliza Smith Hibben 1840 - 1896 and David M. Cummings 1824 - 1878
495	<i>Generation 5.2</i>	Samuel Hibben Cummings 1872 - 1932 and Helen Henebery 1873 - 1958
499	<i>Generation 4.4</i>	Lavinia Barry Hibben 1843 - 1934 and James Dill, Jr. 1839 - 1871
505	<i>Generation 4.5</i>	Joseph Matthew Hibben 1847 - 1926 and Henriette S. Martin 1856 - 1940
513	<i>Generation 5.3</i>	Frederick Martin Hibben 1884 - 1962 and Lucy West 1883 - 1979 Samuel Galloway Hibben 1888 - 1972 and Ruth Adelaide Rittenhouse 1892 - 1986

Descendants of Samuel Entriken Hibben and Margaret Galloway

Generation No. 3.9

SAMUEL ENTRIKEN³ HIBBEN (*Thomas², John¹*) was born April 01, 1804 in Union Township, Fayette Co., PA, and died February 22, 1885 in Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH. He married **MARGARET GALLOWAY** March 01, 1827 in Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA, daughter of **JOHN GALLOWAY** and **MARGARET SMITH**. She was born September 22, 1802 in Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA, and died December 20, 1881 in Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH.

Children of **SAMUEL HIBBEN** and **MARGARET GALLOWAY** are:

- i. **JOHN SMITH GALLOWAY⁴ HIBBEN**, b. December 23, 1827, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH; d. January 31, 1841, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH.
- ii. **MARY ENTRIKEN HIBBEN**, b. June 22, 1829, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH; d. October 17, 1839, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH.
- iii. **THOMAS HIBBEN**, b. December 28, 1831, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH; d. November 28, 1908, OH. He m. **MARY CORNELIA TAYLOR** October 26, 1882, Franklin Co., OH; b. December 4, 1841, Truro Twp., Franklin Co., OH, d. January 23, 1928, OH.
- iv. **SAMUEL ENTRIKEN HIBBEN**, b. January 31, 1834, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH; d. June 10, 1862, Peoria, IL. He m. **ELIZABETH GRIER** June 15, 1860, Peoria, Peoria Co., IL, b. February 28, 1841, Danville, Montour Co., PA; d. August 29, 1899, Princeton, Mercer Co., NJ.
- v. **MARGARET L. HIBBEN**, b. March 16, 1836, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH; d. December 26, 1840, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH.
- vi. **ELIZA SMITH HIBBEN**, b. April 01, 1840, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH; d. December 03, 1896, New York City, New York Co., NY. She m. **DAVID M. CUMMINGS** February 07, 1871, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH; b. March 29, 1824, Utica, Oswego Co., NY; d. January 25, 1878, Peoria, Peoria Co., IL.
- vii. **LAVINIA BARRY HIBBEN**, b. February 11, 1842, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH; d. December 13, 1934, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH. She m. **JAMES DILL, Jr.** December 28, 1865, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH; b. 1839; d. September 27, 1871, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH.
- viii. **JOSEPH MATTHEW HIBBEN**, b. February 01, 1847, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH; d. January 28, 1926, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH. He m. **HENRIETTE S. MARTIN** May 31, 1882, Miami Co., OH; b. December 05, 1856; d. July 09, 1940, Hillsboro, Highland Co., OH.

Revised 06/04, 07/08 & 08/10

SAMUEL ENTRIKEN HIBBEN 1804 - 1885
and
MARGARET GALLOWAY 1802 - 1881

*2nd day of November 1822—An important date to me,
I have this day commenced the Mercantile Business in the store of Brother William.
May the bustle of business never destroy my relish for anything
of a more “at present” Congenial nature to my Soul.
May Self Interest never predominate over the more Christian qualities of moderation and humanity.
May I never destroy the poor through my debtor ‘nor exact’ vigorously from the Indigent.
May I never forget that riches are perishable.
May I never make an Idol of gold or forget God my Creator.
May the father of mercies guide me through the rough path of life.
For of myself I am very Sensible. I am incompetent to Encounter its difficulties.¹*

S. E. Hibben

Samuel Entriken Hibben Follows In His Brothers To Ohio

Samuel Entriken Hibben, the twelfth child of Thomas Hibben and Mary Entriken, was born in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania April 1, 1804.² When 18 years old he left his father's farm in German Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania and walked to Ohio to join his brother Thomas in Wilmington and then apprentice in Hugh Smart's and his brother William's store in Greenfield, Highland County.³ He wrote to his father:

Greenfield, Highland Co. 18 June 1825

Dear Father & Mother

I again resume my pen with no other Emotions (sic) than that of ineffable pleasure to communicate to you a history of the times in this country which I have neglected for some considerable time past --- I would of written to you before this time had I any thing worth writing --- I Expect you have been informed Ere this time of my leaving the Employment of Brother Thomas & My Reason for leaving him. I expect you are sensible of --- I had in contemplation and in fact had made an arrangement with Mr. Cowell previous to my leaving Wilmington to go to the Paper Mill to act in the capacity of a Clerk for which I was offered One Hundred seventy five Dollars p annum but in consequent of my anxiety to require a complete Knowledge of the Mercantile Business & being advised by Brother William & several other of my friends I at length declined going and accepted of an offer made by Brother William & Hu [Hugh] Smart to go to Greenfield for which I am now Receiving One Hundred & Twenty Dollars p annum with Goods at cost Carriage which is a considerable better than I was doing last Year. Brother William has assured me that as soon as he can collect his money in which will probably be next Spring he will give me an opportunity of commencing Business for myself. . .⁴

By 1826 he had gained enough experience and credit to purchase a quantity of dry goods and open a store, in partnership with William, in Hillsboro, Highland County.⁵

THE SAMUEL HIBBEN LINE

Samuel and the other residents of the new village and surrounding farms celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1826. Samuel had the honor of reading the Declaration to the gathered crowd. Most likely a week or more passed before the word arrived in Hillsboro that both the second and third Presidents of the new country, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, had died that same day. Samuel, and those who had inherited the revolution, had become the political, social and spiritual leaders of the rapidly expanding nation.

Samuel met Margaret Galloway when working in Greenfield. He had been a house guest of Samuel Smith and Sarah Galloway Smith, Margaret's sister.⁶ Samuel's and Margaret's courtship was followed by marriage on March 27, 1827 in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. All of their eight children were born in Hillsboro. John Smith Galloway Hibben⁷ was born December 23, 1827; Mary Entriken Hibben⁸ June 22, 1829; Thomas Hibben⁹ December 28, 1831; Samuel Entriken Hibben, II¹⁰ January 31, 1834; Margaret L. Hibben¹¹ March 16, 1836; Eliza Smith Hibben¹² April 1, 1842; Lavinia Barry Hibben¹³ in 1843; and Joseph Matthew Hibben¹⁴ February 1, 1847. Mary Entriken Hibben died October 17, 1839. Margaret L. Hibben died December 26, 1840 of scarlet fever and just a month later on January 31, 1841 John Smith Galloway Hibben died of the same disease. Until shortly before his own death, John recorded these events in his bible (Appendix A).

Fatal illnesses continued to strike the Hibben families in Hillsboro. Samuel E. Hibben's brother, John, lost his wife, Phebe, in April 1841 and daughters Caroline and Elizabeth in September 1841 and January 1842. All died of cholera.¹⁵

Early Highland County and Hillsboro, Ohio

Highland County, where the town of Hillsboro was located, was formed in May, 1805 from Ross, Adams and Clermont Counties. It was so named because it lies on the highlands between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers. In 1820 the population was 12,308. By 1860 it had grown to 27,773. The town of Hillsboro was designated as the county seat in 1807. The original town plat comprised 200 acres, 100 of which were given to the county and the balance sold at \$2 per acre by Benjamin Ellicott. Hillsboro was centrally located less than sixty miles from three commercial centers of the time: Columbus to the north, Chillicothe to the northeast and Cincinnati to the southwest. "*The site of Hillsborough is commanding. It stands like Rome 'on seven hills,' 753 feet above the Ohio and with beautiful surroundings.*"¹⁶ The soil was rich and produced abundant grains, fruits and hay. Hillsboro was a growing town which by 1820 was able to support and reward enterprising merchants.

As soon as the weather would permit in the spring of 1808, the work of building up the town of Hillsborough commenced with much spirit and vigor. During the bright pleasant days of the latter part of March and the first of April, the sound of ax, saw and hammer, mingled with the crash of falling trees, was heard on all sides. . . . Those who came from a distance had to accommodate themselves in camps for the time, till better arrangements could be made, but a number of persons in the vicinity, who had purchased lots at the sale, with the intention of improving them, soon hurried up small buildings. . . . Benjamin Holliday came this spring and erected a little house of logs on the lot on which Samuel E. Hibben's residence afterward stood.¹⁷

The Hibben Store Lot Is Purchased

Hibben family history relates that the store operated in the same location for 132 years. This may be so if he rented the lot and, perhaps, building for the first few years. The earliest indenture found recording Samuel's purchase of a lot in Hillsboro is dated March 7, 1829. On that day he purchased in-lot #15 located on the south side of Main Street close to High street.¹⁸ It is not known if this lot was used for merchant or residential purposes. However, on September 20, 1831 Samuel purchased part of in-lot #49 on High street across from the Court House.¹⁹ This was the location of the Hibben store when it closed in 1958. From this location Samuel, his partners and sons built a business which provided the community with dry goods and service:

Dry Goods:

In the early days Hillsboro merchants made the long trip to Philadelphia to purchase goods to be sold in their places of business. Hibben was no different. An ad would appear in the Hillsboro Gazette asking everyone who owed the merchant to come in and settle their bill at Woodrow's, Trimble's Hibben's, etc., stating that on a certain day the owner would be leaving for Philadelphia to purchase merchandise for his store and would need money to pay for the goods. The following ad appeared in the Hillsboro Gazette, Oct. 25, 1833. "New goods: The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Cincinnati a fine supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold low, in exchange for cash—Flax Linen, Tow Linen, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Jeans, Lincy, etc. I have also on hand a good stock of Sole and Upper leather which will be sold low for cash. Samuel E. Hibben, Hillsboro."²⁰

Service:

There was not a good road leading out of Hillsboro except the turnpike running east and west. North High street from about where Dr. Larkin lives and from there out, in the winter time was a quagmire, . . . and the Marshall road, the Danville road, the Belfast road and all of them could only be traveled on horseback, the horse sinking to his knees at almost every step. No one came to town except a few men on horseback, splashed from head to foot with mud. . . . Sometimes, though, when the roads were not so bad, but still impassable to vehicles, the farmer's wives and daughters would come to town on horseback, and when one of them appeared in front of the store, etiquette required the merchant to run out—generally bare headed—and lead the horse up to the block and assist the lady to alight. Then he took her horse to the hitching rack—meanwhile the lady had shaken off her riding skirt—and he picked that up and carried it into the store. Those riding skirts came generally trimmed around the bottom from one to three feet high in mud. Sometimes if it were raining or the weather looked threatening, he had the further privilege of taking the side saddle off the horse and dragging it into his store.²¹

Samuel continued over the years to make trips to coastal ports to purchase goods for his store. In August 1841 he wrote to Margaret describing in detail how he proceeded, mainly by stage coach, to Baltimore, a trip of four and one-half days.

You have no doubt been anxiously looking for some news paper or other token indicating my safety & prosperity at some point along the road while on my journey to the City, but have been disappointed. I tried in Wheeling [WV] to

THE SAMUEL HIBBEN LINE

obtain a newspaper to send to you, but I could not obtain one at the Hotel. I also tried in Frederick [MD], but with the same success—I concluded then to wait until I would write a letter. My journey was prosperous, speedy & as pleasant as the way of traveling would admit of. I left home, as you know, on Tuesday morning last a [at] 2 o'clock AM, Breakfasted at Bainbridge [OH], Dined at Kingston [OH] & supped in Lancaster [OH] about sunset, proceeded on the same night & Breakfasted Wednesday morning at Zanesville [OH], Dined at Washington, O. (with the Lady who was your Instructor & Teacher in early days), & arrived at Wheeling [WV] on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Thus you see I was in Wheeling the next night, but one after I left home. We remained all night in Wheeling, & next morning felt very much refreshed & invigorated from getting a good nights sleep. Thursday morning left wheeling after Breakfast & Dined in Washington, Pa., supped in Union Town [PA] & next morning breakfasted at Frostburg [MD], where we had the pleasure of seeing the celebrated, or rather noted Samuel Swartout. had no Dinner to day, not feeling well, could not eat, but supped in Hancock, Md., arrived in Hagerstown [MD] about midnight, & then left Wm J___a, his brother inlaw (who is by the way a right clever & intelligent man), they wishing to go across from Hagerstown to Philad'a. Saturday morning about 8 o'clock arrived in Frederick, shaved, dressed, etc., etc., & at 9 o'clock started in the cars to Baltimore [MD] & in about 3 1/2 hours arrived here in safety, having traveled on the Rail Road at the rate of about 20 miles an hour. I have been thus particular & minute in order that I might show you with what fleetness we traveled. . . .²²

Seven years later Samuel traveled from Columbus, Ohio to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania entirely by railroad. His enthusiastic report on his trip led Margaret to respond. *"You had indeed a great trip to Phila. Penn Railhead. Traveling now a days annihilates distance and appears to bring us all nearer together yet I think in the speed it produces a restless spirit and persons manifest as much impatience in that mode of traveling by any detention as in the old way of stage coaching."*²³ Certainly Margaret could be expressing feelings we feel today about air travel of the twenty-first century.

Business Partners:

Samuel's first business partner in Hillsboro was Absalom Rhodes. Then Andrew Barry for many years was his associate.²⁴ Later in the 1860s and 1870s J. D. W. and H. W. Spargur were his partners.²⁵ When the latter partnership expired in 1871, Samuel took his son, Joseph M. Hibben, into partnership, renaming the business S. E. Hibben & Son. It was known as such until the day it closed its doors.

Samuel Becomes A Community Leader

Presbyterian Church:

That same year (1814) "the village of Hillsborough" was incorporated and at a meeting of Presbytery April 3-4, 1816 it was reported that the Nazareth Church had moved to Hillsborough and its name was changed to "The First Presbyterian Church of Hillsborough, Ohio." . . .For some years after the move to Hillsborough the services were held in the Court House. About 1818 or 1819 a brick building was erected where the Children's Home now stands.²⁶

The brick church was replaced in about 1831 with a larger wooden building. It was to this church Rev. Samuel Steele was called on June 2, 1834 by the Elders, among whom was Samuel E. Hibben. This process was repeated in 1846 when an even larger and more commodious wood frame building was erected on the same site. The building committee consisted of William Scott, Samuel E. Hibben, Silas Hoggsett, John A. Trimble, John Herron, Forman Evans and D. J. Fallis.²⁷ This church later became known as the “Crusade Church.”²⁸

Samuel was an elder for more than fifty years. He also was superintendent of the Sunday School for twenty-five years. As an elder he attended Presbytery²⁹ first in Bloomingburgh, Ohio September 24, 1833 and again twenty-one more times. The centennial report of the Chillicothe Presbytery recorded that Samuel faithfully attended this governing body more often than any other person.³⁰ When Rev. Steele died November 22, 1869, Hon. Samuel E. Hibben was a speaker at the funeral.

About twelve years after Samuel’s death, when the Crusade Church could no longer accommodate the growing population of Presbyterians, it was torn down and a new gothic style church made of Berea sandstone was built and dedicated in May 1899. At that time Samuel’s son, Joseph Matthew Hibben, was a church officer and his daughter, Lavinia Hibben Dill, was treasurer of the Women’s Missionary Society.

The large and beautiful window [stained glass] on the west side of the sanctuary, a representation of the Institution of the Lord’s Supper, is in memory of Dr. Samuel Steele, of Andrew and Thomas Barry³¹ and of Samuel E. Hibben, and was placed there by the Hibben and Barry families. Above it are the Galloway and Barry coats of arms.³²

Presbyterian services continue to be held in this building.³³

The Hillsboro Boy’s Academy:

Samuel must have believed that education was critical to the future of young men. Even before he was married, he was mentioned by Governor Allen Trimble as a potential financial supporter. Trimble had filed state legislation to incorporate Hillsboro Academy. Governor Trimble said: “Mrs. [Messrs.] Barry, Keyes, and Hibben are Presbyterians, as are most of those who expect to contribute of that order, except myself who belongs to no society. I hold in trust for this school \$500. I propose donating an equal sum to the cause.”³⁴

With this support, the plan for a private boys’ school progressed.

In the year 1827 a movement was made in the direction of higher education in Hillsboro. . . .The pressing want of some more thorough and extensive system of education was felt and appreciated by the leading men of the town. This feeling led to a subscription being started for the purpose of providing a Male High School or Academy. After a good deal of hard work, over five hundred dollars was raised, in shares of stock of five dollars. The principal stockholders were Allen Trimble, William Keys, Andrew Barry, Joshua Woodrow, jr., Isaac Telfair, John M. Nelson, Richard Collins, Jacob Kirby and Samuel E. Hibben. The stockholders were incorporated by an act of the legislature [February 9, 1829], and organized by electing Allen Trimble president, Richard Collins secretary, and Samuel E. Hibben treasurer.³⁵

In 1828 Samuel and other businessmen had purchased In-lot #103 on Main Street and renovated the existing log-frame building into classrooms. Rev. Joseph McDowell Matthews

THE SAMUEL HIBBEN LINE

was the first teacher. Initial tuition fees are unknown, but a notice in 1850 listed English Language, Arithmetic and Geography at six and two-thirds, and Classics, Mathematics and Philosophy at ten dollars per session.³⁶

Samuel served as president of the board of trustees for over twenty years. During that time Governor Trimble had arranged to have two large tracts of land, which had been forfeited for nonpayment of taxes, donated to the Academy by the state. These tracts were sold³⁷ over a period of time to purchase thirteen acres of land on North High Street and build a new building. In-lot #103 was sold in 1836.³⁸ In 1853 a newly elected Hillsboro board of education applied to the trustees for use of the buildings and facilities for a union (free) school. The request was granted and the baton passed. Unfortunately, in 1858 the Academy building was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.³⁹

Turnpike Promoter:

Samuel placed the welfare of the town and county, and of his business, high on his priority list. Knowing that easy shipment of goods and travel of customers would benefit Hillsboro and his merchant activities, he was one of the promoters of turnpikes [hard surfaced, all weather roads].⁴⁰ *“The Milford and Chillicothe Turnpike, built in 1838-9 and 40, which did much to develop this section of the State, was indebted to him [Samuel] as much as any other citizen for its successful establishment.”*⁴¹ Turnpikes would be supplemented by canals and then made less important to commerce by railroads in the 1850s.

*When the first train [Hillsboro and Cincinnati Railroad] was due to steam into Hillsboro, several thousand people were on hand to see the great iron horse. It arrived in the county seat, Sept. 22, 1852. Flags floated from public houses and private homes. Business was suspended so everyone could enjoy the occasion. . . The main speaker of the day was Rutherford B. Hayes, young lawyer of Cincinnati, destined to become the President of the United States.*⁴²

Guardian and Administrator:

During the 1840s Samuel had developed a reputation for impeccable ethics and the highest integrity. A well-known saying in Hillsboro was *“as honest as Mr. Hibben.”*⁴³ Consequently, he was appointed by the county court as guardian of many orphaned children and as administrator of estates. When a researcher supplied a source reference to the appointment of Samuel as guardian of his grandson, John Grier Hibben, she added: *“I was pleased to find this as there are 80 entries in the index of this book for S. E., Samuel E., Samuel E. Hibben. I kid you not!”*

State Senator:

In 1851 a Mr. Howells, Esq., Reporter of the Senate, prepared a pamphlet of short biographical sketches of the members of the state Senate. (Plate 14)

If the writer is as faithful in all his portraits, as in that of our Senator, Mr. Hibben, he has executed his work with equal spirit and fidelity. Here is his sketch of that gentleman:

SAMUEL E. HIBBEN—Represents Highland and Ross. He is a native of Uniontown, Pa.—his father English and his mother Scottish. He is now 47 years of age, married, and by profession a merchant. He is lightly built, weighs 140, five feet 9 inches high—of dark complexion, and quite pleasing expression. His most remarkable trait is a serious, earnest attention to business, without the least disposition to trifle or play with subjects before him. In manners, he is something

*of a gentleman of the old school—plain and polished. He is a man that you would like as soon as you see him—and he will be respected, by men of all parties and conditions, while none will feel unpleasantly restrained by his demeanor. He will smile at a chaste joke, while few will dare to venture a ribald one in his hearing. He is a Whig in politics, somewhat of the conservative cast; but if his party wanted to do a wrong thing, I do not think he would be found with them.*⁴⁴

Samuel served one term of office at the state capitol in Columbus, 1851-1853. *Naturally enough a man prominent in the social life of the community and interested in its welfare and advancement, as was Mr. Hibben, would be drawn into politics. While in no sense a politician, as we understand the term today, he was a partisan and held rigidly to his political convictions as he did to those of morals and religion. He was an intense anti-slavery man during his whole life. He was elected on the Whig ticket in 1851 State Senator and in 1870 was a member of the State Board of Equalization.*⁴⁵

Prosperity And Family

Profits from the merchant trade must have been quite good. Samuel invested in 1842 and 1845 in two lots of land totaling 144 acres about twelve miles east of Hillsboro along the Rocky Fork of Paint Creek.^{46,47} In 1847 he also purchased extensive acreage on Clear Creek.⁴⁸ Both properties were farm land, but Rocky Fork was valued as a scenic location also. The creek had formed numerous caves and a deep gorge in the limestone, in some places several hundred feet deep.⁴⁹ This is where Samuel's son, Joseph, went to fish. Decades later the creek was dammed to form a long lake which is currently used for recreational activities.

After the loss of three children, Samuel and Margaret had three more in the 1840s, Eliza Smith Hibben, Lavinia Barry Hibben and Joseph Matthew Hibben. Just three years after Joseph was born, their two older boys, Thomas and Samuel II, went off to Hanover College in southern Indiana. Both enrolled as sophomores on May 1, 1850. Thomas enrolled in the next winter term as a junior, and Samuel II apparently transferred to Miami University in Oxford, Ohio.

Illness Claims A Gifted Son

Samuel and Margaret lost a son during the Civil War. Reverend Samuel Entriken Hibben, II was not in good health when he volunteered for military service as a Chaplain. His condition worsened shortly after his enlistment and he returned to Peoria, Illinois where he died June 10, 1862. Sometime in May Margaret wrote to Samuel, who had gone to Peoria:

We were indeed sorry to hear by your letter last evening that Sammie was yet so feeble. Dear dear son he is constantly on my mind and our earnest prayer is that all the means in use may be specially bless'd in his restoration to health & strength to enable him to leave for home.

Say to him his many friends here are deeply interested for him. Every evening this week there have been persons in after the arrival of the mail to hear what news from Peoria. Last night (prayer meeting) he was remembered in fervent prayer offer'd in his behalf.

I am so glad you are with him now to minister to his necessities now that he so stricken down and will require watchfulness and tender nursing and as Libbie [Elizabeth (Grier) Hibben] has the care of Grier [John Grier Hibben] and,

THE SAMUEL HIBBEN LINE

*of course, her time occupied. I think it was very providential that you went when you did. I know it is a privation to you to be so long absent, yet the gratification to Sammie is a recompense of reward. Stay as long as you think best to do so.*⁵⁰

It is believed that Samuel was at his son's bedside when he died. Two members of the Peoria clergy and he escorted his son's remains back to Hillsboro for burial.

A Call To Arms

A Civil War era document came to light when the contents of "The Old Office Desk" from S. E. Hibben & Son Dry Goods store were inventoried. After the store closed in 1958, the desk was sent to Dr. Samuel Galloway Hibben,⁵¹ grandson of Samuel E. Hibben. Between the layers of old blotters he found a printed copy of a resolution on paper that was brown, faded and brittle. It is assumed that the resolution was issued in preparation for an anticipated raid by Confederate General Morgan in July 1862.⁵²

Unanimously Adopted:

Resolved: That all horses, saddles and bridles in the vicinity be taken in order that as many men be mounted as possible.

Resolved: That a sufficient number of wagons, harness, and horses be taken to convey baggage, ammunition and provisions.

Resolved: That provisions, cooked or raw wherever found in private or public houses, be taken to feed those who march in defense of the border.

Resolved: That all fire arms, wherever found, be taken, as also all ammunition.

*Resolved: That the Military Committee of Highland County, be, and it is, hereby appointed to carry the foregoing resolutions into execution.*⁵³

The committee to collect riding horses, saddles and bridles was comprised of John A. Smith, Thomas Barry and Samuel E. Hibben. The preparations were confirmed by Eliza Smith Hibben who wrote to her brother, Thomas, in Peoria.

We had a great excitement here Monday every one perfectly wild, Sunday night two men came galloping in town at a fearful rate from Ripley [about 40 miles south of Hillsboro on the Ohio River] sent by the citizens there asking assistance from us in the way of men and arms to protect their town saying that Marshall was within eight miles, marching on rapidly threatening to burn the town and coming through here on his way to Columbus to release the provisions there.

*As soon as the men came (in the night) all the bells were rung and of course every person wakened up, and a meeting called and in a short time nearly a hundred men volunteered to go, almost every person who could leave, went and took with them all the arms and ammunition they could get and such a scene as there was when they left, I was cheering and women and children running about the streets crying. I never saw people so wild with excitement before.*⁵⁴

Samuel's Last Business Partner And New Ventures

Son Joseph Matthew Hibben graduated from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio in 1868.⁵⁵ He had thoughts of becoming a minister or doctor, but instead returned to Hillsboro to help his father.

*Articles of Agreement made and entered into this 1st day of April AD 1871 between Samuel E. Hibben of the 1st part and Joseph M Hibben of the 2'd part, both parties of the Village of Hillsborough Ohio, and is in terms as follows. The said parties have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of vending Goods in the Village aforesaid under the name & title of Sam'l E. Hibben & Son—and to effect this purpose, the said Sam'l E. Hibben agrees to furnish said firm with the amount of good, which was allotted to him in the division of the stock of good upon the dissolution of the partnership of the late firm of Spargur Bros. Co. . . .*⁵⁶

S. E. Hibben & Son, Dry Goods was painted on the marquee in 1871 and it remained there throughout Joseph's life. (Plate 16) With Joseph operating the store, Samuel explored other investment opportunities. Railroads had transformed the nation and were considered worthy investments and a means to increase local commerce. In an 1872 letter written to David M. Cummings, his son-in-law, and husband of his daughter, Eliza Smith Hibben, Samuel described his activities:

*In material matters, we have also been busily engaged. We are probably as much excited here on the subject of our Rail Road as you were in Peoria in relation to the removal of your State Capitol. The Chesapeake & Ohio Rail Road Org., one of the most powerful & wealthy corporations in the U.S. proposes to extend their road from the Ohio River diagonally across the State of Ohio, passing through Hillsboro to Dayton and finally connecting with Chicago and onward to San Francisco and the terms they proposed to us is to obtain for them the right of way and a subscription of \$850,000 and they will build the road. We have the amount nearly raised with the certainty that the balance will be forthcoming in due time and the work will probably commence in the month of April next. We have raised nearly \$200,000 in Highland & Dayton has \$300,000 & Clinton \$153,000 & Green \$50,000 and have yet to hear from Pike, Gallia & Jackson, but feel confident that all of the stock required & more will be forthcoming in a brief period. So that Hillsboro & Highland Co. will make a fresh start on the way of wealth & prosperity.*⁵⁷

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad line described by Samuel was never built. Samuel and the same group of men did succeed in incorporating the Columbus and Maysville Railroad Co., and the first run on the track was May 8, 1879. However, by March 1886 the company was placed in receivership, sold by judicial order and renamed the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia. In 1895 the C., P. & V. ceased operations.⁵⁸

A day book or log record dated November 1873 details a complicated financial transaction in which Samuel held the notes for funds due from several persons. The notes were paid off by an unknown person in exchange for the title to a business property. This person was concerned that Samuel might die before the transaction was completed. The concern was unwarranted as Samuel lived for eleven more years.

The Creeds having a bond only for a title from Mr. Samuel E. Hibben from whom they purchased and inasmuch as the health of Mr. Hibben was delicate and he being liable at any time to pass away, I deemed it prudent to arrange for a title which Mr. Hibben promised to do in case one of the two remaining notes should be paid. This I promised to do on or near the first of November next—The notes

THE SAMUEL HIBBEN LINE

remaining unpaid amounted to \$900.00, each with interest from the first day of March 1873.

*Paid Mr. Hibben this day nine hundred dollars and procured a title of our business property so that I received the benefit of the same.*⁵⁹

Grandchildren Are Samuel's Delight And Sorrow

In addition to grandson John Grier Hibben, Samuel was especially fond of granddaughter Maggie Dill, daughter of Lavinia Hibben Dill, and his namesake, Samuel Hibben Cummings, son of Eliza Hibben Cummings. Six months after Maggie was born April 3, 1871, her father James Dill, Jr. died. Samuel and wife Margaret and, indeed, the extended family were there to offer support and comfort to Lavinia and Maggie. "*Maggie is a good deal troublesome at night. She has sore eyes, cutting her teeth and has hives—She is being good through the day. Aunt Eliza [Eliza Galloway Smith] had a time to get away from her. When she started away Maggie clung her arms around her neck and was unwilling to be separated.*"⁶⁰ Samuel was heartbroken when Maggie died of spinal meningitis March 2, 1874.⁶¹

*Little Maggie Dill. "I want to be an Angel." It is with no ordinary emotions of grief, that we record the death of this lovely child. Her short life, of less than 3 years, was suddenly terminated on the morning of the 2d inst., having been sick only one whole day and part of two others. . . .The most profound sympathy has been in various ways expressed, in behalf of the young mother, and also in behalf of the aged grand-parents and other relatives, who loved her dearer than life.*⁶²

At the birth of his grandson, Samuel Hibben Cummings, on January 18, 1872, Samuel wrote to his son-in-law, David M. Cummings:

My Dear & respected Son. Hillsboro: O 6—Febr'y 1872
*It affords me pleasure to recognize and truthfully apply to you this endearing appellation. Especially so now as the God of Providence has made you a Father and my very dear & ever affectionate Daughter a Mother of a very Darling Boy whom in honor to myself, his Grandfather, you are pleased to surname, Samuel. The description given by the Mother as well as the Aunt Libbie [Elizabeth Grier Hibben] is so graphic & complete that we fancy we would know the child if we should find it alone in the woods. . . .When the dispatch was rec'd here announcing the advent of the darling Boy into the world and the Telegram was sent to me there [Bloomingsburg, Ohio], and all seemed to rejoice.*⁶³

May Cummings was born to Eliza Smith Hibben and David Cummings August 22, 1873. At Christmas several years later Samuel wrote to his grandchildren, Grier [John Grier Hibben], and Samuel and May Cummings, in Peoria, Illinois:

My Dear Darlings, Hillsboro O. 21st Dec. 1876
Dear children, after you left us we felt the loss of your absence very much. Your swing in the yard stands alone & lonely too & I very much miss your songs of cheer then as well as your clattering feet & blissful voices in the house & out of it and altho' sometimes to much of a good thing. . . I cannot now revert to these scenes that are past without expressing sentiments of sadness at your departure from us mingled with the hope that we may before long meet again and join together as we have so often at the swing in singing "Yes, with the Saints. We shall gather at the river." . . I send you herein three Cornucopias with money to

*buy candies & raisins to fill them which I wish your Mother to fix for you and have ready for you on Christmas morning as gifts from your Grand Ma & Grand Pa together with their united Christmas greetings and love & affection for yourselves, your Father & Mother, Grier & his Mother. One of these cornucopias when filled is for Grier, one for Sam' l & the other for May.*⁶⁴

Samuel Participates In The Centennial Celebration

The Centennial Fourth

IN HILLSBORO.

July Fourth, A. D. 1876.

A GRAND GALA DAY.

*The "Model Town" in a Blaze of Glory—Flags, Banners, Arches,
Mottoes, and other Decorations—Procession, Oration, Music,
Fireworks, etc.,—Fine Display by the Fire Department—
A Feast of Patriotism—20,000 People Celebrate
the Nation's Birthday—The Bells Ring out a
Welcome—The Cannon Roars a Response.
"HAIL COLUMBIA, HAPPY LAND."*⁶⁵

The day was ushered in at Hillsboro by the ringing of bells and the firing of a thirteen-gun salute at sunrise. The town was decked out with hundreds of flags and banners, and people from the country came on horseback, in buggies, carriages and wagons. On High Street the *"Hibben & Son's store was decorated with flags and streamers, and the windows draped with red, white and blue tastefully combined."*⁶⁶ By half-past nine the procession was formed, ready for its march through the town and out to the fair grounds. Sixth in line was a carriage with the president of the day, chaplain and reader. The reader was Samuel E. Hibben, and he was to have had the honor to read the Declaration of Independence, just as he had done fifty years before in 1826. The following is an account of the events of that morning, written in 1878.

*After the conclusion of the remarks of the president of the day he invited the vice-presidents selected by the different townships to take their seats upon the stand. The National hymn, "America," was sung, led by Mr. John R. Doggett, with an accomplished choir of male and female singers, accompanied by the Hillsboro Band. The president of the day then announced the reading of the Declaration of Independence as the next thing in the order of exercises. The reader, he said, was a gentleman who required no introduction at his hands; he was known **personally** to nearly all in the county, and by **reputation** all over Southern Ohio, having served the people faithfully as a legislator in the State Senate; and not only in that capacity, but in the many other important trusts which have been reposed in him by our citizens, he had performed every duty with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. Perhaps it was not generally known that he had performed the same service at yonder courthouse just a half century ago; and when he read at that time (1826) these words, penned by the immortal Jefferson, "All men are created equal and endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights," his heart beat in unison with the sentiment, even at that early date when the advocates of the doctrine were few—but now happily endorsed or acquiesced in by all.*

THE SAMUEL HIBBEN LINE

*Hon. Samuel E. Hibben was then introduced to the audience as the reader of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Hibben then stepped forward, leaning on his cane for support, and spoke. . . .*⁶⁷

Samuel first expressed gratitude for the honor and privilege of being asked to read the Declaration of Independence and then recognized the presence of some old soldiers of the American Revolution. He then emphasized the importance of the "imperishable state paper" and the solemnity of the occasion. But his real message, born in the sorrow of personal loss of Hibben sons and husbands during the Civil War,⁶⁸ chastised the members of the Continental Congress for amending the report of Jefferson's committee.

*Thus we have followed in the footsteps of our illustrious predecessors, by the devout acknowledgment in our public assemblies, of the superintending and overruling hand of Divine Providence, and here we are to-day, assembled by invitation of the 'powers to be,' for the purpose of celebrating the natal day—the Centennial Anniversary of our nation's birth. As the record of this day may be read by our children, and children's children, allow me in conclusion to refer to some incidents connected with the adoption and signing of this document [Declaration of Independence]. The original report of the Committee of Five, Jefferson being chairman, was presented for adoption, it was subjected to a number of amendments, one of which was remarkable for its historic value. The words, 'Free and Equal', as applied to all men, was in the original draft drawn by Jefferson; The word free, was on motion struck out, which afterwards laid the foundation for the continuance of the African Slave Trade for 20 years from the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Had this stood as it was originally reported, Slavery would then and there have been abolished, and all the untold misery resulting from the system have been avoided.*⁶⁹

A second account of Samuel's speech was written twenty five years later. It captures memories of feelings and emotions of that moment and reveals that Samuel did not read the Declaration of Independence as planned. He gave the honor to a young man.

*Hon. Samuel Hibben was then introduced to the vast audience, who cheered again and again the pioneer father, who had passed the three score and ten milestone of life's journey and stood leaning on his cane, while the tears of love and friendship furrowed his cheeks. Mr. Hibben did not read the declaration himself, but had selected Edward Sloan to read it for him, which was done in a masterly manner by this cultured and brilliant young man. Mr. Hibben did, however, make some remarks before introducing Mr. Sloan, which were gems of truth and beauty. The aged lips have long been silent in the hush of death, but we can recall how our own heart throbbed in loving tenderness as we listened to that tremulous voice.*⁷⁰

Following the reading the bands played the Star-Spangled Banner and then the ceremonies were adjourned for dinner until two P.M.

Samuel And Margaret Receive Golden Wedding Anniversary Messages

One March 1, 1877 Margaret and Samuel celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Belinda Gardner Galloway, widow of Margaret's brother, Rev. John Smith Galloway, wrote:

*Very seldom My dear Brother and Sister do we have the opportunity of congratulating friends upon an occasion such as has come to you this day. Your "Golden Wedding day." To you and your friends it brings many sacred memories of "Auld Lang Syne." This plighted troth, this blending of two lives into one,— this sharing of each others joys, the bearing of each others burdens, the forgetfulness of self in the love and care of the one for the other is a wonderful mystery.*⁷¹

Their daughter, Eliza Hibben Cummings, from Peoria, Illinois also wrote of her love and appreciation of her parents:

*I feel that we as children have so much to be thankful for, that you our dear parents have been spared for us so many years, and may our Heavenly Father in his mercy still spare our lives, and permit us again to meet together, and may we as children so live as to honor for by remembering, and practicing the precepts you have taught us. I feel more than I ever did now that I have children of my own the blessing of having godly parents, and I would thank you over and over again my dear Father & Mother for what you have taught me, not only by precept, but by the example of lovely Christian lives. May I profit by it as I should, and be enabled by the instructions I have had to better teach my children.*⁷²

Samuel Retires From Business

Just a year after his golden anniversary, Samuel had a paralytic stroke from which he only partially recovered.⁷³ He was able to get about with the aid of family members, but he never was able to regain his physical and mental capabilities. The time had come to pass on the family dry goods business to his son, Joseph.

This contract made and entered into this 6th day of June A. D. 1878, by and between Samuel E. Hibben of the one part and Joseph M. Hibben of the other part, said parties being partners in the Dry Goods Business in the town of Hillsboro, Ohio, under the firm name and style of S. E. Hibben & Son, witnesseth:

*That the said S. E. Hibben, being desirous of release from business cares, and from all and singular the debts and liabilities of the said firm of S. E. Hibben and Son now existing, or any hereafter contracted in the firm name; and in consideration of the obligations hereinafter entered into by the said Joseph M. Hibben; does hereby transfer, set over, and relinquish to the said Joseph M. Hibben all the right title and interest of him the said Samuel E. Hibben of, in, and to the Dry Goods Stock of said firm now on hand; all the notes belonging to said firm; all book accounts, and all other assets of said firm of what kind so ever.*⁷⁴

Margaret And Samuel Die

On December 20, 1881 Margaret died. Her obituaries give a full account of her family, but unfortunately no information about her personal life, other than she was a wife and mother, but one described her as a pioneer.

Christmas Knells - Departure of Three Old Citizens. A 'Merry Christmas' is not for all of us. Amid the joyous laughter and din of Christmas time, comes the sound of sorrow for departed relatives, neighbors, friends. Between the chimes,

THE SAMUEL HIBBEN LINE

*ringing out their merry peal, is heard many a knell, whose dying echo leaves desolate some hearthstones in our midst. We turn from our record of pleasure, to perform the sad duty of noticing the death of three pioneers who have gone to their rest since our last issue. Mrs. Margaret G. Hibben. On Tuesday, Dec. 20th, 1881 at 8 o'clock P.M., Mrs. Margaret Galloway Hibben, wife of Hon. Samuel E. Hibben, died at the family residence on East Main street, in the 80th year of her age.*⁷⁵

*At the age of eighty, Mrs. Margaret Galloway Hibben. She was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in the year 1802. In the year 1825 she visited her sister, Mrs. Samuel Smith, at Greenfield, where she became acquainted with Samuel E. Hibben, her future husband, who was then engaged in business with Hon. Hugh Smart. In 1827 they were married, and settled down in Hillsboro, where they have ever since resided. Mrs. Hibben was a sister of Hon. Samuel Galloway, who died 1872, at Columbus, and of Rev. John Galloway, who died in 1862 at Dayton, Ohio. Another brother died at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1856. She also had four sisters, two of whom are still living—Mrs. Thomas Barry and Mrs. Eliza Smith—Mrs. Sarah G. Smith and Mrs. Nancy McMillen being dead. Mrs. Hibben was the mother of eight children, four of whom—Thomas, Joseph M., Mrs. Eliza Cummings, and Mrs. Venie Dill—survive her. One son, Rev. Samuel E. Hibben, died at Peoria, Illinois, in 1862, from disease contracted at Fort Donelson. The funeral services took place from the family residence, the remains being laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery in the valley north of this city. The services were conducted by Dr. W. J. McSurely, of the Presbyterian Church, where Mr. and Mrs. Hibben have long been worshipers. She was an excellent Christian lady of ardent piety and high culture.*⁷⁶

Then in 1885, approaching the age of 81, Samuel E. Hibben died. His obituaries were filled with praise of his character and tributes to his achievements.

*Mr. Hibben was one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Hillsboro. . . . He was of a genial and frank manner, with a love for his fellow man that drew people to him and enabled him to retain them as fast friends. . . . Many are the men who today acknowledge that to the deceased are they largely indebted for their moral and material character. . . . His light was not allowed to be hidden under a bushel and his counsel was always sought. . . . For while not without ambition he would never sacrifice principle to obtain his desired end. . . . With him has passed away another of the pioneers, those true, hardy honest men who braved the wilderness and courageously worked to build up and mold our community.*⁷⁷

*He was noted for his early and pronounced anti-slavery sentiments and was a zealous friend of temperance, education, public improvements and of every enterprise calculated to promote the public welfare and the prosperity of our town and county. Amiable and genial in disposition, modest and unobtrusive, he won the respect of all by his true Christian life and perhaps no man in our community exercised greater influence for good during his long and active career.*⁷⁸

The deceased was in every sense a self-made, self-educated man. He had but few of the advantages of early education, entering life's struggle as he did, and compelled to strive for a living long years before he could rest and enjoy the valuable estate he now leaves. At the same time no one can say that he was not possessed of a culture only to be sought for and obtained in books.⁷⁹

Postscript: The Galloway Family Relationships

The County Galway in "the Olde Country" was the original home of the Galloway family in America. The southwestern most peninsula of Scotland, jutting out into the Irish Channel and separated by only a few miles of water from County Antrim in Ireland, was know as the Galway district. Being so close to the green hills of Ireland, an early ancestor crossed the channel and lived in the northern part of the Green Isle. This branch of the family emigrated to America where they built a mansion house in the town of Gettysburg, Pa.⁸⁰

John Galloway was born March 25, 1772, and Margaret Smith was born January 10, 1771. They were married March 24, 1796 in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. They had five daughters and three sons: Margaret (Mrs. Samuel E. Hibben); Sarah (Mrs. Samuel Smith); Eliza (Mrs. John Smith); John Smith Galloway (married Belinda Gardner); Samuel Galloway (married Joanna Wallen); Lavinia (Mrs. Thomas Barry) (Plate 15); Nancy (Mrs. unknown McMillen) and James Galloway. After John Galloway died July 19, 1828, Margaret Smith Galloway moved to Highland County, Ohio to be with her children.

Starting about 1830 and continuing over the next four decades, the children of John and Margaret Smith Galloway and their spouses formed a solid core of social, religious, political and merchant life in Highland County, Ohio. The daughters married men who were community leaders in Hillsboro. One son, Samuel Galloway, began his legal career there, leading to election to high state and national political offices. Another became a Presbyterian minister and, for a time, principal of Cooper Union Female Seminary in Dayton, Ohio.

In 1844 the Cooper Female Seminary was incorporated. . . .The principal objective of the founders was to provide a school for the thorough education of their daughters at home. . . .The trustees of the Cooper estate, with the consent of Mrs. L. C. Backus, gave to the seminary a large and valuable lot on First street, extending from Wilkinson to Perry streets, and a liberal subscription of stock was made by citizens for the erection of a building suitable for day and boarding scholars. In October, 1845, the school was opened. . . .For many years the seminary property was exempt from taxation, but was placed on the duplicate by order of the auditor of state. As the owners of the property derived no profit from it, and it was used for educational purposes, the trustees believed that it could not be legally taxed and refused to pay. The property was sold for taxes and the trustees, acting on what they thought sound legal advice, appealed to the courts. The decision was adverse, and by this time the tax penalties and court costs amounted to a large sum, which the stockholders personally were unwilling to pay. Rev. John S. Galloway, at that time principal of the school, bought the tax title and paid the costs in self-defense. Subsequently, his widow [Belinda Gardner Galloway] obtained from a large majority of the stockholders the transfer of their stock to her, and by purchase of the reversionary interest of the Cooper heirs became unquestioned owner of the property. Although the trustee had ceased to exercise jurisdiction over it, the school was continued

THE SAMUEL HIBBEN LINE

until June, 1886. The property has now been sold by Mrs. Galloway and will be used for other purposes. While it is to be regretted that this valuable property has been lost to the public, no blame can be justly attached to anyone in the matter.⁸¹

When Margaret Smith Galloway died February 10, 1850, a message of the love and esteem of her Galloway, Smith, Barry, McMillen and Hibben grandchildren was engraved above her name on the Hibben monument in the Hillsboro Cemetery: "Our Grand—mother." (Plate 15) Samuel E. Hibben wrote to Margaret Galloway's daughter Eliza Galloway Smith at Milan, Ohio telling her of her mother's last illness.

"Friend after friend departs, who hath not lost a friend?" But in the last words of your dieing mother, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him." Margaret [Margaret Galloway Hibben] was taken sick about a month ago with winter fever. For a few days she was very ill. Medical aid was immediately procured and by the blessing of a kind Providence, we hope she is now convalescent. During her sickness your Mother was very much excited and manifested, as she has always been want to do, a deep anxiety in the result of Margaret's illness and the welfare of our family, having apparently, as deep and abiding affection for these children as she possibly could have for her own. Her care, especially for little Jo [Joseph Matthew Hibben], seemed to be increasing, and often before the sun was up, she would be here from Mr. Barry's [Thomas Barry] ready to see the children attended to, for fear they would not in the absence of their mother have that care bestowed upon them which she desired.

During this time she complained of rheumatic pains in her hip and knee joints which almost disabled her from going about. But she continued on her feet until last Saturday week at which time she was taken with severe pain in her side, thinking it to be an affliction of the liver, gave her Blue Pill, but to no avail, and soon ascertained that she had caught a deep cold. In the abundance of her charity, she had, we learned, on the Wednesday preceding, whilst a color'd woman was washing for us and making pitiful complaints about the destitution of old Aunt Phebe, as we call her, your mother took from her, her under dress and gave it to her and remained here until evening before she supplied herself with another, and thus as we supposed, took cold, which first had the effect of closing up the Bronchial tubes & then settled in her side, producing what is usually termed side pleurisy, which afterwards affected her heart and made her deathly sick and finally threw her whole frame into the deepest agony, which continued with little abatement until Sabbath morning about 1/4 before 6 O'clock, she sweetly slept in Jesus.⁸²

Margaret Smith Galloway, her daughter, Margaret Galloway Hibben and many of the wives of Hibben ancestors have not received credit due for their family roles. Reverend William W. Hibben,⁸³ in later years, recognized this omission:

The work of the wife and mother, in the sustenance and success of any public service the husband has rendered, is but seldom known, for what she is and what she has done may not well be measured. Her children may rise up and call her blessed, and in them the world may read some other power, but what her influence over her husband has been, and to what extent she has contributed to his life's success, is too often only an unwritten chapter, which if the world knew

*at her death, her grave would doubtless be honored equally with that other husband's and the chaplets of fame bequeathed to the one would be as freely and as honorably bestowed upon the other.*⁸⁴

The Hibben, Barry, and Smith in-laws, all Presbyterians, were very close and almost always supported the same social or political position. An example of this solidarity is recorded in two letters written and sent in one envelope by Rev. Samuel Steele and Samuel E. Hibben to Samuel Galloway. The letters were sent from Hillsboro to Oxford, Ohio where Samuel was teaching at Miami University. Rev. Steele and Samuel wrote Galloway for support of their position on temperance, anti-slavery and dancing. The following refers to temperance.

[Rev. Steele letter dated January 28, 1837]: *We formed a teetotal temperance society here—Dec. 31st—and last week I was invited to discuss the matter in the Methodist Church near Mr. Dunn's with Dr. Quinn⁸⁵, R. Herron and General McDowell. . . . Our discussion was very animated and has excited great interest on the subject—so much so that it will possibly lead to a large meeting and full debate in day time. I know all they can say now & they don't agree among themselves, so that we can defeat them in argument without you; but with your aid we could fairly prostrate them & thus prevent that bad influence which they are likely to exert over ignorant minds.*

[Samuel E. Hibben letter dated February 3, 1837]: *We had the teetotal subject up before our Legislation on Tuesday evening—it was tolerably well discussed. . . . Mr. Steele & Mr. Matthews were wishing you were here to help them. They expect to have a County meeting in March & wish to have the day set so as to suit your convenience.*⁸⁶

Hon. Samuel Galloway's Career

Margaret Galloway Hibben's brother, Samuel Galloway, was a frequent visitor to the Samuel Hibben home in Hillsboro. He held to the same political lines, religious beliefs and moral values as did the Hibben family.

*Mr. Galloway was a graduate of Miami University of the class of 1833. That same year became a member of the Hillsborough Church on profession of faith. He was then 22 years of age. He practiced law in Hillsboro for some time but eventually removed to Chillicothe and afterwards to Columbus where he became an elder in Westminster Church. In 1844 he was elected Secretary of State of Ohio. In 1854 he was elected to Congress. He was a Commissioner to General Assembly three times and was a Director of Western Theological Seminary.*⁸⁷

After graduating, Samuel taught Greek at Miami University and classical languages at Hanover College at South Hanover, Indiana. During this time he struggled to choose a career path, seriously comparing his religious obligations to his interest in politics. He had great talent as an orator, a gift valuable for both professions. In a letter dated February 7, 1840 he wrote candidly to his brother, Reverend John Galloway, of his indecision and asked for his advice.

I have been so much thwarted and disappointed in my intentions in regard to the ministry, that I have more than once come to the conclusion that it was not the will of Providence that I should serve him in that department of labor. This in addition to considerations arising from improved constitution and my peculiar temperament have placed me in my present unsettled condition. If I know my own heart my objective is to glorify God and no considerations drawn from wealth or the praise that cometh from ? have ever eclipsed this object in my eye. Many of

THE SAMUEL HIBBEN LINE

my choicest Christian friends have frequently advised me to seek some more active life than that of the ministry, and have (I have no doubt, honestly), suggested that I could be and useful to the church & the world, by becoming a politician and thus make my interests lean upon some of the important moral subjects involved in the legislation of the present day. I have always believed that I had some natural adaptation of mind for such and similar pursuits, and nothing but the conviction that it was difficult to keep a conscience "void of offense toward God & Man" ever convinced me to abandon the Law and to turn an unwilling ear to the situations which have been offered by many estimable friends. - If I now thought ? thoughts that I could have been preserved faithful to God - by such a consecration of my talents I would not have hesitated, or now hesitate, a moment to make that disposition of my abilities. I am as sensible of my imperfections as any individual can be, and especially of that levity of temperament on which I have prayed and asked; and hence I have seriously apprehended that this might be a great hindrance to my influence in the ministry. These thoughts humbly submitted and I ask for your advice. I have made known my intentions to leave [Hanover College] at the end of this session.⁸⁸

Having made public service his career, Samuel became a political leader in Ohio. In June, 1859, when the rivalry for the Presidential nomination was keenest among Governor Chase, Hon. William H. Seward, Judge Bates and Simon Cameron, the thought occurred to Colonel Babe, after a careful reading of the Douglas-Lincoln debate, reported in the Chicago Tribune, that Abraham Lincoln would make the most available candidate for that nomination. He communicated this opinion to the Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, and it was agreed that the latter should write to Mr. Lincoln on the subject, which he at once did.⁸⁹

Samuel Galloway's letter to Abraham Lincoln has not been found, but the reply of W. M. Reynolds, an aid or secretary to Lincoln and friend of Samuel's, has been preserved. Evidently, Samuel requested a meeting with Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois. Accompanying him on the proposed journey was a Mr. Hibben.⁹⁰

Your very kind letter of the 19th inst. [June 1859] was slow in coming to hand. . . Mr. Lincoln says that he will be very glad to see you and will try & regulate his movement with yours. He expects to be here the remainder of this month & the first week in July. If you can advise me a day or so in advance of your coming I will let him know & he will endeavor to be at home.

We shall all be very much pleased to see both you and Mr. Hibben. I suppose you will also visit Mr. Corwin & see your friends there & give Matthew Irwin [?] a call. I have not yet been into that region but expect to go before long.

I am glad to hear of Mrs. Galloway's health & of her & Mary's kind remembrance. My family frequently speak of you. We have had no addition I believe since I last saw you, but expect to have one in the course of a few weeks.

Hoping to see you soon and to discuss matters and things in general as well as my own business in particular. I will only add that I remain as ever,

*Yours most truly,
W. M. Reynolds⁹¹*

It appears that the meeting did not take place and Samuel, instead, wrote another letter urging Lincoln to become a candidate for President. Lincoln's response, in part, stated:

*My Dear Sir: Your very complimentary, not to say flattering, letter of the 23rd inst. is received. Dr. Reynolds had induced me to expect you here, and I was disappointed not a little by your failure to come, and yet I fear you have formed an estimate of me which can scarcely be sustained on a personal acquaintance. . . I must say that I do not think myself fit for the Presidency. As you propose a correspondence with me, I shall look for your letters anxiously. . . .*⁹²

Abraham Lincoln did travel to Columbus, Ohio to speak on September 16, 1859 and was a guest at the home of Samuel Galloway. As history records, Lincoln agreed to run for the Presidency.

*Galloway, his nephew, Dr. William Robinson Smith, of Hillsboro, and Galloway's classmate at Miami University, William Dennison, Gov. of Ohio, were chosen delegates to the convention in Chicago that nominated Lincoln. . . .Galloway and Dr. Smith were also delegates to the convention held in Baltimore June 7 and 8, 1864 when President Lincoln was nominated for a second term. Gov. Dennison, as president of the convention and chairman of the Notification committee, chose Dr. Smith and Samuel Galloway to accompany him to Washington to officially notify President Lincoln of the convention results.*⁹³

*His intimate friendship with Lincoln was not in the bonds of political association only or chiefly, but in deeper ties—of community of nature, genial humor, generous sympathies, hearty impulses. These brought them together with no consciousness of station or rank to make a difference. The mutual geniality of the men expressed itself when the courtesy of a Columbus delegation was extended to Mr. Lincoln, who, grasping Mr. Galloway's hands with characteristic cordiality and emphasis, said. "I would rather see you than any other man in America."*⁹⁴

When Samuel Galloway died April 5, 1872, this poem written by an unknown person was published in the Ohio State Journal.

*Aye! rest in peace beneath the sod,
A Nation's heart is wrung;
No more glad thousands will applaud
Wit from thy silv'ry tongue—
Nor will thy eloquence be heard,
That bound us as a spell,
Contending for the rights of man—
True Patriot! fare thee well.*⁹⁵

Generation 3.9 End Notes:

¹ Elsie Johnson Ayers, *Hills of Highland*, 1971, Springfield, Ohio, (H. K. Skinner & Son), page 328; Original document in possession of Craig Rittenhouse⁶ Hibben (*Samuel Galloway*⁵, *Joseph Matthew*⁴, *Samuel Entriken*⁵, *Thomas*², *John*¹).

THE SAMUEL HIBBEN LINE

² Thomas Hibben Family Bible Record, "Samuel E. Hibben Son of Thomas & Mary Hibben Was Born the First Day of April in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred & Four 1804 Married Margaret Galloway _____ 1827;" US Census 1850, M432-694, household 18, Liberty Township, Highland County, Ohio; US Census 1870, M593-1222, page 182, line 16, household 278, Hillsboro (south part) Liberty Township, Highland County, Ohio.

³ See Chapter II, Generation 2.1.

⁴ Letter addressed to Thomas Hibben, Union Town, Fayette, Penn., dated June 18, 1825 and signed Sam'l E. Hibben. As of August 2010 photo copy in possession of the author.

⁵ Hillsborough was the official name of the county seat until March 4, 1894 when postal regulations required the use of as short a form as possible of all town names. Some documents used the abbreviated spelling, Hillsboro, before this date. Therefore, quotations in this narrative may use either form. The text of this narrative will use Hillsboro throughout.

⁶ Newspaper (unknown), Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, about March 1, 1885, obituary of Samuel E. Hibben.

⁷ David N. & Jane N. McBride, *Cemetery Inscriptions of Highland County, Ohio*, 1954, Second Edition, (The Southern Ohio Genealogical Society), page 219.

⁸ *Ibid.*, page 219.

⁹ US census 1860, M653-986, page 102, Liberty Township, Highland County, Ohio.

¹⁰ McBride & McBride, *Cemetery Inscriptions of Highland County, Ohio*, [Note 5], page 219.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*, page 210.

¹³ Latter Day Saints (LDS) Ancestral File, CD 4.17.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ See Chapter II, Generation 2.1.

¹⁶ Henry Howe, LL.D., *Historical Collections of Ohio, An Encyclopedia Of The State*, 1891, Columbus (Henry Howe & Son), Volume II, page 913.

¹⁷ Daniel Scott, Esq. *A History of the Early Settlement of Highland County, Ohio*, 1890, Second Edition (The Hillsboro Gazette), pages 162-64.

¹⁸ *Highland County, Ohio Court House Records of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume 3, pages 216-17. Note: The lot may have been leased for the store from 1826 to 1831. "In 1826 Mr. Hibben removed to Hillsboro, going into business with his brother, William, in a house on the ground afterwards occupied by the Denny House, North High Street."

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, volume 2, pages 252-54.

²⁰ Jean Wallis, "Highland County Guidepost," *Times-Gazette*, Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, December 13, 1994.

²¹ Joseph M. Hibben, Address delivered to the B. M. A. [Business Men's Association] Smoker, newspaper (unknown), Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, about 1913.

²² Letter from Samuel E. Hibben at Baltimore, Maryland to Margaret G. Hibben at Hillsboro, Ohio, dated August 23, 1841. Letter in possession of Craig Rittenhouse Hibben.

²³ Letter from Margaret G. Hibben at Hillsboro, Ohio to Samuel E. Hibben at Columbus, Ohio, dated March 25, 1848. Letter in possession of Craig Rittenhouse Hibben.

²⁴ *History of Ross and Highland Counties, Ohio with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches*, 1883, Cleveland, Ohio, (W. W. Williams, Printer), page 391.

²⁵ Newspaper, [Note 6].

²⁶ Francis James Malzard, *History of The First Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro, Ohio*, 1940, pages 9-10.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, page 16.

²⁸ *History of Ross and Highland Counties, Ohio with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches*, [Note 23], page 371.

- ²⁹ William Morris, editor, *The American Heritage Dictionary of The English Language*, 1976, Boston, (Houghton Mifflin Company), “A court composed of the ministers and representative elders of a particular locality.”
- ³⁰ Rev. R. C. Galbraith, Jr. D. D., *The History of the Chillicothe Presbytery from its Organization in 1799 to 1889*, 1899, Chillicothe, (Scioto Gazette Book and Job Office), page 379.
- ³¹ Thomas Barry was the husband of Lavinia Galloway, sister of Margaret Galloway Hibben.
- ³² Malzard, *History of The First Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro, Ohio*, [Note 25], page 37.
- ³³ *Times-Gazette*, Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, Tuesday, May 11, 1999, page 1-2. “This weekend the First Presbyterian Church celebrating the building’s 100th anniversary. Several special events have been planned for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, a rededication service, ice cream social, open house and an honoring of 50-, 60- and 70- year members.” Descendants of Samuel Entriiken Hibben, Frank Cummings⁶ Hibben (*Frederick Martin*⁵, *Joseph Matthew*⁴, *Samuel Entriiken*³, *Thomas*², *John*¹), Fred Albert⁷ Hibben (*Frederick West*⁶, *Frederick Martin*⁵, *Joseph Matthew*⁴, *Samuel Entriiken*³, *Thomas*², *John*¹), and Patricia Anne⁷ Cummings (*David Henebery*⁶, *Samuel Hibben*⁵, *Eliza Smith*⁴ Hibben, *Samuel Entriiken*³, *Thomas*², *John*¹) were among the 10 Hibben family descendants who attended the ceremonies.
- ³⁴ Ayers, *Hills of Highland*, [Note 1], page 225.
- ³⁵ James H. Thompson, *The History of the County of Highland, in the State of Ohio*, 1878, Hillsboro, Ohio (Hillsborough Gazette Job Room), pages 121-22.
- ³⁶ *Ibid.*, page 227.
- ³⁷ *Highland County, Ohio Court House Record of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume 10, page 142; volume 12, page 333; volume 13, page 436; volume 14, page 238; volume 14, page 407; volume 15, page 141; volume 16, page 275; volume 17, page 128; volume 17, page 577.
- ³⁸ *Ibid.*, volume 4, pages 313-14.
- ³⁹ *History of Ross and Highland Counties, Ohio with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches*, [Note 23], page 379.
- ⁴⁰ Elsie Johnson Ayers, *Highland Pioneer Sketches & Family Genealogies*, 1971, Springfield, Ohio, (H. K. Skinner & Son), page 848.
- ⁴¹ Newspaper, [Note 6].
- ⁴² Ayers, *Hills of Highland*, [Note 1], page 374.
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*, page 848.
- ⁴⁴ *Highland Weekly News*, Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, April 9, 1852.
- ⁴⁵ Newspaper, [Note 6].
- ⁴⁶ *Highland County, Ohio Court House Record of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume 9, page 455 and volume 12, page 300.
- ⁴⁷ Gerald W. McFarland, *A Scattered People, An American Family Moves West*, 1991, Amherst, Massachusetts, (University of Massachusetts Press), pages 48-58 and 119-129. This book describes Paint Creek and valley, and its settlement from 1806 to 1867 by the Scotch Irish Adair family.
- ⁴⁸ *Highland County, Ohio Court House Record of Deeds and Mortgages*, volume 13, page 534.
- ⁴⁹ Howe, *Historical Collections of Ohio, An Encyclopedia Of The State*, [Note 15], volume II, page 204.
- ⁵⁰ Letter from Margaret G. Hibben at Hillsboro, Ohio to Samuel Entriiken Hibben at Peoria, Illinois, undated. Letter in possession of Craig Rittenhouse Hibben.
- ⁵¹ Samuel Galloway⁵ Hibben (Joseph Matthew⁴, Samuel Entriiken³, Thomas², John¹) born 1888.
- ⁵² See Indiana preparations, Chapter VI, Generation 4.2.
- ⁵³ Samuel Galloway Hibben, Letter to the Editor, *News Herald*, Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, April 7, 1960.
- ⁵⁴ Letter from Eliza Smith Hibben at Hillsboro, Ohio to Thomas Hibben at Peoria, Illinois, dated Wednesday July 1862. Letter in possession of Craig Rittenhouse Hibben.
- ⁵⁵ Letter from Robert Schmidt, Archivist, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio to George C. Hibben, dated July 9, 1998.
- ⁵⁶ Articles of Agreement dated April 1, 1871. Document in possession of Craig Rittenhouse Hibben.

THE SAMUEL HIBBEN LINE

- ⁵⁷ Letter from Samuel E. Hibben at Hillsboro, Ohio to David M. Cummings at Peoria, Illinois, dated February 6, 1872. Letter in possession of Patricia Anne Cummings (Powers) (*David Henebery*⁶, *Samuel Hibben*⁵, *Eliza Smith*⁴ *Hibben*, *Samuel Entriaken*³, *Thomas*², *John*¹).
- ⁵⁸ Ayers, *Hills of Highland*, [Note 1], pages 377-78 and pages 380-84.
- ⁵⁹ Day Book, unknown owner, November 5, 1873 to July 26, 1874. In the possession of Jean Wallis of the Highland House Museum, Hillsboro, Ohio.
- ⁶⁰ Letter from Samuel E. Hibben at Hillsboro, Ohio to Eliza Hibben Cummings at Peoria, Illinois, dated September 27, 1872. Letter in possession of Patricia Anne Cummings (Powers).
- ⁶¹ Samuel E. Hibben poem, "Farewell, Little Maggie," Chapter XI, Generation 4.3.
- ⁶² Newspaper, (unknown), Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, 1874.
- ⁶³ Letter from Samuel E. Hibben , [Note 57].
- ⁶⁴ Letter from Samuel E. Hibben at Hillsboro, Ohio to his grandchildren at Peoria, Illinois, December 21, 1876. Letter in possession of Patricia Anne Cummings (Powers).
- ⁶⁵ Thompson, *The History of the County of Highland, in the State of Ohio*, [Note 34], page 81.
- ⁶⁶ Ibid., page 107.
- ⁶⁷ Ibid., page 87.
- ⁶⁸ Family Military Records 1782-1900, Appendix B.
- ⁶⁹ Thompson, *The History of the County of Highland in the State of Ohio*, [Note 34], pages 87-88.
- ⁷⁰ Rev. J. W. Klise, *The County of Highland*, 1902, Madison, Wisconsin, (Northwestern Historical Association), pages 161-62.
- ⁷¹ Letter from Belinda Gardner Galloway at the Cooper Seminary, Dayton, Ohio to Margaret and Samuel E. Hibben at Hillsboro, Ohio, dated March 1, 1877. Letter in possession of Craig Rittenhouse Hibben.
- ⁷² Letter from Eliza Hibben Cummings at Peoria, Illinois to Margaret and Samuel E. Hibben at Hillsboro, Ohio, dated February 27, 1877. Letter in possession of Craig Rittenhouse Hibben.
- ⁷³ *Highland Weekly News*, Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, February 25, 1885; US Census 1880, T9-1033, Enumeration 46, sheet 2, line 32, Hillsboro, Liberty Township, Highland County, Ohio, "Paralyzed left side."
- ⁷⁴ Contract between Samuel E. Hibben and Joseph M. Hibben dated June 6, 1878. Contract in possession of Craig Rittenhouse Hibben.
- ⁷⁵ Newspaper (unknown), Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, ca. December 23, 1881.
- ⁷⁶ Newspaper, (unknown). Article in possession of Patricia Anne Cummings Powers.
- ⁷⁷ *Hillsborough Gazette*, Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, February 26, 1885.
- ⁷⁸ Newspaper, [Note 73].
- ⁷⁹ Newspaper, [Note 6].
- ⁸⁰ Ayers, *Highland Pioneer Sketches and Family Genealogies*, [Note 39], page 33.
- ⁸¹ Industries & Institutions of Dayton, Circa 1889, ed. Curt Dalton; www.daytonhistorybooks.citymax.com
- ⁸² Letter from Samuel E. Hibben at Hillsboro, Ohio to John and Eliza Galloway Smith at Milan, Ohio, dated March 14, 1850. Letter in possession of Craig Rittenhouse Hibben.
- ⁸³ William W.⁴ Hibben (John³, Thomas², John¹).
- ⁸⁴ Rev. W. W. Hibben, *Rev. James Havens, One of the Heroes of Indiana Methodism*, 1872, Indianapolis, Indiana, (Sentinel Company, Printers and Binders), pages 306-07.
- ⁸⁵ Dr. Isaac Quinn was the uncle of Patience Quinn who married George E.⁴ Hibben (*William*³, *Thomas*², *John*¹), born May 30, 1816.
- ⁸⁶ Letters with envelope dated February 3rd [1837] in possession of Nancy Perin Axmacher. Nancy Lyne⁸ Perin (*Charles Theodore*⁷, *Charles Theodore*⁶, *Kate Belle*⁵ *Jeans*, *Sarah Jane*⁴ *Hibben*, *John*³, *Thomas*², *John*¹).
- ⁸⁷ Malzard, *History of The First Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro, Ohio*, [Note 25], pages 18-19.

⁸⁸ Samuel Galloway Papers, Archive MSS 58, Ohio State Archive and Historical Society Library, Letter from Samuel Galloway at South Hanover, Indiana to Reverend John Galloway at Springfield, Ohio, dated February 7, 1840.

⁸⁹ Charles Robson, Editor, *The Biographical Encyclopaedia of Ohio of the Nineteenth Century*, 1876, Cincinnati, Ohio, (Galaxy Publishing Company).

⁹⁰ Mr. Hibben could be Samuel Entriken Hibben, born 1804, brother-in-law of Samuel Galloway, or William Hibben, born 1790, brother of Samuel Entriken Hibben and father-in-law of Franklin A. Corwin, born 1818. Corwin served in the Illinois State Legislature and lived in Peru, La Salle County, Illinois.

⁹¹ Samuel Galloway Papers, [Note 88], Letter to Hon. Samuel Galloway from W. M. Reynolds at Springfield, Illinois, dated June 25, 1859. The writer was Rev. William M. Reynolds, D. D., president of Illinois University and pastor of the English Lutheran Church at Springfield, Illinois.

⁹² Robson, *The Biographical Encyclopaedia of Ohio of the Nineteenth Century*, 1876, [Note 88].

⁹³ Ayers, *Highland Pioneer Sketches and Family Genealogies*, [Note 39], pages 34-35.

⁹⁴ Robson, *The Biographical Encyclopaedia of Ohio of the Nineteenth Century*, 1876, [Note 88]; *Daily Dispatch*, Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, Obituary, April 6, 1872.

⁹⁵ Ayers, *Highland Pioneer Sketches and Family Genealogies*, [Note 40], page 37.