SOME of the B UZBEES and THEIR B EST F RIENTS

COMPiled by Richard E. Buzbee
SOME OF THE BUZBEES AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS

Some of The Buzbees and Their Best Friends was first published in a single volume for the family at Christmas 1967. The Second Edition was published for the family at Christmas 1983. Since that time, the increase in family data discovered or created, as well as the increase in the family, have allowed the expansion into multiple volumes. The original volume 1 is now in Part 1-A and Part 1-B. This is Volume 2, Redbug Country: The Darlings, Buzbees and Fordyce, Ark., in the 1900s.


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SOME OF THE BUZBEES and THEIR BEST FRIENDS

Mother Darling and Mama Buzbee, at Helen’s fireplace, summer 1953

REDBUG COUNTRY

VOLUME 2: The Darlings, Buzbees and Fordyce, Ark., in the 1900s
THE SERIES

Some of the Buzbees and Their Best Friends

VOLUME 1: Going West
   PART 1-A: The Journey Begins, then After the Norman Invasion: 1180-1700s
   PART 1-B: The New World: 1620-1930

VOLUME 2: Redbug Country
   The Darlings, Buzbees and Fordyce, Ark., in the 1900s

VOLUME 3: Box 493
   Beyond the Great Depression: 1931-1957

VOLUME 4: Olathe!
   Chanute, Burlington, Olathe: 1957-1979

VOLUME 5: Home Base
   Hutchinson: 1979-1993

VOLUME 6: Mostly Page 4
   Dick’s Editorials, Essays and Columns (PARTS 1 through 6)

VOLUME 7: Mostly Page 4
   Dick’s Editorials, Essays and Columns (PARTS 7 through 14)

VOLUME 8: Going East
   Beyond the Old Deadlines: 1994 onward

Some of the Palmers and Their Best Friends

VOLUME 9: Apple Country
   They Planted a Town as well as Trees in Waverly, Mo.

VOLUME 10: Family Recipes
   Marie’s Letters, Notes & Ideas: 1932-1993
The Darlings
Helen Darling and Edgar Buzbee are married 14 June 1930.
William Darling (1730-1786)
Antoni Sadowski (1669-1736)
Robert Darling (1763-1837), Thomas Darling (1799-1874)
Elizabeth Keagy (1789-1879), Thomas Ryan, Anthony Ryan (1780-1855)
Mary V. Ryan (1833-1921) and G. W. (Wash) Darling (1832-1903)
Hervey Holder Darling (1872-1942)
Helen Koester Darling (1910-2007)

The Kesters
Stephen Koester (b. 1803) arrives with family aboard the *Albano*, New York
John Kester (ca. 1851-1935)
Harriett Elizabeth Kester (1879-1978)

The Buzbees
Dick, Bobby Dale, Harriette Jane, Joy and families
Hog Killing Time & other stories of the War Years, by Bobby Dale
Helping, Running & other Exercises, by Harriette Jane
Kamikaze Buzzards & other Life Forms, by Joy
Fordyce Lumber Co. is sold to Georgia Pacific Corp
Helen and Daddy tour the Holy Land and parts of Europe
Edgar dies at age 72 on 23 April 1978
Helen is honored by the Fordyce B&PW Club for 50 years of service
Helen dies at age 96 on 9 April 2007

PART 1

Early arrivals & curious coincidences

Helen Koester Darling marries Edgar Andrew Buzbee
Timeline: Some of the Darlings and their Best Friends
George Darling fought Oliver Cromwell. Darling lost.
Early Virginia Darlings
Curious coincidences: Darling & Busby
William Darling
HELEN Koester DARLING and EDGAR ANDREW BUZBEE were married 14 June 1930, in Fordyce. Her family had lived in south Arkansas most of the 1900s, but Darlings had lived in America since Colonial days in Virginia, Maryland, and New England. Many, like other Americans, kept moving west.
### Best Friends: Some of the Connections

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Some of the Darlings and their Best Friends: A Timeline

SADOWSKI
- ANTONI SADOWSKI (1669-1736)
- MARY BORST (1680-1758)
- SOFIA SADOWSKI (1736-1787)

DARLING
- WILLIAM DARLING (1730-1786)
- WILLIAM DARLING, JR. (1756-1825)
- ROBERT DARLING (1763-1837)
- CATHERINE PASSENGE (Parsons) (1766-1831)
- THOMAS DARLING (1799-1874)
- GEORGE WASHINGTON (Wash) DARLING (1832-1903)
- ANTHONY RYAN (1780-1855)
- ELIZABETH KEAGY (1789-1879)
- MARY VICTORINE RYAN (1833-1921)
- HERVEY HOLDER DARLING (1872-1942)

KOESTER
- JOHN KOESTER (ca.1851-1935)
- SARAH ELLEN HERRISS (ca.1855-1903)
- HARRIET KOESTER (1879-1978)
- HELEN KOESTER DARLING (1910-)

BUZBEE
- CAPT. THOMAS BUSBY (1632-ca.1717)
- WILLIAM BUSBY (ca.1700-ca.1800)
- JOHN BUZBEE (ca.17367-ca.1778)
- JACOB BUZBEE (ca.1760-1839)
- JOSHUA BUZBEE (1806-1875)
- PURMELIA FRY (1841-1912)
- EDGAR FARRIOR BUZBEE (1869-1951)
- MARY E. JUSTICE (1841-1898)
- LINDSEY SAUNDERS, JR. (1836-1961)
- JENNIE JUSTICE SAUNDERS (1880-1964)
- EDGAR ANDREW BUZBEE (1906-1978)
TIMELINE: SOME OF THE Buzbees and Their Best Friends

Timelines of the families are designed to show life spans and comparable generations in England and America, and not always direct heritage. Dr. Busby did not have children. A direct link with Capt. Thomas Busby, Thomas Busby, Thomas Busby the Indian, Jeffrey Busby and William Busby has not been established, though they were certainly in the neighborhood.
1650: George Darling’s army loses to Cromwell at Dunbar, Scotland

Cromwell sells Darling as a slave in Massachusetts

Several Darlings emigrated (or were sentenced) to the New World in the 1600s. Some came from Scotland. Others came from England. New addresses for them would include Massachusetts, Maine, other parts of New England, Virginia, and Maryland. The early arrivals:

1. George Darling, a Scot. A year after Oliver Cromwell and his Protestant army had defeated the Royalists and beheaded King Charles I, George Darling joined a Scottish Army that continued the rebellion. The Scots were attempting to place Prince Charles (Later Charles II) on the throne. The two armies clashed at Dunbar in 1650. Cromwell won. He captured 10,000 Scots. One was George Darling.

Cromwell released half the prisoners, but marched Darling and the rest to a cathedral at Durham. The cathedral had been converted into a prison ill equipped for so many men. Within 58 days, 1,600 Scots had died. A few were able to travel. One was Darling. Cromwell sold him as a slave, and he was one of 60 transported together to the Lynn, Mass., iron works.

Darling’s Purchase Price Isn’t Known

The price Cromwell received for Darling is not known, but the average price for each slave was 20-30 pounds sterling. The length of his servitude also is not known, but in 1688, another of the captives stated in a plea to the governor that he had been sold for an eight-year period. The iron works was owned and managed by London merchants.

On 28 July 1651, the Rev. John Cotton wrote Cromwell about the slaves:

“The Scots, whom God delivered into your hand at Dunbarre, and whereof sundry were sent hither, we have been desirous (as we could) to make their yoke easy. Such as were sick of the scurvy or other diseases have not wanted physick and chyrurgery.

“They have not been sold for slaves to perpetuall servitude, but for 6 or 7 or 8 yeares, as we do our owne; and he that bought the most of them (I heare) buildeth houses for them, for every 4 an house, layeth some acres of ground thereto, which he giveth them as their owne, requiring 3 dayes
in the weke to worke for him (by turns) and 4 days for themselves, and
promiseth, assasone as they can repay him the money he layed out for them,
he will set them at liberty.”

(New World Immigrants, Vol. 1, p. 145) Details of these slaves consigned to the Lynn Iron Works are in the Essex
court records of the litigation about the financial troubles of the company.)

“George Darling, Lynn, Mass., had a son, George, born in March 1667. He lived
in that part of Lynn which afterward became Swampscott.

“In his will, dated April 12, 1693, he mentions wife, Catherine, sons James,
Daniel, Thomas, Benjamin and John; and daughters Sarah, Hannah and Margaret.”

(Salem Probate Records, vol. 203, p. 148, as cited by William Clemens, in The Darling Family in
America, published 1913.)

New England

2. Dennis Darling (Darley/Darlin) was married 3 November 1662 to Hannah
Francis, in Braintree, Mass. Their children:
   a. Cornelius Darling (b. 4 January 1663, d. 11 March 1663)
   b. John Darling, (b. July 1664, d. 29 May 1753) Capt. John Darling married three times,
and had 13 children.
   c. Son (b. 18 June 1667, d. 19 June 1667)
   d. Sarah Darling (b. 26 November 1669)
   e. Cornelius Darling (b. 25 January 1673), m. Mary Frebray.
Several children born in Mendon and Rehoboth, Mass.
   f. Hannah Darling (b. 14 April 1677)
   g. Ebenezer Darling (b. 8 January 1679), m. Mary Wheaton Mann, 3 March 1698. No
children.
   h. Daniel Darling (b. 28 April 1682, d. 26 February 1745), in Mendon, Mass. 8 children.
   i. Elizabeth Darling (b. 2 July 1685), m. Obadiah Wheelock, 8 January 1685 in Mendon,
Mass.
   j. Benjamin Darling (b. 11 February 1687), m. (1) Mehitable White, 11 June 1708. 11
children. Benjamin Darling m. (2) Susanna Benson-Thayer White, 17 April 1760.
(As cited by William Clemens, in The Darling Family in America, published 1913.)

3. John Darling of Salem, Mass., and Monhegan, Maine
   John Darling was of the militia of Devonshire under Lt. Thomas Gardener of
Pemaquid; John Doling was a sergeant of Monhegan, 1674-8, under Thomas
Gerrish, leader of the militia. Later he paid a rent to the Duke of York government,
recorded at Salem, for privileges; but so early as 1672, probably, he was at a fishing
station either at Monhegan or at Pemaquid. He was usually called a mariner, and
m. (1) Mary Bishop Barney (who died prior to 1709), and (2) Bethia Meacham.
He died before 1713, when his son Thomas brought in an inventory.
   a. Son John Darling sold the farm in 1734, m. Sarah Buxton, and raised
the family in Middlesex county, Mass.
(As cited by William Clemens, in The Darling Family in America, published 1913), in which Clemens credits Charlotte H. Abbott
of Andover, Mass.)

4. Samuel Darling of New Haven

5. Richard Darling of Huntington, L. I.

Virginia

7. **Richard Darling**, who was transported to Virginia prior to 22 April 1641, when James Hawley patented land based on his payment for Richard’s trip to Virginia. Richard Darling’s transportation year also was stated as 1648, by Wm. Ewen, in James City County patent records, Va.
   (Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. I, p. 125; Genealogies of Virginia Families, Vol. 1)

8. **Dorothy Darling**, who was transported to Virginia by Elizabeth Bancroft prior to 17 June 1647.
   (Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. I, p. 166)

9. **Ruth Darling**, who was transported to Virginia by Peter Knight prior to 2 October 1654.

10. **Davy Darlings** was reported transported from England by Will Drummond, Gentleman, prior to 20 September 1661, as Drummond filed for 4,750 acres in Westmoreland County, Va.
    (Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. I, p. 404)

    (Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. II, pp. 60)

**The Darlings, Busbys and Catholicism in Virginia**

In 1682, David Darlinge went to court in the county of Westmoreland, Va., to recover an orphan, Jane Thomas, from Thomas Blundell, a Catholic.

The case highlights the 17th century discrimination against Catholics in Virginia---and presents another curious coincidence, in which a Darling and a Busby are recorded with a connection to Catholicism---one, with one of the richest Catholic families in Virginia, and the other, with anti-Catholic customs of the time:

**First, a Darling connection to Catholicism:**

20 December 1682: Major Thomas Youle, Mr. Edward Franklin, Mr. Francis Wright...and Mr. Law: Washington officiated, as the court heard the first case of the day. David Darlinge sued Thomas Blundell to recover Jane Thomas, an Orphan “unduly & unjustly taken” from Darlinge.

Darlinge’s claim was that “Thomas Blundell & his wife were and are Popish recusants and thereby disabled by law to take upon them the tuition of Orphans.”


**The Busby connection: It started as a lord-and-master event:**

1652: Elizabeth Busby was transported to Virginia by Mary Brent, a spinster, and a member of what would become the most prominent Catholic family in Virginia, despite the colony’s discriminatory laws against Catholicism.

Elizabeth Busby was one of many transportees the wealthy Brent family employed to gain huge estates in Virginia. Mary Brent’s 17 October 1652 patent was for 1,640 acres, which were adjacent to land of her brother, Capt. Giles Brent.

Back in England, as well as in the New World, the Brent family had proved...
adept in managing its religious faith within the treacherous and changing political correctness of the times. Almost exactly 100 years earlier, the Brent family had struck it rich in England, after Henry VIII confiscated all the property of the Catholic church.

Then, Henry VIII had redistributed it where it would do him the most good. One of his redistributions went to the Brent family, in the form of Admington Manor, once the property of Winchcombe Abbey, and adjacent to the exiting Brent estates.

At the time, the Brents subscribed to the politically-correct form of anti-Catholicism. However, about 1619, one of the Brent daughters, Catherine Brent, embraced Catholicism, and soon had persuaded the rest of the family to follow the faith. She became a nun. The family became poorer.

The Brents’ abrupt change in religion cost the family heavily, and by 1644, two-thirds of the Brents’ estates had been taken from them. Brothers Fulk Brent and Giles Brent, and their two spinster sisters, Margaret Brent and Mary Brent, headed to Maryland, and in 1651 moved from Maryland to Virginia. They were still rich, and despite the religious non-conformity became further wealthy, respected, and powerful in Virginia.

**ANTI-CATHOLIC LAWS SINCE 1641**

Virginia’s anti-Catholic laws had been on the books since 1641, and were severe: A Catholic who refused to attend Anglican services could be fined a confiscatory 20-pounds a month; and be imprisoned for life and be required to forfeit all goods for refusing to take an Oath of Allegiance (which a Catholic could not do).

In addition, a Catholic couldn’t be an executor or administrator of an estate, or a guardian of an orphan—the law that David Darlingle used in 1682. By then, much of the anti-Catholic practices existed more as custom than as law, since the strict 1641 rules had been formally relaxed though not ended.


**THERE IS NO RECORD** of where Elizabeth Busby served her time to the Brents for the expenses of her transportation to the new world. However, the Brents and the Busbys were to come into historic contact at least once more:

“With his neighbor, Capt. George Mason, Giles Brent II led the expedition against the Indians raiding from Maryland, which precipitated Bacon’s Rebellion” in 1676.


It was in Bacon’s Rebellion that Lt. Thomas Busby showed political-correctness acumen that must have rivaled that of the Brents: For Busby managed in that confrontation to seem to be on both sides of the battle, and ended up paying fines for damage done to the loyalists, yet retaining his loyalist office.

**David Darling** also was transported in 1671, to Maryland.

(The Early Settlers of Maryland, Skordas, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968, p. 122)

**11. Mary Darlin,** who was transported by Thomas Sloe, prior to 30 October 1669. Mary was one of 13 persons used by Sloe (Slow) as he patented 640 acres in lower Norfolk county. Eight of the 13 appear to be members of the Slow family.

(Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. II, pp. 69)

**Mary Dalling** was one of 92 persons transported by William Overton and Evan Jones, as they patented 4,600 acres in New Kent County, on 23 April 1681.

(Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. II, pp. 219)

**Mary Darling**s transportation was claimed on 16 December 1714 by Joseph Ballard, as he patented 369 acres in the upper part of Nansemond County.

(Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. III, pp. 160)
12. Thomas Darling, who was transported by Rowland Place, Esq., prior to 24 February 1675/6. Place acquired 5,579 acres in Charles City County in the transaction which declared he had transported 112 persons to the colony.

(Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. II, pp. 170)

ANOTHER CURIOUS COINCIDENCE

On 16 September 1671, Rowland Place filed a demand for payment of commodities to him, by Lt. Thomas Busby in Surry County court. Place subsequently won a judgment against Busby for 772 pounds of tobacco and 2 otter skins.

(Surry County Orders, Part 1, 1671-1691, p. 66; and in Some of the Buzbees and their Best Friends, Vol I, p. 52)

13. Josiah Dolling, who was transported from England by Mr. John Berriman (Berryman), Mr. Wm. Harton & John Palmer, prior to 14 October 1670. Josiah Dolling was one of 25 persons used by the three men to acquire 1,227 acres in Westmoreland County.

(Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. II, pp. 84)

14. Francis Darling (?), prior to 1690. A marriage license in Northampton County, Va., was recorded 23 July 1690, citing the marriage of “William Brookes and Jane Darling, widow of Francis Darling (perhaps the widow of Capt. William Whittington?)”


15. Richard Darling,
   Abigail Darling (his wife), and
   Elizabeth Darling, (their daughter) were transported in 1662 to Maryland. Richard Darling is also recorded as having been transported in 1663.

(The Early Settlers of Maryland, Skordas, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968, p. 122)

16. Jno. Darling, who was transported by James Lockarte (Lockharte) prior to 20 April 1682. Darling was one of four persons used by Lockarte as he acquired 160 acres in the lower part of Nanzemond county, at the head of Bennet’s creek. Later, Lockarte would increase his holdings by reaffirming the transportation of Darling, as he boosted his acreage to 338 acres, on 20 October 1689.

(Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. II, pp. 239, 337)

17. John Darling (b. 1663), a “cordwayner” (shoemaker) and son of John Darling in the Kingdom of Scotland, arrived in the “Hound,” captained by Phineas Hinde, of London. John Darling signed the indenture 4 September 1684 with his mark. His destination was Maryland.

(New World Immigrants, Vol. 1, p. 420)
SOME OF THE 17th and 18th century activities of Darlings in Virginia and London have been disclosed as a result of research by the Library of Virginia, which examined “Virginia Colonial Records” in England. Among the findings:

1660 Thomas Darling was named the administrator of the estate of the late Charles Brightwell, a bachelor, who died in Virginia. The record is not clear whether Thomas Darling lived in London or in Virginia, but the date recorded in the Principal Probate Registry in London, was 15 August 1660.

(Thomas Darling, Administration Act Book, 1660)

1676 Edward Darling, a merchant in England, received cargo from Virginia that included 1,015 pounds of tobacco; 751 pounds of tortoise shell; and 250 pounds of elephants’ teeth. The “subsidy” on his shipment was posted at 6 pounds, 14 shillings, 10 pence. The “additional duty” was 3 pounds, 14 shillings, 4 pence. The date was 7 October 1676. At the same time, but aboard another ship, the “Sea Adventure,” 868 pounds of Virginia tobacco arrived for Darling.

(Edward Darling, Port Books, Port of London; Denizen’s Imports to London; record made by the Surveyor of Tunnage and Poundage; Virginia Colonial Records Project, Library of Virginia. Survey Report 3982, p. 71; 03793 and Survey Report No. 6862 (05588), 1676-1677)

ALEXANDER DARLING DOESN’T GET PAID

1726 Alexander Darling went to sea in late 1726 aboard the John and Martha for the ship’s return to Bristol, England, after the Virginia cargo was loaded. The trip to Bristol took three months. When payday came upon docking 31 March 1727, Darling and the rest of the crew discovered a big problem. Nobody got paid.

On 4 July 1726, the ship, the John and Martha of Bristol, left that port on a voyage to Virginia, where, arriving safely and took on a cargo of tobacco and returned to Bristol on 31 March 1727.

Both Master and crew worked well, and deserved their wages, including Alexander Darling, who did not join the ship until 4 December 1726 whilst it was at Virginia. The suit was brought by Samuel Bromage, Master of the John and Martha, against its owners and a certain John Cox. A deposition is made dated 2 October 1728, by Thomas Crabbe of Bristol, a sailor, aged 19, who had served as cabin boy to Bromage during the voyage in question.

(Thomas Darling, Administration Act Book, 1660)

1735 John Darling was in the Royal service in Virginia. His name was listed in Admiralty Muster reports, May-July, 1735, as having “joined or left in the colony.” His ship may have been Seahorse. It was listed on the Muster Reports.

(Virginia Colonial Records Project, Survey Report No. 8726, p. 2)
1738  George Darling traveled from Williamsburg, Va., in April of 1738, with recommendations in hand to the Bishop of London:

On 21 April 1738, Commissary James Blair at Williamsburg wrote a 4-page letter of introduction for George Darling to the Bishop. The record notes also: "clerical affairs, especially that of Joseph Smith."

On 13 May of 1738, the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, William Gooch, also sent a letter of recommendations and appointments to the Bishop on behalf of "Darling."

Something went wrong, soon thereafter, however: On 13 July 1738, a 4-page record was made by the Bishop of "Mr. Darling’s misbehavior."

PRIVATE JONAS DARLING WAS A TEAMSTER

1775  Jonas Darling, of Marlborough, Mass., served in three campaigns in the Revolutionary War. His first service was at Dorchester Heights in late 1775. Then, he was at Ticonderoga in the summer and fall of 1776 under Gen. Gates; in the fall of 1777, he was “in the taking of Burgoyne.” Pvt. Darling was a teamster.

One of his fellow soldiers later testified that he, Matthias Felton, was with Jonas Darling once for two days, as they carted stores from Bennington to Stillwater. Felton also testified that Darling once carried a wounded soldier, John Fay, from Bennington to Stillwater.

Jonas’ son, Darius Darling, filed a claim for Revolutionary War veterans’ widow’s benefits for his mother, Mary Darling, on 3 May 1839. At the time, Darius Darling was 56, and told the court:

“I have frequently heard my father say that he served eight months at Dorchester Heights and that this service was performed partly in the year 1775, and partly in the year 1776.”

Darius said that his father had lived at Marlborough, and his grandfather in Framingham, when Jonas went to war. Jonas Darling died 16 July 1823. Mary Knight Darling (who married Jonas Darling 18 February 1778) had not re-married when her pension claim was filed on 3 May 1839.

SEAMAN DARLING CAPTURED by BRITISH

1776  While serving aboard the American brig, Dalton, sailor Bonner Darling was captured by the British on Christmas Eve 1776, in the Revolutionary War. His naval service on the Dalton was brief, and fatal.

The British kept the captured Dalton crew as prisoners on various warships for six months, and then threw Darling in Old Mill Prison in England in June of 1777. The prison was near Plymouth, and used by the British to house the many American sailors/privateers captured in the early months of the war.

Darling died in the prison. He was a native of Marblehead, Mass.
Some of the details of the exploits of the crew of the Dalton, their capture, treatment, attempts to escape, some of their deaths, and finally, to the survivors' exchange to return home, were recorded in 1915 by William Abbott in The Magazine of History, and in the book, Herbert's Relic of the Revolution, 1847.

The records shows that Capt. Eleazar Johnson sailed the Dalton from Newburyport on 15 November 1776, arrived in Portsmouth on the 16th, to get ready for action. Capt. Johnson and the crew left Portsmouth to attack the British on 26 November 1776. The Dalton was soon captured.

At 9 p.m. on Christmas Eve, 1776, the Dalton's 18 guns were not even a close match to the British man-of-war Raisonable and its 64 guns manned by nearly 500 British sailors. Darling and his crew numbered 120; the survivors were carried off in various British warships for the next six months. It wasn't until 5 June 1777 that the American prisoners were transferred to the British Old Mill prison, and by then some had died, and many were sick with smallpox and other afflictions.

Darling died after his incarceration in what came to be known as the infamous British prison.

Later, some Americans escaped, and the survivors were ultimately exchanged to return home. Their exchange was approved on 15 March 1779. Some of the survivors were transported back to the United States by John Paul Jones, aboard the famous Bon Homme Richard. See the details:

(William Abbott, Twenty Years a Sailor, 1780-1800, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1915.)
(http://books.google.com/books?id=1pm052N5fjMC&pg=PA422

PRIVATE DARLING SUBS FOR HIS FATHER

1780

Pvt. Joseph Darling was 15 when he substituted for his father who had been drafted in 1780 into the Massachusetts Militia.

Years later, at age 69, Joseph recalled his service, as he applied for a Revolutionary War pension. He said he had been born in Middleboro, Plymouth county, Mass., 22 September 1764. His petition detailed his service:

“In the Year 1780, the British Fleet lay off New Port Harbour in the state of Rhode Island, and it was supposed that they would make a Descent upon that Place. At that time, he volunteered his services as a Substitute for his father, who was drafted to go and defend that place. That he was accepted as a Substitute for his father by Col. Nelson, the Commanding Officer of the Town of Middleboro in the state of Massachusetts. That he was then in the Fifteen Years of his age.”

Pvt. Darling and his company camped at Howland’s Ferry, expecting the attack from the British. The attack did not take place. The company was discharged, Darling having served about 20 days.

He remained a “minute man,” and soon volunteered for another expedition, this time as a private in Capt. Bicknell’s Massachusetts company. His company joined other companies and marched to West Point, where the garrison had been depleted by Gen. Washington for the campaign against Lord Cornwallis.

While at West Point, Pvt. Darling assisted in laying a chain across the river to deter naval attack. He was discharged “in the latter part of November or the first part of December 1781.” Massachusetts paid his father for Joseph’s 5.5 months of service. After the war, he lived in Vermont; New York; and finally in Jackson County, Michigan Territory, where he filed his pension request 12 November 1833. On 3 January 1834, he was granted $20 per year, beginning 4 March 1831.

(That would have about $520 in today’s money, using consumer price indexes of 1831 and 2010; or $5,160, comparing unskilled wage levels of both periods.)

SOME OF THE BUZBEES AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS 18 VOLUME 2: DARINGS, BUZBEES & FORDYCE
1782 Capt. John Darling was skipper of the schooner, Sally, on 4 September 1782 off the coast of Massachusetts, with a cargo destined for the British Navy and Army.

Nearby, an American privateer commanded by Capt. John Percival spotted the Sally. Capt. Darling didn’t have much of a chance when Percival’s armed U.S. ship, Antisnuggler, intercepted. Capt. Darling tried to destroy as many of the ship’s papers as he could before surrendering the Sally to Capt. Percival.

Privateers Percival and his crew of the Antisnuggler took Darling’s Sally and its crew into the nearest port, Barnstable, Mass., and started work toward asking the local Maritime Court to award them the ship.

Three days later, their lawyer went before Judge Cushing to argue that Darling’s 100-ton ship had carried supplies to and destined for subjects of King George III, and that this illicit trade by enemies of the United States was contrary to international law, and the laws of Massachusetts.

Accordingly, Darling’s ship should be forfeited to the winners, they argued:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Southern District
To the Honorable Nathan Cushing, Esq., Judge of the Maritime Court for said District.

Be it remembered that on the seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & Eighty two, Joseph Nye of Sandwich in the County of Barnstable, Esq., Agent in behalf of himself and in behalf of John Persival, Commander of the Armed Boat called the Antisnuggler, duly and Legally Commissioned and in behalf of the mariners & Seamen and all others belonging to or Concerned in said Armed Boat,

Comes into Court Libels propounds and gives the same Court to understand and be informed that the said Boat Antisnuggler being Equiped & Victualled fitted out and armed at the Expanse of sundry Persons Inhabitants of the United States of America and the said John Persival being duly Commissioned, Authorised and appointed with his mariners and Seaman on board the said boat Antisnuggler Saling on the high Seas on the fourth day of September in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred & Eighty Two and within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court did discover pursue apprehend and

as Lawfull Prize take the Schooner called the Sally burthen about 100 Tons commanded by JOHN DARLING together with her tackle apparel furniture etc., and the same Schooner did bring into the Harbour in Barnstable within said district, and the said Schooner her apparel and Cargo at the time of her Capture aforesaid was the property of and belonged to some Subjects or Subjects of the King of Great Britain, Enemies to these United States of America & and was there destined and Employed in Carrying Goods wares and Merchandise to and for the use of the British Army & Navy then within the said United States of & Enemies to said States

and that the said Goods wares & Merchandise then on board said Sloop were of the Growth Production and Manufacture of Great Britain or of some Territory depending thereon and destined for some Port or Place within the United States aforesaid and then being within three Leagues of the Coast of said Commonwealth that the said Schooner was then Carrying on an Illicit trade with the Enemies of said United States (and) had on board double and false papers relative to said Vessel and Cargo,
and that the Master thereof had thrown overboard and destroyed certain other papers relative to said Vessel and Cargo, and at the time of the Capture aforesaid and before the said Vessel was employed in Carrying Supplies to the said Enemy and at the time of the Capture aforesaid and before said Schooner and the master and Supercargo thereof had designs of Carrying Supplies to the said Enemy, and that at the time of the said Capture the said Schooner was bound to some Port or Place in the Dominions of the King of Great Britain or some other Port or Place in the Power and Possession of the fleets and Armies of the Said King. Enemies to said States Contrary to the Ordinances of Congress and the Laws of this Commonwealth in such Cases made and provided by the Laws of Nations.

Therefore for all or any of the Causes aforesaid the said Joseph Nye Agent for himself and in behalf of the said John Percival the Mariners Seamen and all others Concerned in said Boat Antismugler Prays this Honorable Court that the said Schooner her appurtenances, etc., may be adjudged & forfeited to the use of the Captors According to the resolves of Congress and the Laws of this Commonwealth in such cases made and provided.

Joseph Nye.
True Copy attest: B Le Baron, Reg.
(http://www.footnote.com/image/#9176037 and 9176027. REB, 28 March 2011)

MOST AMERICAN SHIPS WERE PRIVATEERS

By 1782, the number of American privateers vastly outnumbered the ships of the Continental Navy. The National Maritime Museum puts the number of privateers in the war at 1,697, with only 64 ships in the regular Navy. The privateers outgunned the regular Navy 14,872 to 1,242. Darling’s Sally was one of 2,283 captured by the American privateers.

(http://www.usmm.org/revolution.html)

PERHAPS THE SALLY LIVED ON

Perhaps the Sally lived on.......After the Revolutionary War, the schooner Polly and Sally was reported in the India trade, out of Massachusetts.

(http://books.google.com/books)

ONE SALLY HAD A DISMAL PAST

One ship, Sally, had a dismal past. Eighteen years before Darling’s Sally was captured in the Revolutionary War, a 100-ton Sally was engaged in the slave trade. That record, “Voyage of the Slave Ship,” compiled by Brown University:

“In 1764, a one-hundred ton brigantine called the Sally embarked from Providence, Rhode Island, to West Africa on a slaving voyage. The ship was owned by Nicholas Brown and Company, a Providence merchant firm run by four brothers – Nicholas, John, Joseph, and Moses Brown. The Sally’s voyage was one of roughly a thousand transatlantic slaving ventures launched by Rhode Islanders in the colonial and early national period, and one of the deadliest. Of the 196 Africans acquired by the ship’s master, Esek Hopkins, at least 109 perished, some in a failed insurrection, others by suicide, starvation, and disease.

“Records of the Sally venture are preserved in the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University, as well as in the archives of the Rhode Island Historical Society. All known records are displayed on this website, offering a unique opportunity to retrace the journey of a single slave ship, from its initial preparation through the long months on the African coast, to the auctioning of surviving captives on the West Indian island of Antigua.”

(Other details: http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/sally/ and http://www.projs.com/extra/2006/slavery/day4/)

THE OUTCOME of the Sally-Antismugler case and the capture of Capt. John Darling is not known. However, results of the hearing before Judge Cushing were appealed to the Continental Congress and the Court of Appeals for cases in capture. Since the appeal was filed as “Libel vs. Schooner Sally; Percival vs. Norton,” it appears that Capt. Darling had not been the owner of the ship.


AMONG THE OTHER DARLINGS in the Revolutionary War:

SOME OF THE BUZZBEES AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS 20 VOLUME 2: DARLINGS, BUZZBEES & FORDYCE
**VIRGINIA**

Pvt. James Darling was in the Hospital, when the muster rolls of Capt. David Steel’s Company of the 13th Virginia Regiment, 18 November 1777, December 1777, January 1778, and February 1778. Pvt. James Darling’s pay was recorded as £17.3.4 in September 1777. He was paid £2.0.0 in February 1778 for service in Capt. Steel’s company, then commanded by Col. Russell.

(https://www.footnote.com/image/#10104208 and others)

2nd Lt. Adam Darling, Virginia, commissioned 4 March 1776.

(https://www.footnote.com/image/#9946942)

**Pennsylvania**

Benjamin Darling, 1 June 1782-1 June 1783, 2nd Regiment of Artillery

(Muster Roll of Captain Ezra Eaton Company of Blacksmiths in the Service of the United States of America in the Middle Department Under the Direction of Colonel Thadious Kosciusko Chief Engineer, Engaged till the Eight Day of December 1778. Dated at Fort Arnold June 1st 1778) (https://www.footnote.com/image/#10104244)

Pvt. John Darling was discharged as an invalid from Capt. McFarland’s command, in Marshall’s Regiment.

(https://www.footnote.com/image/#9955140)

**Aaron Darling Didn’t Fit**

14 June 1777; “A Muster Roll of Capt. Simon Smith Company in the Battalion of the forces in the Service of The United States Commanded by Colonel Seth Warner,” showed that Aaron Darling had enlisted January 22, 1777 for the duration of the war….but was then “Confined under Guard” (https://www.footnote.com/image/#10124637)

Pvt. Aaron Darling “deserted 18th July” as recorded at a 10 November muster of his company, which then was comprised of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer and 28 other privates.

(https://www.footnote.com/image/#10124664)

**Massachusetts**

LATER ON, a Pvt. Aaron Darling mustered frequently in Massachusetts with Capt. Mean’s Company of the 2nd Massachusetts Regiment commanded by Lt. Ebenezer Sprout. At one muster, he was stationed in huts near West Point, 1 May 1781.

(https://www.footnote.com/image/#17694448)

Pvt. Aaron Darling was reported in the company of the (late) Capt. Warren, in the 2nd Massachusetts Regiment, as having enlisted 6 May 1777 with a pay promised of 6 and 2/3 dollars per month. He had enlisted at Uxbridge, in Worcester County, for the duration of the war.

(https://www.footnote.com/image/#17694400)

At another muster, in September 1778, Pvt. Darling was in Capt. Isaac Warren’s Company, 1st Battalion, Massachusetts Bay Forces. At that time his enlistment was put at April 6, and he was “sick, General Hospital, Camp.”

Pvt. Levi Darling was in the same company, having enlisted on 27 June 1777. Later, Pvt. Levi Darling’s muster report showed that he was still in the company of the “late” Capt. Warren. A List compiled later of “the Men in the County of Berkshire in the State of Massachusetts Bay for the Purposes of filling up and Compleating the Fifteen Battalions of Continental Troops Directed To be raised for the Term of Nine Months from the Time of their Arrival at Fish Kill Agreeable to a Resolve of Gen. Court Past 20th April 1778” showed he was 19, 5-3 in height, and with a dark complexion. Pvt. Levi Darling was “Transferred to Navy.” (See separate item.)

(https://www.footnote.com/image/#1769447)

Pvt. Peter Darling also was a member of the (late) Capt. Isaac Warren’s company as of June 27, 1777. He had enlisted 6 June 1777, and was to have been paid 6 and 2/3 dollars per month. He also had enlisted at Mendon, Worcester County, for 3 years. He was “Transferred to Navy.”

(https://www.footnote.com/image/#17694489)

**PVT. Oliver Darling Injured in 1780**

Pvt. Oliver Darling dislocated his right hip when he fell as he was carrying “provisions to supply the company to which he belonged.” He was a member of Capt. Reed’s company, Col. Brooks’ regiment. He applied for invalid pension in 1795. He said he was disabled in 1780.

Pvt. Peletiah Darling volunteered in 1776.

(https://www.footnote.com/image/#17694489)
PRIVATE LEVI DARLING: ALSO in the WAR of 1812

1777 and 1812    Levi Darling served as a private in the Revolutionary War, and in the War of 1812, and received pensions from both. He needed both.

Darling was born in 1758, and at 18 volunteered for Capt. Andrew Peters’ company in Col. Joseph Reed’s regiment of the Massachusetts Militia. Pvt. Aaron Darling and Pvt. Levi Darling were discharged at Peekskill, N. Y., about 1 January 1777. Later, Pvt. Levi Darling served nine months in 1778 in Col. Nixon’s regiment.

After the war, Levi married; the couple had at least one son, Levi Darling, Jr. Mrs. Darling died about 1801. Levi re-married.

The second marriage was recalled later by one of his inlaws:

“About fifty two years ago (1802), the wife of Levi Darling died and in about a year afterward Levi Darling married Miss Charlotte Bowman, a young woman that I was well acquainted with, living near by. I did not see them married but I saw Mr. Levi Darling with a borrowed horse on horseback on his way to the ‘Squires’ to be married, as I understood at the time. I recollect the day and circumstance distinctly. This was near or about the year 1802. About six years after this marriage of Levi Darling to Miss Charlotte Bowman, I married Sally Bowman, a younger sister of Mrs. Darling.” William Andress on 6 July 1853

Levi Darling’s son (by first marriage) Levi, Jr., testified that his father and stepmother Charlotte Bowman Darling had three children: Ehud, Hiram and Sally, “whom I regard as my half brothers and half sister.”

Levi Darling’s War of 1812 service was one year in Capt. Egerton’s company of Col. Dana’s regiment, U. S. Infantry. For his 1812 service he received 160 acres of bounty land.

But his problems mounted.

By 1820, he was in dire financial straits: He applied for a special Revolutionary War pension provided by Congress on 18 March 1818 for veterans in great need. Darling, then 62, presented his need-based claim:

He listed all his possessions:

“3 Sheep, 2.00; 2 Shoats, 2.00; 1 Hoe, .30; 2 Axes, 1.25; 1 Table, 1.25; 6 Kitchen chairs, 1.00; 1 Table, 2.5; 1 Three-piece Kettle, 1.25; 1 pail pot, .50; 1 small disk kettle, .50; 1 Bake pan, .34; 1 Tea kettle, .36; 1 Small spade, .25; 1 pewter platter, 8; 3 milk pans, .25; 4 Teacups & Saucers, .10; 4 Tea spoons, .17; 4 Iron tea spoons, .10.”

The total was: $10.70.

(About $200 in today’s values if computed on consumer price indices; or $2,680, if using the relative unskilled wages of 1820 and 2010)

Levi Darling was a cooper. And when he filed his claim 14 December 1820, he was sick. The record showed “that by reason of age and a consumptive complaint, accompanied with a cough, he is able to labour but very little. That he has in his family a wife aged 40 years, who is enfeebled by a complaint of the liver, and has been under the care of physicians for six or seven years, and not able to labour, and one son, Thomas, aged 15 years.”

He was awarded a pension. It was $8 per month, and he received it for the next 23 years.

At the time, Levi and Charlotte Darling were living with their son, Hiram Darling, in Berkshire. After Levi Darling died on 12 July 1843 at the age of 85, Charlotte lived on in Franklin, about a mile away. She applied for Levi’s pension and told the court that: “from bodily infirmity is unable to appear in Court. She is lame and cannot walk, and being unable to write has subscribed this declaration by
making her mark.” Her claim was before Priston Taylor, judge of Franklin County Court, Montpelier, Vt., 7 June 1853.

She continued to receive Levi’s Revolutionary War pension of $96 a year.

GEORGE DARLING and JAMES MADISON

1806  George Darling made a deposition in the new District of Columbia, in the new United States of America, in civil court actions in which the losing American Loyalists tried to recover some of their Revolutionary War losses. Darling (a Loyalist?) and three others added testimony in a case centering on the “solveney of J. Kirk, a debtor in the claim of Jane Buddicom…..17 June 1806.”

The Buddicom case record that day also included a certificate by James Madison, U. S. Secretary of State. Several other records at the time refer to cases lodged in London with the Board of Commissioners for American Loyalist claims. The Buddicom claim was 5 years old when Darling added his testimony.

The claim was to languish in London at least 5 more years, as records of the time indicate Buddicom case actions continuing 25 February 1811. The case had started, 14 July 1801, in a suit brought by William Buddicom against Robert Kirk, 14 July 1801.

(Virginia Colonial Records Project, No. 2658 (0205), p. 4; American Loyalist Claims XXXVIII, 1783-1811)

WILLIAM DARLING

(died ca. 1786)

WILLIAM DARLING WAS BORN in Ireland, of Scot parents, according to family lore. It isn’t known when he and his family arrived in America, but many Darlings were early colonists.

He was an early settler of Fairfax (later Frederick) county, Virginia; and Hampshire (later Hardy) county, West Virginia.

In about 1754, William Darling married the widow, SOFIA SADOWSKI JOHNSON. She was about 23, probably the mother of young John Johnson, and daughter of ANTONI SADOWSKI and MARY (Marya) BORDT SADOWSKI. Her first husband, Isaac Johnson, had died in 1752.
PART 2

Antoni Sadowski & the Darlings

Antoni Sadowski escapes from Polish war, torture
Antoni Sadowski blazes trails west, in trades with the Indians
Sofia Sadowski marries William Darling
William Darling is wounded in war with Indians
William Darling and sons, William, Jr., and Robert, join the Revolution
William Darling dies in 1786
Robert Darling
Thomas Darling
The Darlings move to Ohio
George Washington (Wash) Darling
UNTIL ANTONI SADOWSKI was forced into war and then was tortured before he could escape from the homeland, the Sadowskis of Poland could have pointed mainly to Stanislaus Sadowski as the family’s most dramatic emigrant.

In about 1600, Stanislaus Sadowski published a brochure attacking the Jesuit priests of his day. Polish Catholics promptly demanded that King Sigismund III put Stanislaus Sadowski to death and burn his brochures.

Sadowski fled first to England, then to Jamestown, almost exactly 100 years before Antoni Sadowski would reach the New World.....in a similar flight from repression and intolerance in the Old World.

HISTORIAN EDWARD PINKOWSKI PUBLISHED DETAILS
(This and most information on the Sadowskis was researched and published by American historian Edward Pinkowski in text form and via the internet and his Pionkowski Institute: http://www.poles.org/index.html)

ANTONI SADOWSKI’S FLIGHT FROM POLAND to America would become one of the family’s most carefully-nurtured stories through the coming centuries:

“It probably happened at the beginning of the Great Northern War of 1700, when Sweden invaded Polish territory on the Gulf of Riga,” Edward Pinkowski wrote in his extensive history of Sadowski.

He continued:

“Brave, adventurous, loyal subjects of Poland, Anthony Sadowski and his brother quickly left home to take up arms in defense of their country.

“Misfortune followed them. Somewhere in the invasion of Riga by the Swedish troops under Marshal Fleming in the spring of 1700, Anthony was captured by a ‘press gang’ and his brother was killed in a surprise attack on their position. When Anthony refused to enter the service of a group of Swedish soldiers, he was brought before one or two Swedish officers for questioning. He refused to reveal the sites of Polish fortifications, how many men held them, and where the Polish supplies were kept. He guarded such vital information with his life.

“To force him to talk, his captors put him upon a rack, an unusual looking wooden framework, tying his ankles to the bottom of the frame and his wrists to a wooden bar at the top. He was questioned again. At the same time the bar was turned in such a way that he felt his joints were
being pulled apart. For two days, he endured this torture. When he stubbornly refused to reveal any secrets he was removed half dead to a prison ship in the Gulf of Riga. On board ship he apparently pretended he was dead. He was left unguarded. His hands and feet, of course, were numb, but he could stare past his guards into the water and estimate the distance to shore. When the ship was nine miles from shore, he got a chance to take off his clothes, tie ten pounds of coin in a sack around his neck, and jump from the ship under the cover of darkness.

“The moment he got into the water he was faced with stiffness. He was not sure he could swim to shore. But even as he struggled in the water, he knew he had only postponed the inevitable. The best he could hope for would be a quick death by drowning rather than the long, drawn-out torture at the stake. His mouth must have twisted in an ironic grin. It might have been better after all if his captors had tortured him to death.

“Instinctively, he swam as the water wet his body. A few minutes of swimming gradually restored the circulation to his arms and legs, which had been tightly bound for two days. He held on desperately as he narrowed the distance between him and shore. He floated whenever he needed to catch his breath, but each stroke took him closer to freedom and he forced himself on. Finally he reached land, and limped away into the countryside, sore and bruised, but safe.”

He did not return home. He probably emigrated to New Amsterdam (New York) between 1702 and 1706.

SADOWSKI MARRIES MARYA BORDT

He married MARYA BORDT (Mary Bird) between 1704 and 1706. Marya (probably born in the 1680s in Mespath Kills, Long Island), was the daughter of a Dutch settler along the Raritan River, and one of six children in the family.

On 21 January 1712, Antoni and Marya paid 30 pounds to a Philadelphia barber-surgeon-land speculator for 400 acres in Pennsylvania, along the Schuylkill River.

“His wife and daughters grew up amid pioneer surroundings and were well acquainted with the hardships of frontier life. They did not have the conveniences that housewives have today. They had to do a lot of things that are now conducted in factories. Weaving, dyeing, tailoring, dressmaking, even the tanning of skins into leather, were ordinary household operations which Mrs. Sadowski and her daughters had to conduct or assist in doing.

“They also had to make butter, cheese, candles, matches and a hundred other items. Sadowski himself obviously had no time to help them. By carving a farm out of the wilderness, he demonstrated what became a Sadowski family trait. In the future, male members of the clan scattered through the American frontier and helped to push its boundaries as far west as they could go and to the borders of Canada.

“With brave spirits, axes, and rifles, they moved from place to place to conquer and subdue the wilderness, build roads, open farms, erect churches and school houses and found cities.”

1718 Sadowski and his neighbors hired George Boone, who would become the grandfather of Daniel Boone, to survey the boundaries of their community. After the 1718 survey, they named their community “Amity,” based on their peaceful relations with the Indians.

Antoni Sadowski, who spoke five other languages, learned the Delaware and Iroquois languages and customs, went on many trading expeditions with the Indians and “in the course of these long trips, he blazed new trails and expanded the American fur trade.”
INDIANS ATTACKED IN MAY, 1728, HOWEVER

“Never did his knowledge of these trails and Indians play a more important role than in May, 1728. Some Indians had just forced a number of white families out of Tulpehocken region, a short distance from his home, and created a reign of terror.

“Sadowski quickly mounted his horse and galloped off in the direction of Shamokin (now Sunbury), an important Indian village at the forks of the Susquehanna, many miles away. He passed farmers in flight, cornfields and houses burning, panic-stricken women and children running along the trail. He had to deliver a message to the Indian chiefs at Shamokin and could not stop to help the victims.

“Before he completed his mission a band of Conoy Indians descended upon Manatawny, as Sadowski and Mounce Jones called their settlement. The strange Indians were halted on May 9, 1728, and asked what they wanted. They refused to give any information. Then four white men killed one of the Indian men and two of their women.”

GOVERNOR INVESTIGATES A SKIRMISH

“Upon his return home, Sadowski was surprised to find Gov. Patrick Gordon at Manatawny. The provincial official had come up the river to investigate the skirmish between the Indians and the white settlers and to reassure both sides that “we are all brethren.” He ordered 20 men to find the bodies of the three killed Indians and bury them, possibly in St. Gabriel’s burial ground.

“He also appointed John Pauling, Marcus Hulings, and Mordecai Lincoln, two of whom were Sadowski’s close friends, to maintain peace in the neighborhood.

“......Sadowski proposed that the two parties meet at Manatawny, and probably offered his home for the purpose, and the Indians put the proposal in their letter to Gov. Gordon on May 22.

“As a result of the friendly contact between the two sides, peace was restored. Sadowski, however, was disappointed that the provincial council waited two years to pay him seven pounds for two weeks instead of 15 pounds for more than a month’s service.”

1728 In June 1728, a band of drunken Indians attacked one of Sadowski’s trading post partners, and stole about 100 pounds of goods. The loss may have forced Sadowski to sell some of his land in Amity Township, and though the provincial governor tried for two years to collect from the Indians, he didn’t.

“As is well known and documented, Sadowski naturally followed the Indians, traded with them wherever he went. He traded with them on the Susquehanna. He traded with them again when they moved to the Allegheny Valley. If he followed the Mahoning, a stream ten miles from where he was robbed in 1728, he had only to cross over the highlands west to Sandusky River and down it to Sandusky Bay.”

CITY, COUNTY, RIVER, BAY........NAMED FOR SADOWSKI

“Of all the traditions of the Sadowski family, the most widely known was that their ancestor established a trading post on the western shores of Lake Erie, and that a large city, a county, a river, and a bay in Ohio now bear his name. Little do they care how the name was changed to Sandusky.”

(This and other Sadowski material from: Anthony Sadowski: Polish Pioneer, by Edward Pinkowski, 1924?, as provided and compiled by Roger Ryan, N. Canton, Ohio.)
TRADING ENDS, as INDIAN WAR BEGINS

1735 The trading ended. Sadowski and the Indians quarreled. The quarrel may have been caused by the French and Indian War, as the French intervened to protect their interests. But, in any event, Sadowski left the trading post. He would not return.

Back at home in 1735, he formally declared his allegiance to the British crown, and late that year, dictated his will to a scrivener (whose classic handwriting was elegant.....but not nearly so elegant as that of Sadowski, as shown in a comparison of Sadowski’s signature and the scrivener’s text). The date was 29 December 1735:

In the name of God Amen, The Twenty ninth of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred thirty five, I, Antony Sadowski of Amity in the County of Philadelphia and province of Pensilvania, yeoman, being very weak in body but of perfect minde and memory and knowing that it is appointed for all men a time to die, doe make and ordain this My Last Will and Testament, that is to say,

principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul to God that gave it and for my body I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christian like and decent maner at the designation of my Exe'trs, nothing doubting but att the Generall ressurection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God. As touching such worldly estate wherewith it please God to bless me in this life I give and dispose of the same in the following manner and form:

Imprise—I doe give and bequeath to my well beloved wife Mary Sadowsky all my Tenaments and Liveings which is two hundred acres of land fronting up Skullkill during her widowhood and in case the said widow alters her condition, then she shall only have what the law directs to widdows and if she remains a widow then she must enjoy and posse the said estate during her life and after her decease then my well beloved son Andrew Sadowsky shall injoy and posses the said estate with all the improvements and four horses, two cows, ten sheep, with all the utensils upon the said plantation and the negro man called Joseph and the white boy called John Marchell until he comes to age paying such legasies as I shall appoint.

Item—To my daughter Sofia Sadowsky I give two cows, one mare, ten sheep and best feather bed with all the furniture belonging to the said bed and all things in proportion that my daughter Ann Sadowsky gott when she was married to Increase Miller............ In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Item—I order and apoint that there shall be sold three hundred acres of land of the rear of said front in order to pay my just debts and whatever money remains after paying the said
debts shall be equally devided between my two daughters, Ann and Soffia, and if the said land be sold before my decease then the said daughters shall have only forty pounds if in case there will be so much after paying my debts. And I doe appoint that after my wife’s decease that all the stock and moveables shall be equally devided between the said two daughters.

Item—That the negro man named Joseph shall have twenty five shillings yearly during his servitude if in case he proves to be good and is all one and twenty years of age. After which age he is to have the said money paid yearly.

Item—John Marchel shall have two pounds in money and an ax and a grobing hoe when of age and the said money is to be paid by him that posses the said two hundred acres of land.

Item—If in case my son Andrew Sadowsky should die without lawfull heirs that then the said estate shall be equally devided or sold and the one half of the said estate or money shall be possessed by my daughter Ann’s children and the other halle to be possessed by my daughter Soffia or her heirs and if in case the said land be possesed by my two daughters that they shall pay to my two gransons James Warren and John Warren twenty pounds to each when of age.

Item—if the same Andrew shall live and have heirs to posses the said land he shall pay to the said James and John Warren five pounds to each or when they come of age.

Item—I constitute, appoint and ordain my well beloved wife Mary Sadowsky jointly with Marcus Hullings and Walter Camble of Amity Township whole and sole exec’rs of this My Last Will and Testament with full power to pay all my just debts and demand the same according to law. I doe hereby revoke and disannull all former wills, legacies, pronouncing and confirming this to be my Last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Antonj Sadowski

In presence of us /s/Henry Gib /s/ Andrew Caldwell

Phil June 17, 1736.

Then personally appear’d Henry Gibson, one of the three witnesses to the foregoing will (Andrew Caldwell, the other witness, being removed to distant parts) and upon his oath did declare he saw & heard Anthony Sadowsky, the testator above named, sign, seal, publish and declare the same will to be his Last Will & Testament and that at the doing thereof he was of sound mind and memory & understanding to the best of his knowledge & that Andrew Caldwell, the other subscribing witness to ye will did subscribe his name as witness thereto in the presence of this deponent and the sd Testator.

/s/ Coram

THE VALUES IN THE ESTATE

ANTONI SADOWSKI’S PLANTATION with 200 acres was valued at £200.

(That would represent a value of about $51,000 in 2005, comparing relative purchase power between the two periods in English pounds, American dollars.)

Antoni Sadowski’s 300 other acres were valued at £150, his crop of wheat and rye, £13. His personal property included books, a watch, carpentry and farming tools, two guns, three pistols, four spinning wheels, and hundreds of household and farm items.
JOSEPH VALUED AT £25, JOHN AT £10

By the law of the time, the Negro, Joseph; and the small white boy, John Marshall; were articles of his personal property. Joseph was valued at £25; John Marshall, £10. The inventory noted the presence of a servant woman worth 4 pounds. She was not mentioned in the will.

The attention that Antoni Sadowski paid to the negro, Joseph, and young John Marshall in the will was a progressive action for the time, though the detail with which Antoni had tried to channel his estate through the changes anticipated by potential deaths in the family reflected the reality of frontier life.

The livestock was inventoried by George Boone and Ellis Hugh:

- To horned cattle.......................... £36.00.00
- To other young cattle..................... 8.00.00
- To 3 working horses, a mare........... 12.00.00
- To 1 horse and a 1-yr. old colt......... 8.00.00
- To some mares in the woods............. 6.00.00
- To 30 sheep and 18 lambs.............. 10.00.00
- To swine................................... 2.00.00

£82.00.00

1752 After the death of Antoni, Mary Sadowski married Thomas Palmer. He died prior to 1752. Mary Sadowski Palmer wrote her will 15 October 1752.

**In the Name of God Amen** the Fifteenth Day of October in the year of our Lord God 1752.

I Mary Palmer of Paterson Creek in the County of Frederick and Colony being sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory. Thanks be given unto God. Therefore, calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my last will and testament. That is to say:

**Principally and first of all** I give & recommend my soul to the hands of God that gave it & for my body I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christian like and decent manner at the discretion of my executors nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall use the same again.....Wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life, I give, bequeath and dispose of the same in the following manner and form.

**Imprimis** it is my will and I do order that in the first place all just debts and funeral charges be paid & satisfied.

**Item** My will is that my daughter Ann Millar shall have my feather bed bolster & two pillows three linen sheets one blanket and one coverlet and a little spinning wheel a putter platter a puter bason and two plates and ? but my wearing apparel which will to be equally divided between her and my daughter Sofia Johnson.

**Item** My will is that my son Andrew Sadowski shall have one shilling sterling paid by my Executrix.

**Item** My will is that my daughter Sofia Jonson whom I likewise constitute make and ordain my only and sole Executrix of this my last will and testament shall have the great pot and pot racks? to be by her possessed and enjoyed and I do hereby utterly ? revoke ? all and every other former testaments wills and legacies bequests and Executors by me in any way before this time. Named willed and bequeathed ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

John Douthit
Davis B. Outter

her

Mary Palmer

mark

At a Court held for Hampshire County the 14th day of February 1758 this last will and testament of Mary Palmer deceased was presented in Court by Sophia Darling the Executrix therein named who made oath thereto according to law and the same being proved by the oath of John Douthit one of the witnesses. ? is ordered to be recorded......Security whereupon William Darling her husband of the said Sophia Johnson.......

(In 1753, Hampshire County was created from Frederick County. In 1785, Hardy County was created from Hampshire County. And in 1863, West Virginia was created from Virginia.)

SOME OF THE BUZBEES AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS 30 VOLUME 2: DARLINGS, BUZBEES & FORDYCE
Darling, about 1754, in Virginia, and died 1787 in Hampshire, Va., moved to New York State. 11 children.

S 6. Justina Sadowski, A Johnson, reserved a third of the 400-acre Johnson farm for his mother, Sofia as her executrix.

Bor 11. The sisters were not named, but were: Mary?, Ann, and Sofia Sadowski.

TONI AND MARYA BORDT SADOWSKI had at least six children:

1. Justina Sadowski, who married James Warren about 1722, d., 1731
   In her will, Justina left clothing to her “three sisters” and two brothers, Andrew and Jacob. The sisters were not named, but were: Mary?, Ann, and Sofia Sadowski.

2. Daughter (Mary?) who died 1731-1735 in Amity township, Philadelphia


4. Andrew Sadowski, who was killed by an Indian, Hampshire, Va., 1768. 7 children.


   Sofia’s first husband, Isaac Johnson, died in late 1752. Sofia was named as administratrix of his estate in Frederick County, shortly before her mother, Mary Bordt Sadowski Palmer, had written her 1752 will, in which Mary had designated Sofia as her executrix.
   Within two years, Sofia married William Darling. Later, her son John Johnson, reserved a third of the 400-acre Johnson farm for his mother,
   “Sophia Darling……for and during her natural life, and after her decease, whole to said John Johnson. 7 November 1768.”
WILLIAM DARLING and the young widow, Sofia Sadowski (Johnson) were married in the early 1750s.

By 1757, he and Sofia were parents of three young children, and William had been injured as a Virginia militiaman in the French and Indian War. He sought damages from the Virginia House of Burgesses:

A PETITION of William Darlin, setting forth, That he was sent out last Year, with a Detachment of the Militia, to the Protection of the Frontiers, and that in a Skirmish with a Party of Indians he received a Shot which broke his Arm in two Places, which has rendered him incapable of getting a Living to support himself, his Wife, and three small Children, was presented to the House and read.

Ordered, That the Said Petition be referred to Mr. Martin, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Hugh West, that they do examine into the Allegations thereof, and report the same, with their Opinion thereupon, to the House.

Saturday, April 23rd, 1757

Mr. Martin reported, that the Persons to whom the Petition of William Darling was referred, had examined into the Allegations thereof, and found them to be true, and had agreed on a Report, and come to a Resolution thereon, which he read in his Place, and then delivered in at the Table, where the same was again twice read, and agreed to by the House, as follows.

It appears to us, that the said William Darling, in an Engagement with the Indians, was wounded in the Arm.

Resolved, That the said William Darling ought to be paid by the Public the Sum of Ten Pounds, as a Recompence for the Damage he hath received.

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of Claims, to make an Allowance to the said William Darling, pursuant to the said Resolution.

(Journal of the House of Burgesses (1740-1766), pp. 429, 433 for 1752-1758.)

(The value of 10 pounds in 1757 would represent about $20,000 in average earnings power today)

The children of William and Sofia were not identified in the 1757 petition, but they could have included a daughter, born in about 1754, and William Darling, Jr., in about 1756, as well as the slightly older John Johnson, the son of Sofia and her late first husband, Isaac Johnson.

1760 Various land transactions, or references to Darling property, were recorded in Virginia’s Hampshire County 22 November 1760-17 February 1764:

- William Ramsey, John Carlyle & John Dalton, assignee in 1765 of Mr. Peter Stalker for whom surv’d; 17 Nov 1764 - 30 Nov 1764; 415 a. on Town Fort Run dr. of South Branch, Sugar loaf Mt; adj William Darling. CC - Stephen Ross & George Breeding. Surv. John Moffett.
- Mr Peter Reeve assignee of Mr Joseph Watson for whom surv’d, assignee of Moses Oldham, warrantee; 1 Feb 1763 (? ) - 17 Feb 1764; 402 a. on dr. of Lucy’s Creek; adj. Watson’s own land bought of Abel Randrall, Abel Randell. CC - Benjamin Jones & Samuel Beckett. P&M - Peter Casey & Wm. Darling. Surv. John Moffett.

(Extracted from VA’s Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, vol. IV, by Joynar, pp. 4, 12, 50, 55 and 56; Antje Darling)

1773 Lord Fairfax granted William Darling, Sr., 145 acres on the South Branch of the Potomac in Hampshire County 3 August 1773. The grant was to exist “for and during the natural lives of William Darling, Jr., and Robert Darling, sons of the said William Darling, Sr., and John Reed, Jr., son of John Reed, and the longest lived of them.” Robert Darling could have been about 10, William Darling, Jr., 17, and the daughter who married John Reed, Sr., 19. On 7 September 1773, William Darling’s property near Sugar Loaf Mountain was noted in a neighbor’s land transaction.

1776 During the Revolution, William Darling, Sr., “furnished supplies to the rebels,” and both sons, William Darling, Jr., and Robert Darling, served on active duty in the fight against the British, according to Darling family lore.

However, recent research suggests (to me) that despite his French and Indian War injuries and his age (about 45), William Darling, Senior, served as a cavalry private in the 4th Regiment, Continental Army; and younger son Robert Darling as a private in the 4th Maryland Regiment. The Darling step-son, John Johnson, may also have served with Robert Darling in the 4th Maryland Regiment.

Pvt. William Darling enlisted 23 April 1777 in the Light Dragoons of the 4th Regiment, Continental Army. Col. Stephen Moylan was commanding officer; Darling was assigned to Capt. John Heard’s troop.
At one of his regimental musters, Darling was authorized to receive £102.12.1 as pay. At a muster 24 September 1778 at North Castle, he was reported to have signed up for 3 years, with credit given to Pennsylvania.

He completed the 3 year term on April 23, 1780, and reenlisted, still with Col. Moylan and the 4th Light Dragoons.

(http://www.footnote.com/image/#10705686)

1780 One of Pvt. Darling’s war activities was recorded in Philadelphia, after a meeting of the officers and men of the 4th Regiment, in which they sought provisions from the state of Pennsylvania.

"The Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia, Tuesday December 19th, 1780, His Excellency Joseph Reed, sq., president, etc.:

Mr. Smith, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Lowry and Mr. Slough, being a committee from the House of Assembly appointed to confer with this Board respecting the quartering of Colonel Moylan’s regiment of dragoons, in the county of Lancaster, attended in Council, and a conference was accordingly had thereupon...."

The board authorized “one month’s supplies.”

(P http://www.footnote.com/image/#1081495)

Pvt. William Darling was one of 16 privates, a riding master, a surgeon, two officers and Col. Moylan who were formally entitled to accept the state’s supplies for the regiment.

Col. Moylan’s request was not the only plea for war help that the Pennsylvania officials had to ponder. Just before the Moylan request was presented, a message from Gen. George Washington was read:

Gentlemen:--We lay before you a letter just received from General Washington, from which you will see the dependences he places on this State for supplies, pursuant to the resolution of the 4th of November last.

The magazines at the different posts are nearly exhausted, and we are utterly unprovided with the means of making new purchases. The consequences to the good people of the State, as well as to the general cause, are too obvious to use enumeration or observation.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad’a, Decem’r 18th, 1780.

(P http://www.footnote.com/image/#1081494)

William Darling, Sr., died before 1786.

When Pennsylvania’s Supreme Executive Council met at Philadelphia on Sunday 31 December 1785, it approved payments to Revolutionary War veterans who had represented Pennsylvania. All payments included interest due since 10 April 1784, and some were authorized for the estates of deceased veterans.

William Darling was one of the deceased veterans. The record:

“Estate of Wm. Darling, late Dragoon in Moylan’s regiment... £18.9.3.”

(http://www.footnote.com/image/#1170535)

DARLING’S FELLOW SOLDIERS in Capt. Heard’s company of the Moylan regiment had come from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Jersey. The Darling home in Virginia (now West Virginia) was near Pennsylvania and Maryland. Darling family lore has indicated that Darling’s battle service had included the campaigns at Cowpens and King’s Mountain.

:Some of the Buzbees and their Best Friends  34  Volume 2: Darlings, Buzbees & Fordyce
In 1785, the Virginia Census showed:

William Darling: 6 whites, 1 Dwelling, 5 Other Buildings
William Darling, Jr.: 5 whites, 1 Dwelling, 1 Other Building

At this time, the younger son, Robert Darling, would have been about 20 years old, and probably living at home with his father and mother, and possibly unmarried sisters. William Darling, Jr., had moved his family back, temporarily, from Monongalia County and would move back to Monongalia County, when they received a patent for 400 acres.

SOPHIA and WILLIAM DARLING DIE IN VIRGINIA

Prior to 1786, William Darling, Sr., died. He had not written a will. An inventory of his estate was filed 16 November 1786, at a value of £190.0.0. (About $36,000 in purchasing power (retail price index comparison) in 2005.)

The inventory:

Waring apparl 4 lb. 4 dollars 42/Six files 6/
Som brass wyer 3 / Gimbletts & a Blow pipe
1 Rasar hoon & a pair of spectels
1 pine Chest 12/ 1 ditto 10/ One clock & Cass 3/
Plans 10/ Som Carpenter tools 18/ a pr._4/6
1 Cross cut Saw 10/ Six siths 12/ old hoos & forks 18/
1 box of old Iron 6/ Waggon Gears 40/
2 Double barrels 3 Single Do 25/ ONe saddle & baggs 40/
Harrow teeth 12/ Lock Chain 12/ two Axes & Tomahak 10/
.Tow Cart 25/ 180 of Iron lb. 3°7°6 Eight of Steel 8/
Smiths tools lb 5. one plow 12/ One do 4/
1 Waggon lb 15. One Iron kittle 25/ one bruen do 15/
3 pots & a Tea kittle 20/ Tongs shovell and dog Iron 12/
5 bags 15/ one pry Glass 8/ old puter 30/
7 Chears 10/ 1 Table 10/one Lume & backlen 35/
One bed & Furniture lb 4. 1 Do. 2.10/ One do. 15/
1 wolling wheal 2/6. Som Cooper wayer 15/ one Lon 12/
out hogs lb 7. Tenn Do. lb 7.10
10 head of Sheep lb 3.10 two bubbs & a wind mill 25/
1 Speckeld Cow & Calf lb 2.10 One do. & do Cold Sellers lb 3.5/
1 old pied Cow lb. 3.10 One brown Cow & Calf lb 3.5
1 Heffer & Calfe lb 2.10 One Dasy Cow & Calf lb 2.10
1 brown Cow & Calf lb 3.10 One Bull 20/
2 Heffers lb 2 one Steer Lb. 1. Five do. lb. 21.5
1 Colt lb. 7 one brown mare lb 6.10 one black horse lb. 8
1 Bay Mare lb. 18 1 large blackhorse lb. 20 one old mare 20/
Som Tobacco 8/ brest Chain & Clevis 3/a pr. Sheep shares 1/6
1 Note of hand
The inventory and appraisal were recorded in Hardy County court, 10 April 1787.

(Will Book 1, Page 16, Hardy County, Estate of William Darling decd., Dexter material)
When their son, William, Jr., conveyed land to his brother, Robert, as part of the estate settlement on 20 March 1787, there was no reference to Sofia or to her rights in the land. Thus, she, too, must have died by then.

The children of William Darling, Sr., and Sophia Sadowski Darling:

1. Daughter (b. ca. 1754) married John Reed, Sr.  At least 1 son: John Reed, Jr.

2. **William Darling, Jr., (b. ca. 1756, died 1825 in Knox County, Ohio)**

   1774 Just before the Revolution began, William Darling, Jr., had been living east of Kingwood, near Morgan’s Run, in Monongalia County, Virginia. Prior to 1779, William Darling, Jr., married Margaret --.

   **ESCAPE FROM THE INDIANS: A DARLING FAMILY LEGEND**

   About 1779, in Monongalia County, one of William’s daughters was taken captive by the Indians, but later restored, according to Darling family lore. *(The adventure is probably true, but the William Darling legend may reflect a capture of Eleanor Ryan (Coffelt) among the Darlings/Ryans on the farm east of Kingwood.)*

   *A detailed account of a capture by the Indians, escape, and tragedy, is related in the Ryan family history of about the same time. In the Ryan history, (p. 54), Eleanor Ryan (Coffelt) and young Edward (her son or brother), were captured in 1772 and held for 11 weeks. In the escape, Edward died. Eleanor Ryan Coffelt survived, and though she was not in the Darling family at the time, she would be: Her brother’s granddaughter, Mary Victoria Ryan, would marry George Washington Darling.)*

   Family history has it that William Darling, Jr., “served the cause of the colonies during the entire period of the Revolutionary War, as a gallant and devoted soldier, participating in many historic engagements, including those at Cowpens and King’s Mountain.” Continental Army (Pennsylvania) records show that William Darling was an army private.

   He also was careful to protect the interests of his younger brother, Robert, and the wishes of his father, after the death of William, Sr.  As the Darling estate was settled, William, Jr., handed over 145 acres of land to Robert because he believed his father had wanted this to be done even though he had not written a will to order it.

   On 29 November 1805, William Darling sold land in Monongalia County, and recorded a receipt:

   **Nov. 29, 1805.** Received of Moses Royse one hundred dollar bank bill
   No. 169 on the United States, which bill is to be returned to said Royse again, or else to be received in part of eight hundred dollars which is the first payment. Bill bearing date Oct. 21, 1802.

   Teste, Abraham Darling
   *(William’s oldest son?)*

   1806 William and Margaret Darling sold other tracts in 1806, presumably in preparation for the family’s move west—probably in company with the family of his brother, Robert Darling.

   The children included:
   a. **Abraham Darling (29 March 1780-2 November 1871)** who
   married Rhoda Shrimplin (1787-3 October 1865) on 7 July 1808.

   **JOHNNY APPLESEED and the DARLINGS**

   One of the pioneers of Knox County, Ohio, Abraham Darling bought land in Butler township in 1806, and arrived in the same year as Johnny Appleseed. Johnny Appleseed already was an
American legend.
In 1806, Johnny Appleseed waded "down the Ohio River with a load of seeds," and reached Jackson County, Ohio. The legend has been, that he traveled barefoot, in rags, spreading apple seeds at random as he moved steadily westward. In fact, he was barefoot regularly in warm weather, always in rags, but establishing tree nurseryes from which he distributed apple trees. He was in rags because, as a missionary, he gave away his possessions.

Johnny Appleseed (John Chapman) established an early large nursery in Coshocton county, and from there supplied trees in the adjacent Knox county, in both of which were the Darling families.

Johnny Appleseed was frequently a visitor in this township. One of his largest nurseries in Coshocton county being near this locality, he found a market for his apple-trees in Jackson. Many of the first orchards were started from trees procured from his nursery, and there are still trees remaining in several orchards that originally came form his Coshocton nursery."

BOUNTIES FOR KILLING WOLVES

1808: Abraham Darling was justice of the peace December term 1808: He authorized $3 to Ephraim McMillen for killing two grown wolves; $3 to George Sap for killing two grown wolves; $1.50 to George Sap for killing one grown wolf.

1817 “Butler Township: The first post office was established about the year 1817, with Abraham Darling, postmaster. The name of the post office was "Owl Creek." After serving several years and getting tired of the duties devolving upon him, he resigned and the office was discontinued.”

1817: Abraham Darling was justice of the peace December term 1817: He authorized $3 to Ephraim McMillen for killing two grown wolves; $3 to George Sap for killing two grown wolves; $1.50 to George Sap for killing one grown wolf.

10 April 1816: Abraham Darling was one of 13 managers for the planned bank of Mt. Vernon, in which the capital stock would be $250,000, to begin business as soon as $25,000 was subscribed. Shares would be sold at $50 each. The state wouldn’t grant a charter for the bank, but the stockholders went ahead anyway. William Darling, of Richland County, subscribed for 10 shares. The venture did not succeed.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP

When the 1860 census was taken, Abraham and Rhoda Darling were living with August Darling (grandson? b. 1826), in Butler township.

Nearby were two households:
In the household of William Darling (b. 1815), were Dilalah Darling (b. 1821); Mandy J. Darling (b. 1843), John B. Darling (b. 1845), Malisa Darling (b. 1847), William Darling (b. 1849), and Sherman Darling (b. 1852).

In the household of Jemima Darling (b. 1815), were Charles P. Darling (b. 1837), Washington Darling (b. 1840), Temperance Darling (b. 1843), Karen Darling (b. 1845), Sophia Darling (b. 1847), Abel Darling (b. 1849), Lowis Darling (b. 1852), Marion Darling (b. 1854), and Norsissa Darling (b. 1858).

Abraham and Rhoda Darling had more than 14 children. Several died in infancy. Surviving were:
(1) Sophia Darling
(2) Patrick Morgan Darling
(3) Margaret Darling
(4) William Darling (b. 9 April 1814) m. Eliza Melick (b. 1822) on 6 April 1841.

ON THE FARM OF WILLIAM DARLING

From the 1881 History of Knox County, Ohio:

"The first village in Jackson township was Front Royal. It was located on the farm of William Darling, in the northern part of the township, about the year 1832. It had a small store, blacksmith shop, and several dwellings. It
flourished for some years, but owing to a deficiency in the title of the village lots, the village was abandoned, and not a vestige of it remains to mark its location.

"Darling, William, farmer, was born April 9, 1814, in Hampshire county, Virginia. He moved to Butler township, Knox county, Ohio, in 1820, and to Jackson township in 1835. He was married to Eliza Melick, April 6, 1841. Mr. Darling is an old and respected citizen of Jackson; has served several terms as justice of the peace."

They have had ten children including:

(a) Lucy A. Darling
(b) James K. Darling
(c) Morgan Darling
(d) Louisa Darling
(e) Cyrus Darling
(f) Nan Darling
(g) Sarah E. Darling
(h) Avilda Darling
(i) Otto Darling
(j) Louis Darling
(k) Adam Hide Darling (b. 25 December 1821)
(l) Lydia Darling
(m) Sarah Beatty (b. ca. 1800, d. ca. 1818)
(n) Jeremiah Beatty (b. ca. 1800, d. ca. 1818)
(o) William Darling Beatty
(p) Nancy Jane Darling (b. ca. 1780-d. before 13 March 1817) who married Thomas Beatty (b. ca. 1780-d. before 13 March 1817). Their children:

(1) Jeremiah Beatty (b. ca. 1800, d. ca. 1818)
(2) William Darling Beatty
(3) Sarah Beatty

WILLIAM DARLING’S WILL

1825 William Darling wrote his will on 2 August 1825, and gave his 525.6-acre plantation to his grandsons, Patrick Morgan Darling and William Darling.

Should neither have lawful heirs, the property would go to grandson Adam Hide Darling; and thereafter, if there were no heirs, to the sons of William’s son, Abraham Darling, and thereafter the daughters of Abraham.

He bequeathed half of a quarter section of land to grandson William Darling Beatty; a quarter section to grandson Jeremiah Beatty; a quarter section to grandsons Adam Hide Darling and Milan Darling.

To his son and daughter, Abraham and Jane, he bequeathed land in Virginia, with all personal property to be divided among the grandchildren. Son Abraham Darling was to be executor.

(Some of the data from Dexter, quoting local history sources)

b. Nancy Jane Darling (17 March 1783-8 May 1860) who married Thomas Beatty (b. ca. 1780-d. before 13 March 1817). Their children:

(1) Jeremiah Beatty (b. ca. 1800, d. ca. 1818)
(2) William Darling Beatty
(3) Sarah Beatty

3.  Robert Darling (b. ca. 1763, died 1837 in Coshocton County, Ohio.)
1763

Robert Darling was born in 1763 in what then was Hampshire County, Virginia. Today the area is Hardy County, West Virginia, near the borders of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

He enlisted 25 April 1778 in the Revolutionary War, and on 8 September 1778 reported at a muster of Lt. James Smith’s company of the 4th Maryland Regiment commanded by Col. Josias Carvil Hall. He had signed up for the duration of the war. So, too, had John Johnson (his step-brother?), who had enlisted in the 4th Maryland, with Lt. Smith’s company, four days earlier.

Inspector General Steuben reviewed the 4th Maryland on 2 June 1779, and concluded that “the regiment may reckon on about 520 men for this campaign.” and that “This regiment is in better order than could have been expected, where there is such a deficiency of officers.”
There was a deficiency of bayonets and clothing, too. He said that the regiment was short 90 bayonets and that though the “accoutrements” were in good shape, the “cloathing (was) in bad order.” Also: It has two field officers, but “not a sufficiency of officers to command the Companies and Platoons.”

The regiment’s “Rank & File” numbered 244. Robert Darling was one of them.

A CHANGE IN REGIMENTS

Pvt. Robert Darling was recorded in Capt. Belt’s Co., 4th Maryland Regiment, in June 1779. He was apparently wounded in March 1781, and was released from duty in February 1782.

( http://www.footnote.com/image/#17102902 and 12004674, etc.) (and family record)

(Capt. Belt had enlisted 15 December 1777 in Maryland’s 1st Regiment, and was captured by the British within a year. On 28 September 1778, as a prisoner of war he was taken by the British to “Jersey,” and was later exchanged. He was in a group of 260 captured American officers, headed by Gen. Lincoln, 3 brigadier generals, 8 colonels, and 9 captains to be traded for captured British officers. Back in his Maryland regiment, he was listed in May 1779.)

Robert Darling’s mother, Sofia Sadowski Darling, died before March 1787 and his father, William Darling, Sr., before 1786. William Darling, Sr., had not left a will, and as a result, Robert’s older brother William, Jr., stood to inherit the bulk of the estate. However, before the estate’s court actions were completed, William, Jr., deeded to Robert the 145-acre tract that their father had acquired by patent from Thomas Lord Fairfax on 3 August 1773.

In that transaction, William Darling, Jr., stated that their father had died intestate, and as a result, the property descended to William, Jr., as the eldest son. William told the court that he had “good reason to believe” that their father “did intend to deliver the said land to his youngest son, the aforesaid Robert Darling.”

THE MARRIAGE

The next year, in 1788, Robert Darling married CATHERINE PARSONS.

THE PARSONS FAMILY

THE PARSONS had emigrated to Virginia in the early 1600s, having left behind in England their home for many years, during which later generations harkened back affectionately to a kinship with a Queen of England. Who knows, it may even have been true. The queen was Catherine.

Catherine Parr was the last of the wives of King Henry VIII.....but she survived.

The oldest daughter of Sir Thomas Parr and his wife, Maud Green, she was well educated and spoke fluently in French, Latin and Italian. She had been married twice before she wed the king on 12 July 1543.
SIXTH TIME WAS A CHARM

By then, Henry VIII had executed Queen Anne Boleyn and Queen Kathryn Howard, and divorced Queen Catherine of Aragon and Queen Anne of Cleves. Queen Jane Seymour had died. At his marriage to Catherine, Henry didn’t have long to live. He died 28 January 1547.

Catherine may have expected to take a role in the new government in the reign of the 9-year-old Edward VI, but she decided to marry promptly and secretly her old lover, Thomas Seymour. The scandal that followed her marriage to Seymour prevented her governmental role. However, in the new government, she did remain a guardian or close to the later-queen, Elizabeth.

Catherine became pregnant for the first time, at age 36, and delivered daughter Mary on 30 August 1548. She died soon thereafter, and was buried 5 September 1548 in St. Mary’s chapel, Sudeley Castle.

PARR>PARRS’ SONNS>PARRSSONS>PARSONS

Parsons family lore has it that prior to Catherine Parr’s historic ascendancy to Queen Catherine, one of the Parrs, John, had had 12 sons. Initially, that’s what they were called. Parrs’ Sons. Then, the name was spelled Parrssons, and over the years, simplified into Parsons. In America, the first Parsons arrived in 1635.

A century later, WILLIAM PARSONS arrived in eastern Maryland. He had one son: THOMAS PARSONS.

(Much of the data of the Parsons family was initially assembled by Virginia Parsons MacCabe: PARSONS’ FAMILY HISTORY AND RECORD by Virginia Parsons MacCabe, published by Charles W. Nickey, Decatur, Illinois, 1923. (Early history by William Henry Parsons, San Bernardino, Cal.; additional ancestral research by Sylvester G. Parsons, Jr., April 30, 1899) (http://archive.org/stream/parsonsfamilyhis00macc#page/n17/mode/2up)

THOMAS PARSONS

d. 1772

THOMAS PARSONS and PARTHENIA BAYLDWIN had at least five children and lived in Hampshire County, West Virginia. Among the legal documents filed from 1761 to 1770 were:

8 September 1761: Thomas Parsons was executor of the will of Daniel Richardson.
6 August 1768: Phillip Brice conveyed to Thomas Parsons 400 acres of land on Cabin Lick Run, in what is now Hampshire County.
13 March 1770: Luke Collins conveyed to Thomas Parsons lot number 16, on the South Branch River. (one mile southwest of the town of Romney).

Their children:
1. Thomas Parsons m. (1st) Mary Rennick, (2nd) Miss Thomas, (3rd) Ailsa Miles
2. James Parsons m. (1st) Elizabeth, (2nd) Rebecca Simps
3. Isaac Parsons m. Mary E. Gregg
4. Arnes Parsons m. William Welton
5. Prudence Parsons m. Robert Cunningham.

Thomas Parsons died in about March 1772. He had written his will on 27 May 1771. It was recorded 10 March 1772. In it, he gave his sons Isaac Parsons and Baldwin Parsons the land he’d bought from Collins.

(Parsons’ Family History and Record, Virginia Parsons MacCabe, 1913)

SOME OF THE BUZBEES AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS 42 VOLUME 2: DARLINGS, BUZBEES & FORDYCE
“Then he give one hundred pounds in money to Elizabeth Heinsman, widow of Dr. Heinsman, then he directs a tract of land of 200 acres on Mill Creek, another tract on Michael Sees Run, another tract on Lear Coat Creek to be sold and the proceeds of such sale to be divided between his sons Thomas, James, Isaac and Baldwin, and his daughters Prudence and Arness.

“He also directs his personal property, including negroes, to be sold and the proceeds of such sale and of all the moneys, bonds, notes and accounts to be divided between his said children.

“He then devises to his son-in-law William Welten and Robert Cunningham, 290 acres of land on North Mill Creek, adjoining the upper tract, now in Pendleton County.

“The signature to his will indicates that at its date (May 27, 1771), he must have been a very old man, as it is written in very large tremulous letters.”

(http://archive.org/stream/parsonsfamilyhis00macc#page/n17/mode/2up)

THOMAS PARSONS, Jr.
(1731-1804)

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR interrupted the spectacular success of Thomas Parson, but not his luck. He survived several battles and then the distress at Valley Forge and returned home from his 3-year enlistment just in time to avoid a Colonial Army calamity. Thereafter, he amassed fortune as well as triumph.

Early on, he was the first explorer west of Randolph County in West Virginia, was married three times, and accumulated an estate of several thousand acres of land in Hardy County, West Virginia.

He would have needed every acre. He had at least 21 children, but was well on his way to success even before the Revolutionary War service.

FIRST EXPLORERS of RANDOLPH COUNTY

“He and his brother, Captain James Parsons, were the first explorers of Randolph County, Western Virginia, where they pre-empted the Horse Shoe lands in 1770,” Virginia Parsons MacCabe wrote in 1913.

Other family lore recorded the story of an adopted son of Thomas Parsons. The boy had been captured by the Indians, carried from West Virginia to Ohio, but after several years escaped and made his way back to the home. He told his father, uncle and family of the fine lands he had fled through, and that gave Thomas, Jr., and Captain James the encouragement to set out to take the land. Unfortunately, the young son had contracted “consumption” from the long exposure to the elements, and died before rejoining his father and uncle on the return trip.

Years later, two of their many trips to inspect their extensive landholdings were recounted in family lore:

Thomas Parsons, Jr., and Captain James Parsons “rode fine horses and made good time when they were visiting their lands, their path was over the Backbone
and Alleghany mountains near Fairfax Stone. In order that they might successfully elude the Indians, they put the shoes on their horses' toes behind.

“On one occasion, Thomas Parsons, Jr., made the trip alone from Moorfield.

“When he arrived at the mouth of Horse Shoe Run and started to enter the house there he noticed the wet moccasin track on the door step. He re-mounted his horse, crossed the river into the Horse Shoe and made his way to the fort near where St. George is now, where he remained about 10 days.

“On starting home as he crossed the river at the the mouth of Horse Shoe Run, an Indian hidden in the weeds near by, hooted like an owl, but he knew its meaning and pushed ahead.

“The Indians followed him some miles gobbling like a turkey and using every means to trap him, but he put spurs to his horse and did not stop until reaching his home that night, a distance of some 70 miles.”

1776 He volunteered as a private at the start of the Revolutionary War, served first in the 7th Virginia Regiment, and later in the 11th Virginia Regiment, in the Company commanded by Capt. George Rice. Overall command was by Col. Daniel Morgan in his 11th and 15th Consolidated Regiments. Pvt. Parsons’ three-year enlistment ran out just in time: After completion of his service, he returned home in 1779, just before the Virginia troops were to suffer greatly in the siege of Charleston and a subsequent battle in 1780.

1782 Toward the end of the war, and back home in Hampshire County, Thomas’ household was inventoried in 1782 for tax purposes as: 2 “tithables;” 7 slaves above the age of 12; 12 horses and 25 cattle.

vwIRAQAAMAAJ&dot=1

Over the years, the family included:

**Thomas Parsons, Jr., and Mary Rennick’s children:**
1. William Parsons, b. 25 Sept 1760, m. Catherine Stoker, d. 10 Sept 1829
2. Isaac Parsons m. Mary Mace
3. George Parsons m. Nancy Scott
4. James Parsons m. Nancy Rust
5. Hester Parsons
6. Margaret Parsons m. Samuel Skidmore
7. Annis Parsons
8. Catherine Parsons (27 Jan 1766-19 Apr 1831) m. Robert Darling in 1787*
9. Rebecca Parsons m. George Rogers
10. Hulda Parsons
11. Susannah Parsons

**Thomas Parsons, Jr. and wife Taylor’s child:**
1. Daughter

**Thomas Parsons, Jr., and Alisia Miles’ children:**
1. Sarah Parsons m. Jacob Long
2. Hannah Parsons
3. Jane Parsons m. William Hekie
At the age of 66, Thomas wrote his will on 24 September 1800. He died in 1804. The will was filed in court 12 December 1804. The will:

**IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN,**

**I, THOMAS PARSONS** of the County of Hardy and State of West Virginia, being in perfect health and sound memory, thanks be to God for his mercy, calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do first recommend my soul unto God that gave it, and as far as my body, I recommend it to the earth, from whence it came, to be buried in a christiandlike decent manner at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the Mighty Power of God, and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give, devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form:

**Imprimis 1st,** I give and bequeath unto William Parsons, my first born son, one plantation lying on Cheat River, which is the whole of his share.

**Item 2nd**--I give unto Isaac Parsons, my second son, one plantation on the mouth of Horse Shoe Run, which is the whole of his share.

**Item 3rd**--I give unto George Parsons, my third son, one plantation, adjoining his brother James Parsons’ plantation on Cheat River, which is the whole of his share.

**Item 4th**--I give unto James Parsons, my fourth son, one plantation on Cheat River known by the name of Sims Bottom, lying on both sides of the river, which is the whole of his share.

**Item 5th**--I give unto my seven eldest daughters, Hester, Margaret, Annas, Catherine, Rebecca, Hulda and Susannah, eleven hundred and sixteen acres to be equally divided amongst them, the land lying on the Middle Fork of the Big Steeex Creek, in Monongalia County.

**Item 6th**--I give unto Miles Parsons, my fifth son, the full half of my plantation whereon I now live, his part to be taken off of the lower end, likewise one negro fellow named David, and the full half of a tract of land, 470 acres lying on the head of Maxwell’s Run, 235 acres.

**Item 7th**--I give unto Thomas Parsons, my sixth son, the upper half of my plantation whereon I now live, likewise one negro fellow named Sampson, and the full half of a tract of land lying on the head of Maxwell’s Run containing 470 acres......235 acres, but in case of the above said Miles Parsons, Thomas Parsons or either of them should die without an heir, the above land and negroes to fall to the other four brothers, but if only the one should die, the land and the negroes to fall to the survivor of the two.

*Virginia Parsons MacCabe’s 1913 history of the Parsons family, Parsons’ Family History and Record, lists Catherine Parsons’ husband as John Goffe. Catherine would have been 22 when she married Robert Darling in 1788, as disclosed on marriage records of the time. Several financial transactions linking the Darlings to the Parsons family were recorded, but I have not seen any record that mentions John Goffe. REB. 2012*
My houses and lot in the town of Morefield and the remainder of my negroes to be sold when my youngest daughter, Elizabeth, shall arrive at the age of sixteen, the houses and lot to be rented until said time and the money arising therefrom to discharge my youngest daughter’s portion as they shall become of age, Sarah, Hannah, Jane, Mary, Pamela, Prudence and Elizabeth Parsons, which must be learned to read and write.

Item 8th—I give unto my beloved wife, Alisia Parsons, her bedstead and furniture and her third of my plantation I now live on, and her third of all my movables to hold the whole in her possession as long as she remains my widow, the remainder of my movables to be sold to discharge my debts and funeral expenses, my two youngest sons to be taught to read and write and cipher as far as the Golden Rule of Three.

I do make, constitute and appoint my beloved wife, Alisia Parsons, Adam Fisher and my beloved son, William Parsons, my sole executors of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, (1800).

At a Court held for Hardy County on the 12th day of December, 1804.

This last will and testament, by Thomas Parsons, deceased, was proved by the oaths of Samuel White and Robert Porter, two of the witnesses thereunto, and is ordered to be recorded, and thereupon Adam Fisher and William Parsons, the executors therein named in open Court relinquished their right of executorship to the said will; whereupon on the motion of Alisia Parsons, the executrix named in the said will certified, is granted her for obtaining a probate thereof in due form, she having taken the oath of an executrix and together with James Miles her security, entered into and acknowledged a bond in the penalty of ten thousand dollars conditioned as the law directs.

Test.
Ed Williams, Ct. Conn.

(A $10,000 bond in 1804 was huge. Today it would represent at least $197,000 in relative value, and into the millions by other measures of changing values.)
little Thomas Darling riding behind. Mary, the eldest daughter, drove a four-horse wagon loaded with goods over the Allegheny Mountains.

“The Robert Darling family probably moved in company with others from Virginia. Names given as those who accompanied them---Severs and Butler---are from Monongalia County rather than from Hardy County. When the Robert Darling family arrived in Coshocton County, there were few families there, and Indians still lingered near their old hunting grounds. The land was heavily timbered and Robert built a log house for his family.

“The family lived on the produce of their land and on wild game, which was abundant....Robert raised flax and kept sheep. Catherine carded, spun and wove the wool and flax and made all the cloth for the family. The two lived in their pioneer home until their deaths.” At one time, Robert and Catherine Darling owned 2,000 acres of farm land.”

(Virginia Dexter, January 1982) (Also: Google Books: History of Knox County, Ohio. REB 2011)

AT LEAST ONE BLACK SERVANT

The Darlings brought along at least one black servant.

“Several of the old families from Virginia were followed to their new homes in the Northwestern territory by some of their servants. The Robinsons had two or three; the Darlings brought one; and “Aunt Letty Thomas” came with the Simmons family.......In 1855, the only colored people in the county were the Warings and Aunt Letty Thomas’ family.

“In 1876, there were about 30. Old Mr. Darling (Robert Darling, Sr.) set up on a farm in Knox County, the colored man who came in with him, but he did not do well. An effort was made to ‘abduct’ those who had come in with the Robinsons, and place them in bondage in Kentucky.”

(Colored People in Coshocton County, p. 183, as provided by Antje Darling)

Another narrative of the adventure was published by Laura E. Darling:

(Slave women, a color lithograph by Gladys Lux, from the Buzbee collection, 2011)
“The soil was very productive and different vegetables and plenty of corn were raised. At that time, the hominy mortar was very much in evidence; it was made from a log with a hole chopped or burned in one end. The corn was then placed in it and pounded (with a) pestle, and from this the corn pone was made.

“In a few years Great Grandfather (Robert Darling, Sr.) built a Grist Mill on the banks of a creek close by and ‘twas said it produced very good flour. No doubt he was kept busy grinding as his family now consisted of twelve children, two daughters and one son having been added to the family since they arrived in 1806.”

(From a map of Warsaw showed the “G Mill” of R. Darling & Son on a run between the Walhonding Canal and the Walhonding River, at Bridge and Main Street. Nearby was a tract, “W. Darling.”)

(THEIR FIRST SCHOOL IN BUTLER’S OLD CABIN)

The young Darlings went to school in what was probably the county’s first. It was in a cabin first occupied by Isaac Butler:

“One of the earliest schools in the township, in all probability the first, was held in the cabin that had been occupied by Isaac Butler, in the western part of the township. The children of the Butlers, Darlings and others attended here. In 1814, or 1815, it was taught by Oliver Remington, from Rhode island, a well educated, intelligent man. He was a brother-in-law to ‘Squire Humphrey, of New Castle township, and remained here only two or three years, removing to Holmes county.”

1812 When the War of 1812 ended, there were only 138 resident landholders in Coshocton County, with holdings of 35 to 4,005 acres. In Jefferson township, there were three: Joseph Butler, Thomas Butler, and Robert Darling.

Though the Darlings and the other Americans were new to the valley in Ohio, the land had long been used. The new Ohio residents explored the remains.....from, what they called the Mound Builders, an unknown race, whose skeletons were at their old burial sites. Some were on the farm of Robert Darling:

ANCIENT SKELETONS

“Across the river from these remains, on Robert Darling’s farm, are other traces of this unknown people. Along the crest of the ridge that overlooks the river are piled large, irregular masses of sandstones.

“Upon the highest of these, which rises perpendicularly twenty feet from the side that faces the river, but which from the other side can be reached by a less abrupt ascent by clambering up over rough masses of sandstone, are the remains of a semi-circular wall. It is three or four feet in width, about the same in height, and consists of large, irregularly-shaped flat stones.

“The diameter of the circle is perhaps 30 feet. The wall faces the side from which the summit may be reached. Whether this was a stronghold of the Mound Builders, where they made a last but unavailing stand against hordes of barbarous northern invaders, or whether it was a place for offering up human sacrifices or performing religion rites, will probably never be known.”
With the construction of the Walhonding canal, many German emigrants arrived to work on the project.

**DARLING’S CHOICE**

“These small property owners were usually without any means when they arrived; and during the first four years, before crops could be planted and raised, or by reason of their failure, were often in great want.

“It was not an uncommon thing for them to approach their more fortunate neighbors in the river-bottoms in mid-winter, and ask for corn or wheat, agreeing to pay for it in work the next summer.

“The Darlings and other families, by their generosity in furnishing these and other necessaries to their indigent neighbors, obtained their lasting gratitude. This was displayed to an undue extent sometimes, as in the following instance: One of the Germans, on being asked just before an election how he intended to vote, replied, ‘I votes for Shake Darling,’ meaning for Darling’s choice.”

(http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=I0yYAAAAIAAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA54&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false)

**OTHER DETAILS OF THE LIFE OF THE PIONEER DARLING**s in the Walhonding River valley in the 1800s were reported in *The Coshocton Tribune*:

“The Darlings were among the first white people to settle in the Walhonding River Valley. Robert Darling, his wife and 12 children, William, Abram, Jonathan, Jacob, James, Isaac, Thomas, Robert, Mary, Sophia, Rebecca and a girl who later married Samuel Severns. Jonathan and William were first to come. They arrived in time to plant a crop of corn about 1806, and in the fall the rest of the family came by wagon and horseback. Eighteen-year-old Mary drove a four-horse team with a wagon load of the family provisions. Her mother rode horseback alongside of her with an infant in her arms and a small son (Thomas Darling, 7) riding behind her.

“The Darlings worked hard and by the time the Walhonding Canal was being dug they were considered rather prosperous by the German families who came to settle on a few acres and dig the canal to pay for their land. Many of these new immigrants came too late in the season to plant crops and long before the next year rolled around were desperate for food.

**THEY SHARED THEIR GOOD FORTUNE**

“It is recorded in an old history the Darlings could always be counted on to share their good fortune. The Germans were grateful for the generosity extended to them and would claim loudly at election time that whoever the Darlings wanted to vote for—that is the way they would cast their ballot. One man who came to ask the Darlings for corn said he needed only enough to last until the “chills set in” for once he got the chills from digging the canal he wouldn’t be able to eat anything. The Darlings had an indirect connection with Robert Fulton and his first steamboat. Orange Riley, a grandson of Isaac Darling, married Ruth Simpson. Her mother was a daughter of John Moffat. John Moffat was a blacksmith and did the smith work for the first three steamboats Fulton tried on the Ohio River.

**BEAR ADVENTURES**

“Another interesting sidelight to the family history is through Mary, the brave 18-year-old. She married Nicholas Miller who settled in Keene Township. He came to the township with $36 and two good axes. He bought land and started clearing it. During the first winter, he had no home, so he lived in a cave-like excavation under a jutting rock. Occasionally he would walk to his uncle’s farm in Franklin Township. One night while he was in his cave a bear approached. Lacking a weapon, he gave forth with a hideous yell and the bear scampered away.

“Miller had another bear adventure. Once while hunting he shot and wounded a bear. His dog attacked the animal and immediately had more than he could handle. Miller quickly reloaded his gun and killed the bear. His grateful dog got up and walked a few steps towards him, then fell dead. Robert Darling and his son operated the Warsaw Mill for 14 years, powered by canal water. It is standing today. Jacob Darling had a mercantile business in Warsaw.

**THOMAS INVESTED IN BLOODED CATTLE**

“Thomas was a farmer, investing in bloomed cattle. He served a number of years as a county commissioner. William and Jonathan, the adventurers who first came to the Walhonding Valley, served in the War of 1812. While they were encamped near Sandusky, their youngest brother, Abram, rode out to meet them on horseback, to take them some stockings their mother knit for them. These three boys later moved westward, but the rest of the Darling family stayed in the county.”

(The Coshocton Tribune, by Nancy Lonsinger, Sunday 27 July 1975, p. 19)
Catherine Parsons Darling died 17 April 1831. She was 65. On Christmas eve, 1833, Robert Darling, Sr., married Rebecca Vankirk. He was 80. On the 3rd anniversary of his second wedding, Robert Darling, Sr., wrote his will. The date was 24 December 1836:

ROBERT DARLING’s WILL:

In the Name of God, Amen, I, Robert Darling, of the county of Coshocton and state of Ohio, being sick in body, but of sound mind and memory, considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof, do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following, that is to say:

First, my will is that the expenses of my last Sickness and funeral be first paid.

Second, All Just Debts by me owing at the time of my Death.

Third, That I will to my dearly beloved wife two Hundred Dollars, and my young Gray mare, with the property owned by her at the time I married her, also one third of the plantation on which I now live as long as she lives, and at her decease, to my youngest son, Robert Darling, for his heirs and assigns forever.

Fourth, The balance of my personal property to be divided between my five sons, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Thomas, and James, by their paying one Dollar each to my oldest sons, William and Jonathan.

Fifth, I give and devise to my youngest son, Robert Darling, his heirs and assigns forever, two thirds of all my real estate on which I now live during the life of my wife, and at her decease, the one third willed to her in addition to the two thirds already willed to him by his paying to each of my daughters, viz: Christina Severns, four Hundred Dollars. Sophia Hook four Hundred Dollars. Rebecca Loder four Hundred Dollars, and two hundred Dollars to each of my granddaughters, Maria and Rebecca Miller, by their giving him a reasonable time to pay them.

Sixth, I do hereby constitute and appoint my son Isaac Darling and my son-in-law, John Hook, both of the county of Coshocton and state of Ohio, to be the Executors of this my last Will and Testament. ... In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Twenty fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

Wts. George Macdaniel, Jr.
William M. Simmons

Robert Darling

ROBERT DARLING died within the month. On 20 January 1837, the will was filed for probate in Coshocton County. Robert Darling, Jr., assisted the widow, in moving back to her own family. Robert and Catherine Darling are buried at Darling Run cemetery, about 2 miles west of Warsaw on State Route 36, near the second bend in the Walhonding river. The home farm was sold to Andrew Jackson Darling, son of Robert and Mary Darling for $17,000, and he sold it two years later.

(Will of Robert Darling, Book C, pg. 433, of 20 January 1837, Coshocton County, Ohio, as compiled by Virginia Dexter, January 1982; Also the Laura Darling narrative.)

The children of Robert and Catherine Darling:
1. William Darling (6 October 1789-21 April 1855), m. Mary Ravenscraft 9 March 1817.

William Darling was the son of Robert and Mary (Passence) Darling, and came to Muskingum county, Ohio with the rest of the family in 1806.

FROM THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF RICHLAND COUNTY, By Abraham J. Baughman, Googlebooks. April 2011. REB

“This part of the state was then in its primitive condition, few settlements having been made, while the work of improvement and progress was scarcely begun. William Darling remained with his father and assisted him in clearing and improving the land until the war.”

William Darling and his brother, Jonathan Darling, volunteered together, on 25 August 1812, in the War of 1812. William was in the 2nd battalion, 2nd regiment, 4th brigade of the 3rd division, Ohio Militia, Capt. William Beard. The two brothers were honorably discharged 5 October 1812. They applied for bounty land.

**BLOCK HOUSE to PROTECT FROM INDIANS**

William moved “to Richland county in the spring of 1817, and purchased a quarter-section of land in the fertile valley of the Clear Fork, about one and a half miles northeast of Newville, near the site of the Indian village of Helltown.” The farm contained a block-house for protection from the Indians.

On 9 March 1817, he married Mary Ravenscraft.

She was “a young lady of the neighborhood who was possessed of a strong constitution and courage as was needed by pioneer women. These qualities rendered her a fit companion for the energetic frontiersman who became her husband, and with him she endured the trials and hardships incident to the settlement of an unimproved region.

**LOSES RIGHT LEG AFTER ACCIDENT**

In 1824, a log fell on him and crushed his right leg. The leg had to be amputated. Thereafter he focused on stock breeding. He introduced the shorthorn Durham into the county, and later drove his cattle to eastern markets.

He amassed 1,185 acres of land in the Clear Fork, and added other farms in the county and state. “It afforded him great pleasure to assist his children, to whom he was very generous.”

His sons remembered most clearly that William would not tolerate idleness or inactivity. His eldest son, John, said “he had to work entirely too hard for his own good.” (Dexter)

FROM THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF RICHLAND COUNTY, By Abraham J. Baughman, Googlebooks. April 2011. REB

Mary Ravenscraft Darling died 21 September 1867 at “age 82 yrs, 8 months, 24 dys.”

Their children:

a. Eleanor Darling m. Elias Groff on 23 February 1843

b. John Darling (February 1829-d. 10 March 1895) married Mary Jane Rea (July 1837-December 1915) in 1851.

FROM THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF RICHLAND COUNTY, By Abraham J. Baughman, Googlebooks. April 2011. REB

“JOHN DARLING was early inured to the labors of the farm. Owing to the extensive realty possessions of the father, and to (William’s) inability for farm work, the burden for caring for the land devolved upon the sons, and thereby John Darling developed habits of industry and enterprise which became salient features in his own success in later life.

“The father could never tolerate idleness or indolence, and the sons were early trained to perform the work of improving the fields and caring for the stock.

“From the time of the early planting in the spring until the crops were harvested in the autumn, John Darling was busy in the fields, and it was only through the short winter season that he was
occasionally able to enjoy the privileges afforded by the common schools.

After his 16 January 1851 marriage to Mary J. Rea, William gave John "160 acres on section 36 in Monroe township, and with his young bride he removed to the farm, on which there was much work to be done, for the buildings were old and dilapidated and the fences were down.

"With characteristic energy, Mr. Darling began the improvement of the place, erecting thereon a large substantial barn and making other additions to the buildings, while he divided the place into fields of convenient size by well kept fences. All the improvement and accessories of a model farm were added until the place became one of the most attractive and desirable in this part of the county."

FROM THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF RICHLAND COUNTY, By Abraham J. Baughman, Googlebooks, April 2011, REB
John was a Democrat. He "took a deep interest in public affairs, endorsing all measures which he believed would prove a public good. He and Mary were Lutherans. He died 10 March 1895.

Eight children, six of whom survived at least until 1908:
(1) Mary E. Darling, wife of Charles T. Culler, farmer, Richland county
(2) William W. Darling, carpenter, farmer of Worthington township
(3) Alfred W. Darling, farmer
(4) Harmon L. Darling, who is living on the old homestead
(5) Emma I. Darling, wife of Charles Switzer, Worthington township
(6) Effie G. Darling, wife of Frank Weingarden, Monroe township.

William Darling, Jr., (1820-1876), married (1st) Avis Manchester on 11 April 1844. His father gave them 160-acre farm. Avis (b. 1818) died 29 June 1851.

FIRST MARRIAGE of WILLIAM DARLING, JR.
Their children:
(1) F. Marion Darling m. Harriet Alexander, 5 Nov, 1872. Lived on her father's farm 2 years; nearly killed when horse ran over him. Father bought a 56-acre farm for him. In fall of 1877, he was caught in shaft of threshing machine, but survived internal injuries and broken bones.
Two children:
(a) Robert Ezra Darling
(b) Lilly Avis Darling

(2) Thomas Jefferson Darling

(3) George Washington Darling (b. 18 January 1845) m. Delnorta S. Severns in January 1868.

PVT. DARLING SURVIVES TYPHOID, SHILOH

George Washington Darling was barely 16 when he enlisted in Co. C, 64th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861. With his regiment, he fought in the horrific battles of Shiloh and Stone River before he contracted typhoid fever and was discharged. After recovery, he reenlisted in Co. I, 3rd Illinois cavalry, and later on served on Gen. Saul Meredith's staff as private orderly.

In the midst of his service, Pvt. Darling testified in probate court in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, 14 November 1863, in behalf of the mother of a fellow soldier killed in the war. The mother was seeking the pension due her because of the death of her son.

Darling said he saw William H. H. Cramer mortally wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., on 16 October 1862. Darling also said he knew that Capt. Leonidas McDougal, the only commissioned officer in Company H, 3rd Ohio Regiment, was killed in the battle. The mother, Sarah Cramer, 42, was awarded the pension. Darling signed the affidavit in court:

(www.footnote.com/image#222136382; April 2011, REB)
He was discharged 10 October 1865.
SOME OF THE BUZBEES AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS

FROM THE HISTORY OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO (1881)

GEORGE W. DARLING, “Hilliard township, clothier, Centreburgh, Ohio, was born near Newville, Richland county, Ohio, January 18, 1845. He was reared on a farm. He enlisted in the Sixty-fourth Ohio volunteer Infantry, company C, in 1861; he participated in the battle of Shiloh and all the battles in which his regiment and company were engaged until after the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, when he was taken with typhoid fever and rendered unable to do service, and was discharged.

“He returned home and after regaining his health he went to Bloomington, Illinois, where he enlisted in Company D. Third Illinois cavalry, and served with them six months; he was then detached on General Saul Meredith’s staff as private orderly, and remained as orderly until the war was over, at Paducah, Kentucky, after which he joined his regiment, and was with the expedition to Devil’s lake, and thence to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and there mustered out of service October 10, 1865, having served in the two regiments about four years.

“His business life commenced in 1868, in Independence, Richland county, Ohio, in a country store. He bought a half interest in the business of William Severns, his father-in-law. The firm bought produce of all kinds.

WORKED for FATHER IN LAW

“He was for a time agent of the railroad at that point. In 1873 the firm lost all about all their property by fire. After the fire, he traveled for some time for a woolen-mill and powder factory. In 1875, he commenced clerking for Mr. Severns, his former partner, and he remained with him until August, 1879, when he purchased a stock of clothing and came to Centreburgh, where he carries a full line of all kinds of ready-made clothing, hats, caps and gentlemen’s furnishing goods.

“He has a growing trade and carries about three thousand five hundred dollars worth of stock.

“He is a good business man and his customers never find a reason to complain from any misrepresentation, as he confines himself to business principles, truth and veracity.

“William Darlington, Jr. (1820-1876) m. (2nd) Elizabeth McBride 11 May 1853. At the time of his death, 17 July 1876, he owned 250 acres in Richland County, Ohio. The children of William Darlington, Jr., and Elizabeth McBride Darlington:

(1) Mary Ann Darling
(2) Salena Jane Darling
(3) Annette Darling
(4) John Franklin Darling
(5) Elwilda Winfred McClellan Darling
(6) Harry Elvin Darling

SECOND MARRIAGE of WILLIAM DARLING, JR.

William Darling, Jr. (1820-1876) m. (2nd) Elizabeth McBride 11 May 1853. At the time of his death, 17 July 1876, he owned 250 acres in Richland County, Ohio. The children of William Darlington, Jr., and Elizabeth McBride Darlington:

(1) Mary Ann Darling
(2) Salena Jane Darling
(3) Annette Darling
(4) John Franklin Darling
(5) Elwilda Winfred McClellan Darling
(6) Harry Elvin Darling

d. George Washington Darling (d. 14 February 1893), m. Rebecca Jane McCullough (1819-1 June 1909), on 6 Jan. 1848.

(1) A daughter married Judson Harrod.

e. Abraham Darling (b. 1824), m. Rebecca Manchester 31 December 1850.

Abraham was born 31 May 1824, in Worthington township, Richland County, Ohio. On marriage to Rebecca Ann Manchester (9 January 1829-26 January 1897) his father gave him the farm where (1908) living. He married Rebecca Ann Manchester who had been born in Holmes county, Ohio, on 9 January 1829. Both active in Lutheran church. Democrat. Township trustee. He died 10 August 1898. Seven children, of whom two died in infancy. Others:

(1) Mary F. Darling, wife of Thomas H. Beavers
(2) William A. Darling, farmer
(3) Luther E. Darling, merchandising in Marshalltown, Ia.
(4) Marion M. Darling
Marion M. Darling at age 25 rented land in Monroe twp and cultivated land for two years; then he returned and took charge of the old home place, working it until the death of his parents, when he purchased the property. m. (1st) Ida Cole. One son, Howard C. (2nd) Silva Switzer. Three children: G. Blake, C. Carlton and Bonnie Belle. Lutheran church.

Democrat. Letonia Lodge.Walter A., proprietor of fruit farm in Monroe township

(Centennial History of Richland County, page 355.)

f. Robert Darling m. Catherine Parr and inherited his father's farm where he lived until his death 9 February 1899. Seven children reached maturity --- his home farm owned by his daughter Kella (Rella?)."

Robert Darling's life "was spent on one farm (Worthington township) with the exception of a period of four years which he passed among the mines of California," according to the Centennial History of Richland County, Ohio. "He was a very successful and progressive agriculturist and in connection with the cultivation of his fields, he raised blooded Durham cattle, going to Kentucky to purchase the first of his herd. He was scrupulously honest in all his business affairs and enjoyed an unassailable reputation in trade circles.

"As his financial resources increased, he made judicious investments in real estate and became the owner of 380 acres of land, constituting one of the most desirable farms in the county. He placed his fields under a high state of cultivation and added to the place commodious and substantial buildings and all the modern accessories and improvements of a model farm. For several years, he was president of the County Fair Association, and he did all in his power to improve the condition of the representatives of the agricultural and stock-raising interests."

"On 24th November 1859, he married Catherine Parr, a daughter of Andrew and Losena (Johnson) Parr. Masonic Lodge, Lutheran church.

"He was a man of earnest purpose, sterling worth, genial manner and kindly disposition, and these qualities made him popular and gained him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. 13 children"

(From THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF RICHLAND COUNTY, By Abraham J. Baughman, Page 692, Googlebooks. April 2011. REB)

g. Catherine Darling m. Aaron N. Quick. "Miss Catherine, one of the most popular young ladies of her time whom no one could beat spinning, married A. N. Quick and resided on farm owned by her daughter, Q. C. Charles in Green Twp."

(From narratives by Virginia Dexter and Laura Darling; History of Knox County, O., by N. N. Hill, Jr., 1881; History of Richland County, 1880 by A. A. Graham, compiled, researched by Arline Darling)

William Darling, Sr., died 21 April 1855. Age: "65 years, 6 months, 15 days."

WILL OF WILLIAM DARLING, SR.

Having been one of the pioneers of this State of Ohio, the maker of this will having emigrated from Hardy Co., Virginia, in the year 1806 in company with his father and family to Muskingum Co., Ohio, and endured all the hardships and trials and privations incident to the settling and improving a new country, I do give and bequeath my love and respect and good will to all my old associates and hope that by intelligence, energy and untiring industry of growing posterity that the prosperity of my country continues to increase as surely and as rapidly as though we old pioneers were still here to look after our country's interest; for next to love for my God and family is my love for my country, these blessed United States.

May prosperity and peace ever be the lot of our happy land.

Wm. Darling, Sr.
William Darling had designated his son, George W. Darling, executor, when he wrote his will. Filed on 5 May 1855, it assigned:

To wife, entire control of dwelling house; use of two stalls in horse stable, use of one-third barn, all furniture, one-third grain to be delivered in the bushel at her granary, including potatoes, sufficient hay; horse, three cows, 12 sheep, six hogs, one-horse buggy, harness; $100 in American gold.

To son George W., 20 acres in northeast corner, my part of northwest quarter, section 6, township 19, range 16, Ashland Co., Ohio.

To son John, 20 acres in southeast corner, my part of northwest quarter, section 6, township 19, range 16 Ashland Co., Ohio. Lines to be run in such manner as to cross the spring run so as to give both their stock water.

To son William, 10 acres out of northwest quarter, section 6, township 19, range 16, Ashland Co., adjoining John on west side.

To son Robert, homestead farm, being east half, section 1, township 21, range 17 Richland Co., and remainder of 100 acres in northwest quarter, section 6, township 19, range 16. He to pay the following:

To daughter Elenor, wife of Elias Groff, $300.
To daughter Catharine, wife of Henry Quick, $750.
To sons John, William, G. W., Abraham, and Robert, thrashing machine, clover huller, reaping machine. Each son to have value or money equaling $1,000, including money from sale of land warrant.

(Will Book, Richland County, Ohio, 1855, p. 107, compiled by Antje Darling)

2. Mary (Polly) Darling (24 February 1790-18 August 1825), in Hardy County, W. Va., married Nicholas Miller (25 May 1783-6 May 1872) 2 March 1809.

Nicholas Miller was the eldest son of Henry Miller, and was one of the first settlers of Keene township, Coshocton County. He was in the Lower Walhonding at least as early as 1805….and “belonged to a company of militia organized to defend the homes against the Indians.

“(He) came to Coshocton county from Hampshire county, Virginia and preempted land from the government, which he cleared and improved. While building his cabin he lived under a rock and often had to frighten away the bears and other wild animals. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Darling and was a daughter of Robert and Cynthia (Severns) Darling. She drove a four-horse team on the removal of her family to this county, when she was 18 years of age.”

(Centennial History of Coshocton County, vol. 2, William J. Bahmer (1909), and History of Coshocton County, Ohio (1740-1881) by Albert Adams Graham (1881), via books.google, April 2011, REB)

“When he arrived, he had only $36 in money and two axes. He bought 72 acres of land and paid for it in part by helping to survey the land around his. He and his wife and family did much to establish the early schools of Keene Township, and they also helped to bring the first Dunkard Church in that vicinity.”

(From narratives by Virginia Dexter and Laura Darling, History of Knox County, O., by N. H. Hill, Jr., 1881; History of Richland County, 1880 by A. A. Graham, compiled, researched by Antje Darling)

Their children:

a. Robert Miller (b. ca. 1811, in Coshocton County, Ohio)
   Children included: George Miller; Elizabeth Miller; Mary Louise Miller; Rebecca Miller; and Winfield Miller.

b. Maria Miller (b. ca. 1813) m. Mowery. 5 children: Elizabeth Mowery, Malinda Mowery, Rebecca Mowery, Louisa Mowery, John Mowery.

c. Saul Samuel Miller (b. 18 September 1815) m. Elizabeth Miller.
   12 children: Edith Miller, Squire Miller, Franklin D. Miller, Eliza A. Miller, Alexander Miller, Wilson C. Miller, Anderson D. Miller, Mary J. Miller (who d. at 18 on 30 March 1871 of “congestion of the brain”), Howard Miller, Isabel Miller, Elizabeth M. Miller, Julia Miller.

d. Anthony Miller (b. ca. 1817) m. Mary Clark on 11 March 1843.
   5 children: Sarah Miller, William Miller, Mary Miller, Isaac Miller, Maria Miller.

e. Rebecca Miller (b. ca. 1819) m. Michael Doner on 14 March 1843. One child: Rachel Doner

f. Squire Miller (did not marry)

Mary Darling Miller died 19 August 1825. She was 35. Miller married again. The second wife, Mary, died 7 June 1852. He died 6 May 1872. With the children, they were buried in a private burial ground on the farm.
3. **Jonathan Darling (27 March 1793-26 July 1863)**, married Catherine Butler (10 June 1793-18 April 1859) on 24 June 1815.

Jonathan grew up in Virginia and came with the Robert Darling family to Coshocton county in 1806. He volunteered on 25 August with his older brother, William Darling, Jr., in the War of 1812, and among his duties was helping erect a blockhouse at Mansfield, in Richland County. He was honorably discharged on 5 October 1812.

On 5 October 1815, he married Catherine Butler; together they moved to Richland county, Ohio, as did brother William and his family.

"With his young wife he came to Richland county, locating in Worthington township. From the government he entered the land and cleared it ready for the plow. His labors transformed it into highly cultivated fields and he continued his farming operations until his death, which occurred when he was 69.

He was an earnest adherent of Democratic principles, but was not an office-seeker, and was an active member of the Lutheran church.

(From the Centennial History of Richland County (1908), by Abraham Baughman. Googlebooks, April 2011. REB)

In another history of the period, he was described “as a quiet, inoffensive, sober and industrious man, kind and indulgent to his children and social and friendly in his intercourse with the world at large.”

(Graham, cited by Virginia Dexter, January 1982)

Ten children:

a. Robert Darling (b. ca. 1816 in Worthington Twp., Richland Co., Ohio), m. Elizabeth Hay on 27 August 1840. Three sons, all of whom moved west, and one daughter.

   “It is said that Robert was somewhat wild in his early days but finally settled on what was known as the Mill property after his marriage to Elizabeth.” (Glennys Rasmussen, cited by Antje Darling)


c. Rebecca Darling

d. Squire Darling (1821-1906) m. Susanna Gable on 19 October 1843. Putnam County, Ohio.

**HE WAS A ‘QUARRELSOME OLD CUSS’**

"........... Squire Darling (1821-1906), killed a man. Squire’s neighbor, the victim, was one Charley Meals. A calf, owned by one of the two, broke through a fence and destroyed considerable garden truck at the home of the other.

“As Squire was well known among his contemporaries as a ‘quarrelsome old cuss,’ it’s no trick at all to visualize the ease and alacrity with which the battle was joined. It can also be assumed that the battle of words had not progressed too long before Meals drew a knife (some say it was a butcher knife) on Uncle Squire. But fate decreed that squire should unarm the enemy and inflict upon him a mortal wound with his own weapon.

“After the death of Meals, Squire was indicted, tried and convicted on 2nd or 3rd (or some other) degree of murder, and served, I think, one year in the O.P., even though Meals was the original wielder of the knife.

Still, Squire was a ‘quarrelsome old cuss,’ a squatty bow-legged man, who carried an immense homemade cane, likely to back up his contentions and bawl any and all disputants. Odly, his brother, Joseph, who lived across the road, was a good Christian and mild-mannered man.”

(Letter by Earl Darling Crawfish to W. Dwight Darling, date unknown, provided by Antje Darling, Geronimo, Ok.)
e. Vincent Darling (b. ca. 1824) m. Margaret Catlett on 20 March 1845. Nine children. One daughter m. Crawfis: One son: Earl Darling Crawfis.
f. Abigail Darling. Did not marry.
g. Jane Sophia Darling
h. John M. Darling (b. 25 February 1829, d. after 1908) m. Mary Henry (b. 9 July 1837) on 21 March 1856 in Richland County, Ohio.

   FROM THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF RICHLAND COUNTY (1908)
   “In his parents’ home, John M. Darling spent the days of his boyhood
   and youth, remaining there until his marriage, which occurred when he was
   28. Miss Mary Henry becoming his wife. She is a native of Pennsylvania, but
   in early girlhood became a resident of the Buckeye state. They had 9 children,
   of whom three have passed away (in 1908).
   “At the time of his marriage, Mr. Darling’s father gave him a part of
   the home place and he has since resided on that land. He owns 160 acres (in
   Richland County) and in addition has a 60-acre farm in Ashland county.
   “Upon the latter stands his grist mill, which he purchased in 1880, and
   which he has since operated. In both branches of his business he is meeting
   with good success.”

   (ANOTHER family record shows children: Oliver Cromwell
   Darling, Hulda Ann Darling, Mary Alice Darling, Emma Idessa Darling,
   Elvy Catherine Darling, Jonathan Homer Darling, John Ryley Darling,
   Milly Darling, Otto French Darling, Matty Darling, Myrtle Darling,
   Dennis Darling, son.)
i. Editha Darling (b. ca. 1831) m. Matthew M. Alexander on 23 August 1849 in
Richland County, Ohio. Nine children.
j. Jonathan P. (Passence/Parsons?) Darling (b. ca. 1833, d. after 1906) m. Maria
Severn: 17 March 1861, in Richland County, Ohio. Seven children.

Jonathan Darling wrote his will on 4 June 1862. He died 26 July 1863, at age 70.
His will was filed 17 August 1863, and assigned:

   To son John M., east half of farm.
   To son Jonathan P., west half of farm.
   To daughters Abigail and Sophia, $800 each, use of
   dwelling house as long as they remain single. Sons J. M. and J. P.
   to furnish pasturing and feed, summer and winter, for whatever
   stock two daughters may choose to keep. Also one-fourth all the
   wheat, rye, oats, corn and potatoes, sufficient money for their
   needs.
   To daughter Editha, wife of Matthew M. Alexander, $600.
   Three daughters to share furniture equally.
   To sons Robert, Joseph, Vincent and Squire, $100 each.
   To nine children, proceeds equally.
   Executors: James Grove, John M. Darling. Witnesses:
   Robert Alexander, Joseph Hastings, M. Croninger.
   (Will Book, Richland County, Ohio, 1863, p. 150, as compiled by Arie Darling)

4. Abraham Darling (28 November 1794-28 March 1872), married Harriet
Riley (22 September 1804-19 February 1870)

   During the War of 1812, Abraham went to Sandusky, where older brothers
   William Darling, Jr., and Jonathan Darling, were stationed. Abraham brought them
   stockings.

   On 10 June 1824, Abraham Darling and Harriet Riley were married. They
   settled on a farm near Fredericktown. From 1844-1848, Abraham was director of the
   Knox County infirmary.

   Their children:
   a. William Darling (25 September 1825-3 September 1887), m. Sophronia
   Willis (11 June 1835-1926), on 15 October 1857. Son:
      (1) Herbert Stanton Darling (17 January 1862-16 March 1911. A doctor, m.
   Florence Hellibaugh.
   Two children:
      (a) Hoy Darling (11 January 1886), m. Carrie Potts on 14 December 1905
      (b) Lena Darling (b. 13 September 1887), m. Carl R. Simmons.
   b. Mary (Polly) Darling
   c. Nicholas Riley Darling (7 January 1830-1908), m. Margaret Ellen Bricker on
   22 December 1864.
“Darling, Nicholas R., Morris township, farmer, post office, Fredericktown; was born in Wayne township in 1830, and married in 1864 to Margaret Ellen Bricker, who was born in Clinton township in 1830.

An infant child was left on the porch of their house in a basket (warmly dressed), on the morning of October 7, 1880 (a mystery). They cared for and became attached to it, named it Eddie V., and were making arrangements to have it adopted, but it died in January, 1881.

“Mr. Darling purchased the first threshing machine manufactured by Altman Taylor & Co., Mansfield. They attribute much credit to Mr. Darling for his ingenuity, skill and patience in making many improvements so that the machine became a success. He used this machine for fifteen years. In 1864, they made him a very liberal donation on a new machine.”

http://books.google.com/books (History of Knox County, p. 547-648) (REB, April 2011)

d. Hannah Eleanor Darling

e. Katheryn Darling (17 April 1834-11 November 1920), m. Isaac LaFever (d. 1 July 1913) on 8 April 1857. Two children:
   (1) Willetta LaFever
   (2) Ada LaFever

f. Margaret Jane Darling (17 August 1836-15 July 1924), m. Henry K. Ebersole (19 November 1837-8 March 1884). Two children:
   (1) Pat Lule Ebersole
   (2) Estella M. Ebersole (b. 24 July 1877), m. Charles F. Fink (b. 23 August 1877). Two children:
      (a) Charles Norman Fink
      (b) Henry Wendell Fink (b. 28 October 1910), m. Majorie Bollinger.

g. Harriet Eliza Darling (11 May 1839-26 February 1913), m. David Rinehard (29 November 1839-18 September 1913). Six children:
   (1) Edith Rinehard
   (2) Clement Darling Rinehard
   (3) Sarah J. Rinehard
   (4) Adam Darling Rinehard
   (5) Edward R. Rinehard
   (6) Ella R. Rinehard.

h. Sarah Jane (Sadie) Darling (29 October 1842-12 April 1919), m. Harrison Farriss (1841-16 April 1916. One daughter.

   (1) Nellie Darling (b. 1871)
   (2) Frank Darling (b. 1875)
   (3) Nina Darling (b. 1877)
   (4) William Darling (b. 1879)

(Angle Darling. Jack Foster, Fulton County, Ill., Portrait and Biographical Album. Also History of Knox County, Ohio, REB 2011)

Harriet R. Darling died 19 February 1870. Abraham Darling died 28 March 1872. He was 78.

5. Isaac Darling (19 July 1796-26 March 1869), married (1st) Mahala Severns (31 October 1795-15 January 1835) and (2nd) Jane Severns (12 October 1803-30 October 1870)

FIRST MARRIAGE of ISAAC DARLING

After their 31 December 1818 marriage, Isaac and Mahala S. Darling settled on a farm across the river from the old Darling home.

Children included:

a. Jacob Darling (b. 5 September 1827) m. Matilda Fleming, Oct. 1849.
   He was a carpenter; postmaster; constable; collector of taxes, and in 1890, police magistrate of Astoria. Six children: Isaac M. Darling; Oliver L. Darling; George N. Darling; Clement L. Darling; Lee Roos Darling and Hugh H. Darling.

b. Reason Darling (b. ca. 1823), m. Harriett Butler on 11 September 1845. They joined Hilphah, Louisa, and their husbands and moved to Illinois.

c. Orange Darling (b. ca. 1829), m. Elizabeth Linebaugh 31 October 1850

d. Samuel Darling (b. ca. 1831-20. ca. 1859), m. Elizabeth Ann Walker, 6 October 1853

e. Louisa Darling (b. ca. 1821), m. Aaron Bricker and moved to Illinois.

f. Hilphah Darling (23 December 1821-30 January 1899) m. (1st) Reuben N. Riley on 17 October 1844.
Children included:

(a) Orange N. Riley m. Ruth Simpson
(b) Mary J. Riley m. Lybarger
   Hilpah m. (2nd) James Workman (d. 1878)

g. Catherine Darling
h. Mahala Darling

SECOND MARRIAGE of ISAAC DARLING

Mahala Severns Darling died 15 January 1835, probably from complications in childbirth. Isaac Darling then married a widow, Jane Severns, a cousin of Mahala Severns. Isaac was Coshocton county commissioner, 1843-1849.

He died at his home on 26 March 1869. He had been a member of Jefferson Baptist Church. Five children:


b. Melissa Darling (27 April 1836-28 May 1905) m. Matthew Parrott (17 April 1835-27 November 1900) on 3 April 1859 in Ohio, and moved to Kansas. She died 28 May 1905 in Holton, Kansas (north of Topeka.). He had died in 1901.

Their children:

(1) Dora Edith Parrott (1860-1948) m. Frank Ramey
(2) Anna Wilmina Parrott (d. as infant, 1865 )
(3) John Howard Parrott (b., d., 1866)
(4) William Carey (1867-1944) m. Idan Belle Winn
(5) Isaac Darling Parrott (1868-1910) m. Vernie E. Stream

Their children:

(a) Luella Parrott (1907)
(b) Edith LaVerne Parrott (1908-1985) m. John Cline Morrill
(c) William Floyd Parrott m. Bianca Owens.

(7) Matthew Byron Parrott (b.,d., 1872)
(8) Robert Walter Parrott (1875-1876)

(9) Elizabeth Mae Parrott (1877-1932) m. William L. Fisher

c. Evilda Darling (8 January 1838-5 May 1903). m. Gilbert Johnson (1836-16 December 1912), a farmer of Bedford twp.

Five children:

(1) Cora B. Johnson (b. 1878) m. Royal Glenn Darling (22 January 1876-11 May 1933), son of Andrew Jackson and Laura Frederick Darling. No children.
(2) Herman Johnson, a merchant in Nellie, Ohio
(3) Charles D. Johnson, a farmer in the Nellie, Ohio area
(4) Jennie Johnson
(5) Effie J. Johnson

d. Isaac Darling (7 December 1839-September 1889), m. Almeda Butler (b. 18 August 1843). Isaac was township trustee and clerk. Five children, three of whom died in infancy.

Others included:

(1) Glendora (Dora) Darling (6 October 1878-6 December 1965), who m. Daniel B. Reiss. Cora was telephone operator for more than 40 years, at the old Warsaw exchange.
   One daughter:
   (a) Frances Reiss, who m. Fremont Purdy

e. George Washington Darling (3 October 1845-30 October 1870)

On 8 March 1870, George Washington Darling, 25, married a longtime neighbor, Ursula Foster, 22.

1870: A DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN KANSAS

Five months after the wedding of George and Ursula, George’s mother, Jane Severns Darling, took a trip west to visit her older daughter Melissa and son-in-law Matthew Parrott in Holton, Kansas.

During the visit, in August of 1870, Jane caught typhoid fever. When the family back in Coshocton heard of the severity of the disease, George, then 25, went to Kansas to assist. Though he had recovered once from typhoid fever during the war, he, too, became infected in Kansas.

Both died the same day, 30 October 1870.
AFTER THE FUNERAL back home in Ohio, a committee of the Good Templars Lodge in Warsaw published a memorial:

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED at Holton, in the State of Kansas, on the 30th of October, 1870, Mrs. JANE DARLING, wife of Isaac Darling, deceased, aged 67 years.

Also, at the same time and place GEORGE DARLING, youngest son of Isaac and Jane Darling, of Jefferson Township, Coshocton county, Ohio, aged 25 years.

In the early part of last August the deceased Mrs. Darling went to Kansas on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. M. Parrot, and was there taken sick with the Typhoid Fever. After a lingering illness of several weeks, all hopes of her recovery were lost, and a despatch was sent to the friends here, and her son George hastened to her bedside. She lingered for several weeks—and finally he was attacked with the same Fever—and after an illness of one week died about five o’clock in the evening of 30th October; and about eight o’clock of the same evening, his mother breathed her last.

The bodies arrived in Coshocton on November 4th, accompanied by Mr. Parrot, and were buried at Robert Darlington’s Grave Yard last Sabbath.

The deceased G. Darling was lately married to an estimable young lady of this place, a daughter of Mr. Andrew Foster, whom he leaves to mourn his loss. Popular with his associates, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

The deceased was a member of the Order of Good Templars and at the time of his death was the honored Worthy Chief of the Warsaw Lodge.

The following resolutions were adopted by the members of his Lodge:

Whereas. It has pleased God by a mysterious Providence to remove from earth our esteemed Brother George Darling, while absent from home summoned to the bedside of a dying mother in a distant State, Therefore

Resolved. That the community has in turn lost a worthy citizen; Temperance, a warm advocate; order and Justice an unflinching champion.

Resolved. That the Good Templar’s Lodge in Warsaw, of which he was the honored head, has sustained an irreparable loss, and that while we cherish the memory of his virtues in our hearts, will endeavor to institute them in our lives.

Resolved. That we tender to his bereaved friends, to the loving sisters who in one evening received the ........... Mother and Brother, and especially to the stricken wife whose young life has been darkened by so heavy a sorrow, our sincerest sympathy; and would ask them to remember while their hearts are sorrowing with anguish that the blow has been dealt by the hand of our Father who is too wise to err and too loving to be unkind.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to each of the county papers, and preserved in the archives of the Lodge.

WILLIAM ELDER,

H. BLACKMAN.

Miss Mina S. HOGLE,

Mrs. E. MAGGS............ Committee.

George Washington Darling’s wife, Ursula Foster Darling, was pregnant at the time, and gave birth to a son. She named the boy, George, Jr.
6. Jacob Darling (b. 17 May 1798)-29 October 1871) m. (1st) on 1 April 1830, Temperance Evans (13 September 1805-29 August 1843), and (2nd) on 18 August 1844, Harriet Spurgeon Agens, widow of Patrick Agens. 

Temperance Evans Darling died at age 37, of complications at childbirth. Harriet Spurgeon Darling died 23 January 1906. Twelve children. Several died in infancy.

Children of Jacob and Temperance Darling:

a. Thomas Darling (b. ca. 1831)

b. Andrew Jackson (Jack) Darling (b. ca. 1833-1894), m. Epha Ann Moffitt (d. 1904). One son.

c. George Washington Darling (18 September 1834-6 November 1852).

d. Cassandra Darling (29 March 1836-24 October 1857), m. Isaac Good on 13 May 1855.

e. Mary (Susie) Darling (b. ca. 1838) m. McCoy. Three children.

f. Lyman Darling (b. ca. 1840), m. Nancy Evelyn Crouch on 22 November 1866. Son.

g. Reason Darling (23 October 1842-4 September 1852)

h. Jacob (Jake) Darling (15 August 1843-4 September 1852). Reason Darling and Jake Darling died the same day.

Children of Jacob and Harriet Darling:

a. Temperance Darling (b. 1846), m. (1st) Squire John Butler, who died soon thereafter, and (2nd) William G. Baad. Two children:

(1) Frank Baad
(2) James Baad (b., d., 1867)

b. Benjamin Darling (12 May 1847-8 September 1852)

c. Lewis Casper Darling (14 January 1849-1921), m. Mary Ann Bantum (25 April 1850-13 April 1920), on 8 January 1874. Farming. Daughter:

(1) Cora Darling (31 September 1874-15 August 1937), m. John Pren Metham on 20 March 1895. John Metham d. 20 March 1943. Children included:

(a) Elizabeth Metham, who m. B. H. Sharples
(b) Mrs. W. G. Doubleday
(c) Mrs. J. Fred Kaylor.

d. Olivia, or Elvira (Ella), Darling (b. October 1850), m. James Frederick on 3 December 1868. Daughter:

(1) Mrs. Turrie Foster

Jacob Darling died 29 October 1871. He was 73. He lived east of Warsaw. The obituary in The Coshocton Democrat of 14 November 1871:

“DEATH OF A PIONEER—JACOB DARLING, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Bethlehem Township and well known throughout Coshocton county, died on Sunday, October 29th.

“He had reached the ripe old age of 74 years. As a “shock of corn fully ripe” he is gathered to the home and rest of his fathers.”

Harriet Spurgeon Agens Darling died 23 January 1906. The death was noted in a Warsaw newspaper: 

Warsaw, Jan. 24—Miss Hattie Baad of Akron attended the funeral
Sunday of her grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Darling.

7. Thomas Darling, (b. 7 November 1799, married Dema Butler). Dema Darling died at 46. Thomas Darling died 27 December 1874. He was 75.

8. Mary Justina Darling (b. 5 May 1800), married Samuel Severns (17 October 1794-17 June 1884) on 8 April 1819. Samuel Severns of New Castle township had served in the war of 1812. Thirteen children included:

a. Catherine (Katie) Severns (b. 1822), m. Frederick Yonker. Four children: (1) Jack Yonker (2) Perry Yonker (3) Wilda Yonker (4) Hilphah Yonker

b. Mary Severns (b. ca. 1823), m., Valentine Fischer. Three children.
c. Isaac Darling Severns (b. 23 December 1824), m. Elizabeth Ann Mills. Five children: (1) Clementine (2) Melissa (3) Sarah (4) French (5) Edgar Severns
d. Jacob Severns (b. 28 May 1826), m. Ara Crowthers. Three children.
e. Cordelia Severns (b. ca. 1828), m., (1st) William Thomas Fitzgerald, and (2nd) Matthew Duncan. Four children.
f. Sophia Severns (b. 29 July 1829), m. (1st) James Hughes, and (2nd) Peter Dillon. One son: Thomas Dillon
g. Mahala Severns (b. ca. 1830), m. Isaac Conner. Three children
h. Sallie (Sarah) Severns (14 December 1831-8 June 1900), m. Isaac H. Coplen. Nine children.
i. Abraham Severns
j. Rebecca Severns (b. ca. 1832), m. Abba Holt. Four children
k. Sovina (Davena) Severns (b. ca. 1833), m. Hathaway Bailey. 4 children
l. Joseph R. Severns (b. 10 October 1836), m. (1st) Margaret Meredith and (2nd) Mary Elizabeth Meredith. Seven children with Margaret
m. Ellen Marie Severns (b. 13 November 1842), m. Leander Richards. Nine children.

Mary Justina Darling Severns died 20 February 1855. She was 54. Samuel Severns died 17 June 1884.

9. James Darling (b. 28 February 1803), married Mary Severns (1 March 1805-8 March 1870) on 14 February 1828. Ten children. They included:
a. James Darling, Jr., (d. ca. 1 February 1879)
b. Joseph Darling, who never married. “She devoted her life to the family, and became, in effect, a second mother to the younger children and grandchildren. She will long be remembered for her unselfish devotion to the Darling family.” (Cora B. Darling.)
c. Lorinda Darling (19 Feb. 1834-27 Nov. 1907), m. Joseph Orr. Children:
   (1) John Newton Orr (11 January 1858-1956). He died in New York City after arriving aboard the SS Queen Mary, after a tour of Europe.
   (2) Emma Florence Orr (b. 1860) m. John Bricker.
d. Mary Jane Darling (2 July 1836-21 August 1907), m. Henry Heck. No children.
e. Almira Darling (31 January 1839-1920), m. Lewis Whitaker (1838-1890). Four children.
f. Belle Darling (1847-9 July 1885), m. John Bower on 20 March 1879. Bower was “an itinerant farm laborer and had worked for some years as a hired hand for James Darling. Neither of the siblings took kindly to his marriage with Belle, who, as it is said, truly was the “Belle” of the family.”

**Belle dies as her team runs away**

“She was considered an excellent driver. After visiting her brother Aaron’s family, she was driving home. She let passengers out at the head of a steep hill leading down to the old family home, but lost control of the team, and was dragged to death.” The date was 9 July 1885. (Cora B. Darling). Six children.

g. Aaron Darling (29 August 1832-6 October 1896), m. Nancy A. Moore on 6 February 1861. Aaron was severely crippled throughout his life. His left leg was short and weakened by rheumatism. Three children. Florella, Charles, William.
i. Osborn Darling (7 October 1849-14 March 1917), m. Mary Emma Foster on 23 October 1873. Osborn and Mary Darling had three children.

**Osborn Darling a copperhead AT 12**

“Osborn, as many of the Darling tribe, was larger than the average. He was over six feet tall and possessed an exceptionally fine physique. He...
was a genial man who loved his fun. Stories of his pranks and practical jokes, as a young man, are Darling traditions... As a boy he was a “Copperhead” and joined the draft evaders at their camp, called ‘Napoleon.’

He didn’t like his brother-in-law, John Bower, and was brutally frank about it. He called John “That old Russian Jew.” Osborn would show his great nephew, William Dwight Darling, an old feed box, which he kept in the barn, with the remark that he was keeping it for the “Damned old Russian Jew.” But as so often happens in such cases, Osborn needed a coffin first.”

(From letter by W. Wight, to Earl Darling Crawfis, 13 February 1949, from Antje Darling collection).

j. James (Jay) Darling (d. 31 January 1879). “He never developed normal mentality. His sayings, some of them rather witty, were common to the next generation. His future welfare was a constant worry to the father, James. Particularly did his father worry as to what would become of Jay after his death. A kind providence took care of this problem, as Jay preceded his father in death by six days. He died of “brain fever.” (Cora Darling)

Mary Severns Darling died 8 March 1870 in Coshocton. She was 65. James Darling died of pneumonia 31 January 1879. He was almost 76. The Coshocton Democrat reported the death 4 February 1879:

BOURNE FROM WHICH NO TRAVELER RETURNS

“On last Friday, James Darling, another pioneer resident of that township, was called to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. He brought his age to 76 years. (He) was a worthy man (who) has been a constant reader of The Coshocton Democrat for more than a third of a century.” Later, the Warsaw newspaper recorded that “James Darling, an old resident living near this place, was interred in the Darling burial ground. His son, James, preceded him only a few days ago.”

James, Sr., had been the infant that his mother, Catherine Passence (Parsons) Darling had carried in her arms as she rode on horseback from West Virginia to the new Darling home on the Muskinghum in Ohio in 1806.

10. Rebecca Darling (b. 1 January 1808), married Aaron Loder (1806-2 August 1888) on 14 June 1827.

Aaron Loder, a graduate from Delaware who had taught school, was “a young man who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1816. They established their home in Jackson Township.” Seven children:

a. Aaron Loder
b. John Loder
c. Isaac Loder (25 June 1846-1921)
d. William Loder
e. Rachel L. Loder, who married McCurdy
f. Katy L. Loder, who married Teali
g. Jennie L. Loder, who married William Shrigley

Rebecca Darling Loder died 27 November 1887 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rachel McCurdy. In a newspaper obituary, she was remembered:

“It is said that Rebecca was a ‘darling and beautiful child.’ She was healthy and strong, a great blessing to families in the days of high child mortality and she was a good omen of what was to come for the Darling family in their new home in Ohio. It was most fitting to welcome her as their first little ‘Buckeye.’ The cause of her death is listed as ‘paralysis.’”

(Antje Darling’s research)

11. Sophia Darling (b. 26 March 1810), married John Hook (11 February 1798-19 September 1852). John Hook was “an early settler of Bethlehem Twp., having come to this country when the country was mostly forest, in 1812.”

Ten children. Four died in infancy. Others:

a. Robert Hook
b. Henry Isaac Hook, who married Kezia Burrell
c. John Hook
Sophia Darling Hook died 10 March 1862. She was 52. He died 19 September 1852 at age 54.

12. Robert Darling, Jr., (b. 13 March 1812), married Mary J. McDermott (2 February 1819-9 May 1870) on 10 January 1840.

Robert Darling, Jr., was born six years after his parents settled in Ohio. As the youngest, he was heir to the Old Homestead, the other brothers and sisters having been aided by their father in getting established. Ten children. Six of them died either at birth or as youngsters. The children:

b. William Allen Darling (12 March 1842-16 Sept. 1845), Coshocton
c. Milan Darling (3 June 1845-11 August 1852) in Coshocton Co., Ohio
d. Andrew Jackson Darling (8 September 1847-4 January 1911), who married Laura Ellen Frederick on 23 October 1873 in Coshocton Co. Laura E. Frederick (Darling) compiled an extensive Darling family history and wrote a key essay at age 85; in 1923. The children of Laura and A. J. Darling:
   (1) Royal Glenn Darling (22 January 1878-11 May 1933) who married Cora B. Johnson, his second cousin, on 8 April 1902 in Coshocton. No children.
   (2) Lloyd Vernon Darling (12 August 1884-November 1965), who married Della Purdy on 14 August 1907 in Coshocton. Their son:
      a. Edmond Roe Darling (9 February 1923-12 May 1986), who married Faith Poat on 22 March 1944. Their children:
         1. Glen Alan Darling (b. 24 September 1946), who married Susan Kay Jones on 25 December 1963 in Coshocton County, Ohio. They live in Mineral Wells, West Virginia. Their children:
            a. Glen Alan (Tad) Darling (b. 8 July 1964)
            b. Peter Andrew Darling (b. 27 February 1968) who married Antje
c. Lawrence Matthew Darling (b. 15 December 1970)
      2. Holly Darling (b. 31 December 1947), who married (1st) Dave Davis on 10 June 1967. One child: Derek Davis; and (2nd) the Rev. John Russell.
e. Wellington Darling (1849-1882), who married Josephine Butler on 30 October 1872. Children included:
   (1) Nora Darling
f. Milton Darling (b. 24 May 1850-d. shortly thereafter), and his twin
g. Robert Darling (b. 24 May 1850-20 August 1852)
h. Catherine Darling (7 July 1853-22 July 1853) in Coshocton County
i. Jane Florence (Flora) Darling (b. 1855), who married Thomas Power on 23 November 1882. Their children:
   (1) Mary Power
   (2) Grace Power
j. Mary Melissa Darling (b.1859), who married William Frederick on 5 August 1880. They moved to Missouri. Four children.

Mary McDermott Darling died 9 May 1870. She was 51. Robert Darling, Jr., died 24 April 1880. He was 68. *The Coshocton Age* reported the death 1 May 1880:

> “Mr. Robert Darling died at his residence in Jefferson Township, Sunday, at the good round age of 70 years. Mr. Darling was a pioneer of this county and well-known among its citizens. Robert was well provided for, by his father, for he received the old farm and homestead. There had at one time been over 2,000 acres of land owned by Robert, Sr., some of it very fine river bottom.

> ’Robert and Mary were the parents of 10 children, six of whom they lost to illness and the lack of knowledgeable medical care. We can imagine the heartache Robert and Mary felt at the loss of the first born, but to have it repeated five times over must have been an anguish almost too much to bear.”

(From data gathered and compiled (1) by Antje Darling, Box 417, Geronimo, Oklahoma 73543, and (2) by Glenn R. and Cora B. Johnston Darling; Glenn R. Darling for Coshocton County; Mrs. Stella Fink, Knox County; F. M. Darling, Richland County; Judson Darling of Mansfield, Ohio -- all as recorded by Laura E. (Frederick) Darling, at age 85, on 31 July 1924. Quoted material is from Laura Darling’s essay, unless otherwise indicated.)
Thomas Darling

(born 1799, died 1874)

1799  Thomas Darling was born 7 November 1799 in the Shenandoah Valley, where the Darlings raised tobacco. Repeated plantings, however, had destroyed the fertility of the land, and by late 1805, his parents were considering a move west.

In April 1806, Robert Darling sold land, and the family later headed to Ohio. They probably traveled with other families, including that of Thomas’ uncle William Darling, Jr. At age 7, Thomas rode his horse behind his mother, Catherine Darling. They reached Coshocton County 22 November 1806. They found few neighbors. Six years later, there were only 138 resident landholders in the county. In Jefferson township, there were only 3: Thomas Darling’s father, Robert Darling; Joseph Butler; and Thomas Butler.

Young Thomas Darling went to school in one of the Butler family’s old cabins. And at the age of 23, Thomas married one of the Butler girls: DEMÁ BUTLER, 18. Dema (10 April 1805-5 August 1851) was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Severns Butler, who had moved to Coshocton county before the Darlings arrived.

The Butlers

 Thomas and Elizabeth Severns Butler moved to Muskingum county in 1795.

The Pioneer Settler

(from History of Coshocton County)

“Thomas Butler was probably the pioneer settler in (New Castle) township. He was a Virginian; moved with his family to Muskingum county, settling in the vicinity of the present village of Dresden, one spring, when there were but two cabins in Zanesville.

“He set about preparing himself a house in the wilderness; but the climate did not agree with him. He was seized with ague (fever), and returned to Virginia, in the autumn of the same year.

“The next spring, his restless, adventurous spirit led him again to tempt the wilds of the then far west, and he crossed the mountains again, this time taking up his abode within the present limits of Coshocton county.”
Thomas Butler cleared a cornfield of 8-10 acres, and that was the first improvement in the area.

His father, JOSEPH BUTLER, followed, and moved to the area in 1801 from Monongahela county, Virginia, as did two of Thomas’ brothers, Isaac and Joseph. Another brother, Benjamin, lived briefly in Coshocton county, before he moved to adjacent Knox county, where he assisted in laying out the town of Mt. Vernon in 1805.

Thomas Butler’s grandfather had been killed by Indians in Virginia in 1740, in an attack that also included the Indians’ kidnapping of Thomas’ grandmother and uncle, James Butler.

**GRANDFATHER BUTLER KILLED BY INDIANS**

“(Thomas Butler’s) grandfather had been shot and killed by Indians close to his cabin in Virginia, while he was making a garden fence, and his grandmother, with her youngest child, James, then 7 years old, captured.

“Another son, Joseph, Thomas Butler’s father, who had been recently married, was out in the fields at work, at the time of his father’s untimely death, and his newly made wife, who was at the house at the time, avoided captivity, or perhaps death, by fleeing to her husband, narrowly escaping from a pursuing Indian.

“Mrs. Butler effected her escape the second night after she was taken prisoner. The little boy, James, remained in captivity with the Indians 18 months, and was exchanged, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, his brother Joseph, Thomas’ father, going for him there.

**HE GOES HUNTING FOR A DEER**

“While Mr. Butler was living at the forks of the Muskingum, one winter morning, he took down his rifle, whistled his dog, and went out to look for a deer.

“A thin bed of snow covered the ground, and the trail of several deer was soon discovered, leading down the river.

“Following it up as rapidly as possible, he came to dense thicket of considerable extent, through which the deer tracks led. Letting the dog follow the track, he passed around, and on reaching the other side beheld evidences of larger game, the tracks of a panther following the path of the deer.

“Sending the dog on ahead, he himself followed as fast as he could, and upon going some distance came upon the dog, lying upon its back with feet pointing skyward, and apparently lifeless.

**HE FINDS A PANTHER, INSTEAD**

“Mr. Butler continued cautiously in pursuit along the upper bank of the river, and after walking about one fourth of a mile he saw the panther in the lower bottom lands, about 50 yards away.

“Raising his rifle, he fired and wounded the animal, but not mortally.

“It ran off and concealed itself among the top branches of a tree that had blown down the summer before, the dead leaves completely hiding it from sight on every side.

“The hunter dared not approach within reach of its deadly spring, and after waiting in vain for the animal to appear, seeing that he could do nothing, Mr. Butler concluded to abandon the game and return home.

“Taking a shorter route than that by which he came, he was surprised to meet his dog staggering feebly in the same direction.

**BENJAMIN BUTLER ASSISTS**

“Upon his arrival he found his brother Benjamin at the house, and they
decided to return and terminate the career of the panther if possible.

“Mounting their horses, they called the dogs, two belonging to his brother and another one to Thomas, and soon reached the fallen tree.

“The panther was no longer here, but had taken refuge in a thicket not far away. The dogs soon drove it from this, and it ran up a large tree, from which it was easily shot, and fell dead to the ground. It proved to be a panther of unusual size. SUBSTITUTE HIRED for WAR

“Mr. Butler was not a soldier in the war of 1812, but sent as a substitute James Biggs, who was killed at Upper Sandusky, while in service, by a large limb falling upon him from a tree which several soldiers were engaged in felling.”


Dema Butler and Thomas Darling were married 27 February 1823, before Justice of the Peace J. W. Pigman.

27 February 1823: Thomas Darling marries Dema Butler

Dema died 5 August 1851, and was buried at the Mohawk cemetery.

1860 ON THE EVE OF THE CIVIL WAR, four of the Ohio Darling families and their farms were clustered in Jefferson Township, in Coshocton County.

Isaac Darling, at 63, was the senior Darling head of household. The others were his brothers, Thomas Darling, 60, and Robert Darling, 48; and a son of Thomas Darling, George Washington Darling, 29. The farms were prosperous. Two families reported domestic servants or farm laborers in the household in the Census of 1860.

In current money, the 1860 farm of Thomas Darling would represent $649,000 in today’s values, based on the consumer price indices, or $4,180,000 when comparing the unskilled wages of 1860 to 2010.

Other comparisons of farm values:

- Robert Darling, $352,000 (consumer price index comparison), $3,430,000 (unskilled wages)
- Isaac Darling, $266,000 (consumer price index), and $1,710,000 (unskilled wages)
- Washington Darling, $133,000 (consumer price index) and $857,000 (unskilled wages) (at age 29).


HERE’S the Darling compound 13 July 1860, two months after Abraham Lincoln had been selected Republican nominee for President.

1860: WASHINGTON DARLING, COSHOCTON COUNTY, JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, OHIO

Washington Darling, 29, farmer, with farm worth $5,000 and personal property $1,000. Born in Ohio.

Mary Victorie Darling, 24

Flora Darling, 3

Fletcher Darling 2

Effa Darling, 2 months

James Parrish, 25, farm laborer

Isabella McCulloh, 23, domestic

Next door was the family of Hester Colburn, 42, with his farm worth $100 and $100 in personal property.

Family included Sarah Colburn, 20; Robert Colburn, 18, a farm laborer; and Maria L. Colburn, 15.
1861 THREE DARLINGS in the area were recorded with strikingly different connections to the War:

1. **Pvt. George Washington Darling** of the Knox County Darlings, survived both the horrific battle of Shiloh and the dreaded typhoid as a soldier in the 64th Ohio Regiment. *(See earlier details.)*

2. **Osborn Darling** joined the “Copperhead” movement, though he was too young to evade the draft. He was about 12, but was an enthusiastic activist, as part of a large group of Northern anti-war Democrats, who as “peace Democrats” opposed the war and aided the Southern cause despite their claimed support of the Union. *(See earlier details.)*

3. **Pvt. George F. Darling** had arrived in the area in 1859, and was living in a rooming house in Newark, not far from the Darling farms in Coshocton County. He had left his wife and young son in New York, and volunteered in the 78th Ohio Regiment.

Pvt. George F. Darling also survived the slaughter at Shiloh, but contracted chronic diarrhea at Camp Shiloh. Hospital treatment started on 1 May. He did not recover. By November he was little more than “a skeleton.” His officers decided to discharge him, but it was too late. He died 25 September 1862. His discharge papers arrived the next day. Later, his commanding officer wrote Hannah Darling:

**Head Quarters Co. D, 78 Regiment, Bolivar, Tenn., Oct. 15th, 1862**

Mrs. Darling:

It is with feelings of deep sorrow that I now sit down to inform you of the death of your husband, George F. Darling.

He was in the Hospital at this place, as you are doubtless aware, at which place he died on the 25th day of September last.

May I ask your pardon for not writing to you sooner.

I was at the same time suffering from an attack of the Flux, and am as yet only able to sit up a little. The disease under which he labored, though he may have informed you, was Chronic Diarrhoea. I had made out and forwarded his Discharge Papers and they were
returned all ready signed just one day after his death.

He has some Money, and also sent to Ohio to buy a watch. He sent $20 for the watch.

The man that he sent with has not yet returned so that I don’t know whether he has got it or not. As soon as I get able, I will inform myself in regard to his business and send you the necessary Papers to draw his money. You may inform me in what manner you want his money sent, provided I can get it, whether I shall sell the watch for cash if possible, or what to do with it.

It may be possible that Mr. Darling made a Will. I will see the surgeon in charge of the Hospital as soon as I recover sufficiently to go and ascertain whether he did so or not. Let me hear from you soon. Until then, I remain,

Your friend,

Wm. S. Harlan
Capt. Co. D, 78th Regt. Ohio
PS. Address me at Bolivar, Tenn.

Hannah Darling received her widow’s pension until she died 8 January 1904.

http://www.footnote.com/image/25002258, 25002256, and others;
http://www.ohiocivilwar.com/cw78.html. 1860 census, Ohio, New York; internet posting of The Caywoods of Yuba City, California. REB, April 2011.)

1868 Photographs of County Commissioner Thomas Darling, his brothers and sister, were made in 1868, and resulted in a newspaper article.....because the reporter happened to walk in during the photo session:

“DROPPING IN at the Photographic Gallery of G. A. McDonald one day last week, which by the way we frequently do, we saw what seemed to us something worthy of note: six sons and one daughter of Mr. Robert Darling, Sr., who had thus met for the first time since they had married and left the parental roof.

“It was a sight worthy of comment and we are only sorry that we did not have more time and data to enable us to write an article such as we would wish to do on this occasion of a pleasant family reunion; for these men are among the staunchest farmers, largest stock and grain raisers and owners of the most valuable land in our county, and one of them, Mr. Thomas Darling, is now county commissioner, and they have all been from their youth up to the present time, firm and unwavering Democrats. (Thomas Darling was commissioner, 1851-1854, and 1863-1869.) In the course of an hour’s conversation with this veteran party, we learned from one of them, the ages of each, which we give below:

“Abraham Darling, residing in Knox county, was born Nov. 28, 1794, is now 74 yrs. of age.

“Isaac Darling, residing in Jefferson twp., a short distance from the old homestead, was born July 19, 1795, now 73 yrs. of age.

“Jacob Darling, residing in Jefferson twp., a short distance from the old homestead, was born May 15, 1798, now 70 yrs. of age.

“Thomas Darling, residing in Jefferson twp., a few miles from the old homestead, was born Nov. 7, 1799, aged 69 yrs.

“James Darling, residing in Bethlehem twp. 3 miles from the old homestead, was born Feb. 28, 1803, now 65 yrs. of age.

“Robert Darling, residing in the old homestead, was born Mar. 13, 1812, now 56 yrs. of age.

“Rebecca, daughter of Robert Sr., now wife of Mr. A. Loder, residing in Jackson twp., was born Feb. ? 1808, now aged 60 yrs.
“Among the many families of the early settlers of Coshocton county, there is none, perhaps more conspicuous than that of the Darling family. Mr. Robert Darling emigrated from Hardy county, Va. (south branch of the Potomac river) arriving in this county on the 22nd day of November, 1806. Mr. Darling located in Jefferson township at the farm now owned by Robert Darling, Jr., on the Walhonding river, a few miles above Warsaw.

“At that early day, the nearest point to get grain ground was, we believe, at Zanesville, by a “horse mill,” and the roads from the settlers’ homes were mere bridle paths, and they were frequently compelled to wait for 2 or 3 days for their grist, which induced Mr. Darling to erect a mill with one run... Many of our readers in the western part of the county now the heads of families, will remember these bridle-paths leading to the mill.

“It was one of the first mills in the county. It was located on the run emptying into the Walhonding river near Mr. Darling’s house......in the year 1836, when it was still in a good state of preservation though not in use. At the time Mr. Darling erected the mill, Mr. Park Bucklew residing 8 miles distant, in Clark twp., was one of his nearest neighbors, and doubtless Nathan Bucklew has had many tribulations when a boy, taking the grist through the woods to this mill. Mr. John Severns (Beaver John), 3 or 4 miles distant was another near neighbor, and Mr. Eli Fox was another near neighbor of Mr. Darling’s.

“We remember hearing some years ago, a feat performed by Mr. Jacob Darling, when a young man, that elicited a great deal of praise on his expertise as a woodsman at that time. He blazed his way through the woods, and made a “Bee line” from his father’s house to a small carding and fulling mill on Millcreek, on or near the farm of Mr. George Norman, of Keene twp. The distance was about 11 miles, without a compass.”

Thomas Darling was noted in the county for the quality of his cattle; he imported blooded stock in 1855 from Kentucky. He was a county commissioner from 1851 to 1854 and from 1863 to 1869. Commissioner Darling also was hospitable, as recorded in the county history:

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GUEST Couldn’t Get the Taste of His Whisky

“A history of the Walhonding valley would be incomplete if mention were not made of the prominent part played by “the cup that cheers” and does inebriate. Whisky was an “institution,” heartily endorsed and sustained in practice by the early settlers of the valley, almost without exception.

“Every well-to-do farmer kept it, by the barrel, in his cellar, and drank it as freely as water. It was pardonable in those times to neglect to invited a visiting neighbor to dine, but an unpardonable breach of backwoods etiquette was committed if he was not offered to partake of the contents of the flowing bowl.

(Betsy Smith, a washerwoman and wife of James Smith, lived near Eckman’s tavern)

“She once attended a wool-picking at Thomas Darling’s where she was invited to sip her favorite beverage. Betsy tasted it repeatedly, then exclaimed petulantly that the whisky was not worth anything, for she had taken eight or ten big swallows, and for the life of her she couldn’t get the taste of it.”
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Thomas Darling died 27 December 1874. He was 75. He was buried alongside Dema Butler Darling in the Mohawk cemetery.
Victorine Ryan (13 October 1833-30 December 1921) on 14 November 1855.


SOME OF THE BUZBEEs AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS

1. Lovella Darling (15 August 1824-18 October 1824)

2. Andrew Jackson Darling (d. 1846-47). Died in Mexican War:

FROM the CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF COSHOCTON COUNTY,
William J. Bahmer

VOLUNTEERS HEAD TO MEXICO

“At the call for troops, Coshocton sons came to the front as the county’s fathers did in 1812 with a full quota of defenders, and more. They exceeded 110, those young volunteers, among them several who were destined yet to serve their country in another war.

“In June, 1846, the Coshocton County volunteers started south. There was a throng to see them off, such a throng as had never assembled here before; people from the homes that the boys were leaving; women and girls forcing a cheerful goodbye through tears. They crowded down the Roscoe shore to the canal boats to keep the boys in sight to the lst minute.

“All aboard for Mexico!” The boats drew away, the crowd cheered, there was an answering roar from the troops, and they were off.”

Capt. Jesse Meredith led Company B, which had four lieutenants, five sergeants and five corporals in its contingent of 110. A. J. Darling was one of the corporals.

GOING TO WAR VIA CANAL BOATS

“Going to war by canal boat was not quick business. It took two days to reach Zanesville. There the Coshocton boys boarded a steamer and within a week were camped near Cincinnati. A month after leaving home they were on a New Orleans steamer, equipped with arms and ammunition as Company B of the Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

“They camped on the memorable battlefield of ‘Old Hickory’ Jackson near New Orleans. A stormy voyage of a week took them to Brazos, Santiago, where they started on the march to the Rio Grande...”

“In August the Third Ohio garrisoned the city of Matamoras. In the fall and winter the Coshocton company lost by sickness: A. J. Darling, William Gardner, Henry Brown, Charles Wright and Joseph Parker. Capt. Meredith resigned to return home.”

(From books.google.com/books/ed/Centennial History of Coshocton County, William J. Bahmer; S. J. Clarke Publishing Co. 1909) (REB, April 2011)

3. Catherine (Kate) Darling (1826-before 1874), m. Samuel C. Pancake on 27 August 1844. Twelve children: 8 girls, 4 boys.

“Pancake House was on land that was absorbed by Wash Darling as time went on...... a descendant of theirs was later to marry either the Evers or Chance of the old Chicago baseball team that is best remembered by its Tinker-to-Evers-to-Chance double-play combination.”


4. Elizabeth Darling (19 December 1827-4 March 1891), m. David Bonnett (15 January 1817-16 November 1869) on 4 July 1849. Four children:

a. Sarah Bonnett who m. Henry Lee. Eight children, one of whom was:


b. Frank Bonnett

c. Joseph Bonnett
d. Isaac Bonnett

5. Mary Jane Darling (19 December 1828-20 September 1841)

7. Edith Darling (1835-April 1887), who m. Thomas Daugherty on 11 April 1864. They lived in Indiana. Eight children.

8. Francis Marion Darling (b. ca. 1837), m. (1st) Mary Moore about 1860. After her death in 1866, he married (2nd) J. Styers and moved to New Mexico. Two daughters with Mary: Minnie and Daisy. Four children with J. Styers.

9. Permilla Darling (b. ca. 1838-d. before 1874), m. (1st) Calvin Staats and (2nd) James C. Wright on 7 February 1859. 2 children: Mamie Wright, French Wright.

10. Mary Jane V. Darling (1841-before 1874), who m. William J. Moffit on 18 April 1866. At least three children.

      (1) Alois (Lou) Darling
      (2) Winniogene Darling (b. 1904), at 93 living in Coshocton County.
      (3) Rudolph Darling (b. ca. 1906-1918)
      Rudolph Darling died 16 July 1918, at age 12 in a wheat bin accident on the edge of Nellie. Killed at the same time was his cousin, Herbert Darling. 11. Herbert Darling was the son of Edward Darling, and the grandson of George Washington (Wash) Darling. (See: "A Tragedy at Warsaw Granary.")
   b. Maud Darling
   c. Blanche Darling
   d. Nellie Darling (after whom the town of Nellie was named).

12. Alvilda Darling (b. ca. 1845-d. ca. 1911), m. Thomas H. Burrell on 22 September 1860. Seven children:

W. DARLING

REMEMBERING OHIO

This painting held the place of honor in the living room of H. H. and Hattie Darling, in Fordyce, Ark., for many years in the early and mid 1900s. The family always treated it as a cherished reminder of the early days with the family of George Washington (Wash) and Mary Victorine Darling in Ohio.

By the late 1970s, the painting had deteriorated and the image was indistinct. Dick and Marie Buzbee took the painting to a noted Kansas City artist, Bob Byerley, and he restored (repainted) it.

When the back was removed, the name “W. Darling” was uncovered. It had been written in pencil. It isn’t known if this is a signature of Wash Darling in Ohio, or perhaps the artist, W. Darling. The painting is now in the home collection of Marie and Dick Buzbee, Hutchinson, Kansas.

G. W. (WASH) DARLING

(born 1832, died 1903)

1832 George Washington (Wash) Darling was born 8 January 1832. On 14 November 1855, he married Mary Victorine Ryan in Coshocton County, Ohio. Mary Victorine Ryan was the daughter of Anthony Ryan and Elizabeth Keagy Ryan.
PART 3

The Darlings & the Ryans

Mennonites and early arrivals to Virginia
Edward Ryan
Thomas Ryan
Anthony Ryan
Mary Victorine Ryan
The Darlings in Ohio
Evergreen Farm to Mohawk Dam
Hervey Holder Darling
THE KeAGYS
(The first immigrants were Swiss Mennonites who settled in Pennsylvania)

The first immigrants were Swiss Mennonites who settled in Pennsylvania. The movement had started in 1709, when a small group from the religion-persecuted Swiss Mennonite community checked out the new world and then sent a representative back to Switzerland to solicit volunteers to settle in Pennsylvania.

Young John Rudolph (Hanse) Keagy volunteered. He traveled in the first group in 1715 and soon married Rebecca Patterson in William Penn’s wilderness of Pennsylvania.

The Keagys initially established Pennsylvania’s “German Dutch” Mennonite community, but soon the families’ religions changed. Hanse Keagy’s grandson John Keagy was minister for 40 years in a Baptist church in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. He was known as “the good man,” and was a son of Henry Kagey and Barbara Stoner; Henry Kagey was a son of the first immigrant, John Rudolph (Hanse) Keagy.

Elizabeth Keagy, daughter of Minister John Keagy, was born 12 November 1789. On 13 June 1809, she married Anthony Ryan.

(A History of Anthony Ryan (1780-1855) and His Descendants, by Roger N. Ryan, 1470 North Cuyahoga St., Akron, Ohio, 1985.)
(Also A History of the Kagy Relationship in America, Franklin Keagy, 1899. Various spellings of the name include Keagy, Kagey, Kegay, Kaji.)

THE RyANS
(They arrived in Colonial days, in Virginia and the area)

Anthony Ryan was the grandson of Edward Ryan, and probably the great-grandson of John Edward Ryan. At least one other Ryan had been a Virginia landowner for some time, and there were other Ryans in Colonial Virginia and the area:

17 August 1725: Whitehead Ryon (Ryan) had patented 325 acres in King William County, St. John’s Parish, “On both sides the S. fork of the N. fork of the South River, above Stony Lick Run....” Whitehead Ryon’s land was referred to in a 1730 patent filing in Caroline County by Richard & Francis Fowler (his 1725 neighbors).

25 August 1731: “Ryan’s land” was referred to by another of his neighbors (William Mayes) in a 25 August 1731 filing, King and Queen County.

1725: Edmond Ryan. A debtor to Angelo Cummings estate, Middlesex County.

Inventory of Angelo Cummings’ estate. Appraised pursuant to order of 1 February 1725. Eleanor Cummings, widow. Value: L364.3 1/2 + crop of corn, stack of hogs, both of which are applied to the support of myself and children. Debts due estate from Mr. James Skelton, Harry Wright, Edmond Ryan and Saml. Low. 5 April 1726
(Middlesex County Wills: Virginia Genealogist, 5:13)
1737: Bartholomew Ryan, who joined (or left with) the Royal Navy from Virginia in October–November 1737.

(Virginia Colonial Records Project, Library of Virginia, Admiralty Muster Books: 1736-1737B)

1749: Michael Ryan witnessed the signing, 10 October 1749, of Rawleigh Travers’ will. The will was proved 12 December 1749, in Strafford Co. court.


1750s: James Ryan, Francis Ryan, Daniel Ryan (Rian) were colonial soldiers.

(List of the Colonial Soldiers of Virginia by H. J. Eckenrode, a report for the Department of Archives and History, 1913, Virginia State Library:)

James Ryan was granted land near the Short river, in Pennsylvania, in 1773.

1751: Phillip Ryan was listed in the 1751 tax rolls for Goochland County, Va. So were Peter Ryan and Phillip Ryan, Junr.

6 July 1789: Obedience Ryan, Phillip Ryan’s wife, was left a Negro girl, in the will of John Rowland:

.........to Obedience Ryan, wife to Philip Ryan in Consideration of my wife’s standing to this my last will, one Negro girl Phillis.

The 1800 Amherst County Tax List showed: Charles Ryan: 1 white male over 21; 3 horses, 1 slave aged 12-16.; Phillip Ryan: 2 white males over 21; 4 horses, 0 slaves; Winston Ryon: 1 white male over 21.

(Virginia Genealogist, 7:161. Check also 16:92; 18:14; 20:10 and 6:30, 1:33:1:36 and 5:127)

REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF JOHN RYAN

1767: John Ryan was accused in “Indian murders,” prior to 24 May 1767:

Gov. Francis Fauquier sent a letter that day to the Secretary of State back in London about the murder of an Indian by “one Ryan.” At the time, Gov. Fauquier noted he was having problems taking action in the matter. The governor’s problems persisted. Two and a half years later, the Virginia governor sent another report to the Secretary of State. This time he included a copy of the Proclamation announcing the reward that had been posted for “apprehension of Henry Judey and John Ryan.” The letter to the Secretary of State was dated 19 October 1769.

(Virginia Colonial Records Project, Library of Virginia, Letters to the Secretary of State and Others from the Governor, Francis Fauquier, with enclosures and replies, 1762-1767, p. 7; and 1769-1770, p. 2, f. 16)

In Berkeley County, West Virginia, in 1786, John Ryan was security for the Guardian’s Bond, 26 April for:
Elizabeth Hall, gdn., of William Hall, orphan of John Hall. 26 April 1786. For 1,000 Pounds. Sec: John Ryan (sig) Rion, William Graham

On 17 December 1788, John Ryon’s orphan was cited in court:
Berkeley County, West Virginia, Guardians’ Bonds:

1800: Berkeley County, West Virginia, Tax List:
John Ryan: 1 white male over 21 years; 3 horses; 1 slave aged 12-16; no slaves older than 16
(Virginia Genealogist, 4: 6; 4:60; and 9:70)

1771: Thomas Ryan was listed as a Tithable, 10 July 1771, Botetourt County, Va.
(Virginia Genealogist, 10:110)

(And possibly back in England:) 1794: Thomas Ryan, whose report to the High Court of Admiralty was posted 31 January 1794, after he examined the cargo on a ship claimed as a prize.
“Case of John Montgomery, commander of the Princess Elizabeth c., Henry Waddell, claimant of ship and goods, and George Morison, claimant of part of the cargo. Notes the report of Thomas Ryan who had been ordered to view the state of the cargo. He was concerned about possible damage to some cotton and some sugar. Court orders that the cargo be unladen.”
(Virginia Colonial Records Project, Library of Virginia, High Court of Admiralty, Miscellaneous, Instruments (draft), Instance and Prize, 31 January 1794)

1772: William Ryan, who either joined or left with the Royal Navy in Virginia, February or March of 1772.
(Virginia Colonial Records Project, Library of Virginia, Admiralty Muster Books, 1771-1772, p. 1)

William Ryan was listed on Henry County, Va., appraisals, bonds, etc., from 1782 through 1786. In the last one, he aided in the apportionment of slaves:

.....allotment of widow’s dower in slaves by Joel Estes, William Ryan, Charles Pinckard, on 1 September 1786.
(Virginia Genealogist, 1:68, 115, 118-119, 181; 2:38, 40)

28 April 1794, William Ryan valued 2 slaves at 65 pounds for Benjamin Cook estate. 1800 Brooke County Tax List: William Ryan: 1 white male, 2 horses.
(Virginia Genealogist, 3:13 and 10:166)

1774: Robert Ryan, possibly from Maryland, who corresponded with James Russell in England 11 September 1774.
(Virginia Colonial Records Project, Library of Virginia, Letters to James Russell from Maryland, Virginia, England and Scotland, 1774-1780, p. 2)
9 September 1766: Edward Ryan receives deed for 400 acres in Frederick County, Va., from Lord Fairfax. Ryan named it, Laurel Run Plantation. The Frederick County area became Dunmore County area in 1772. In 1778, the Dunmore County area became Shenandoah County area. (Reproduction from "A History of Anthony Ryan (1780-1855) and His Descendants, by Roger N. Ryan, 1985.)
**Edward Ryan**  
(born ca. 1710, died 1784)

1710  Edward Ryan, possibly the son of JOHN EDWARD RYAN, was born in about 1710, in Ireland. There, he married SUSANNAH SYMONDSONS. John and Susannah emigrated to America in 1737 with at least one child, their daughter, Eleanor Ryan, who was 5. They settled first in Philadelphia, and then in York County, Pa.

In 1750 he received a land grant in Augusta Co., Virginia. On 9 September 1766, he received a grant for 400 acres in Frederick County from Lord Fairfax’s Land Office at Greenway Court, Frederick County. At the time, Fairfax owned most of the county. After the Revolution, Fairfax land was confiscated and granted to settlers, one of whom was a son-in-law of Edward Ryan, Philip Coffelt.

On his 400-acre farm, Edward Ryan built a log house near a large spring where Laurel Run flows from Big North Mountain to join a branch of Stony Creek. He named it Laurel Run Plantation. At the time, it was in Beckford Parish, in the upper end of Frederick County, a site that became Dunmore County in 1772 and Shenandoah County in 1778.

1772  Edward Ryan wrote his will 13 January 1772. The will:

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**In the name of God amen.** I Edward Ryan of Frederick County in the Colony of Virginia, being weak in body but of sound mind & memory do make & Publish this my last will & Testament, In manner following, That is to say

**First,** I give & Devise unto my son Thomas Ryan, to his heirs & Assigns all my sd. Plantation & tract of land situate & lying on a branch of Stony Creek, Called Laurel run in Frederick County of Colony of Virginia, but my sd. Son Thomas Ryan, his heirs & assigns shall Pay the Sum of Ten Pounds to Each one of my two Grandsons, (viz) to Henry & John Coffelt, when they come to age out of third land I give to him.

**And all my Personal Estate,** Goods & Chattels that shall remain after my Decease, I give & Devise to my Son Thomas Ryan & to my Daughter Eleanor Ryan to be Equally divided amongst them.

**And I make and Ordain him,** my sd. Son Thomas Ryan, Sole Executor of this my last will in trust for the Interests and Purposes in this my last will contained(?) to take care & Perform the same according to my true Interest & meaning.

**In Witness whereof** I the Sd. Edward Ryan have to this my Last will & testament set my hand & seal this 13 day of January

In the year of our Lord 1772 . . .

Signed Sealed & Delivered by the sd Edward Ryan . . .
for his last will & testament in the Presence of us who were at the Signing & Sealing thereof

Jacob Renker, Jr.      Jacob Renker Sr.    George Renker
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Some of the Peanut Butter's and their best friends (VOLUME 2: DARLINGS, BUZBEES & FORDYCE)
1784 Edward Ryan died ca. May 1784. On 15 May 1784 his estate paid 3 shillings 9 pence to the court clerk to record the will for probate; 9 shillings to the three appraisers for the estate; and 3 shillings to the court clerk to record the estate’s inventory. Those and later receipts and disbursements totaled 53 pounds, 17 shillings, and included 14 pounds 17 shillings, 9 pence “To the said Executor Thomas Ryan, majority of personal estate as per the last will & testament.” Edward Ryan’s 10-pound legacies to his grandsons, Henry Coffelt and John Coffelt, were paid in June 1784.

(The 10-pound legacies would be worth about $1,900 today, comparing the purchasing power of the British pound then with U. S. dollars today.)

The 1784-85 settlement of the Ryan estate was recorded 7 May 1821 in the Shenandoah County court. No reason for the 1821 record was stated by the three county commissioners; however, Thomas and Elizabeth Ryan sold their 300-acre farm in that year. The 1821 recording may have been required to clear legal questions about title to the land.

(Data from A History of Anthony Ryan (1780-1855) and His Descendants, pp. 6, 8, by Roger N. Ryan, 8070 Fox Run, N.W., Canton, Ohio, 1985. Emphasis added. Some conclusions are mine.)

The surviving children:

1. **Eleanor Ryan (b. 1732, m. Philip Coffelt, 1758-1759, d. after 1822)** in either 1758 or 1759. Their children included:
   a. John Coffelt (b. 18 October 1761 in Virginia, a twin to:
   b. Henry Coffelt (b. 18 October 1761 in Virginia) m. Barbara, 1784. Son: John.
   c. Daniel Coffelt (b. 1770 in Virginia).

   **NOT A NUISANCE ON PUBLIC HIGHWAY!**

   In 1806, the state accused Daniel Coffelt of being a nuisance on a public highway. The jury found him innocent. He had at least one son, born in Green County, Tenn.

   d. James Henry Coffelt (b. 1772 in Virginia) m. Sarah Wyatt in Green Co., Tenn.
   e. Sara Coffelt (b. in Virginia)
   f. Rebecca Coffelt (b. 1772 in Virginia), m. John Bible in 1796.
   g. George W. Coffelt (b. 1775 in Virginia)
   h. Jacob Coffelt (b. 1782 in Virginia). m. Sussanah Wyatt.

   **ELEANOR ESCAPES FROM THE INDIANS; EDWARD DIES FROM PNEUMONIA**

   **SHORTLY AFTER** the French and Indian War, Eleanor Ryan Coffelt and her son Edward (possibly it was her young brother Edward Ryan, Jr.) (b. 1758) were captured by the Indians. They were seized in one of Ryan’s fields called “Whipcrack.” She was 40. Edward was 14.

   Fifty years later at age 90, Eleanor told the story to her 10-year-old grandson, who in his old age relayed it to his young grandson:

   “As captives, their chores were to carry wood from the forest to the Indian Village. They were in captivity 11 weeks. Each time they collected wood they took a little longer so as to give an impression of requiring time. Then, when they would make a break for freedom they would have time to escape. They finally made a break, and the Indians after deciding they had been gone too long for the wood, started in pursuit, trailing them with dogs;
they had gotten far enough away, however, that the Indians had difficulty following them; yet they persisted in their pursuit.

"After two days and nights, the elements came to the rescue of the escapees with a torrential rain which obliterated signs of their trail and the Indians’ dogs could no longer follow.

"Possibly, as a result of the rain, the son (brother?) fell into a raging fever and within a few hours he died, supposedly from pneumonia. Nellie was faced with disposing of his body, which she placed in the fork of a tree. She covered the body with brush, and continued her journey to freedom”

(As related by H.L. Fair, a grandson of Wyatt Coffelt, who heard it from Wyatt Coffelt. Wyatt Coffelt had heard the story at the age of 10, from his grandmother, Eleanor Ryan Coffelt, in 1822, when she was 90. From The Coffelt family history, by Robert and Joan Coffelt, Coffelt and Coffelt Publishing Co., 1610 Redwood Lane, Davis, Calif. 95616, (916) 756-5290. Also: History of Rev. Wyatt Coffelt and Goodspeed History of Benton Co., Arkansas (1889)

Philip and Eleanor Ryan Coffelt and their family, except for John Coffelt, moved from Virginia to Tennessee in 1790-1791. They were accompanied by the family of Christian Bible, their close friends.

"It is believed that they left Virginia because of a split in the Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, which Coffelt’s father, Christopher, supposedly began. Part of the Congregation became the Tennessee Synod and moved to Greene Co., Tenn.

"The trip from Hardy County, Va., to Green Co., Tenn., was about 300 miles. The family went by covered wagon with the wagon train. The covered wagon was a farm wagon, comparatively light, well ironed, and made of a variety of seasoned wood. It could carry enough provisions, tools, spare parts, apparel, household goods, and odds and ends to make the journey endurable. To pull this burden took a team of horses or mules.

"Cows, sheep, and goats trailed along. They started out with a cage of chickens tied to the wagon. The mainstay was wheat flour (200 lbs. per person), corn meal, hard tack, and about a bushel per adult of dried fruit for warding off scurvy. Any milk left over from evening or morning meals could be put in a churn in the wagon and turned to butter by the jouncing of the trail. Salt, sugar, coffee and tea were packed in double cloth sacks.

"The women wore homespun hickory which was tough cotton material. The men wore buckskin pants, beaver hats and long frock coats. Horses often could not last out the long haul and the pioneers would favor mules. A man with mules used reins and had to sit in the jouncing wagon hour after hour, except when he could trade off with his wife or older children. He had to stay alert. He controlled the animals with shouts, Giddap, Haa, Gee, Whoa! The movers were a mixed lot, each family a unit to itself. However, each family surrendered some of its individual initiative to the common good. The leader of the wagon train was a specially chosen pioneer, assertive, aggressive, self-reliant and who knew the trail.”

(The Coffelt family history, by Robert and Joan Coffelt, 1610 Redwood Lane, Davis, Calif. 95616)

2. Thomas Ryan (b. ca. 1750?, m. 1773, d. after 1821)
THOMAS RYAN
(born ca. 1750?, married 1773, died after 1821)

1773  Thomas Ryan was married in April of 1773 to ELIZABETH DODSON, daughter of CHARLES and ELIZABETH (GOOD) DODSON. On 12 June 1809, Thomas Ryan was appointed constable for the 2nd battalion and 13th Regiment in Shenandoah County, Va.:

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we, Thomas Ryan, Jacob Penneywit, and Frederick Andrich, are held firmly bound unto his excellency, John Tyler, Esquire (Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia), Governor of this Commonwealth for the time being and his successors, in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00), current money to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves over and each of our heirs, executors, administrators, jointly and separately, firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this 12th day of June 1809. The condition of the above obligation is such that where as the above bound, Thomas Ryan, hath been appointed a constable (or sheriff) for the 2nd Battalion and 13th Regiment. Now if said, Thomas Ryan, shall well and truly discharge and perform the said office of constable according to law, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence in court, for a court held by the County of Shenandoah, Commonwealth of Virginia, Monday 12 June 1809.

Thomas Ryan
Jacob Penneywit
Frederick Andrich
Court Recorder: P. Williams

THEY USED INDIAN TRAILS TO MOVE TO OHIO

1812  They moved to Ohio. The 400-mile route that Thomas and Elizabeth Dodson Ryan and their children traveled to Ohio over what would become U. S. Route 40. At the time it was over Indian trails.

In 1821, Thomas and Elizabeth sold their 300 acres to Walter Newman for $2,660.60. Newman also bought Anthony Ryan’s 100 acres, and 500 additional acres in order to build his “Liberty Furnace.” The furnace was operated until 1842.

“It is not known where Thomas and Elizabeth located after selling the property. It is assumed that they moved to the adjoining farm owned by their son, John. John, their youngest child, had purchased several hundred acres adjoining the original Ryan property.

“Thomas and Elizabeth, as well as John and other early Ryans who died prior to 1900, are probably buried in what is known as the Ryan Cemetery. It is located southeast of Liberty Furnace, approximately 1/4 mile, on Route 611.”

(A History of Anthony Ryan (1780-1855) and His Descendants, Roger N. Ryan, 1985)
(Shenandoah County, Va., Deed Book Q, p. 483, as transcribed by Roger Ryan)
Thomas and Elizabeth had 11 children. They were:

1. Mary Ryan (b. ca. 1776, d. ca. 1824) m. Jacob Roof.
   With their children, they left Shenandoah County, Va., and moved to the Walhonding Valley in Coshocton County, Ohio. It is believed that the Robert Darling family accompanied them west. The Robert Darling family lived at the time in the adjacent Hardy County, in what is now West Virginia.

2. Anthony Ryan (b. 1780, d. 1855) m. Elizabeth Keagy (m. 1809).
   "They first settled on 100 acres of the original Ryan farm, which was given to Anthony by his father and mother. By 1818, word had reached Anthony and Elizabeth extolling the virtues of the Walhonding Valley of Ohio. They left Virginia with their children and settled in Coshocton County, Ohio."

3. Sarah Ryan (b. 1782, d. ca. 1855) m. John Roof in 1805.
   They moved to Ohio ca. 1812.
   Children: a. Ann Roof (b. 1808) b. John Roof (b. 1810) c. Elizabeth Roof (b. 1811) d. Mary Roof (b. 1813) e. Catherine Roof (b. 1818)

4. Charles Ryan (b. ca. 1783, d. 1842) m. Catherine Roof in 1806.
   He had accompanied his brother, Anthony Ryan to Ohio, lived in Tiverton Center (north of Route 36 on 206), was primarily interested in fishing and hunting. Farmers tried to recruit him at harvest time, but sometimes, a Coshocton County historian related, Charles would promise as many as four farmers to help them, but would abandon them, to fish or hunt. Eventually he went West. Children:
   a. Abraham Ryan (b. 1808); b. Charles Ryan, Jr. (b. 1810); c. John Ryan (b. 1813); d. Sarah Ryan (b. 1814); e. Catherine Ryan; f. James Ryan

5. Rebecca Ryan (b. 1790, d. 1854) m. Jonas Schaeffer in 1812. Children:
   a. Levi Schaeffer (b. 1813); b. Moses Schaeffer (b. 1817); c. Joseph Schaeffer (b. 1824); d. Jonas Schaeffer, Jr. (b. 1828); e. Polly Schaeffer (b. 1831).

6. Thomas Ryan, Jr. (b. 1790, d. 1840) m. Susannah. Thomas, Jr., and son Lyman d. in 1840. Widow left with four sons under 20 and two daughters under 5 at time.

7. Margaret Ryan (b. ca. 1791) m. George Keller in 1811.

8. Nancy Ryan (b. ca. 1793) m. George Foltz in 1814.

9. Hannah Ryan (b. ca. 1795) m. John Bird in 1817.

10. Elizabeth Ryan (b. ca. 1797, d. ca. 1827) m. Joseph Hottle in 1817. They, too, moved near Coshocton County, and settled in Rushville Twp., Fairfield County.

11. John Ryan (b. 1800, d. 1875) m. (1st) Hannah Bowers in 1822 and (2nd) Mary Funkhouser in 1842.
   John and Hannah’s children: a. John Ryan, Jr. (b. 1823); b. Catherine Ryan (b. 1826); c. Jean Leah Ryan (b. 1826); d. Jacob Ryan (b. 1827); e. Caroline Ryan (b. 1830); f. Amos Ryan (b. 1831); g. Rebecca Ryan (b. 1832); h. Ephriam Ryan (b. 1838); i. Samuel Ryan (b. 1839).
   John and Mary’s children: a. Thomas Ryan (b. 1842); b. Isaac Ryan (b. 1843); c. Edward Ryan (b. 1844); d. Richard Ryan (b. 1847).

**ANTHONY RYAN** and **ELIZABETH KEAGY** were married 13 June 1809.
By the time that Thomas and Elizabeth Dodson Ryan died in the early 1820s, their son, Anthony Ryan, had married Elizabeth Keagy and they had delivered grandchildren to Thomas and Elizabeth Ryan.

Elizabeth Keagy Ryan’s family had been in America for slightly more than 100 years. Her great-grandfather had fled Switzerland to find success and fortune in America.

(Many of the details of the Kegay family have been summarized or quoted from an extensive study made 1875-1898, by Franklin Keagy: A History of the Kegay Relationship in America from 1715 to 1900. Book was published by Harrisburg Publishing Co., Harrisburg, Pa., 1899.)

John Rudolph (Hanse) Keagy
(died 1748)

1706 In their determination to escape religious persecution, Swiss Mennonites organized, contacted William Penn in London, and agreed to establish a new colony in Penn’s American wilderness in about 1706. The first small group of Swiss immigrants arrived in the Conestoga area of Pennsylvania in 1709, where they acquired 10,000 acres on the north side of Pequa creek. The three Indian tribes in the area were the Conestoga, Pequa and Shawanese.

Settler Martin Kendig was in that early group. He returned to Switzerland to tell of the glories of the new world and seek fellow settlers mostly from the cantons of Zurich, Bern, and Shaffhausen.

1715 Young John Rudolph (Hanse) Keagy volunteered. He was unmarried, and arrived in Pennsylvania in 1715, as an early arrival among five major emigrations (1715, 1739, 1764, 1818, and 1854-59) from Switzerland to America.

In about 1717, Hanse Kegay married Rebecca Patterson. She was one of the children of James and Susannah Patterson, the others having been Sarah, Rebecca, James and Thomas Patterson. Sarah married Col. Benjamin Chambers, founder of Chambersburg, Pa.

Hanse and Rebecca Keagy farmed at least 800 acres in two townships, one of which was near the current city of York, Pa., in Lancaster County.

(A curious coincidence: When I started looking for a newspaper job during my brief graduate school interlude in the summer of 1957 at the University of Missouri, I received two job offers: One came from J. P. Harris, in Hutchinson, Kansas, who offered me a job as an executive intern. The other came from Lancaster County, Pa., where the newspaper was seeking a reporter. That offer came by telegram; I replied by telegram that I had taken the Kansas job. Reb)

Hanse and Rebecca Keagy had at least seven children:
1. Jacob Kegay
2. Rudolph Kegay
3. Henry Kegay (11 Nov. 1728-8 October 1783)
4. Abraham Kegay
5. Susannah Kegay
6. Anne Kegay
7. Barbara Kegay

Hanse Kegay wrote his will on 8 May 1748. He died before 31 October 1748. The will:

JOHN KEGAY, I John Kegay in the County of Lancaster and province of Pena, Township of Conestogoe being very sick & weak in body but of Perfect mind and memory Thanks be unto God for it, do make this my Last Will and testament & desires it May be Recevd by all as such.

Imprimis it is my will and I do order that in Ye first Place All my Just Debts and funeral charges be pad and Satisfied.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my well beloved Son Abraham Kagey, my Plantation whereon I now Lives upon to Possesst by him & his heirs and assigns for Ever, Containing two hundred acres, Ye land & Plantation is to valued by two or three men chosen by Ye Elders of our Church or Meeting & whatsoever they shall value it at above a hundred Pounds he shall pay unto my Exrs hereafter mentioned within four years after my Death.

his Mother shall live with him dureing and he shall Provide firewood for her & he shall give fifteen Bushells of wheat every year & six bushels of malt. Three Barrells of Syder, half a Barrell of stilld Lique, one hundred weight of meat, Either Beef or Pork at her choice to be paid to her yearly & every year dureing her pleasure to live with him. He shall Keep a Cow for her and give her her choice of Ye Cowes; Every he Shall Keep a mare for her dureing Ye Term & shall give her four Apple trees Every year bearing fruite at her own Choice & give her half an acre of ground for flax and half Ye Garden.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my Son Henry Kegay Two hundred Acres of Land to him his heirs and assigns for Ever joining Ye Above sd Lands to be valued by our Elders as aforesd & he to pay accordingly within four years after he shall Settle upon or ocquepie Ye Same.

Item. I give & bequeath unto my Eldest Son Jacob & my Son Rudolph, my tract of Land Situate on Ye West side of Susquehanah River joyning Yorktown to be equall Divided between them to be valued by the Elders or Such men as they choose asafs & they to pay Each of them as shown sd to.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Susannah Ye Sum of one hundred pounds Lawful money to be paid within five years after my decease.

Item. I give & bequeath unto my Daughter Anne the Sum of one hundred pounds Lawful money to be paid when she Comes of Eage.

Item. I give unto my Daughter Barbara Ye Sum of one hundred pounds Lawful money, and I do appoint Jacob Myers & Jacob Beam my whole and Sole Executors of this my Last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this 8th day of May 1748

JHO. J. R. x KEGAY, (L. S.)
his mark
Henry Kagey

(born 1 November 1728, died 8 October 1783)

(Some of the Henry Kagey data is summarized from the published 1899 research by Franklin Kegy)

http://archive.org/stream/historyofkgye00kaeg#page/n11/mode/2up

1756 Henry Kagey and Barbara Stoner were married on 2 February 1756 and raised some of their children in Pennsylvania before they moved to Virginia in 1768, having sold land in Lancaster Co., Pa., to John Musser.

They first went to Page Co., Va. Then, they crossed Massanutten Mountain to Shenandoah Co., and settled on Smith’s creek, where he bought 404 acres and built a mill. He died 8 October 1783 in Shenandoah, Virginia.

Eleven of their children:

1. John Kagey (b. March 7, 1757 in Lancaster Co., Pa. Minister in the German or Triune Baptist church. Was married to Elizabeth Brennenman 24 December 1782. She died 29 March 1836. Was blind the last 7 years of his life. He died 11 October 1845, and was buried near the old home place near New Market, Shenandoah Co., Va.)

2. Henry Kagey (b. 24 September 1758 in Lancaster Co., Pa., in Conestoga township; he left Shenandoah Co. and went into Botetourt Co., now Roanoke Co., Va., in about 1816 and died there. He married Catharine Grabill, b. 1765, d. 1835. Henry Kagey died in July 1844.)

3. Jacob (b. 3 October 1760, in Conestoga township, Lancaster Co., Pa., and was a minister in the Mennonite church; he lived north of his father’s place on Smith’s creek in Shenandoah Co., Va., and was married about 1785 to Christena Brenneman (a sister of his brother John’s wife), b. July 1763, d. March 19, 1816. They raised seven children.)


5. Abraham Kagey (b. 7 July or August 1764, in Conestoga township, Lancaster Co., Pa. He married Anna Neff, a daughter of Dr. Jacob Neff. He died Sept. 15, 1831. She died Sept. 1, 1831.) Nine children, one of whom was

a. Abraham Neff Kagey. Abraham Neff Kagey. He had one son:

(1) John Henry Kagi, b. 15 March 1835. John Henry Kagi

attracted national and enduring attention in his short life:
SOME OF THE BUZBEES AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS

BLEEDING KANSAS

AND JOHN BROWN’S “SECRETARY OF WAR”

SECRETARY of WAR KAGI

(1835-1859)

JOHN HENRY KAGI (he changed the spelling of the name to its Swiss origins) was still a teenager when he began teaching, and increasingly abhorring slavery, in Virginia in 1854. It didn’t take him long to abandon teaching, become a lawyer, and join the abolitionist cause, which quickly led him to what was to become a prelude to the Civil War.

After short visits in Ohio and Nebraska, he joined one of Gen. James H. Lane’s parties, and later volunteered for A. D. Stevens’ Kansas Militia, from which he was captured in 1856 by U. S. Army troops, jailed at Tecumseh, Kansas, and later released.

He wrote dispatches for the New York Tribune, the New York National Era, and clashed openly with pro-slavery men and groups in Kansas.

Once, he was tricked into coming alone to a courthouse and there was assaulted by pro-slavery Judge Elmore. The judge whacked Kagi on the head with his gold-capped cane. Kagi responded by drawing his revolver and shooting the judge in the groin.

The judge then shot Kagi three times, once over the heart. Both men survived, though Kagi had to recover out of state.

JOHN BROWN’S SECRETARY OF WAR

Kagi returned to Kansas to join John Brown’s small army of about 22 men, and quickly became Brown’s second in command as Secretary of War.

Kagi died in the historic battle at Harper’s Ferry.

The details of his Kansas exploits in 1856 and 1857, and his final days at Harper’s Ferry, were cited by Franklin Keagy in his 1899 research:

“The pro-slavery men, knowing his sentiments and position on the questions then at issue, sought every means at their command to provoke a quarrel with him in order to furnish a pretext to kill him. He had early acquired a reputation as a writer of ability, a brave man and an incorruptible politician.

“The pro-slavery administration then in power under President Pierce, viewed with dismay the possible triumph of the free State men, and the consequent
admission of Kansas as a free State into the Union, and accordingly sent Col. Geary
with United States soldiers into the Territory with orders to arrest and imprison
those found in arms. The condition of these prisoners was pitiable in the extreme.
They were herded like cattle and fed like swine.

“The indomitable spirit of Kagi, as he wrote his name, which is the original
way, could not be subdued by cruel treatment, and it only incited him to greater
efforts. He managed to continue his correspondence while in prison.

LETTERS FROM PRISON

“He would borrow a plug of tobacco from a comrade (he was not a user of
the weed) and hollow it out in such a way that he could insert his letters, then cover
it over with a leaf and tobacco, and when a friend would call to see him, he would
manage to exchange pieces with them, and by this means he would convey an
account of what was being done around him.

(http://www.territorialkansasonline.org)

In one of his letters, Kagi wrote to “My Dear Sister” on 20 November 1856,
from the ‘prison at Lecompton’. “Kagi, along with John Ritchie and several other
free-state partisans, had been arrested by U.S. Marshal I.B. Donelson, supported by
federal troops, on September 18 at Topeka and subsequently charged with
“highway robbery.” (See, Kansas Historical Collections, 4:561)

Although ‘in prison,’ Kagi assured his sister that he was safe and could be
rescued at anytime; ‘I hesitate only because we may get out some other way, and
because a forcible rescue would bring on a terrible winter war, which I do not wish
to see.’”

“Soon after his liberation from prison, which he effected by fully and
fearlessly vindicating himself from the unjust charges against him, he became more
widely known throughout the country by the brutal attack on him by Judge Elmore.

ROBBERY AT TECUMSEH

“The occurrence happened in this wise:
“The store of a free state man had been robbed at Tecumseh, a village about
four miles from Topeka. The owners could get no redress from the party then in
power, because he was known to be a free State man.

“After all other efforts failed to bring the thief to justice, the owner applied
to the “Topeka Boys” for justice. These sent word that an investigation must be
made or they would visit and burn the town.

“As soon as this ‘gentle’ warning was given and received a committee was
appointed. It consisted of first, a free State man; secondly, the person suspected of
the robbery; thirdly, Ex-Judge Elmore as chairman; a conservative.

“The evidence, full and explicit was given in, the free State man deciding in
favor of a restitution of the stolen goods, and the accused man opposing it. The
decision, therefore, developed on Elmore.
“In true ‘conservative’ spirit he declared his inability to decide the case.
“Kagi, in commenting on the decision, remarked that “President Pierce need not have sought a pretext to dismiss Elmore on account of his extra judicial investments, as it was self-evident that a man who could not decide a case where the clearest evidence was given, whether a convicted robber should restore stolen goods or retain them, was hardly qualified for a seat on the Supreme bench of a Territory.”

JUDGE ELMORE INCENSED
“Elmore was greatly incensed at these comments, and meeting Kagi in Tecumseh, as he was going up the court house steps, he said to him:
“‘Are you the man who wrote under the signature of K?’ and being answered in the affirmative he immediately struck Kagi over the head with a heavy gold-headed cane, knocking him down. Stunned and half blinded by the brutal blow, he drew his revolver and shot the judge in the groin; the ball could not be extracted, and he carried it to his grave. Several shots were exchanged between the parties.
“A ball from the Judge’s pistol struck Kagi in the region of the heart, first passing through his coat and vest, though through a memoranda book an inch thick and glancing on a rib, passed around his body several inches, and lodged in his side.

KAGI REMOVED THE BULLET
“His friends took him to Topeka and there he removed the ball himself with his pen-knife. The perfidy and brutality of Elmore’s attack on Kagi can be properly estimated when it is known that he sent a note by the hands of a man named Pardee to Kagi requesting an interview, to which Kagi assented and it was when going to keep this appointment that he met Elmore, and was assaulted.
“It was reported at the time that Elmore had said to his friends: “If I had known that Kagi had so much pluck he would have invited him home to dinner.”
“He first went from Nebraska to Kansas with James H. Lane, who took a party of emigrants to Kansas by way of Nebraska. It was about this time that Colonel Titus had invaded Kansas with the avowed purpose of driving out the free State men or kill them. Kagi looked upon the attempt of the pro-slavery men to force slavery upon Kansas with detestation and abhorrence, and at once enrolled his name as a member of Co. B, 2nd Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, under Colonel Stevens, then known as Colonel Whipple.

SEEKING TO ARREST MEN WITH ARMS
“This force was opposed to Titus, and was following him in the northeast part of the State, when about the last of September or 1st of October, by order of Governor Geary, who had been sent out with United States soldiers to arrest all men found with arms, they were taken prisoners.
“It was during the marches in this campaign that one day, tired, footsore and thirsty, they came to small town, and while resting, some of the ‘boys’ of his company obtained some liquor and brought it into camp. It was duly shared out and drank by all except Kagi. He said his stomach was all right, but as his feet were sore and tired he would give his share to them, and bathed his feet with it.
“After their surrender to Governor Geary’s forces, to whom they looked for protection, they were taken to Lecompton, and by one of those many strange coincidences in human affairs they were placed under guard of Colonel Titus, whom they had attempted to capture. They were confined in a new building just enclosed and kept there until about December.
“They were then taken to Tecumseh for trial. He was charged with murder for having killed one of Titus’ men in battle, but at the time of that battle Kagi had
not yet entered the service (of his country, as he stated it). He was asked to prove it (this was in exact keeping with their idea of equity, although grievously at variance with the rules of law as laid down by Blackstone, etc.).

“This he readily did, and he owed his life to a woman and her boy, who gave their evidence in his behalf.

TOPEKA TRIBUNE EDITOR

“At the time the Bogus Legislature met at Lecompton, Kagi was correspondent for several eastern papers and was associate editor of the Topeka Tribune.

“Being a rapid stenographer, he reported their proceedings and commented upon them very freely. This provoked their ire, and a plot was arranged to assassinate him. This no doubt would have been successful had it not been for his landlady, who informed him of the plot and entreated him not to attend the extra night session, which evidently was held for that purpose.

“The ‘distinguished’ Judge Elmore formed one of the number of that august body, and when the meeting was organized he rose and moved that the person who was reporting their proceedings be arrested and summarily dealt with. Kagi had taken the woman’s friendly advice, and gone to Topeka and thereby frustrated their designs upon his life.

KANSAS IN BAD SHAPE

“The situation in Kansas at this time was deplorable.

“In Governor Geary’s “Farewell address to the people of Kansas,” dated March 12, 1857, he said, in describing the condition of things on his first arrival and when entering upon his official duties as Governor of the Territory.

“‘Desolation and ruin reigned on every hand. Homes and firesides were deserted; the smoke of burning dwellings darkened the atmosphere; women and children driven from their habitations, wandered over the prairies and among the woodlands or sought refuge and protection even among the Indian tribes. The highways were infested with murderous predatory bands, and the towns were fortified and garrisoned by armies of conflicting partisans, each excited almost to frenzy and determined upon mutual extermination. Such was, with exaggeration, the condition of the Territory at this period.”

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

He also was a leader in the “Underground Railroad,” where one of the ‘station stops’ on the route to freedom in Canada was a Kagi family farm in Nebraska.

Once, Kagi led 14 former slaves from Missouri to his father Abraham Kagey’s farm near Nebraska City, where they had a quick breakfast before fleeing north on foot. Kagi and the 14 had been racing to keep ahead of a Missouri posse that had had been trying to capture them.

Kagi did not receive any good press for his work.

In print, the local newspaper editor lambasted the “white lily-livered abolitionists.”

JOINS JOHN BROWN

In April of 1858, he went with John Brown and a few others to Chatham, Canada, where he was secretary at secret meetings to establish a revolutionary government of freed slaves in the Appalachian Mountains.

“Chatham was the central settlement in Canada for escaped slaves from the United States. On the morning of May 8, 1858, Brown met with twelve whites and thirty-four blacks in the First Baptist Church and the constitution of the new

SOME OF THE BUZBEES AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS  90  VOLUME 2: DARLINGS, BUZBEES & FORDYCE
SOME OF THE BUZBEES AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

Before the revolutionaries adjourned, they established a ‘Provisional Constitution and Ordinances for the People of the United States,’ and promoted Kagi:

They elected John Brown Commander in Chief, and John Henry Kagi as Secretary of War. Others elected were Members of Congress, Alfred M. Ellsworth, Osbourne Anderson; Treasurer, Owen Brown; Secretary of the Treasury, Geo. B. Gill; Secretary of State, Richard Realf.

“In the following year, sometime about June, in company with Brown, he came to Chambersburg, Pa., and engaged board at the house of Mrs. Mary Rittner, on East King street, where he remained most of the time until the first week in October, when he and Brown left there for the Kennedy place near Harper’s Ferry, Va. and from there to the Ferry on the night of Oct. 16, 1859.

A DIVINITY STUDENT WARRIOR

“To the writer of this sketch, he appeared more like a divinity student than a warrior. He was of medium height and build, had large blue-grey eyes, and a somewhat round face, full of expression when engaged in animated conversation, but somewhat careless in his dress.

“On the night of Oct. 16th, the raid was made on Harper’s Ferry, Va. Brown gave the order to Kagi to take and hold the rifle works, situated about a half mile above the town on the west side of the Shenandoah river.

“From here he was driven out the next day by a large force of Virginia militia and was shot in endeavoring to cross the river.”

Other accounts of the action showed that Kagi captured an Armory watchman at the front gate, as the Armory was first overwhelmed. but in the gun battle that followed, Kagi fled across the river, but was “killed in the middle of the river, receiving many bullets.”


One of Kagi’s fellow insurgents, Capt. W. H. Leeman, also was killed in the middle of the river while trying to escape to Maryland. He carried with him his commission, signed by Secretary of War Kagi:

KAGI SIGNS THE COMMISSION

No. 9, Greeting Headquarters, War Department, Near Harper’s Ferry, Md.

Whereas, Wm. H. Leeman has been nominated a Captain in the Army established under the Provisional Constitution, Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in us by said Constitution, We do hereby Appoint the said Wm. H. Leeman a Captain. Given at the office of the Secretary of War, this day, Oct. 15, 1859.

JOHN BROWN, Commander-in-Chief
H. KAGI, Secretary of War.

(Compiled by the late Capt. John H. Zittle, Shepherdstown, W. Va., "who was an eyewitness to many of the occurrences, and edited and published by his widow. [http://archive.org/details/correcthistoryof00zitt])

Kagi died just before Col. Robert E. Lee and his U.S. Marines arrived. The Marines reached Harper’s Ferry late on the afternoon of 17 October, and stormed the occupied “engine house” to free the hostages taken earlier by Brown. They captured all the survivors.
Brown had expected the local slave population to rise in his defense, but that did not happen. Brown survived the attack, but was wounded and captured. Later he was tried for treason, convicted, and hanged. Brown, Kagi and their tiny army had set out to free the slaves, but, ironically, the first man killed at Harper’s Ferry was a black man. Kagi and others from Brown’s army were buried on the south bank of the Shenandoah river at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains.

( http://archive.org/stream/historyofkgyre00kaeg#page/n11/mode/2up )

Forty years later, the bones of Kagi and six other colleagues were removed and reinterred. The New Era, Lancaster City, Pa., reported:

**JOHN BROWN’S MEN**

_“Their Bones Removed from Harper’s Ferry to North Elba, N. Y.”_

“A Harper’s Ferry, W. V., special says: The bodies of seven followers of John Brown were disinterred near this place on Saturday by Dr. Thomas R. Featherstonhaugh, of Washington, D. C. and Captain E. P. Hall, employed in the Interior Department. The forgotten graves were located by Dr. Featherstonbaug three years ago.

“The seven bodies were buried in a lonely spot near the banks of the Shenandoah river. Dr. Featherstonbaug learned that Jefferson county paid James Marshall, now a very old man, $10 for burying the bodies. Marshall assisted him in locating the graves, one of which was opened.

“The remains were sent to North Elba, N. Y., the old homestead of John Brown, where his body lies buried, and will be interred in adjacent soil. The bones were shipped to North Elba in charge of a nephew of one of the men who participated in the raid and escaped with his life.

“The bodies had been buried in two large store boxes. There was nothing left in the boxes except the bones and some of the men’s clothes. Oliver Brown was buried in a shaggy overcoat of bearskin cloth, which was found around the bones of one individual, and two short lead pencils dropped from the coat.”

**SEE TERRITORIAL KANSAS, ONLINE**

Other details of his exploits and letters have been posted online by “Territorial Kansas Online 1854-1861.” The address is: http://www.territorialkansasonline.org/

The online Wikipedia page said that in current pop culture, Kagi has been cited in three books: _Raising Holy Hell_ (1995); _Fleshman and the Angel of the Lord_ (1996) and _Cloudsplitter_ (1996).

( http://en.wikipedia.org )

**The other 6 children of Henry and Barbara Stoner Keagy:  
6. Christian Kagey (b. 22 August 1766, in the county of Lancaster, and township of Conestoga, Pa., and died 9 July 1834. He had married Catherine Neff. They had five sons and three daughters.)

7. Rudolph Kagey

8. Barbara Kagey (b. 27 February 1770 on the old Kagey homestead on Smith’s Creek, Shenandoah Co., Va. She married Daniel Beery. They died in Rockingham Co., Va. Five sons, five daughters.)

9. Isaac Kagey (b. 12 April 1772. Did not marry).

10. Martin Kagey (b. 26 August 1774)

11. Elizabeth Kagey (b. 5 Dec. 1776, married Martin Myley. One son, Martin.)

**The oldest son, John Kagey, married Elizabeth Brenneman.**
JOHN KAGEY
(born 7 March 1757, died 11 October 1845)

1782 John Kagey married Elizabeth Brenneman, the day before Christmas, 1782. They were married long enough to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary within their church, where he was a minister for 40 years. One of the tributes written about him:

“He did not claim, but he believed the best way to persuade men to lead the life of a Christian was to exemplify that kind of a life in daily practice of the divine commands to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, comfort the distressed in heart and in all things do justly and love mercy.”

A later tribute published in the Boston Courier and Traveller said the expression “Almost as good as John Kagey” has been an expression on the lips of old and young, rich and poor, for the last forty years, whenever they wished to convey as exalted an idea as possible of a man’s piety and virtue.”

In his family study, Franklin Keagy in 1899 described John Kagey:
“From sire to son the good deeds of Father Kagey have come down to this generation, and we well remember years ago having heard of his benevolence from lips long since hushed in death.
“A few are yet living who listened to his teachings and were guided by his wise counsels, so kindly and lovingly given. Indeed, he seemed to live in an atmosphere of love and joy that infused itself into all who came in contact with him, and even when his advanced age (for he lived far beyond that allotted the patriarchs) and his bodily infirmities confined him to the house, he was as cheerful as was his wont, content to live, or ready to obey the summons to leave earth for a more glorious mansion in the skies.
“The last seven years of his life were passed in blindness, his eldest daughter ministering to his wants until the ‘weary wheels of life stood still.’”

SIMILAR TRIBUTES TO ELIZABETH
Elizabeth received similar tributes after her death. In his family history of 1899, Franklin Keagy wrote: She devoted much of her time to reading, and was a lover of music. She possessed a strong and musical voice even in her old age. The last seven years of her life were passed in blindness, like her venerable father and sister.
“She was ever ready to counsel and aid the unfortunate and needy, and in her quiet way did much good during her long life. She united with the Mohawk Baptist Church in 1839....In 1823, her father visited her and preached to the people under an apple tree, then large enough to shade the congregation at that time; the tree is yet green and bears fruit in its season and promises to outlive the youngest of that assembly who found shelter beneath its wide-spread branches.”

Elizabeth Brenneman Kagey died 29 March 1836. John Kagey died 11 October 1845. Their children:
2. Barbara Kagey (d. age 4)
3. Anna Kagey (April 1788-11 July 1868). Blind the last 7 years of her life. She took care of her father, John Kagey, during his blindness the last 7 years of his life.
4. Elizabeth Kagey (12 November 1789-5 June 1879)
5. Abraham Keagy (4 July 1792-17 November 1859), married Frances Yount.

http://archive.org/stream/historyofkgyre00kaeg#page/n11/mode/2up

ELIZABETH KAGEY married ANTHONY RYAN 13 June 1809.
Anthony Ryan
(born 1780, died 1855)

1809 “ANTHONY RYAN AND ELIZABETH KEAGY were married June 13, 1809, by the Rev. Paul Henkel, probably in her father’s church near New Market, Va. They lived, until 1818, on 100 acres of land of the original Ryan farm. Anthony’s father, Thomas, had given him this land which was a part of the original 400-acre land grant. In October, 1818, Anthony and his family migrated to Coshocton County, Ohio, and settled in Jefferson Township near the town of Nellie. He had purchased the land in 1821 from Noah and Rebecca Butler.”

1820 census:
1820: ANTHONY RION, U. S. CENSUS, COSHOCTON COUNTY, NEWCASTLE TWP., OHIO
Anthony Rion (45 and upwards), 1 female (25-45), 1 male (Up to 10). Agriculture.
The Rion family was living next door to the families of Thomas Butler and Daniel Severns. The Darlings had arrived 12 years earlier.

“Many families from Shenandoah Valley had already migrated to this area of Ohio. Anthony’s brothers, Charles and Thomas, and sisters Mary Roof and Sara Roof, were already in adjoining Knox County. About this same time, his sister Elizabeth Hottle, migrated to Ohio and settled in Fairfax County. Anthony and Elizabeth’s daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah, died in September 1819, just short of a year after they had settled in Coshocton County. In 1832, the oldest son, John, was accidentally shot on a hunting trip. He died 10 days afterward at Ashland, Ashland County, Ohio.

“The Anthony Ryan farm stayed in the family for 117 years. Anthony’s youngest child, Mary Victorine, married George Washington Darling in 1855, that year Anthony died. George and Mary Victorine moved to the Ryan farm after Anthony’s death. They enlarged it over a period of time to 510 acres.

“In 1935, the government purchased the farm as a part of the land required to construct Mohawk Dam. Three Darling children, Kate, Charles, and Thomas, lived on the farm until it was sold.”

By 1850, only Mary Victorine was home with parents Anthony and Elizabeth:
1850: ANTHONY RYAN, U. S. CENSUS, COSHOCTON COUNTY, JEFFERSON TWP., OHIO
Anthony Ryan, 71, Farmer, born in Virginia
Elizabeth Ryan, 60, born in Virginia
Mary V. Ryan, 15, born in Ohio.
1851  Anthony Ryan wrote his will on 11 January 1851. He died in about April 1855:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I, Anthony Ryan, in the County of Coshocton and State of Ohio, being of sound mind and memory, do make and publish this, my last will and testament.

First I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Elisabeth Ryan, one third of all my estate, both real and personal, my farm, my horses and cattle, my hogs and sheep, my household and kitchen furniture, my money and all the debts due my estate after paying all my honest debts and the legacies hereinafter mentioned. I also give and bequeath to her, my wife Elisabeth, my house and lot that it stands in, whilst she remains unmarried and my widow.

I also give to my son, Abraham, Twenty-five dollars in money to be paid by my executor, out of my estate as soon as a sufficient amount of money may come into his hands, from my estate to discharge the same.

I do also give and bequeath to my youngest daughter, Mary Victorine, two-hundred and thirty-seven dollars and any of my goods, my horses or cattle, beds or bedding, that she may choose to select and appraised by three disinterested men. This I give in lieu of what my son Abraham and my daughter Anna have received, they each having received that amount at their marriage.

The remainder of my estate, both real and personal, I do give and bequeath to my two daughters Anna and Mary Victorine to be equally divided between them at my decease.

I do also at the death of my wife Elisabeth give and bequeath the third (with the house and lot), of my estate, that she will hold previous to her decease, to my two daughters Anna and Mary Victorine to be equally divided between them.

I do nominate and appoint John Hogle the sole executor of this my last will and testament. In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal and publish and decree this to be my last will and testament in presence of the witnesses named below this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one-thousand eight-hundred and fifty one.

Anthony Ryan

(A History of Anthony Ryan (1780-1855) and His Descendants, Roger N. Ryan, 1985)

The will was presented in probate court of Coshocton County on 18 April 1855.

Elizabeth lived 24 more years. In the last seven years of her life she was blind. Then, as before, she lived at the site she and Anthony had purchased from Capt. Butler, and--since the marriage of Mary Victorine to “Wash” Darling---with their expanding family. Elizabeth Keagy Ryan died 5 June 1879. She was 89.
Mother Ryan dies
at 89 in the home
of W. Darling, Esq.

Ryan--At the residence of W. Darling, Esq., near Warsaw, Coshocton Co., June 5. Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan, aged 89 years, 6 months and 28 days.

Mother Ryan was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., and with her husband removed to Ohio in 1818, settling in the “White Woman River” Valley, at that time a wilderness.

None was more familiar with the hardships of frontier life than was she. She suffered bereavement in the loss of several of her children, and in 1856 her husband was taken from her. She was a kind and affectionate mother, and won many friends. Over forty years ago, she became a member of the Jefferson Baptist Church, being baptized by Elder Mears.

She lived a quiet Christian life, ever keeping in view Him who was her support and her hope. During the last seven years of her life she was deprived of sight, yet she rejoiced in the will of Him who doeth all things well. Her funeral services were conducted by Rev. A. W. Oder, assisted by Rev. J. K. Linebaugh. She leaves two daughters and a large circle of relatives and friends.

OBITUARY
RYAN--Died, in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, Ohio, June 5th, 1879, mother Ryan, aged 89 years, 6 months and 23 days.

Deceased was born in Shenandoah county, Va., Nov. 12th, 1789, was raised and married in the same State. She removed to this county in Oct. 1818, when Ohio was little more than a frontier, thus making the history of her useful and exemplary life in our county to cover a period of nearly sixty years.

She was known by many, and esteemed by all who knew her well. The writer was not sufficiently acquainted with the family to record the connection, further than to say she leaves two children, many grandchildren, and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn their loss.

She was a consistent member of the Baptist church for more than forty years last previous to her death. Her motherly kindness, correct knowledge, sympathetic benevolence and Christian deportment, endeared her to all who knew and loved what is right.

Her funeral services took place June 6th, 1879: Sermon by Rev. A. W. Oder. She served to a good old age and now rests in peace.

(Letter to Richard E. Buzbee, 8 November 1967, from Arthur McDermott, 325 McKinley Ave., Washington, Pa., including transcripts of the obituary notices found in the effects of Kate Darling, after her death, in 1960)

The children of Elizabeth Keagy and Anthony Ryan were:

1. John Keagy Ryan (b. 1809). Did not marry. He was killed in a hunting accident in Ashland County, Ohio.

2. Abraham Ryan (b. 1811) m. Analiza Snow. 8 children.

One family historian noted that Anthony had built a log house and then a
stone house, and Abraham and Analiza occupied the log structure; but Abraham got the wanderlust and headed for the California gold fields in 1852. He was last heard from in St. Louis. Analiza waited several years before giving him up for dead, then married Archibald McNeel and moved to Knox County, east of Mt. Vernon.

3. Elizabeth Ryan (1813-1819)

4. Sarah Ryan (1814-1819)

5. Barbara Anna (Belany) Ryan (1829-1906), m. Lewis Bricker, Jr. (1821-ca. 1880) on 6 February 1848

   After moving from Coshocton County, Ohio, the Brickers lived in Illinois, Nebraska, southern Kansas, and finally, in the Concordia, Kansas, area by 1877. In later years, Marvin and Fletcher Darling would farm in that area. Children:
   Lemuel (b. 1850), Leander (b. 1852), Marcus DeLaFayette (b. 1854), Minerva (b. 1856), Elizabeth May (b. 1856), Fannie Emma (b. 1860), Ella Sirella (b. 1866), Ellen (b. 1866), Charles (b. 1868), Clara G. (b. 1870) and two unnamed infant girls.

6. Mary Victorine Ryan (b. 1833), m. George Washington Darling, 1855

1932: Mystery Farm No. 1: “This is the original Darling farm of this county....was your great-great grandfather’s, Helen. Add another great for Dick. The original Darlings built a log house right where this one stands, a double-house my mother said—that means two houses with what would be the breezeway of today connecting them. This house is over 100 years old, recently modernized. No change outside.”

   This clipping came from the Coshocton newspaper, as part of the newspaper’s promotion of “mystery farms.” The clipping was not dated, but would have had to be sent between the birth of Dick (16 August 1931) and Bobby Dale (8 September 1932).

   It would have been sent to Helen by her Aunt Kate, Effie or Flora, with all of whom she regularly corresponded.
Mary Victorine Ryan

(born 1833, died 1921)

1833 Mary Victorine Ryan was born 13 October 1833, the youngest of the four children of Anthony and Elizabeth Keagy Ryan. Mary Victorine and George Washington (Wash) Darling were married 14 November 1855. He moved to the Ryan farm where they dismantled a stone house and built an eight-room farmhouse (the site of which now is part of Mohawk dam and lake.) Mary Victorine and “Wash” Darling raised 12 children at the farm. They were:

1. Flora May Darling (b. 11 May 1856) She married George S. Mowery (1854-1921) on 11 February 1891. One child, who died in infancy. Soon thereafter, Flora separated from George, and moved back to the family home in Ohio.

The 1900 census recorded her back home:
1900:  **GEORGE W. DARLING, U.S. CENSUS, COSHOCTON COUNTY, JEFFERSON TWP., OHIO**  
George W. Darling, 68, born January 1832, in Ohio; father born in Virginia, mother born in Ohio. Married 44 years.
Mary V. Darling, 66, born October 1833, in Ohio; father born in Virginia, mother born in Virginia. Married 44 years. 12 children. 12 living.
Flory M. Darling, 43, born May 1857, in Ohio. Married 8 years. 1 child. 1 living.
Fletcher R. Darling, 41, born August 1858 in Ohio. Farm laborer.
Thomas L. Darling, 36, born February 1864, in Ohio. Farm laborer.
Charles R. Darling, 34, born December 1865, in Ohio. Farm laborer.
Lelora K. Darling, 23, born May 1877, in Ohio.
Next door was the family of Flora May Darling’s brother, Edward Darling:  
1900: **EDWARD DARLING, U.S. CENSUS, COSHOCTON COUNTY, JEFFERSON TWP., OHIO**
Edward Darling, 37, blacksmith, born March 1863, in Ohio; father born in Ohio, mother born in Ohio. Married 44 years. 12 children. 12 living.  
Married 4 years. 2 children, 2 living; Grace Darling, 3, born February 1897, in Ohio; Harold W. Darling, 11, born December 1888, in Ohio.  
The census was taken 25 June 1900.

Twenty one years after the separation, Flora May Darling sued for divorce and restoration of the family name. In the suit, she alleged that 21 years earlier, she had been forced to leave him because he was guilty of gross neglect of duty, and failing to furnish her the necessaries to life. She said she was compelled to live upon the charity of friends. She charged him with idleness and profligacy.

Flora May Darling died 27 November 1941. She was buried at Darling Run cemetery.

(Antje Darling, Geronimo, Okla.)

2. **Fletcher Ryan Darling (16 August 1857-1953)**, married Bertha McIntyre (1880-1972). Daughters:
a. Ruth Blair Darling (b. 1908) married Walter Senften (1895-1964)  
b. Lois Darling (b. 1917) married Raymond Fyke (b. 1917) Children:
   (1) Bea Joyce Fyke (b. 1943) m. Gary Allen Broker (b. 1945) Son:  
       (a) Brad Allen Broker (b. 1969)  
   (2) Tim Fyke (b. 1947) m. Janet Louise Huber Mitchell (b. 1949). Adopted children:  
       (a) Lori Ann Fyke (b. 1967)  
       (b) Timothy Fyke (b. 1968)  
   (3) David Ray Fyke (b. 1953) m. Ruth Ellen Hick (b. 1954)

a. David Darling McDermott (1898-1899)  
b. Arthur McDermott (1898-1978) m. Mary Heilman (b. 1903) Son:  
   (1) George S. McDermott (b. 1931) m. Sharon Bloomhorst (b. 1937) Son:  
       (a) Sean McDermott (b. 1974)  
c. Chester J. McDermott (b. 1903) m. Annece Reeves (b. 1914). Their children:  
   (1) Sally McDermott (b. 1941) m. Robert Preston Nolan (b. 1941). Children:  
       (a) Robert Timothy Nolan (b. 1966)  
       (b) Thomas Preston Nolan (b. 1968)  
       (c) Suzanne Kathleen Nolan (b. 1975)  
   (2) Chester John McDermott, Jr. (b. 1942) m. Diana Lee Astle (b. 1950). Children:  
       (a) Katherine Ann McDermott (b. 1970)  
       (b) Shawn David McDermott (b. 1972)  
       (c) Dawn Marie McDermott (b. 1976)
   a. Marvin C. Darling (1914-1975) m. Donna Alma Matthewson (b. 1919). Their children:
      (1) Bonnie Darling (b. 1944) m. Jeffer F. Biles (b. 1945). Their children:
          (a) Michael Forrest Biles (b. 1969)
          (b) Eric Lee Biles (b. 1973)
      (2) William C. (Billy) Darling (1946-1949), run over by a car, at age 3
      (3) Gail Lynn Darling (b. 1948)
      (4) Winifred Ann Darling (b. 1951) m. Steven Laughlin (b. 1951)
      (5) Diane Marie Darling, stillborn (1953)
      (6) Barbara Joyce Darling (b. 1954) m. Norman Terry. Two children:
          (a) Miles Terry
          (b) Monique Terry
      (7) Peggy Joan Darling (b. 1956). Two children with Scott Vosburg:
          (a) Rebecca Destiny Vosburg
          (b) Freeman Havoc Vosburg
          Scott Vosburg is a distant cousin, descended from Rebecca Darling (b. ca. 1804). (Rebecca Darling was a daughter of Robert Darling (1793-1837) and sister of Thomas Darling (ca. 1800-ca. 1875). Thomas Darling was the direct ancestor of Peggy Darling and the Clifford Darling family.)

b. Edna Marcelle Darling (b. 1915) m. Wm. Arnold Mahim (b. 1911). Daughter:
   (1) Yvonda Lee Mahim (b. 1934) m. William Andrew Gray (b. 1931). Two sons:
       (b) Stacey Lee Gray (b. 1959) m. Candus Ann Weeks (b. 1959). Daughter: Kathryn Lee Ann Gray (b. 1982)


d. Donald J. Darling (b. 1917) m. Neva Zimmer (b. 1920). Their children:
   (1) Jane Elizabeth Darling (b. 1944) m. Richard Urban (b. 1942). Two children:
       (a) Sarah Elizabeth Urban (b. 1966)
       (b) Ryan Allen Urban (b. 1970)
   (2) Richard Ryan Darling (b. 1949), m., divorced, twice. Children:
       (a) Thomas Edward Darling (b. 1968)
       (b) Petra Darling
   (3) Mary Patricia Darling (b. 1951) m. (1st) Richard Brower (b. 1952), divorced; m. (2nd) Guy Noyes (b. 1954), divorced. Children:
       (a) Jason Spencer Brower (b. 1971)
       (b) Shannon Brooke Noyes (b. 1976)
       (c) twins Bronwyn Leigh Noyes and Bryce Stephen Noyes (b. 1979)
   (4) Susan Roberta Darling (b. 1960) m. Bill Cannon, divorced.

e. Doris Mirth Darling (1918-1921)

f. Vaughn Darling (b. 1919) m. Betty McDaniel (b. 1925) d., m., d.
Clifford Darling and his older brother, Fletcher, initially farmed together in the Randall, Kansas, area after their arrival in 1913 from Ohio. Fletcher sold his share of the farm to Clifford and moved to Twin Falls, Idaho, shortly after World War 2.

In Randall, the Darlings raised wheat, primarily, but in one year, at least, corn. In that year, Jessie lost the set from her diamond ring as the family was working to salvage some of the grasshopper-ravaged corn harvest. Somehow, in the frantic search that followed, the family found the diamond in the fields.


The Darling brothers Marvin, Don and Bob, worked in the Lockheed aircraft plant at Burbank, Calif., in World War 2. It was in California at the time that Marvin met future wife Donna Matthewson, at the home of (Uncle) Earl Palmer Darling (1874-1960).

At the end of the war, aircraft production ceased, and the Darling Brothers decided to go into the custom combine business back in the Midwest, where little machinery was available. They were able to acquire 4 combines and 4 trucks. From 1947 through 1952, they combined wheat north to the Canadian border.

By the early '50s, more and more farmers were able to buy their own equipment, and so the Darling Brothers partnership ended. Don went into the drilling business in Hutchinson; Bob, back to Lockheed in Burbank, where he met his second wife; Vaughn to Wichita. Marvin and Donna lived briefly in Jamestown and Newton, Kans., before buying their farm near Burrton in 1953. Marvin also was employed by Hesston Manufacturing Co.

Marvin and Donna suffered the loss of their possessions when their home burned to the ground while they were visiting in California. They lived in the basement for several years, while the house itself was under reconstruction.

Marvin, like so many of the Darlings, suffered a heart attack, and died at age 61. Donna lived at the farm until she sold it in early 1997, and moved into an apartment at Mt. Hope, Kans. Later, she moved into a house built for her by her son in law, Steven Laughlin, at Mt. Hope.

   a. Grace Darling (b. 1897) m. Elvin Gamertsfelder (1893-1975). Children:
      (1) Patricia Gamertsfelder (b. 1922) m. Samuel W. Holt (b. 1913). Children:
         (a) Errol Ted Holt (b. 1943) m. Kathy Wedemeier (b. 1945), children:
            1. Bradley Jay Holt (b. 1966)
            2. Christopher Scott Holt (b. 1970)
            3. Douglas Andrew Holt (b. 1977)
      (b) Timothy Holt (b. 1952)
   b. Harold W. Darling (b. 1898) m., div., Helen Borden (1915-1981) Son:
      (1) Monte Darling (b. 1937)
   c. Fred Ryan Darling (1900-1977) m. Eleanor Treadway (b. 1915). Son:
      (1) Rene Edward Darling (b. 1936) m. Shirley R. Pennell (b. 1936). Daughter:
         (a) Vicki L. Darling (b. 1955) m. Lawrence Atlee Johnson (b. 1954). Son:
            1. Atlee Ryan Johnson (b. 1983)
   d. Herbert Darling (1907-16 July 1918). Died at age 11 in Nellie:
A Tragedy at Warsaw Granary
(The Coshocton Tribune, ca. Wednesday 17 July 1918)

The little village of Nellie, Coshocton county, and the surrounding community is heavily overcast with sorrow and sympathy Wednesday for the families of the two small boys, Herbert and Rudolph Darling, cousins, aged 11 and 12 respectively, who met a most tragic and untimely death Tuesday afternoon by suffocation in a wheat bin at the Floyd Moore warehouse at the edge of the town.

Herbert Darling was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Darling, of Nellie. Rudolph’s parents are Mr. and Mrs. Everett C. Darling, who reside in sight of the village.

The two boys Tuesday afternoon had gone to the warehouse where wheat is stored preparatory to being loaded on railway cars, and after removing their shoes were enjoying the sport that every small boy delights in—burrowing in the cool grain. Their presence in the large bin was not known to the men who were preparing to load a car from the bin at 2:45 o’clock.

Without warning the huge spout which runs on a steep slant from the bin high in the air to the car, was opened and the grain rushed down the shaft. Both lads were sucked down the chute, which is two feet square at the top and tapers to seven inches square at the bottom, and the heavy grain closed over them from above, shutting out all air from their cramped positions. What agonies the little bodies must have gone through in those last moments are almost inconceivable.

Willard Hagans and Everett Darling, father of the elder lad, were busily engaged in shoveling the wheat to all parts of the car when suddenly the flow stopped. Both were at a loss to understand the trouble for a moment, when suddenly Hagans remembered having heard a cry an instant before. The men rushed to the bin, where two small pairs of shoes and stockings piled hastily in a corner of the bin confirmed their awful fears.

Rushing down to the spout the two men with such tools as they could gather nearby tore away the wall of the chute and removed the limp bodies. Both boys had gone down feet first, Rudolph being the first to fall victim to the undertow. His body was wedged in the spout at the point where the opening became too small to permit further passage, and the body of Herbert was just above, where its passage was checked by the body of the older boy.

15 MINUTES

The unfortunate victims were rescued from their positions in the tube in less than 15 minutes. Rudolph breathed a few times after being brot to the air, but soon expired. Herbert was dead when rescued.

Artificial respiration was immediately employed in the hope of bringing back some sign of life, while physicians and pulmoters, which had been hastily summoned from Coshocton and Warsaw were on the way to the scene.

Dr. Hahn, of Warsaw, was the first to reach the scene of the accident and immediately administered stimulants. Fifteen minutes later, Dr. E. M. Wright, Russel Hanlon and Ernest Smith of Coshocton with two pulmoters arrived on the afternoon Walhonding train. For two hours the efforts to resuscitate the lads were kept up without encouragement. All hope was finally abandoned at 5:30 and the bodies were removed to the respective homes of the two bereaved and grief-sticken families.

Double funeral services will be held at the Nellie evangelical church Thursday morning at ten o’clock in charge of the Rev. Leslie Bohnert of Mohawk. Burial will be made in the Darling’s Run cemetery. Short services will be held at the respective homes preceding the service at the church.

Herbert Darling is survived by the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Darling, one brother, Harold, aged 19, with the American expeditionary force in France; a brother, Fred, aged 17; and a sister, Grace, aged 21, at home.

Rudolph Darling is survived by the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Everett C. Darling, a sister Winogene, aged 14, and a brother, Lewis, aged 15, at home.

Both families are prominent in the western section of the county, and the deepest sympathy of a host of friends and acquaintances goes out to them in their darkest hour.
Dema Giffen Darling died in August 1947. Edward Darling died in 1952, and was buried at Valley View cemetery, Warsaw.

(I never met Edward Darling, but in 1949, when I graduated from Fordyce High School, “Uncle Ed” sent me a graduation gift that I added to my off-to-college pool. REB).


7. Charles Ross Darling (25 December 1865-21 January 1961). Did not marry. After Charles Ross Darling died, his $27,694 estate was divided among the surviving family members after the expenses had been paid. In Arkansas, his nephews and nieces each received a $485.94 share.

8. Lizzie (Dolly) Darling (23 December 1867-23 April 1945). Married William C. Farquhar (1867-1951). Two daughters:
   a. Marian V. Farquhar (1899-1979) m. (1st) Robert Ray Fine (1893-1946) and (2nd) Freeman W. Rumage (1905-1977) Children:
      (1) Lois Elaine Depew (b. 1931) m. Colleen Kramer (b. 1960)
      (2) Tara Elaine Darrow (b. 1981)
   (d) Stephen Kent Depew (b. 1961)
   (e) Keith Robert Depew (b. 1963)
   (2) Robert Ray Fine Jr. (b. 1936) m. Joan McCoy (b. 1938). Children:
       (a) Robert Ray Fine II (b. 1961) m. Sherry Gerber (b. 1961). Son:
           (b) Charles Fine (b. 1966)
   b. Ione D. Farquhar (1906-1982), m. Max Suchy (b. 1908). Children:
      (1) James Lawrence Suchy (b. 1934) m. Shirley M. Childs (b. 1940). Children:
          (a) Sherri Suchy (b. 1960) m. David Dozier (b. 1961)
          (b) Mark Suchy (b. 1963).
       (2) William Eugene Suchy (b. 1936) m. Claudia Ragus (b. 1939).

9. Clinton Prince Darling (16 October 1869-11 June 1960) Did not marry. Clint lived his adult life with his younger brother Hervey Holder Darling and that family in South Arkansas. Clint was the bookkeeper in his partnership with Hervey. He was an avid reader, enormously proud of his Ohio heritage.

After the death of Hervey in 1942, Clint lived on in the home with Hervey’s widow, Hattie, until in failing health, he moved to the former Kilgore Hotel in Fordyce. The Hotel had fallen on hard times since Dick had worked out of its lobby delivering Western Union telegrams in 1943. By the mid-’50s, the building was in failing health, too, and had been converted into a nursing home. Clint died at the nursing home, 11 June 1960. He was 91.

Hervey’s middle name, Holder, may have been a family name. Thirty five years after Wash and Victorine had named him, Hervey Holder, he and Hattie named their second son, Chester Holder Darling. Also, one of the Darling family historians kept on file a clipping about an accident (ca. 1897), involving young George Holder:

**Kicked by a Horse**

George Holder, aged thirteen years, a son of Mr. John Holder, of Bethlehem township, was terribly injured by being kicked in the head by a horse, last Sunday morning. The boy had just entered the stable near the stall where the animal was standing, when the shocking accident occurred. The boy was picked up in an apparently lifeless condition and carried to the house. A portion of the skull on one side, and in front above the eye, was crushed, the marks of the horse’s hoof being clearly outlined on the unfortunate lad’s head. Dr. Frew, of this city, was called, and removed a number of shattered particles of the skull, which had been forced in upon the brain. Notwithstanding the desperate nature of the wound, the doctor has hopes of the boy’s recovery, although at this time the lad has not regained consciousness.

(Lloyd Darling scrapbook, provided by Antje Darling. Clipping wasn’t dated, but the publication also contained a picture of “Father Time,” dated 1897.)


Earl Darling regularly visited the family of his brother, Hervey, in South Arkansas through part of the 1950s, and was generous at the times, with his gifts to his niece, Helen Darling Buzbee, and the grand nieces and nephews. Once, he observed that Helen needed a new kitchen stove, so he bought her one on the spot.

Earl Palmer Darling died 26 April 1962 in Los Angeles, and was buried 2 May 1962 in Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, Point Loma, San Diego. He had been a private, Co. C, 20th Infantry Regiment in the Spanish American War of 1898.

(The size of Earl’s estate is not known. However, on 24 January 1967, Mrs. Marian Rumage (whose relationship is not known), San Bernardino, sent an accounting of a $2,543.99 residue to the families of his brothers and sisters. She sent 1/12 shares to Ruth B. Darling Senften and Lois R. Darling Fyke ($212); 1/12 shares to Arthur R. McDermott and Chester J. McDermott ($212); 1/30 shares to Marvin C. Darling, Marcelle Darling Mahin, Robert E. Darling, Donald Darling and Vaughn Darling ($84.80); 1/18 shares to Grace Darling Gamertsfelder, Harold Darling and Fred R. Darling ($141.33); 1/12 shares to Ione Suchy and Marian F. Rumage, ($212); and 1/42 shares to Orville H. Darling, Chester H. Darling, Terry Dale Darling, Don Darling, Jesse Darling, Flora Mae Nunez, and Helen K. Buzbee ($60.57).)

12. Lellora Catherine (Kate) Darling (b. 24 May 1877). Though she never met most of her nieces and nephews and their children in South Arkansas, she remained a friend to them all with letters and gifts through the years.

She died 21 July 1960 at age 83, which was less than the average life span of her brothers and sisters. The 12 Darlings, on average, lived 87 years. Effie lived to be 101. Five others lived 90 or more years. George Washington (Wash) Darling died 21 April 1903. He was 71.
KATE DARLING sent her Christmas greetings to the relatives in Arkansas, with a photo.

1903: Following tradition, the family posed with a chair left empty, after the funeral of G. W. (Wash) Darling, in front of the home that Wash and Victorine had built in Coshocton County. Hervey Holder Darling is in the back row, far right. (Uncle) Clint is standing in back row, left. Others, back row, left to right: include: Effie, Lizzie (Dolly), and Kate. Front row, left to right: Flora May, Earl, and Mary Victorine. Others are Thomas, Fletcher, Clifford, Charles and Edward.
MARY VICTORINE RYAN DARLING died 30 December 1921. She was 88. The local newspaper’s story:

AGED WOMAN, MOTHER OF TWELVE CHILDREN, DIES AT NELLIE FRIDAY

Week’s Illness From Pneumonia Causes The Death Of Mrs. Washington Darling, 88.

Pneumonia caused the death of Mrs. Washington Darling, 88, at her home near Nellie, at 4:40 o’clock Friday morning. Mrs. Darling had been ill a little more than a week. She was one of the oldest women of the Nellie vicinity and was the mother of 12 children.

Mrs. Darling’s maiden name was Miss Mary Ryan. She was born October 13, 1833. She was the youngest, and the last to die, of a family of six children. She was the daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Ryan, early pioneers of Coshocton Co. Her parents came from Virginia to this county in 1818 and settled on the Darling farm. On November 14, 1855, she was married to Washington Darling.

The husband died in 1903. With the exception of a few months spent at various times visiting her children, her entire life was spent in Coshocton Co. She was born, grew to womanhood, married and reared her family in the house in which she died.

Eight years ago Mrs. Darling suffered a slight stroke of paralysis, alltho she enjoyed good health until she was stricken by her last illness. Children living are: Mrs. William Farquhar, Redlands, Cal.; Earl Darling, Los Angeles, Cal.; Clifford Darling, Randall, Kan.; Fletcher Darling, Idaho; Hervey and Clinton Darling, of Arkansas; Thomas and Charles Darling, Mrs. Effie McDermott, Flora and Catherine Darling, all of the home, and Edward Darling, Nellie.

(From a Darling WorldWideWeb page, Antje Darling, sponsor. Newspaper unknown.)

THE DAYS of the Darling-Ryan farm were numbered, too, when Mary Victorine died in 1921.

Within 14 years, the farm was gone. In the early 1930s, the Darling farm was acquired by the federal government, as it built a flood-control reservoir and Mohawk Dam. (Aunt) Flora recorded the last days in 1935:
"I took this several years ago, when we had an unusually big wheat crop in the bottoms. Never again" (left), and "Tunnels before being ready to let the water through" (right).

**The last days of the Darling homestead**

"Down in our fields about where the cross levee used to be, making the new channel for the river, looking toward Nellie (left). From where the bridge used to be looking across Butler Bend to Dutch Run.

"This was taken from an airplane during August 1935 flood before the bridge was torn down: The Branstad house still shows. The temporary road follows the railroad to temporary bridge where Ann Butler house was, road then goes toward Pancake house. The bluff is peeled off some in this. Little white dots marked with V (upper left center, beyond the existing house) are the old stone walls of our house that were there yet when this picture was taken. A Warsaw aviator took this, but drinking lost him his pilot license." (Flora Darling)
EFFIE'S TRAVELS: (Left) Earl and Effie Darling at San Fernando Mission. (Right) Effie at La Jolla.

EFFIE SET A FEW challenging benchmarks for the family:

1. **As a young woman**, she booked passage on the first steamboat to travel on the Walhonding canal, near her Ohio home.
2. **At age 76**, she climbed by rope ladder to board a warship moored in Los Angeles harbor.
3. **At age 96**, she took her first airplane rides on a visit to California.
4. **She lived** to be more than 100. As she approached 101, the local newspaper took notice on 5 March 1961:

Effie Darling McDermott Celebrating
Her 101st Birthday Anniversary Today

Mrs. Effie McDermott, believed to be Coshocton county’s oldest resident, will observe her 101st birthday today at the Border nursing home in Warsaw.

It will be open house at the rest home for this particular occasion and her many friends from Jefferson and neighboring townships may visit her during the day. A huge birthday cake, made in Columbus, was baked especially for Mrs. McDermott and her friends. The centenarian, a native of Jefferson township, was a passenger on the first steamboat to travel on the old Walhonding canal. She was a young woman at the time.

Mrs. McDermott took her first airplane ride five years ago when she was 96. She flew to Los Angeles, Calif., to visit her brother, Earl, who is 85. She also returned from the trip by plane. She made her first trip to California when she was 76 years old. While visiting in Los Angeles she climbed a rope ladder to the top of one of the warships anchored in Los Angeles harbor.

The Civil War had not yet started when Mrs. McDermott was born March 5, 1860. Mrs. McDermott, the former Effie Darling, was born and spent many years on the old 510-acre Darling farm in the vicinity of the Mohawk dam. Her parents were George W. and Mary V. Ryan Darling, and she was one of 12 children born to this union.

The original Darling farm was purchased in 1818 by her grandfather, Anthony Ryan, a native of Virginia. Before Mohawk dam was built, the government took over the Darling farm and others in in that vicinity and made them a part of the Muskingum conservancy district. Her sister, Kate, and two brothers, Charles and Tom, were living on the old Darling farm at the time the government took possession of it. The four, then, moved to Warsaw.

"It was a sad day for her and sister and two brothers as they were obliged to give up their home place and move elsewhere," she said. "All of us were happy to have spent many years in the original Darling home." Mrs. McDermott said she started school in a one-room school on Darling Run, about a mile and a half from her home. In those days, she said, the children walked to and from school. "These were the horse and buggy
days, but there was not a horse drawn bus to take you to and from school,” she laughed. Despite her age, Mrs. McDermott’s hearing is exceptional. Because of the presence of cataracts, her eyesight is failing; before her sight was impaired, she used to do a lot of embroidering. Mrs. McDermott has been a resident of the nursing home since July 16, 1960. She has two sons, Arthur, of Washington, Pa., and Chester, of Naivete, Calif.

(By Ken Slaughter, Coshocton newspaper, 5 March 1961, clipping provided by Roger Ryan, 8070 Fox Run, N.W., N. Canton, Ohio, 44720)

Some recollections by Arthur McDermott, Effie’s older son, in 1967:

“In 1955, our son George (McDermott) got Aunt Kate Darling going on (old folklore of the family). We attempted to set down in writing a connection between this-and-that, and get things in proper sequence. Aunt Kate broke off the recital after we evidently tired her patience. The subject never became appropriate again.

“Aunt Flora Darling, during the summer of ’06, ’07, ’08 and ’09 used to spin some yarns about the old timers. Then, again during 1913-14-15-16, she would come over the old tales. But there was no story written...I knew another John Ryan, who lived at Killbuck, Ohio—never married—who visited Grandma Mary Victorine each summer during ’13-’14-’15-’16. I never made a reasoned fix as to his relationship...... “The family picture of “Wash” Darling and brothers and sisters was a part of each of their households. We are not clear of who is who in this picture. It would have to have been made after the Civil War. Three men and six women are pictured.”


Effie died 26 August 1961. Death notices of Flora May, and Kate Darling:

Flora May Darling
Miss Flora May Darling died at her home in Warsaw at 4:20 p.m., Thursday following several weeks’ illness with complications. She was born on the old Darling homestead, near Nellie, and had spent most of her life there. She was the daughter of Washington and Mary Ryan Darling and was the oldest of a family of 12 children. A brother, Thomas, and her parents preceded her in death. She moved to Warsaw six years ago.
Surviving are seven brothers, Fletcher Darling of Twin Falls, Idaho; Clifford of Randall, Kan.; Earl of Los Angeles; Clinton and Hervey, both of Fordyce, Ark.; Ed of Nellie, and Charles of the home, and three sisters, Mrs. W. C. Farquhar of Redlands, Cal., Mrs. Effie McDermott, and Miss Kate Darling, both of the home. Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m., Saturday at the Fischer funeral home in Warsaw, in charge of Rev. Glenroy Shoup. Burial will be in Darling Run cemetery. The family asks that flowers be omitted and, due to illness of a brother, Charles, at the home, friends will be received at the Fischer funeral home.
(Newspaper clipping, dated 27 November 1941. Copy provided by Roger Ryan)

Miss Kate Darling
Miss Kate Darling, 83, of Warsaw, died Thursday afternoon in University hospital, Columbus, following surgery. She had been a patient there two weeks. She was born May 24, 1877, in Jefferson township, a daughter of Washington and Mary Ryan Darling. Her entire life was spent in that township. Miss Darling was a member of Walhonding grange. Nellie WCTU and Warsaw Garden club. Surviving are one sister, Mrs. Effie McDermott, 100 years old, of the home, and two brothers, Charles R. Darling of the home and Earl P. Darling of Los Angeles, Calif. Eight brothers and sisters are deceased.
Services will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday at the Fischer funeral home, Warsaw, in charge of Rev. William Weinland. Burial will be in Darling Run cemetery. Calling hours at the funeral home will be 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m., Saturday and until time of services Sunday. It is requested that flowers be omitted.
(Newspaper clipping, dated 21 July 1960. Copy provided by Roger Ryan)
IN THE EARLY DAYS IN OHIO

Hervey Holder Darling carefully carved an intricate harp picture frame, including harp strings, and inserted his photo in it, when he was young. Though the delicate frame was broken into many pieces over the years, it was preserved, and later reconstructed by Helen Darling Buzbee in the 1990s.
HERVEY HOLDER DARLING
(born 1872, died 1942)

HERVEY HOLDER DARLING left Ohio when he was young and established his first sawmill at Terre Haute, Ind. Early on, he and his older brother Charles Ross Darling went to Virginia and, traveling by rowboat, hunted bear without luck. Later, in the Midwest, he bought a boat and went down the Mississippi to Earl, Ark., where his hunting was more successful. He found a game, and bears, too.

He went to Kansas, and farmed briefly with brothers Fletcher and Clifford Darling in the Randall area. He went to Shawnee, Ill., to make spokes with John and Herman Brinkman. When the Brinkmans split the partnership, John Brinkman and Hervey moved to Sturdivant, Mo. Later, Hervey set up his own hardwood mill, buying timber needed.

At Sturdivant he met HARRIET KESTER, whom he married 14 April 1904. Harriet Kester was a daughter of JOHN and SARAH ELLEN HARRIS KESTER.