COMBS FAMILY

1658-1930
COMBS FAMILY

1658-1930

of

Long Island, New York; Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Hampshire County, (W) Virginia; Muhlenberg County, Kentucky; Gallatin County, Illinois.

by Clara Jo "Rebecca" Wright

This book is also a Supplement to two previous books (cited p. 33) by the same author: Drone Genealogy 1620-2000..., at page 193; Wright Family..., at page 277.

Brookfield, Wisconsin
2013
Dedicated to my dear and brilliant cousin,
Mary Hannah Combs Friedlander,
without whose wealth of background research
this genealogy could not have been completed.
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PREFACE

The purpose of this book is to identify some three centuries of one continuous Combs line separated out from the massive amount of Combs information available in various media formats. Challenges in locating and verifying this line were multiple because in much of early America there was no organized system of recording births, marriages, deaths, et al.

Assembling this Combs line as it in fact existed involved significant use of the Frontier Genealogy approach to compare and contrast primary source records. Where primary source records were sparse, a judicial juxtapositioning of non-repetitive secondary sources was used to complement the process. The lives of the siblings of direct ancestors are generally not covered except where a sibling is pivotal in establishing the direct ancestor.

This Combs line was unfolded by the tedious process of starting with present family and inching back generation by generation to discover the parents of each newly identified direct ancestor. After extensive searches in Illinois, Kentucky, (West)Virginia, and New Jersey,\(^1\) at long last Long Island produced this line's earliest identifiable ancestor circa 1658. At that point, probable English origins were identified as described herein.

Since spouses contributed equally to the Combs' descendants gene pool, the in-laws are identified and detailed herein; in-laws are treated to varying degrees depending upon records that could be located. In some chapters the in-law line is identified going forward in time, and in others, going backward. This variability is occasioned by the flow of the individual stories in each chapter.

\(^1\) Since there is extensive repetitive use of names of States herein, these are variously abbreviated; through the decades/centuries such abbreviations have come in and out of common usage.
CHAPTER ONE
ORIGINS

Hempstead was the first English town on Long Island, N.Y.; its founders previously had been in Connecticut and crossed Long Island Sound to establish Hempstead, Long Island. The original founders of the town of Hempstead, L.I., were from Hemel-Hempstead Hertfordshire, England, hereinafter abbreviated HHH. The first Long Island Combs record was that of a Richard Combs in Hempstead; he was first recorded there in 1669. Next recorded was Francis Combs, Sr., of this line; he was recorded in Newtown, L.I., some ten miles west of Hempstead, in 1679. The two lines were most assuredly somehow related, such as siblings or cousins, but no direct connection has been established in the records. In HHH, England, there was a Francis Combes who had, among others, sons Charles, Richard, John (possibly the one who went to Plymouth Colony), and a grandson Thomas. In Flushing, L.I., which borders Newtown to the east, separated by Flushing Crik, there was a Thomas Cimse of an age to be the father of Francis Combs, Sr., but no connection has been established. Through the centuries, the Combs name has been subject to dozens of different spellings.

“Chawes Come” was in Newtown, Queens County, Long Island, New York, 12 April 1656 when he signed as witness on the purchase by the town of lands from the “Indians;” the land was at the mouth of Flushing Crik. The clerk spelled the name “Chawes Come,” but the Index on page 2:588 says it is “Charles Combs.” Further research showed there was a prominent member of the Almouchiquois native American family named “Chawescome” who signed many land transactions in southern Maine, New Jersey, and Long Island, so presumably that is whose signature the 1656 witnessing was.

Soon after the above transaction, Nathaniel Pettit, later in-law in this Combs line, bought property at the head of Flushing Crik; subsequently, Francis Combs, Sr., purchased land by Flushing Crik. The waterways in those days functioned as roads do today.

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2 Town Board of North Hempstead, Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, L.I., N.Y. (Jamaica: L.I. Farmer Print, 1896), 7, Introduction.
4 “Sr.” and “Jr.,” given herein to Francis and his son Francis, are not found behind the name Francis in the records, but they are used herein to avoid confusion between father and son.
7 “Computer Printout of Hemel Hempstead, England, Births & Christenings A thru Z, 156-1877,” FHL Fiche # 6911469; Church of England, “Hemel Hempstead Herts...Bapt...Burials...1558-1706...,” FHL Film #991330.
("Lange Eylandt" is Dutch for "Long Island")

CHAPTER TWO

FRANCIS COMBS, SENIOR\textsuperscript{12} 
and his in-laws, the Hunt Family

Francis Combs, Sr. was born about 1658, married about 1682 in Newtown, Queens County, Long Island, New York,\textsuperscript{13} and died 23 May 1700 in Newtown. He was a cooper by occupation.

The Francis Combs of this line, 1658-1700, WAS NOT the Francis Combs of Plymouth, Massachusetts, as some accounts erroneously state. In fact, the Francis Combs of Plymouth had NO SONS; he had five daughters, as described in the footnote below.\textsuperscript{14}

Francis Combs, Sr., of this line created numerous records in Newtown and adjacent areas: land records; witnessing and court records; a Will. In addition, there were other records in both Newtown and in Jamaica which help establish the identity of Francis Combs, Sr.'s wife Mary.

\textit{Land Records:} The land of Francis Combs, Sr. is found in a total of twenty-two transactions/records; of these, eight related to acquisitions; six related to sales/divestiture; one was an exchange; seven were references to Francis Sr.'s land, such as adjacencies to the land of others. Of the twenty-two total land records, fourteen were in Newtown land records and eight were in Jamaica land records; Jamaica, L.I., borders Newtown on its southeast. Francis Sr.'s initial land record was 13 September 1679, in Newtown Town Records, granting land to him to locate as a cooper in Newtown. The last land record mentioning Francis Sr.'s name was twenty-three years after his death and referenced Jamaica land on which some of his children resided; land records often referenced “children's land” in those days, obviously entries by long time residents of the area who knew the family.

During Newtown's 1650-1700+ period, most residents were involved in multiple land transactions, according to history books of the town, and as evidenced by a read/study of Newtown Town Records. Like many other American towns of the time, Newtown and Jamaica had various categories of land in various parts of the town. Thus, it was common for people to


\textsuperscript{13} George D.A. Combes, “Genealogy Papers, 1695-c.1940,” Manuscripts/Special Collections at N.Y. State Library, Albany, N.Y. <nscoll@mail.nysed.gov>.

\textsuperscript{14} Townsend, Wakefield, and Stover, \textit{Mayflower Families in Progress} (Plymouth, Mass.: Genealogy Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1992), 10, 11: The first two daughters were by Deborah (Morton) Combs, and the next three by Mary (Barker) (Pratt) Combs; the youngest DAUGHTER was named FrancEs, a female born 6 January 1682.
have lands in one place for meadow, another for fields, another for orchards, another for house and barn, etc. Since Francis, Sr. was a cooper he had the additional need to acquire land with trees on it once he had felled all of the trees on a given parcel. Using the map in the front of Riker’s *Annals of Newtown*¹³ and matching it with the wording in Francis, Sr.’s transactions, it appears that the majority, though not all, of Francis, Sr.’s lands were southeasterly Newtown and northern Jamaica. Newtown and Jamaica are separated from each other by a terminal moraine ridge; one piece of Francis, Sr.’s land was on that upland.

*Other Town Records*: Francis Combs, Sr. is recorded in the Newtown Town Records as a witness to various events in 1679, 1680, 1682/3, 1684, 1686. In 1686 he was on a list of residents/freeholders of Newtown. In 1691 he signed a court document apologizing for speaking ill of Marget, wife of John Forman/Furman of Newtown; the name Forman/Furman/Firman often appears near Francis Combs, Sr. in records. Mary Pettit, aunt of Jonathan Pettit (later direct ancestor in this line), married into the Furman family; both Francis Combs, Jr. and Thomas Combs-1735, son-in-law of Jonathan Pettit, later sold their land to Gabriel Furman.

*Associates*: In establishing families with the help of the *Frontier Genealogy* approach, it is very important to track surnames closely associated with the main line under study. It appears from the various records that the those people most important in Francis Combs, Sr.’s life in Newtown were: Theophilus Phillips who died 26 January 1689; Content Titus; Jeremiah Burroughs; the Pettit family; the Furman family; the Hunt family. The next generations of all of these families can later be found in Hopewell Township, New Jersey, to which the next generation of Combs migrated.

*Will*: 26 April 1699 Francis “Comes,” Sr. prepared his Will; the Will was proved 23 May 1700; it gave lands equally to sons Francis, Jr. and Thomas-1692. Francis Combs, Sr.’s wife, Mary, was to have 1/3 of the personal and the rest to 4 daughters Elizabeth, Rachel, Mary, Ann, when they became of age or when they married. Mary was the sole executor. The overseers were Content Titus and Mr. John Coe. Witnesses were Thomas Morrell, Samuel Ketcham and Wm. Gleane.

*The Hunt Family, in-laws of Francis Combs, Senior:*

Some genealogists working on this line¹⁶ erroneously state that Francis Combs, Sr.’s wife Mary was the daughter of Ralph Hunt, SENIOR. This could not be: *that* Mary Hunt is in the Town Records as marrying John Hart, and, by record, was still married to him in 1683 and in 1692/3.¹⁷ Francis Combs, Sr.’s wife Mary would have been the daughter of Ralph Hunt, JUNIOR, as follows:

In 1683, John Hart (see above) assigned land to his *brother-in-law* Ralph Hunt JUNIOR of Jamaica, brother of Mary Hart, daughter of Ralph Hunt, SENIOR. The land transaction was witnessed by Theophilus Phillips who had married Ann Hunt, sister of Ralph Hunt JUNIOR and daughter of Ralph Hunt SENIOR. The land transaction was also witnessed by Francis Combs,

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¹⁴ Please see multiple entries for this line in the website *Worldconnect*.
Sr., whose wife Mary would have been daughter of Ralph Hunt JUNIOR, thus closing the rather confusing loop of repetitive Ralph and Mary Hunts all in one land transaction.

Thirty-five percent of Francis Combs, Sr.'s land transactions were in Jamaica. There was a closeness between Francis Combs, Sr. and Theophilus Phillips from 1679 until Theophilus' death in 1689, as evidenced in Newtown Town Records. John Hart/Mary Hunt, Theophilus Phillips/Ann Hunt and Ralph Hunt JUNIOR's land-holdings in Jamaica were at grandparent/great-grand parent level for the children and grandchildren of Francis Combs, Sr./Mary Hunt; this may explain why 23 years after Francis Sr.'s death some of his progeny resided in Jamaica, as previously mentioned.

Ralph Hunt SENIOR, grandfather of Mary (Hunt) Combs, was one of three brothers who had arrived in America in the 1650's; the other brothers were named Thomas and John. The "granddaughter" Mary Hunt named in the Will of Edward Jessop was neither of the Mary Hunts descended from Ralph Hunt, but rather the granddaughter of Thomas Hunt, Sr., and daughter of Thomas Hunt, Jr.

**Sorting Combs-Hunt-Blackwell by Generation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generation 1. (Combes of HHH)</th>
<th>Ralph Hunt, SENIOR</th>
<th>Thomas Hunt, Sr.</th>
<th>John Hunt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generation 2. (Combs possibly of Stamford, Ct.)</td>
<td>Mary (Hunt) Hart</td>
<td>Thomas Hunt, Jr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ann (Hunt) Phillips</td>
<td>Ralph Hunt, JUNIOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation 3. Francis Combs, Sr.</td>
<td>Mary (Hunt) Combs</td>
<td>Mary Hunt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation 4. Francis Combs, Jr.</td>
<td>Thomas Combs-1692</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth (Combs) Blackwell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rachel (Combs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary (Combs)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ann (Combs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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CHAPTER THREE

FRANCIS COMBS, JUNIOR
and his brother, THOMAS COMBS-1692

Migration to New Jersey: Probably pursuant to the death of their mother, Mary (Hunt) Combs, the three oldest of the children of Francis, Sr. and Mary Combs—Elizabeth, Francis, Jr., and Thomas-1692—removed to Hopewell Township, New Jersey, about 1715-1717, with Content Titus who had been Overseer in Francis, Sr.’s Will. At the time, a significant contingent of Newtown, L.I., families were also in progress westward toward Hopewell Township, N.J., creating, in effect, a transplanted series of relationships. At the time, Hopewell Township covered a much larger territory than it does today; as an example, it included all of present day Trenton, N.J.

Generally speaking, once westward movements from the eastern seaboard started, the record-keeping became much more compromised as the migrants found themselves immersed in the reality of daily coping in unfamiliar environments. Elizabeth Combs married into the well-known Blackwell family, so her documentation is helpful, while specifics about her brothers Francis, Jr. and Thomas-1692 are quite sparse.

Having been born about 1686-88 in Newtown, L.I., circa 1707 Elizabeth Combs married Robert Blackwell, Jr., eldest son of Robert Blackwell, Sr. who, through marriage, had acquired Blackwell’s Island which is now Roosevelt Island in the East River. While still in Newtown, Elizabeth and Robert had three children: Robert Blackwell-3rd; Anna; and Francis, whose son John was later a Baptist Minister serving at the Upper Freehold Baptist Church. When they moved to N.J., Elizabeth and Robert Blackwell settled at the junction of Stony Brook & Honey Creeks, where they had other children, Thomas, Jacob, Mary, Elizabeth. Robert’s niece, Mary Hallett, married John Pettit, later brother-in-law of Elizabeth’s nephew Thomas Combs, born 1735. Halletts and Blackwells had been among Newtown, L.I.’s elite, according to Kross.

There had been long-standing general awareness among midwestern Combs descendants that their ancestors had probably come from the Hunterdon County area of N.J.; also there had been a vague allusion to Long Island. Having identified the specific family, it was now a matter of sorting whether it was Francis, Jr., or brother Thomas-1692, who was the link with subsequent Combs generations. This proved difficult to separate and identify.

Understanding Early New Jersey: At the end of this section on Francis Combs, Jr. is a list of some fifty sources that were reviewed to assure that important information was not being overlooked in the identification of the correct Combs brother who was the link between Newtown, L.I., and Hunterdon, Co., N.J. Through this composite of sources it was learned that there was/is a paucity of records from all of early New Jersey. Also during New Jersey’s first 75 years...

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22 Riker, Annals of Newtown, 81, 110; FHL484027, Records...Newtown, 53.
years, which includes this Combs line study period, the N.J. township and county boundaries were in rapidly evolving flux—particularly the boundaries in the narrow mid-part of N.J. east of Trenton where this Combs line was. In this area a number of jurisdictions came together: north Burlington Co.; south Hunterdon Co.; south Middlesex Co.; west Monmouth Co.; east Hopewell Township; west Upper Freehold Township (not to be confused with Freehold, N.J.); west Windsor Township; Maidenhead/Lawrence Township. It was necessary to search for Combs clues in a dozen or so different jurisdictions because of the evolving boundary line changes. With the moving jurisdictional boundaries in early N.J., Hopewell Twp. and nearby Upper Freehold Twp. (henceforth UFT) records can be found in 4-5 converging counties and 4-5 converging townships. Both Hopewell Twp. and UFT were much more expansive in the 1700s than now. This Combs line was initially found in the records of Hopewell Twp. and later in some of the records of UFT.

New Jersey was initially various proprietorships and later became a royal (English) colony about 1702; still later N.J. was independent. Government forms, per se, had little impact on this search for Combs. Predominance of Quakers in west N.J., and its government, was helpful in that some Combs and relations were Quakers and their records could be searched.

Population in west N.J. where this Combs line settled was quite sparse; thus it was not necessary to deal with large numbers of same-named people. Examples of population density were: 1668 west N.J. had no whites while larger east N.J. had only a total of 540 white people. 1695, 20 years before this Combs line went there, was the first settlement of Hopewell Twp., which at the time was in northern Burlington Co.; the entire population of that huge Burlington Co. was 1,208; 32 years later it still had only 7,108 whites. In 1735 N.J. when Thomas-1735 (the first N.J.-born Combs ancestor) was there, the area averaged 3 to 6 individuals per square mile; travel from place to place was arduous and cumbersome: it was often in “...heavily forested wilderness by way of and Indian trail wide enough at best for only...horseback...[T]here were other hazards. Getting lost was one of them...wolves which were large and powerful.”

Two Combs Lines in Early New Jersey: There were basically two Combs lines in early N.J. These lines can be found on Long Island prior to migrating to N.J. The west N.J. Combs came from Newtown, L.I.; the east N.J. Combs came from Hempstead, L.I. As previously noted, these two lines were originally most likely headed by brothers or cousins. Naming patterns find the west N.J. Combs most often using the name Francis, and the east N.J. Combs most often using the names Richard and Robert; both use Thomas and John, but there is no cross-over of Francis, Robert and Richard in those earlier times. In those days naming patterns were more significant than today; one can place a certain degree of confidence in drawing relationship from naming patterns. The west N.J. Combs line was small; the east N.J. Combs line was numerous and spread among about six jurisdictions in east N.J. The west N.J. Combs were mostly Quaker and Baptist, whereas the east N.J. Combs were mainly Protestant/Presbyterian. The closest the two lines came to each other geographically was in the case of a Robert Combs, Sr. and Jr., in Amwell; tracking this family shows them rather unto themselves.25

25 Robert Combs, Sr. father of Robert Combs, Jr. with household names of Hulda, Patte and Laurence. Robert, Sr. was in Amwell Twp. from 1736 to 1759 when he went to Philadelphia; his son then started creating records in Amwell Twp. area. Robert, Sr. was active in establishing the Presbyterian Church of East Amwell, reflecting Hempstead, L.I. origins. One Richard Combs was never in the area, but was mentioned as a debtor in the 1700 N.J. estate of one Mr. Field from L.I. Richard, Robert, Dennis, Coleman,
The West N.J. Records of Combs Brothers Francis, Jr., & Thomas-1692, originally of L.I., who were the sons of Francis Combs, Senior, covered in the previous Chapter:

Francis Combs, Jr. was born on L.I. about 1690-91; he is mentioned in his father’s Will as receiving half of his land. Twelve years later, in 1712, Francis, Jr. sold this land for forty pounds to Gabriel Furman; other Furman land in L.I. was adjacent to Thomas Pettit and family, later Combs in-laws, significant in tracking relationships. In 1715-1717 Francis, Jr. migrated with siblings to Hopewell Township, which was north of the Assanpink River/Creek in west N.J.

By 1735 Francis, Jr. was in Upper Freehold Township (UFT), which was on the south side of the Assanpink River/Creek; as noted below, the later Pettit in-laws had very large land holdings at the Delaware River near the Assanpink. The Assanpink flows from NE to SW through/under the city of Trenton, emptying into the Delaware River; the Delaware defines the western border of N.J., separating it from Pennsylvania.

There are only two N.J. records of Francis, Jr. The 1735 records states that Francis, Jr. was “of Upper Freehold Township” (UFT); this was a court record for a 24 pound indebtedness to a Trenton resident. This same court record called Francis, Jr. a “woolcomber,” which is a trade related to tailoring and requiring seven years apprenticeship; Francis, Jr. had been called a tailor in the 1712 L.I. land record.

The second N.J. record for Francis, Jr. was in 1752, stating he died intestate (without a Will); the bondsman were John Warrick, administrator, woolcomber, of UFT and William Bunting of Chesterfield (near UFT), fellow bondsman. (Warrick was a Newtown, L.I. name and in 1692 Francis, Sr. sold land to Warwick.) Francis, Jr.’s inventory reflected a very modest estate which, among other things, noted some old books, suggesting that Francis, Jr. had an intellectual bent, since not that many people had books and/or could read in those days. Based on Francis, Jr. being a tailor, a woolcomber, low profile in the records, possessing a number of books, would, in the author’s opinion, be consistent with Francis Combs, Jr. being of an artistic and intellectual nature.

There is not a clue of who the wife of Francis Combs, Jr. was. One could speculate that her maiden name was Pemblady(?), the bondsman in the 1735 24 pound court case; or Warwick/Warrick, administrator of his estate after Francis, Jr.’s death in 1752; or Bunting, a fellow bondman after Francis’ death; or Horseman, the maiden name of the mothers of both Warwick and Bunting; or Liming, a common name in UFT, and the surname of Thomas-1692’s second wife (they moved to UFT at the time of the second marriage).

and Solomon were at the time east N.J. names from Hempstead, L.I.

26 Records of...Newtown FHLM 384027, 175; this sale document calls Francis, Jr. a “taylor,” mentions no wife, and is signed in full by Francis, Jr.
27 Also called Assunpink, Derwent, St. Pink, Sun Pink according to John O. Raum, History of the City of Trenton, New Jersey (Trenton, N.J.: W. T. Nicholson & Co. Printers, 1871), 42.
29 N.J. State Archives Supreme Court Case Files 1704-1844, case # 9877, 3 Dec. 1735 at Perth Amboy: John Dagworthy of Trenton vs. Francis Combs of UFT Middlesex Co.
30 Trenton: N.J. Wills, 1752 Intestate & Inventory, Monmouth, 1867-1870M. Book 7, p.305.
Francis, Jr. does not appear in any Quaker records, even though UFT had a branch of the Chesterfield Quaker Meeting. Francis Jr.'s brother Thomas and family showed up in the Quaker minutes a number of times. Next generation Thomas-1735 married Susannah Pettit, a Baptist; there were Baptists in UFT, though they did not start keeping records until 1766. As previously noted, Elizabeth (Combs) Blackwell's grandson was Baptist pastor in UFT 1782-88.

In 1696 the Pettits from Newtown, L.I., who later became in-laws of the Combs, had purchased land at the Falls of the Delaware (current Trenton); then in 1718 they purchased 1400 acres fronting the Delaware River at Assanpink Creek, including the point where the N.J. State House stands today. Though the land was adjacent to the Assanpink Creek/River then, that is not perceptible today because the Assanpink has been engineered to flow into an underground concrete tunnel before entering the Delaware River. The Assanpink was part of the southern boundary of Hopewell Twp. in those days and part of the northern boundary of UFT.

Thomas Combs-1692 brother of Francis, Jr.: Thomas-1692 was born on L.I.; in 1700 he is mentioned in his father's will as receiving land; in 1714 he signed his name to his Newtown, L.I., land sale to Gabriel Furman, the same as the grantee of the land of brother, Francis, Jr. In the transaction Thomas was called a cordwainer (shoemaker), a trade valued by the towns of those days; no wife was mentioned. 1715-1717 he went to Hopewell Twp., N.J. with siblings.

After a few years, Thomas-1692 appeared on the 1722 Hopewell tax list. Then on the 3rd day of the 8th month of 1723, according to a Quaker record, Thomas “of Stony Brook” married Mary Shippey. Stony Brook is just northwest of the location of Thomas' sister Elizabeth (Combs) Blackwell, who resided at the junction of Stony Brook and Honey Creeks; one of the 3rd generation Ralph Hunts of Newtown, L.I. lived nearby in 1729. In 1728, Thomas-1692 was Overseer of the Poor for Hopewell Twp.; in 1741 he was on an undesignated list in Hopewell.

6 June 1747 a Thomas Combs, Quaker, married Sarah Tindale; this 1747 marriage would be the record of Thomas, b.1724/5, the son of Thomas-1692/Sr.and Mary (Shippey) Combs. In 1748, Thomas-1692/Sr. married a second time, to Kesiah Liming. In 1755, several years after his brother Francis, Jr. died, Thomas-1692 (Sr.) is recorded as living in UFT on the Assanpink river/Creek in an area originally settled from west N.J. By that time there were a number of...
Liming families in UFT.\textsuperscript{43}

In 1757 Thomas Combs-1692/Sr. died; his Will shows the executor as son John who had been born 1732 to Mary (Shippey) Combs; John’s sons were later in Revolutionary War records. In 1761 Mary Combs, Quaker, daughter of Thomas Combs (Sr.) married.\textsuperscript{44}

Naming the Father of Thomas Combs, b. abt. 1735-N.J., Grandson of Francis Combs, Sr. of L.I.: Thomas Combs, born about 1735 in central west N. J., was the last known ancestor in this Combs line prior to the development of this genealogical offering which extends the Combs line back to Long Island.

That Thomas Combs-1735 was the son of Francis Combs, Jr., born L.I. 1690-91, can be summarized as follows:

1. Circa 1715-17 the three oldest children of Francis, Sr. and Mary (Hunt) Combs of L.I., Elizabeth, Francis, Jr., and Thomas, went to Hopewell Township, N.J.

2. At the time, white population in the central west N.J. study area was sparse and remained scant for several decades, to include the time of the birth of next generation, Thomas Combs-1735. There were no other Combs in the study area/timeline at the time, and travel was prohibitive, as noted earlier, ruling out a non-resident/unknown Combs passing through the thick woods just long enough to father and give surname to Thomas-1735.

3. Thomas Combs-1735’s N.J. Pettit in-laws were originally from Newtown, L.I.; the Pettits lived at the juncture of the Delaware & Assanpink Rivers starting about 1695,\textsuperscript{45} before Francis, Jr. arrived in that same UFT area in the early 1730s.\textsuperscript{46} At the time of Thomas-1735’s birth and childhood, Thomas Combs-1692, brother of Francis, Jr., was still living in Hopewell Twp., not UFT.

4. Thomas Combs-1692 was a Quaker, as previously cited; \textit{he would not have produced two sons named Thomas, ten years apart, both of whom grew to adulthood, one to marry a Quaker and the other to marry a Baptist}. (There was a branch of Chesterfield Quaker Meeting in UFT where Francis, Jr. lived, but no Francis, Jr./family showed up in their records.)

5. Thomas Combs-1735 married Susannah Pettit, a Baptist, daughter of Jonathan Pettit who was part of the Pettit family living at the Delaware & Assanpink when Francis, Jr. was close by with son Thomas-1735.\textsuperscript{47} Thomas-1735 and Susannah named their first four sons from the Pettit side, then the 5\textsuperscript{th} son was named Francis, and the 6\textsuperscript{th} Thomas. Francis being named before Thomas is significant for those times where naming was its own science.


\textsuperscript{43} UFT Town Clerk, \textit{Register of Estrays 1736-1864}, FHL 855160, Item #3.

\textsuperscript{44} Chesterfield Quaker MM.

\textsuperscript{45} See Chapter 4, paragraph 3.

\textsuperscript{46} N.J. State Archives, Supreme Court...case 9877...1735.

\textsuperscript{47} N.J. State Archives, Supreme Court ...case 9877...1735.
OTHER SOURCES USED FOR CHAPTERS 2 AND 3:


Adelberg, Michael, *Roster of the People of Revolutionary Monmouth Co.* (Clearfield, PA: Mead Publishing Co., 1907).

Blue, Wm. H., compiler, *Full Name and Geographic Index to the D. Stanton Hammond Hunterdon Co., N.J. Land Owner Maps* (Seattle: Genealogical Society of N.J., 1983), 1-37 and Map F.

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CHAPTER FOUR

THOMAS COMBS-1735
and his in-laws, the Pettit Family

As noted in the previous chapter, this Thomas Combs was born about 1735 to Francis Combs, Jr. and his unnamed wife, apparently in UFT, N.J., not far from the juncture of the Assanpink and Delaware Rivers, near the land holdings of the Pettit family who moved there from Newtown, L.I. in 1695. Thomas-1735 later married into this Pettit family, apparently as a beloved son-in-law, as will be noted later. Again, it is important to remember how sparsely populated the West N.J. region was at that point in time.

Because of the L.I. records showing a number of interactions between the Combs and Pettit families, it is not unlikely that in N.J. Francis Combs, Jr. may have been close to and even worked for the Pettit family. It is possible that Francis, Jr.’s son Thomas-1735 may later have functioned as a surrogate son to Jonathan Pettit when, in his older years, Jonathan set about to move from the UFT area to the N.J. frontier 30 miles north. At this point, because of record availability, it is more informative to pursue the Pettit family in order to shed light on the Combs family. Jonathan Pettit’s predecessors will be covered later in this chapter.

Jonathan Pettit was a contemporary of Francis Combs, Jr.; as a 10-year-old child, Jonathan moved with his Pettit family in 1695 from Newtown, L.I., to West N.J. where Trenton now stands. Jonathan lived on his parents’ property on the Delaware River near Assanpink River/Creek until he was old enough to own part of the property himself. Then, about 1702 when he was about 21 years old, Jonathan married the first time the widow Elizabeth Bell; by record they had one child only, a son John. About 1725, son John married Mary Hallett, granddaughter of Francis Combs, Jr.’s sister Elizabeth through her daughter Bridget (Blackwell) Hallet. 48

It is not known when Elizabeth (Bell) Pettit died, but Jonathan married a second time about 1733/4, at about age fifty, the widow Mary Marshall. Jonathan and Mary Pettit then had five children: four girls and one boy, born about 1743; the oldest of the children was Susannah, who later, about 1660, married Thomas Combs-1735. In 1735, shortly after his marriage to Mary Marshall, Jonathan Pettit acquired property on West N.J.’s frontier about thirty miles up the Delaware River in what was later called Kingwood, Hunterdon County, N.J. 49 Jonathan probably spent some years traveling to the frontier location to develop it prior to moving his family there. Since at the time Jonathan did not have a son/grandson of an age to help clear the forest, build a dwelling, plant crops, etal, it is possible that Francis Combs, Jr. and later Thomas-1735 assisted Jonathan. It is further possible that Thomas Combs-1735 may have lived with the Pettits after the death of his father Francis, Jr. in 1752. Whatever the logistics, Thomas-1735 eventually resided in Kingwood, N.J. It is known by record that Susannah, oldest child of Jonathan and Mary Pettit,
was in Kingwood at least by circa 1749 about the time she was baptized there, as referenced earlier. When Jonathan made out his Will 15 August 1767 (proved 1 October 1768), he made his son-in-law Thomas Combs-1735 of Kingwood his executor. When Jonathan’s wife Mary later made her “beloved son in law Thomas Combs” her executor, she called him “Late of Kingwood.”

Susannah Pettit was the first child of older experienced parents, each now in his/her second marriage. Susannah may have been raised as a confident youngster, what with her marching off and getting herself baptized in the Baptist church as a teenager. Her paternal grandparents, Nathaniel 1st and Mary Pettit were staunch Quakers; nothing is known of the religious persuasions of her parents Jonathan and Mary Pettit. She married Thomas Combs-1735 about 1660 in her early to mid-twenties. She had nine children between about 1762 and 1778, as extrapolated from the later Will of her husband.

In 1775, after fifteen years marriage and at least seven children (the youngest being Thomas Combs-1774 who continues this line), Thomas-1735 and Susannah sold their Kingwood property in Hunterdon County, N.J., and began their westward trek. This land record is the last record in which Susannah appeared by name during her lifetime. Periods of migration in those days were famous for dearth of records, and such was the case with Thomas-1735 and Susannah and family. Thomas-1735 did continue to be listed on Hunterdon tax lists for 1778, 1779, and 1780, indicating there was still a remnant of property of some sort in Hunterdon with Thomas-1735’s name on it; this sort of thing often happened in those days as pioneers went westward. Eight years after selling their Kingwood property, in 1783 and then again in 1784, Thomas-1735 Combs’ name appeared in Hampshire Co. Virginia (now West Virginia) heading up a household of eight. Their location in Hampshire County, VA, was about 150 miles west-southwest of Kingwood, N.J., some 20 miles south of Cumberland, MD; it is an area of great natural beauty.

There is no way of knowing precisely who the “eight” names in the 1783-84 lists were (see also that accompanying footnote); Jonas, their oldest child, did not appear separately in the records until 1787, though he was old enough earlier. In his later Will, Thomas Combs-1735, listed nine children, eight of whom were males. In 1785, Thomas Combs-1735 acquired 425 acres of land in Hampshire; it is possible that Susannah’s death occurred in this timeline, causing Thomas-1735 to halt the westward trek, re-marry, acquire property, and settle down again. Whatever the timeline, Thomas-1735 married, second, a woman named Martha, mentioned in Thomas-1735’s

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50 N.J. Historical Society, Calendar of N.J. Wills, Administrations, etc. (Paterson: N.J. Historical Society, 1901-1949), 4:304, 326-327.
51 New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. 36 (1786-1790), 177; N.J. Wills, 7:177.
54 Clara McCormac Sage & Laura S. Jones, Early Records-Hampshire Co. VA (now WV) (Delavan, Wis.: Delavan Republican, 1939); Hampshire Co VA Census, 1782-1784. NOTE: VA did not start taking information for census records until 1810—twenty years after the rest of America; VA later accumulated all of its tax records for periods previous to 1810 and re-named them “census records.” VA’s early lists did not include women. It is particularly important not to apply to VA the America-wide definitions of the census for 1790 and 1800 lest erroneous conclusions be reached about the meaning of VA’s published numbers behind the name of any individual.
55 Sage, Early Records-Hampshire Co. VA, Hampshire Co. VA Deeds, Leases, Mortgages... Taggart, Drains of Palmer Run.
later Will; nothing is known about Martha other than her given name. Susannah's mother, Mary Pettit, was still living in Kingwood, N.J., at the time of Susannah's death; in her 1789 Will, Mary Pettit definitively noted that Susannah was deceased by naming Susannah's children, not Susannah, in her Will. Mary Pettit died in 1790; whether Thomas-1735 was able to travel to N.J. to carry out his executor functions is not known. A year-and-a-half later, Thomas Combs-1735 himself made out his Will;\(^{56}\) he died 13 October 1791.\(^{57}\) At this point, to keep perspective, it may be helpful for the reader to check the chart at the end of this chapter.

### The Pettit Family, in-laws of Thomas Combs-1735

**Thomas Pettit, Sr.**\(^{58}\) Susannah Pettit's great-grandfather was Thomas Pettit, Sr. who, in 1639-40, signed the Exeter Combination, a famous early American independence document; his penmanship was perfect. Thomas Pettit, Sr. had been born in Widford, Essex County, England about 1609. The Pettits in Europe were Huguenots, and the first several Pettit generations in America continued as non-conformists of one sort or another. The name was/is spelled variously Pettit, LePetit, Pittit, Petty, et al. The family is amply written about, some sources reliable, others not.

Thomas Pettit, Sr. migrated to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1633 with his brother-in-law, Oliver Mellowes, who advanced passage to Thomas, in return for which Thomas worked three-and-one-half years in Boston for Oliver. The two men sympathized with Reverend John Wheelwright and Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, non-conformists, and in 1629 Thomas Pettit, Sr., with thirty others, followed Wheelwright to Exeter, now in New Hampshire. In Exeter, Thomas held various town offices; in 1655 he migrated with his family to Newtown, Long Island, where he served in many town roles. Thomas created interesting records well into old age; these are too numerous to be detailed here. At about age 80, Thomas Pettit, Sr. died in the home of his son John in Newtown, L.I., about 1690.\(^{59}\)

Thomas Pettit, Sr. had married, about 1629 in England, Christian Mellowes: the attestations to this are quite numerous indeed, though no actual record has ever been produced. The closeness of Thomas Pettit, Sr. and Oliver Mellowes, brother of Christian are, genealogically speaking, strong evidence to support the attestations. Christian and Thomas Pettit had at least 7 children; she died about 1675, fifteen years before Thomas, but, like him, she died in Newtown, L.I.

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\(^{56}\) Hampshire County, Virginia Wills, 30:201.

\(^{57}\) Rebecca Wright, Drone Genealogy 1620-2000 (Brookfield, WI: R. Wright, 2000), 195. Descendant Hannah Combs Friedlander discovered that, though the Will was abundantly clear, children and grandchildren contested the Will in various courts until as late as 1845; Hannah carried out extensive search of court records covering the period up until 1845 to sort through the complex case; by that time many of the interested parties were deceased and grandchildren were carrying on with the cause. The entire process is covered and referenced in a four-page memo from Hannah dated Sept. 1998 in author Wright's files.


\(^{59}\) Kross, 100.
Christian Mellowes had been born about 1612 in Lincolnshire, England. No record of Christian's birth has been found; she would have been the youngest daughter of Abraham and Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes and SISTER of Oliver Mellowes, who paid for her journey and the journey of her husband to America in 1633. Only one of the births of the seven-some children of Abraham and Martha Mellowes was recorded, so it would not have been unusual for the last child's, (Christian's) birth not to have been recorded; the other children are known by their later/adult records in England.

Those who say Christian was daughter, instead of sister, of Oliver Mellowes need to check the records in England: Oliver married his first wife, Mary James, on 3 August 1620, and all four of their children are recorded, all spaced about three years apart. Had Christian somehow come in first, and unrecorded, then the first recorded child would have been conceived shortly after Christian's birth, and Christian would have been, at best, nine-years-old when she married Thomas Pettit, Sr., in order for Thomas to have qualified for son-in-law of Oliver when he paid Thomas' passage.

The sources below for Christian and her parents, Abraham and Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes, are numerous because, not only individual records, but combination of a number of records are required to responsibly report this family. Abraham Mellowes had been born about 1570; he was of Boston, Lincolnshire, England. Being of a well-known family, his wife Martha Bulkeley's birth date had been definitely recorded as 1572 in England to Rev. Edward and Olive (Irby) Bulkeley. Martha and Abraham were married about 1595 in Odell, Bedfordshire, England. The Bulkeleys were also one of the prominent families of New England from the 1630's to the 1660's. Abraham and Martha (Bulkeley) Mellowes can be found in Gary Boyd Roberts' The

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Royal Descents of 600 Immigrants to the American Colonies on pages 442-43 where they join the Presidents Bush as direct descendants of Edward Bulkeley. The line continues on back to King Henry II of England. Henry II was the great-grandson of William the Conqueror/Bastard who, in 1066, prevailed in the Battle of Hastings and assumed the English throne. William the Conqueror, 1027-1087, was the son of Norseman Duke Robert II. So, direct descendants in this line can correctly note that, according to reliable sources in England and America, they are directly descended from William the Conqueror.

Nathaniel Pettit (Senior/1st): Susannah (Pettit) Combs’ grandfather was Nathaniel Pettit, seventh child of Thomas, Sr. and Christian (Mellowes) Pettit. Nathaniel was born in 1646 in Exeter (now N.H.). Nathaniel “Sr./1st” is not to be confused with offspring by the name of Nathaniel who appear often in the records—hence the use here of “Sr./1st”. In 1655 Nathaniel Sr./1st went with his parents and siblings from Exeter (N.H.) to Newtown, L.I., where, about 1666, he married Mary Bailey, daughter of Elias Bailey, after whom they named their third son. Nathaniel and Mary followed in their parents’ footsteps as distinct non-conformists; in time they became Quakers.

In Newtown, L.I., Nathaniel, Sr./1st appeared in a number of records, to include: testifying in 1669, 13 Sept 1673, as a Quaker, along with three others, refusing to take the oath of allegiance in the war between Holland and England, while still promising fealty to the Dutch who had recently occupied Manhattan; continuing resident/freeholder in 1686; 20 July 1695, “Nathaniel Pettit and Mary his wife” sold 30 acres in Newtown, L.I. to Samuel Coe.

In 1695, Nathaniel Sr./1st and Mary, with their children, moved to what was then expansive northern Burlington County, N.J., later Hopewell Township, and today is Trenton, N.J. Between 1695 and 1718, when Nathaniel, Sr./1st died, the family purchased some 1200 acres, to include the property at the Delaware River and the Assanpink, some of which included ground where the N.J. Capitol now stands. Soon after their arrival in West (New) Jersey, Nathaniel, Sr./1st, is listed a a member of the Grand Jury for 1695-96. While regularly performing a number of civic duties through the ensuing decade, on several occasions the Burlington Court Book: a record of Quaker jurisprudence...cited Nathaniel, Sr./1st for selling liquor without a license in his home; one of these records included his wife Mary.
Many records can readily be found in books and on internet, some more reliable than others, which set about to document the lives of Nathaniel, Sr./1ⁿ, Mary, and their children. Nathaniel, Sr./1ⁿ and Mary were the parents of eight children, the seventh of whom was Jonathan Pettit who continues this line. Nathaniel, Sr./1ⁿ’s Will, listing his children, et al, is in the New Jersey Archives, “Calendar of Wills,” Vol. I, page 363. There is no evidence that the children carried on the Quaker tradition.⁷⁴

Jonathan Pettit: Jonathan Pettit, son of Nathaniel, Sr./1ⁿ and Mary Pettit, continues the Pettit line into its merging with the Combs line. Jonathan and his wife, also Mary, and their daughter, Susannah who married Thomas Combs-1735, are detailed earlier in this Chapter.

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Sorting Combs-Pettit by Generation:

Generation 1: Combs Pettit Mellowes, Abraham—and—Bulkeley, Martha

Generation 2: Combs Pettit, Thomas, Sr. —and——Mellowes, Christian (& bro. Oliver)

Generation 3: Combs, Pettit, Nathaniel
Francis, Sr. & Mary Bailey

Generation 4: Combs, Pettit, Jonathan
Francis, Jr. & Mary Marshall

Generation 5: Combs.—and—Pettit, Susannah Thomas-1735

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⁷⁴ Rikers, ...Newtown, 415; Kross, Evolution...Newtown, 172.
⁷⁵ Roberts, Royal Descents, 442-43.
CHAPTER FIVE

THOMAS COMBS-1774 of N.J., VA, KY
and his in-laws, Anderson-Burton

Overview of Thomas Combs-1774 and wife Sarah Anderson: This Thomas Combs was born about 1774 in Hunterdon County, N.J., to Thomas-1735 and Susannah (Pettit) Combs. In his youth Thomas-1774 moved with his parents to Hampshire County, northern Virginia, now West Virginia, just south of Cumberland, Maryland. Thomas Combs-1735 died in 1791; from his 17 September 1791 Will: “I give and bequeath unto my beloved son Thomas Combs [1774] one equal ninth part….”

Soon after the death of Thomas-1735, Thomas-1774 went south to the Appalachian Trail which headed southwest to the Cumberland Gap and thence northward to Harrodsburg, Ky., then on to the Bardstown area in Nelson County, Kentucky where some of his siblings already had located.

In Nelson County, KY, Thomas Combs-1774 married Sarah Anderson on 25 December 1793; at that time there were at least 16 Andersons in Nelson Co., according to marriage records. Seven years later the couple moved to Muhlenberg County, KY, where Thomas-1774 farmed land on Cypress Creek.

Thomas-1774 and Sarah (Anderson) Combs had seven children, giving them names which helped link them closely to their ancestry:
1794 Anderson—his mother’s maiden name;
1796 Susannah—Thomas-1774’s mothers name;
1798 John—uncles on both sides and/or maternal great-grandfather;
1800 Thomas—his father’s name;
1801 David—a paternal uncle;
1804 Priscilla—possibly her maternal great-grandmother;
1806 Jonathan Pettit Combs, who continues this line, named for his paternal great-grandfather.

Then, sadly, Thomas Combs-1774 died in January 1807, at about age thirty-three. Thomas-1774 created a number of records during his fourteen years in Kentucky; these follow.

Kentucky Records of Thomas Combs-1774 and Sarah (Anderson) Combs: Kentucky was a County of the state of Virginia before becoming a state of its own in 1792. As the “child” of Virginia, Kentucky reflected its parent state in many ways, including early records. The 1790 and 1800 censuses for Virginia and Kentucky do not exist; instead a “census” was, years later, reconstructed from lists of taxpayers who appeared several years before or several years after the “census.”

76 Hampshire County, Virginia Wills 30:201.
77 Sarah B. Smith, Historic Nelson County, its Towns and People (Bardstown: GBA Delmar, 1983), 13.
24 October 1792: Thomas Combs-1774 in Nelson County, KY. 79

25 December 1793: Thomas-1774 married Sarah/Sally Anderson, fourth child of Arabella (Burton) (Anderson) Ash and stepdaughter of John Ash who was surety. By Baptist minister. 80

March 1795: Thomas-1774 witnessed the will of his brother David Combs, who had come to Nelson Co. around the time Thomas-1774 did. 81 12 Aug. 1795 “David Combs of Nelson Co., Ky sold 400 acres of Little Cacapeon, Hampshire Co Va…” 82

1800 Thomas: taxed in Muhlenberg Co., Ky.; 83 Muhlenberg is toward the southwestern part of Ky. in an area known as “south of the Green River” which will be explained later.

7 March 1801: Thomas-1774 testified regarding his brother David’s Will. 84

1801 & 1802: Thomas-1774 on Muhlenberg tax lists. 85

1803 Survey: for Thomas-1774 property in Muhlenberg Co.; 86 this was part of the South of Green River Grants; it is 400 acres on Cypress Creek in the general vicinity of Greenville, Ky. The 400 acres adjoins “Anderson Corner.” 87

27 Oct 1806: Thomas-1774 appointed surveyor along the Green River in Muhlenberg Co. 88

Jan. 1807: Thomas-1774 died at about age thirty-three; since he died without a Will, it is assumed that death came unexpectedly.

26 Jan 1807: Sarah Combs and John Morgan, Esq. appointed administrators of the estate of Thomas Combs-1774, deceased. 89

February 1807: Thomas Combs-1774 Inventory and appraisal…approved: 4 horses; 18 cattle; 104 hogs; 4 lambs; multiple farm implements; multiple kitchen items; hides and linen; two books & candlestick; one gun; bedroom furniture. 90

February 1807: Estate made to Sarah Combs. 91

1809: Sarah (Anderson) Combs married to James Walker in Muhlenberg Co.

10 Dec. 1810: Sarah (Anderson) (Combs) Walker appointed guardian of the children she had with Thomas Combs-1774, to include four-year-old Jonathan Pettit Combs who continues this line. 92


1811: “Sarah Walker, late Sarah Combs, guardian to orphan children of Thomas

80 Mary H. Stancliff, compiler, Marriage Bonds of Nelson County, Kentucky 1785-1832 Vol. 1 A-J; Nelson Co. KY Marriages to 1800 (Oren, UT: Liahoma Research, 1990), 44; CNIDR iSearch-cgi 1.20.06 File 25.
82 Land Records, Northern Neck of VA, Book T p. 335; Clara McC. Sage & Laura S. Jones, Early Records of Hampshire Co VA.
83 AIS Census Report, Kentucky, page 105—Wis. Historical Library, Madison, WI.
87 Muhlenberg Co. KY Court Orders Book 1:172.
88 Muhlenberg Co. KY Court Orders Book 2A:93.
89 Muhlenberg Co. KY Court Orders Book 2A:93.
90 Muhlenberg Co. KY Will Book 1:71-72.
91 Muhlenberg Co. KY Will Book 1:118-120.
92 Muhlenberg Co. KY Court Orders Book 2:259.
Combs [1774], deceased, does not treat them as the law requires. It is ordered that she be summoned to appear in court and give said children and their property to the court." 93
1816 Sarah (Anderson) (Combs) Walker died. 94
Feb. 1819: Sarah Walker, deceased... 95

Sarah (Anderson) (Combs) Walker had been born in Virginia about 1772 in Amelia County or Chesterfield County, which today is the greater Richmond area. At about age eleven, she went with her recently widowed mother, Arabella (Burton) Anderson, in extended family caravan to Kentucky. At about age twenty-one Sarah married Thomas Combs-1774 and over the ensuing thirteen years she had seven children. Then she lost her husband when he was only thirty-three; because there was no Will, Thomas-1774 probably died rather suddenly. Because of the higher death rates and the large families in those days, widows and widowers usually remarried within a year or two after their loss.

The above chronology covers Sarah's records after the death of Thomas Combs-1774. In the 1811 court case her children and their property were turned over to the court; this is quite difficult to get one's head around. Was James Walker pressuring her for the Combs children's property? Or were seven children in thirteen years, plus a new marriage followed by another birth simply more than she could handle as she approached middle age? It is impossible to be judgemental of forebearers, for their lives were full of hard labor in frontier-like settings.

Sarah (Anderson) (Combs) Walker died at about age forty-four in 1816, according to guardianship records (cited later) for son Jonathan Pettit Combs.

The Anderson-Burton Families, in-laws of Thomas Combs-1774:

- Overview of this sub-section on Anderson and Burton: ........................................22
- Arabella (Burton), born about 1747, and [William] Anderson in Virginia--
  Arabella in Kentucky after [William]'s death: ..................................................23
- Samuel Burton, born 1725, and the Frontier Approach; .....................................24
- John Burton, born 1666 ["of Cobbs"--Richmond, Virginia area]; .........................28
- Thomas Burton, born about 1633 [died 1686 "of Cobbs"]; ..................................29
- John Burton, immigrant, born about 1590 in England; to America about 1625.....29

Overview: Citations for this Overview are in the text which follows this Overview. The Anderson-Burton section of this Chapter 5 is more complex, and thus is disproportionately detailed compared to the Combs line at Thomas-1774. It is necessary to use heavy application of the Frontier Approach because many "straightforward" records are lacking. While multiple records are cited in this Anderson-Burton section, the key critical records are the following six:

1. Kentucky land record for Arabella Anderson which connects her to the environs of

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94 Muhlenberg Co., Court Orders Book 2A: 62.
2. Various Amelia County, Virginia, records showing Samuel Burton surrounded by Andersons; one such record showing Samuel immediately next to William Anderson, probable name of Samuel’s son-in-law, Arabella’s husband;

3. The Will of John Burton of Chesterfield Co. where John claims Samuel Burton as his son and Arabella Burton as his granddaughter;

4. The Will of Elizabeth (Fowler) Burton, John Burton’s wife, in which she did not claim Samuel as her son and did not claim Arabella as her granddaughter. However, separately from naming grandchildren, Elizabeth directed that Arabella Burton should receive a bed from her (Elizabeth);

5. The Bristol Parish Register which identifies Judith Nunally as mother of Samuel Burton;

6. The court/church records in which Judith Nunally placed seven-year-old Samuel Burton in apprenticeship to Thomas Cheatham, shown in various records in proximity to John Burton.

Arabella Burton and [William] Anderson: The parents of Sarah Anderson, wife of Thomas Combs-1774, were Arabella (Burton) Anderson and [William] Anderson of Amelia Co./Chesterfield Co. Virginia. The name “Anderson” was veritably ubiquitous in the Virginia and Kentucky locations where the Burtons and Combs are found.

Arabella Burton was born about 1747, based on later records. Arabella and [William] Anderson had seven known children, and possibly two others shortly before [William]’s death. Their first child, born about 1767, was Priscilla, possibly named for Arabella’s mother; their second child was Catherine, possibly named for Arabella’s maternal grandmother; the third child was Alice and their fourth was Sarah Anderson who married Thomas Combs-1774. Their fifth child was their first male and they named him after Arabella’s paternal grandfather, John; the remainder of the names are less easily identified.

With at least seven children under age, Arabella moved to Kentucky shortly after her husband’s death; in those days, extended families traveled together in caravan to their new location. Her move was pursuant to her receiving a grant of land in Kentucky, possibly in connection with her husband’s Will. Many records were persuasive in tying Arabella to Amelia/Chesterfield Co., Va., but it was her Kentucky land record that was definitive in doing so. Arabella Anderson’s land entry, with a survey date of 27 August 1783 for land on the South Fork of the Nolin Creek/Jefferson Co., was found in The Kentucky Land Grants. Using the information given in this entry, request was sent to the State of Kentucky for the original record: the records Ky. provided were indeed enlightening. There were eleven 17x11 handwritten pages basically showing the acquisition of about 20,000 acres of land by John May of Chesterfield Co, Va., leading a group of investors.

It was from this 20,000 acre acquisition that John May, etal, in the overall name of William May,

sold/transfered land to others, mainly Virginians. It was from John May, etal, that Arabella Anderson of Amelia/Chesterfield Co., Va., or her benefactor, purchased land. On page 138 of a history of Chesterfield County\textsuperscript{97} is the following: "...A Chesterfield man of means...John May...an early adventurer in the location and purchase of the fertile Kentucky lands...." Survey 3352 reads, "For value received I do hereby assign to Arabella Anderson her Heirs or assigns all my right...200 acres on part of a Treasury Warrant on the South Branch of the South Fork of Nolin...[known as Buffalo Creek]...William May 9 april 1783."\textsuperscript{98} Buffalo Creek ultimately empties into the Green River; it is about ten miles southwest of John Ash, whom Arabella married not long after arriving in Kentucky. John & Arabella Ash did not live on the Nolin Creek property, but apparently on the Ash property which was near Combs and about five miles northeast of Bardstown, Kentucky. John and Arabella Ash later sold the Nolin Creek property in 1797.\textsuperscript{99}

Grants South of the Green River were usually already occupied by the time the actual survey was made;\textsuperscript{100} hence, Arabella and family were possibly in Kentucky as early as 1781-82. There were a number of Andersons near Arabella’s Nolin Creek property location; Richard C. Anderson had a grant of 2100 acres near Arabella on Nolin Creek in 1784.\textsuperscript{101} It is possible that Arabella and family lived with one of the nearby Anderson families for a short while, because after she married John Ash, a widower, she and her children lived in the Ash residence.

The Ash family shows up in many Kentucky records, and they appear to have been one of the original families in that part of Kentucky. Tracking records of John Ash are complicated by three generations of “John Ash” living and creating records simultaneously. Additionally, others in the Ash family had named their children John Ash. Arabella’s husband, John Ash, died in 1801. Arabella (Burton) (Anderson) (Ash) married a third time in 1804 to John Sturgeon. How long after that Arabella lived is not known.

Samuel Burton-1725: Arabella was the daughter of Samuel Burton of Amelia County, Virginia. Samuel was born in neighboring Henrico Co., Va., and sometimes was found recorded in Chesterfield Co., an offshoot of Henrico Co. He was the son of John Burton, of Henrico/Chesterfield County, in liaison with Judith Nunnally.\textsuperscript{102} Bristol Parish births have the following entry:

“Samuel Burton son of Judith Nunsry born Aug 8, 1725.”\textsuperscript{103}

\textsuperscript{98} State of Kentucky, \textit{Land Office Treasury Warrant No. 15114}, 3\textsuperscript{rd} page of the packet, 19 February 1783.
\textsuperscript{100} Neal O. Hammon, \textit{Early Kentucky Land Records, 1773-1780} (Louisville: Filson Club Publications, Second Series, Number Five), 105.
\textsuperscript{101} Jillson, \textit{The Kentucky Land Grants}, Filson Club Pub #33, Chapter II Virginia Grants 1782-1792, 1\textsuperscript{st} page.
\textsuperscript{102} Based on numerous other records too lengthy to detail here, not the least of which are Nunnally properties near John Burton, and later Amelia County records next to Samuel Burton showing Judith (Nunnally) Worsham responsible for Richard Nunnally debts, it appears that Judith Nunnally was probably the daughter of Richard Nunnally II and Sara Akin: page 27, \textit{Our Nunnally/Nunley Family} by Jean Nunley Dennison, Sept 1997.
\textsuperscript{103} Churchill G. Chamberlayne, transcriber, \textit{Births from the Bristol Parish Register of Henrico...Counties,}
When Samuel was about seven years old, Judith placed him in an apprenticeship with Thomas Cheatham who lived near John Burton; not long after that, Judith married a man whose surname was Worsham.

"Wee William Randolph, Esq., and Edmund Booker, Gent., Churchwardens of this parish of Henrico in the county of Henrico do by order of the Justices of the said county made at court...first Monday in September 1730...Bind unto Thomas Cheatham, Senr. his executors...Samuel Burton a bastard child of Judith Nunsly...3 April, 1732." 104

Samuel, as well as Arabella, were acknowledged in John Burton’s Will as son and granddaughter, respectively. 105 In the Will of John Burton’s wife, Elizabeth (Fowler) Burton 106 who died several years after John, Elizabeth first listed her grandchildren, identified as such. Then in a separate paragraph she left a bed to Arabella. Despite John’s dalliance, Elizabeth appears generous, kind and loving toward the little girl. This seems to reflect a familiarity of Arabella and Samuel to the home of John and Elizabeth.

From earliest times Samuel surely knew he was not as privileged as his half-siblings. At age seven, his mother, Judith, placed him in apprenticeship with Thomas Cheatham, a neighbor of his father, John Burton, after which she married a man surnamed Worsham. Master Thomas Cheatham may have seen potential in Samuel-1725 and wanted to help him become comparatively self-reliant at a much earlier age than would have occurred with a more privileged child.

Because of the dearth of records in this early period of Henrico/Chesterfield/Amelia Counties, Virginia, identifying relationships depends upon application of the Frontier Approach. In the Frontier Approach, one examines any and all lists of the immediate area at the time; these lists would be such as tax lists, testifiers in legal documents, court records, land records, jurors, etc. These lists are then examined for grouping of names over a related period of time; repeated patterns of adjacency of the same names, particularly in land-related records, most often are an indicator of close relationship, either as siblings or in-laws. In the case of Samuel Burton, we find near him: half-brothers and/or their inlaw families; his probable inlaws; Arabella’s husband and his family; and others. A sampling of some of the records used in the Frontier Approach which support the life of Samuel Burton are as follows:

- John Burton, father of Samuel, in 1720, five years before Samuel’s birth, acquired 500 acres in an area of Henrico County that later became Chesterfield County in 1749, 107
- In 1736, 500 acres south of the James River in Henrico were in the name of Samuel Burton, age eleven; the land was in the area that later became Chesterfield in 1749; the 1736 tax was handled on Samuel’s behalf by an Inspectors note and 300 pounds to be

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104 Francis Burton Harrison, Burton Chronicles of Colonial Virginia (Privately printed, 1933), 82.
105 Harrison, Burton Chronicles, 51.
106 Harrison, Burton Chronicles, 49.
107 Harrison, Burton Chronicles, 46.
paid by Jno. Wooldridge, Jr.; on the same page is Samuel's half-brother, Thomas Burton; 108

≈ Also about 1736, Samuel's mother Judith (Nunnally) Worsham is involved with assisting Richard Nunnally (see footnote 102) with problems he had with the law; 109

≈ Other entries in 1736 tied together John Burton, Nunnally, Cheatham, and others; 110

≈ Samuel was a witness 111 in 1739, when he was age fourteen, 112 to a deed of land by his father John Burton to Edward Logwood; other witnesses were his half-brother Thomas and Thomas' son, Thomas Jr. 113 Fourteen would be considered underage for witnessing today, but in those days responsible youth can be found witnessing documents, usually for a close relative;

≈ In 1740, at age fifteen, Samuel Burton "took up a negro slave;" 114

≈ Samuel probably settled in Amelia County because some of his half-siblings and other relatives were there; 115

≈ About 1746 Samuel Burton, age twenty-one, married [possibly Priscilla Greenhill, daughter of David and Catherine (Claiborne) Greenhill, though no specific record of such marriage has ever been found]; Frontier Approach records for such speculation are in the footnote—some of the records in the footnote also tie Samuel Burton to William Anderson; 116

≈ A 1747 list of tithables is available for central Amelia County between Deep Creek and Flat Creek where Samuel-1725 lived. (There were two Deep Creeks in the area: one in Henrico/Chesterfield Co. and one in Amelia Co.) This 1747 list of tithables is particularly significant as a Frontier Approach tool in that it delivers the following information:

∥ Anderson: there were 13 Anderson families in central Amelia Co.;
∥ Belcher: Samuel Burton lived next door to Edward Belcher in 1787; this 1747 list contains two Belcher families;
∥ Burton: Samuel is on this list grouped with a John, probably a cousin; Thomas was constable, probably Samuel's cousin, Thomas, Jr.; Abraham, Sr., who was Samuel's uncle, and his son, Abraham; they lived at the mouth of Deep Creek in central Amelia Co., not to be

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108 B. Fleet, Abstractor, Henrico County Southside 1736, pages 10 & 32—abstracts taken from Sheriff's Account Book which includes accounts from Sheriff Nash's store.

109 Fleet, Henrico Southside, 10.

110 Fleet, Henrico Southside, 52, 24, 31, 58.

111 Gibson J. McConnaughey, Abstractor/Compiler, Will Book I, Amelia County, Virginia (Amelia, Va: Midsouth Pub. Co. no date) 44; McConnaughey, Deed Book 5 and Deed Book 6 Amelia County, Va., 59;


113 Harrison, Burton Chronicles, 82.

114 McConnaughey, Court Order Book 1 Amelia Co., Va. 1735-46.

115 Harrison, Burton Chronicles, 51.


117 McConnaughey, Deed Book 7 and Deed Book 8, pp. 50, 51, 52, 53, 104, 105, 116, 117, 132, 133;


confused with the Deep Creek property which John of Cobbs purchased in 1714 in Elam Quarter, south of the James River;\(^{118}\) Abraham's Deep Creek was west of the Appomattox River, where he and his sons were established before Amelia Co. was created in 1735. None of the descendants of Abraham was named Samuel;\(^{119}\)

+Cheatham:2 families: the surname of Samuel's master in the early 1730's;
+May: 5 families; two were headed by "John," probably relatives of the May land moguls of Chesterfield, Co., from whom Arabella later purchased her land;
+Nunnery: John was the tithable; Judith Nunnally had a brother named John;
+Ward: one of Arabella's daughters married a Ward;
+Worsham: 5 Worsham families; one is Dan, who may have been Judith Nunnally's husband;

\(^{\text{In 1747}}\) Samuel Burton (age 22) plaintiff... awarded judgment;\(^{120}\)
\(^{\text{About 1747}}\) daughter Arabella Burton born;
\(^{\text{About 1749}}\) daughter Judith Burton born;
\(^{\text{About 1755}}\) son William Burton born, possibly named for Samuel's half-brother;\(^ {121}\)
\(^{\text{1759}}\) Samuel Burton and William Anderson listed next to each other along with Richard Clayborne (surname of Samuel's probable mother-in-law), witnessing to an inventory;\(^ {122}\)
\(^{\text{8 March 1764}}\) "Judith Burton, daughter of Samuel Burton who consents" to underage Judith's marriage in adjacent Prince Edward County, which had been taken off from Amelia County in 1754;\(^ {123}\)
\(^{\text{1782}}\) Samuel Burton was surety for William Burton;\(^ {124}\)
\(^{\text{1787}}\) Samuel Burton was surety for Thomas Burton;\(^ {125}\) (these were possibly son & grandson.)

The tax lists of 1787 for the whole state of Virginia have survived. An exhaustive analysis of these lists has been done by Netti Schreiner-Yantis;\(^ {126}\) what she has done is classic Frontier Approach analysis. What Netti did was to ignore alphabetical lists and seek out the lists by tax collector, by date, just as the collector had listed the names. This netted an expose' of precisely who was whose neighbor, thus providing valuable Frontier Approach information key to establishing or confirming close relationship. Thus, on 14 April 1787 can be found the following for Samuel Burton-1725: next to him on one side was Claybone Wade (Claiborne appears to have been the surname of Samuel's possible mother-in-law; Wade was the surname of the later spouse of Arabella's daughter Patience). Next to Claybone Wade was James Worsham;

\(^{119}\) Harrison, *Burton Chronicles*, Chapter VIII.
\(^{121}\) Harrison, *Burton Chronicles*, Chart No. 1.
\(^{122}\) McConnaughney, *Will Book 1 Amelia Co. Va.*, p. 44.
\(^{123}\) Catherine L. Knorr, compiler and publisher, *Marriage Bonds and Ministers Returns of Prince Edward Co., Va.* (self-pub., 1950), 73.
\(^{124}\) Harrison, *Burton Chronicles*, 125.
\(^{125}\) Harrison, *Burton Chronicles*, 125.
Worsham was Samuel's mother's married name. Adjacent to Samuel on the other side was Edward Belcher and then Churchwell Anderson (surname of Arabella's husband), followed by Thomas Worsham. Others in Samuel's vicinity in March and April of 1787 were: 4 Andersons; 3 Burtons; 3 Cheathams; 9 Worshams.

Thus ends the records found for Samuel Burton-1725; there were however, identifiable records for a son, a granddaughter, and a grandson of Samuel around 1800.

John Burton-1666 (“Old John”; “John of Cobbs”): Samuel-1725’s father was John Burton, born 1666, in that part of Henrico County, Virginia, that later became Chesterfield County, Virginia. “In the year 1750, Chesterfield County, comprising Dale Parish, was created out of that part of Henrico south of the James River and north and east of the Appomattox. The very numerous Burtons found in the records of Chesterfield, for the greater part, [are] descendants of ... John Burton of Cobbs and [his brother] Abraham Burton of Cobbs.”

As noted previously, Abraham Burton moved to Amelia County about 1700; it was through his son Charles, who stayed in Henrico, that Abraham had descendants in Henrico/Chesterfield.

John Burton-1666 is well documented in Burton Chronicles, pages 45-53. He and his wife Elizabeth (Fowler) Burton “…lived in matrimony for some sixty years, and produced at least six sons and five daughters who lived to maturity.” A history of Chesterfield County placed John Burton on a list of “more prominent families.” That same history cited the following adjacencies to John Burton: Worsham, Bristol Parish; Cheatham & Worsham; Worsham & Cheatham. These, as well as Nunnally, Anderson, Ash, and Belcher, can be found on the 1782-83 “census” in the same half of Chesterfield County where the children and grandchildren of John-1666 lived. The same adjacencies hold true for the 1788 tax lists of Chesterfield, Co.

Of interest, Abraham Burton, 1st, in 1701 purchased his land from Thomas Jefferson. John & Elizabeth Burton’s daughter Elizabeth (Burton) Turpin apparently was sister-in-law of Col. Thomas Turpin who married the aunt of Thomas Jefferson.

According to page 93 of Lutz, “Chesterfield lost a venerable resident in 1754 when John Burton, who had a plantation along Falling Creek [and Deep Creek] died at the age of 88 years.” John-1666 can be found in many other publications of the Henrico/Chesterfield area, but since his identity is well established, the entries in this section are limited mainly to those establishing adjacencies relating to John’s son Samuel-1725, or those noting important dates in John-1666’s life.

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127 Burton Chronicles, 19, 53.
128 Burton Chronicles, 53.
129 Burton Chronicles, 53.
130 Chesterfield, an old Virginia County, 48.
131 Chesterfield, an old Virginia County, 49c, 67, 80, 81.
132 First Federal Census, Chesterfield, 128-135.
134 Burton Chronicles, 51, 53.
136 Chesterfield, an old Virginia County, 93.
Thomas Burton, (Sr.): Thomas Burton, (Sr.), born about 1633, was the father of John Burton of Cobbs, covered in the previous section. It is possible that Thomas Burton, Sr., was the son of John Burton, Sr., who came to America from England in 1635 of the Ship Abigail. This John Burton, Sr., was on the ship’s list next to John Burton, Jr., and Thomas Burton. It is not known whether these were the brothers John and Thomas, Sr., who acquired the 350 acre plantation called “Cobbs” south of the James River and just to the west of the Bermuda Hundred in 1656. Regardless, there was in Henrico County, Virginia, Thomas Burton, Sr. of Cobbs south of the James contemporaneously with John Burton north of the James in a location called “Longfield,” probably the John that initially joined with Thomas, Sr., to purchase Cobbs. The Longfield Burtons used many of the same given names as the Cobbs Burtons, but the two families can be easily differentiated from one another by the location stated in the records.

About 1662, Thomas Burton, Sr., married Susannah Lockett, daughter of Thomas Lockett, a neighbor of Thomas Burton, Sr. Thomas, Sr., and Susannah had four sons: Thomas, Jr.; John of Cobbs, who continues this line; Isaac; Abraham. They had at least one daughter, Anne, who married Bartholomew Stovall.

Thomas Burton, Sr., was found in extant Henrico County records as follows: 1.) an entry in the list of tithables in 1679; 2.) giving gifts to sons John and Abraham in 1681; 3.) trespassing in 1682. (Trespass was common in those days due to boundary vaguaries.)

Thomas Burton, Sr., died in 1686 at Cobbs in Henrico County, Virginia, based on Inventory return records. After his death, Susanna married first, John Stewart, and then later, after 1691, to a man whose name has not survived. The offspring of Thomas, Sr., and Susannah lived at Cobbs plantation which ended up in Chesterfield County when that county was incorporated in 1749. Other offspring migrated to Amelia County. The general area where the sagas of this Burton-line were lived out was what today is the greater Richmond, Virginia, south of the James River.

John Burton, Immigrant: This John appears to have been born about 1590 in England and immigrated to America about 1625. Please see above Thomas Burton, Sr.-1633, first paragraph which “matches” this family. However, there were many early Burtons in America, so it cannot be said with certainty that this John is the progenitor of the “Cobbs” Burtons.

138 Burton Chronicles, 23.  
139 Burton Chronicles, 33, 34.  
140 Burton Chronicles, 34.  
CHAPTER SIX

JONATHAN PETTIT COMBS
and his in-laws, Dolan-Trousdale-CIendennin Families

Jonathan Pettit Combs, born 22 February 1806 in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, was the youngest of seven children born to Thomas-1774 and Sarah (Anderson) Combs;\(^{142}\) he was a contemporary of Abraham Lincoln. Jonathan, named for his great-grandfather, Jonathan Pettit of N.J., was only one-year-old when his father, Thomas Combs-1774 died. Jonathan's father figures, such as they were, would have been his Mother's second husband, James Walker; Jacob Whitmer, Esq., the count-appointed guardian for Jonathan after his Mother died in 1816 when Jonathan was ten years old;\(^ {143}\) John Creso/Greso, to whom Jonathan was bound by the court two months later to learn the "art and trade of tanner;"\(^ {144}\) Peter Shaver to whom 12-year-old Jonathan was bound by the court 6 April 1818 to learn blacksmithing (after John Creso died).\(^ {145}\)

About 1827, after his apprenticeship was over at age 21, Jonathan found his way to the salt works in Equality, Gallatin County, Illinois, where he worked as a blacksmith.\(^ {146}\) The Great Half Moon Salt Lick was one of the greatest salt licks in the U.S. and resulted in the 184,000 acre Shawneetown (II.) Land District. About the year 1800 a ferry had been started on the Ohio River at Shawneetown to accommodate the travel out of Kentucky to the salt works, which were about eleven miles up the Saline River from its juncture with the Ohio River. The continued travel between Kentucky and Illinois netted a substantial increase in population of Gallatin County.\(^ {147}\)

1829: On 19 February 1829, Jonathan married Icyvilla Dolin/Dolan\(^ {148}\) who lived next door to him in the home of her mother Mary Jane/Polly (Trousdale) (Dolan) (Sullenger) Patillo. Patillo is not an Italian name, as it would sound today, but it is a Scotch name originally spelled Patilloch.\(^ {149}\) Icyvilla’s very interesting family is detailed later in this chapter in the section Dolan/Trousdale/CIendennin.

1830: The 1830 Federal Census for Illinois, Gallatin County, Equality, on page 270, lists Jonathan’s family next door to the family of John S.Patillo.

1836: Jonathan and Icyvilla sold property to Robinson.\(^ {150}\)

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\(^ {142}\) Data provided by Jonathan’s great-granddaughter, Hannah (Combs) Friedlander, late of Madison, Wis.; by Combs researcher, Daryl L. Combs, 5693 Encina Re #201, Goleta, CA; and by website Combs &c.

\(^ {143}\) Muhlenberg Co, KY, Court Orders Book 2A, p.62

\(^ {144}\) Muhlenberg Co., KY, Court Orders Book 2A, p.107.

\(^ {145}\) Muhlenberg Co., KY, Court Orders Book 2A, p. 190.

\(^ {146}\) Great-granddaughter, Hannah (Combs) Friedlander.


1838: George Washington Combs, grandfather of Hannah (Combs) Friedlander, was born.

1840: The 1840 Federal Census for Illinois, on page 59, lists the Jonathan Combs family two doors from John C. Trousdale (Icyvilla's uncle) in the North Fork Precinct of Gallatin County.

1841-43: The Gallatin County Commissioners Court Record 1840-46 contains the following entries:
- Pages 70 and 137: Jonathan Combs appointed to assist with roads;
- Page 217: April 1843 the County Treasurer paid Jonathan Combs $8.00 for keeping Jane Bellah, a pauper, up to this time;
- Page 221: June 1843 "for keeping and clothing Jane Bellah up to the 5th of June;"
- Page 242: Sept. 1843 $10.00, keeping/clothing Jane Bellah.

1848: Jonathan and Icyvilla sold a tract of land to Willis for $300.00. The document includes "John C. Trousdale, J.P., attested that 'both [Jonathan & Icyvilla] personally known to me....'"\(^{151}\)

1850: The 1850 Federal Census for Illinois lists the entire Combs family in North Fork, Gallatin County, on page 373, next to Benj. Bruce, born N.C., who was connected with Icyvilla's Clendennin ancestors.

1851: Ellender Calista Combs, (Listy), great-grandmother of the author, was born one mile from the Drone family into which she later married. (Much later, in 1925, the location was called Fulton Doerr Farm.)

Jonathan and Icyvilla (Dolan) Combs' eleven children were:
- 1831 Milton Combs who died in 1834;
- 1834 Mary Jane Combs, who died in 1834;
- 1835 William Anderson Combs, who married Parthena Speck;
- 1838 George Washington Combs, who married Hannah Hemphill;
- 1841 Lemuel Trenton Combs, who married Edith P. Rose;
- 1843 Martha Combs, who died on the trail to Mo. about 1870;
- 1846 John Napoleon Bonaparte Combs, who married Georgianna Phillips;
- 1848 Thomas Wellington Combs, who married Henrietta Bennett;
- 1851 Ellender Calista/Listy Combs, who married Francis/Frank Drone;
- 1854 Alice Caroline Combs, who married Michael Moore;
- 1857 Samuel Gerry Combs, who married Jennie E.

Thirteen years after the birth of their last child, Jonathan's life took a profoundly sad turn in early 1870. Now 57 year-old Icyvilla seemed unable to help, perhaps exhausted by the hard life she and Jonathan had lived. Based on Jonathan's seemingly eradic behavior, one has to assume he was ill. Whatever happened, their eleven children were inconsolably upset over the events of the next two years.

2 May 1870: Bill for divorce: Jonathan Combs vs. Icyvilla Combs;
3 May 1870: Matter referred to J.R.Loomis, special master;
4 May 1870: "...that the marriage relations heretofore subsisting between ...Jonathan 
Combs and ...Icyvilla Combs, be and are hereby annulled and set aside... 
henceforth and forever." 152

15 July 1870: 1870 Federal Census for Illinois, Gallatin County, New Market, page 26, 
living in their own house next door to son John Combs: Isaville Cronk 
(Combs) age 57, born Missouri, and children Alice C., age 15, and Samuel, 
age 13, both born Illinois.

18 July 1870: 1870 Federal Census for Illinois, Gallatin County, New Market, page 
5/395, line 38, family of George Washington Combs, son of Jonathan; 
Jonathan is listed as a blacksmith living in this home of son George W.

20 July 1870: 1870 Federal Census for Illinois, Gallatin County, Shawneetown, page 
16/400, Phoebe Morris, 38, born Ill., appears to be living in the home of her 
21-year-old son Anderson Bell and her daughter Mary Bell, age 14; also in 
the home is Green E. Morris, age 9, Phoebe’s son by her second marriage.

4 August 1870: "I hereby certify, that, on the 4th day of August A.D. 1870, I joined in the 
Holy State of Matrimony Mr. Jonathan Combs and Mrs. Phebe [Stuart] [Bell] Morris..." Silas Rhoades, J.P. 153

18 October 1870: “Jonathan Combs and Pheoba Combs...for the sum of six hundred 
dollars [from Joseph Drone, father-in-law of Jonathan’s daughter 
Calista]...sell [Combs homestead]...”154 Probably the couple then lived in 
Phoebe’s Shawneetown home.

Late 1870/early 1871: Phebe ordered Jonathan permanently out of the home. Jonathan’s daughter 
Calista (Combs) Drone found her father and took him in. After a while, son 
George Washington Combs took Jonathan into his home.155

30 October 1872: Jonathan Pettit Combs died in his son’s home at the age of 66 years, 8 
months, 17 days.156

26 June 1876: Icyvilla (Dolan) Combs died at age 63 years, 7 months, 8 days.157

152 Gallatin County, Ill., Chancery Court Record (in Chancery: May Term 1870: 1st, 2nd, 3rd), 18.
154 State of Illinois, Gallatin County Deeds [1870], page 1-139.
155 Information provided by George W. Combs’ granddaughter, Hannah Combs (Friedlander), late of 
Madison, Wis.
156 Website: Combs &c. Families of Gallatin Co., Ill.; Daryl L. Combs, 5693 Encina Rd. #201, Goleta, CA 
93117, Combs Family, p. 11.
157 Website: Combs...; D.L.Combs...; Bible in possession of Patty Logan Bain, 403 N. 10th St., Benton, Ill 
62812, phone 618-435-3538: “Icyvilla Combs was Born Oct the 18th 1812; was maried February the 18th 
1829.”
After-word: In their youths, both Jonathan and Icyvilla had had challenging times: Jonathan with his multiple father-figures; Icyvilla abandoned by her father shortly after her birth, then her subsequent role as oldest daughter in a large family which reflected her mother’s three marriages. In those days, oldest daughters usually became the “chief operating officer” of the family as the mother was immersed in child-bearing and child-rearing. The stresses and strains of living in those days was nothing like the sentimental “old times” often portrayed in literature and art of later days.

Dolan-Trousdale-Clendennin, in-laws of Jonathan Pettit Combs-1806:
Some of the material in this section is found in two previous books by the same author.158

Icyvilla Dolan: Icyvilla (Dolan) Combs, wife of Jonathan Combs and mother of their eleven children, was born 18 October 1812 in St. Louis, Missouri, near the location of one foot of today’s Arch at the waterfront.161 1811 and 1812 were the years the great New Madrid fault caused epic earthquakes in Missouri, to include a brief period when the Mississippi River actually ran backward.162 Shortly after the earthquakes, Icyvilla’s parents, Patrick and Mary Jane/Polly (Trousdale) Dolan, arrived in St. Louis with a wagon train from Tennessee. Icyvilla spent only the first few months of her life in St. Louis, due to the fact that her Kentucky-born father took off for Europe shortly after she was born. Patrick Dolan and his family are covered later in this chapter at page 37.

Mary Jane/Polly (MJP) Trousdale: After Patrick Dolan left, Mary Jane/Polly (Trousdale) Dolan packed infant Icyvillah onto the front bench of a four-span-drawn wagon and, driving the wagon herself, joined a wagon-train heading east across Illinois, crossing the Ohio River at Shawneetown, Ill. into southwest Kentucky/northwest Tennessee where her father Alexander Trousdale was. Alexander introduced Mary Jane/Polly to Kentuckian James Sullenger,163 who had been injured in the war of 1812; they married and joined Alexander as he migrated west across the Ohio River to White County, Illinois, adjacent to Gallatin Co. On 15 January 1814, Mary Jane/Polly had a son whom she named Alexander Sullenger; within the year, James Sullenger died.

“Polley” then married John S. Patillo in Pope County (adjacent to Gallatin Co.) on 14 April 1816;164 “Patillo” is from the Scotch name “Pattilloch.”165 The 1820 Federal Census reports the Patillo family near Mary Jane/Polly’s father and other relatives in White County. Sometime before the 1830 Census, the Patillo family had moved to Gallatin Co. next to Jonathan Combs, who, in 1829, had married Mary Jane/Polly’s daughter Icyvilla Dolan. Mary Jane/Polly and John S. Patillo had seven children; John went to Texas to locate a new homestead, but he died while in Texas.

158 Rebecca Wright, Drone Genealogy (Brookfield, WI: author, 2000), 195-200; Clara Jo “Rebecca” Wright, Wright Family: Walter and Susannah Wright: Nine...Ill (Brookfield, WI: author, 2008), 277-282.
159 Icyvilla is also spelled “Icyvillah,” “Isavilla,” etal; it is taken from Isabelle by Scotch/Irish.
160 Also spelled “Dolin,” “Dolen,” and numerous other ways with two “o’s,” two “l’s,” etal.
161 See reference later in this section.
163 Sullenger was a Woodford Co., Ky. name in central Ky. where the Dolan name had clustered.
164 Illinois State Archives, Marriage Book Vol. 00A, page 0002.
165 Hanks, Dix Surnames, 409.
Mary Jane/Polly Patillo is on the 1840 Federal Census as head of a household with several younger children and one couple with a child under five years of age, surely a grandchild. On the 1843-4 school term records MJP appears near Crawford, the same area she had been in for the 1840 Census; she is shown as the parent of four children under the age of twenty. Crawford was a village founded by families with surnames the same as those adjacent to her parents and grandparents in Tennessee and North Carolina. At the time of the 1843-4 school listing, Mary Jane/Polly was fifty-one years of age. That is the last record that can be found of her; she does not appear in cemetery records or on the 1850 Census.

A beautiful bedspread which Mary Jane/Polly had made as a teenager, pursuant to the design of her fiance, Patrick Dolan, still exists some two hundred years later in the Kingsport, Tennessee home of descendant Marilyn Callahan. More on this is detailed later in this chapter. Ponderous was the life of Mary Jane/Polly (Trousdale) (Dolan) (Sullenger) Patillo.

Alexander and Fanny (Clendennin) Trousdale: Mary Jane/Polly Trousdale had been born 6 July 1793 in Tennessee to Alexander and Fanny (Clendennin) Trousdale. Alexander Trousdale had been born in Lancaster (now Dauphin) County, Pennsylvania on 23 June 1766 and was taken as an infant by his parents to Orange (now Alamance) County, North Carolina, the birthplace of Fannie Clendennin. The Trousdale and Clendennin properties were close to each other, and many early records show the two families sometimes working and serving side by side. Thus it was certainly likely that Alexander and Fannie, daughter of William and Mary Clendennin, had known each other while growing up; they married in 1790 and headed west.

As newlyweds in 1790, Alexander and Fannie undertook a long journey to just beyond the westernmost edge of settled territory in Tennessee, which at the time was still a part of North Carolina. There they settled on Revolutionary War Bounty land which was in the name of Alexander’s father, John Trousdale, Junior. Though both Alexander and his grandfather, John Trousdale, Senior, had provided service in the Revolutionary War, they received no land bounty. The 640 acres that was in John, Jr.’s name was not for service, but rather had been assigned to John, Jr. by the heirs of one John Gibson: “ge 126 92. Warrant 2104; location 4344; Jul. 12, 1790...on No. side of Cumberland R., on Blooming Grove Cr. & about 0.5 miles above a cave....” It appears that James Clendennin, brother of Fannie, had also moved to the same general west Tennessee location two years earlier.

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166 Anita C. Enquist, Thomas Clendennin of Cecil County, Maryland and York County, South Carolina (Columbia GA: Quill Pub., 1986); Herbert Turner, Church in the Old Fields, Hawfield Presbyterian Church and Community in North Carolina 1738-1960 (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1962); Orange County, NC Wills 1800-1850, Book D-25, 17 June 1790/ Feb. 1801-probate; also multiple holdings in the Library of Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Alamance Co., NC.
To get to their new Tennessee home in 1790, Alexander and Fannie could not go directly west because of mountains and Indian territory. Rather, they went northwest by wagon to the Cumberland Gap and onto the Wilderness Road through Kentucky which Daniel Boone had marked out fifteen years earlier. South of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, they took the Cumberland Settlement Path south to the area north of Nashville, Tennessee, where they turned west and went to their property beyond today’s Clarksville, Tennessee. Their property was at the junction of Blooming Grove Creek and the Cumberland River in today’s Montgomery County. A visit to the property reveals land of lush growth and exceptionally scenic beauty even today. Shortly after they settled on their new location, two nephews of Tennessee’s later Governor Sevier were killed by Indians at the edge of Trousdale property.

Fannie gave birth to their first child, John Cornelius, in 1792; to Mary Jane /Polly 6 July 1793; and to James T. in 1795. In 1796 Fannie, on horseback in a storm carrying young James T., was killed by a falling tree limb; James was unharmed. As a result, very suddenly Alexander was a single parent on the frontier during a period in which pioneer cabins were miles apart. Perhaps he took his three children, all under age four, to the Valentine Sevier block house (a protective structure against Indian attack some eight miles away) in search of assistance. James T. subsequently lived to at least age 55 in White County, Ill., near his father’s home.

In 1799, Alexander married Jean Nelson, probably daughter of a land speculator in that area; but by late 1799 Alexander married Edah Pearce, suggesting that Jean either had died in childbirth, or had left the frontier for home back East, which was sometimes done in those days. During the ensuing 23 years the Troudales were in Tennessee, Alexander appeared in many records ranging from militia service as a lieutenant, to oversight of road crews, to various property records, all in addition to the basic functions of land clearing, planting, harvesting, parenting, spouse seeking, etc.

The Revolutionary War Bounty land on which Alexander and Fanny lived had apparently been assigned to Alexander’s father, John Trousdale, Jr., by somebody that did not have the power to transfer the land. Whatever the resolution, Alexander was still on the land in 1798 and 1800. Alexander left the area in 1813, and no record suggests he moved from the 1790 land before 1813.

In June 1815, Alexander Trousdale was listed as one of the original property owners in White County, Illinois. His property was in Indian Creek Township in the southwest corner of White Co, just north of Gallatin County locations where other family members were settling. The new Trousdale location was about 100 miles northwest of their Tennessee location, but of course, farther than that on the “roads” of the time.

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169 White County Historical Society/ Library, Carmi, Ill., Vertical Files, Trousdale, et al.
171 Montgomery County Archives, Clarksville, Tennessee; Tennessee State Library and Archives, 403 7 Ave N., Nashville, TN, Trousdale, et al.
So at the age of 49, Alexander Trousdale started all over again in a new location. Once more his presence and community service are well established in the records; these include land, commissioner, church, marriage, probate, and cemetery. Alexander and Edah had 12 children; Edah died in 1821 leaving all 12 children in the home, a number of them old enough to help with the younger. Alexander married a fourth time on 12 December 1822; his new wife was Nancy Harris, born 4 January 1780. Twelve years later, Alexander Trousdale died on 1 September 1834 at age 68; he is buried in Old Village Cemetery, White County, Ill. Many of his descendants are still settled in southern Illinois today.

John Trousdale, Junior and John Trousdale, Senior: John Trousdale, Jr. was the father of Alexander Trousdale; Alexander’s mother’s name is not known. John, Jr. was born to John, Senior, and Elizabeth Trousdale in southeastern Pennsylvania shortly after their arrival there from Ulster about 1735. In 1766 John, Jr. and his wife, with their infant son Alexander, their parents John, Sr. and Elizabeth, and John, Sr. and Elizabeth’s other two sons William and James, migrated to North Carolina via the Great Wagon Road in the Shenandoah River/Blue Ridge Mountain part of Virginia, turning south at Roanoke on the Philadelphia-N.C. Market Road. The Troudales settled in the Haw River area of Orange (now Alamance) County, North Carolina.

Both John, Sr. and John, Jr. established land and other records in N.C.; to this day descendants provide varying accounts of to which John a given record applies. To complicate the matter, John, Sr. had three grandsons and eight great-grandsons in N.C. named John, many of whom were entering or leaving their adult record-making age simultaneously between 1766 and 1810. It is known for certain that John, Sr. rendered service in the Revolutionary War, making progeny in the Jonathan/Icyvila Combs line DAR or SAR-eligible. On page 2981, the DAR Patriot Index lists John Trousdale, Sr., the immigrant born circa 1704 in Ulster, died 1784 in N.C., married to Elizabeth.--PS NC.¹⁷³ John, Sr.’s Will¹⁷⁴ states, “John Trousdale of Orange County, taylor,” it is dated 2 August 1779 and proved February 1784. Some say John, Sr.’s war service took the form of making uniforms for the military, since he was too old for active service.

Trousdale is an English name from Troutsdale Township in the parish of Brompton, near Scarborough, North Riding, Yorkshire, England. The Troudales came to America after having fled their ancestral home for temporary political refuge in Northern Ireland, where John Trousdale, Sr. was born in 1704. The Clendennins had a similar political fleeing from a part of Scotland just north of Yorkshire. A plethora of material about Scotland-England border wars, and those who fled to Ulster, is readily available.

William Clendennin: William Clenndenin was the father of Frances/Fannie Clenndenin, first wife of Alexander Trousdale and mother of MJP; Fannie’s mother is not known for certain. The ancestral home of the Clenndennins was Dumfries, Scotland, and their early 1700s stint in Northern Ireland was in County Down. They left there in 1756, landed in the Philadelphia area, and traveled directly to North Carolina over the Great Wagon Trail previously described. In April 1996, descendant Marion/Mack Kohl, of Belleville, Illinois, at about age 92, related to the author of this book that the Clendennin family had brought with them a number of cabinets which they had had in their Scotland home for generations. The Clendennins were quite

¹⁷⁴ Shields, Abstracts of Wills, A:293.
dismayed when these valuable items deteriorated in the prevailing heat and humidity of N.C.

In North Carolina, Clendennins, like Trousdales, appear frequently in early land, road, church, military, jury, estate, and other records. One of the readily available publishings about this very interesting family states that Fannie’s father, William, was the son of the William Clendennin who, in major political unrest, fled Dumfries, Scotland for Northern Ireland in a terrifying night voyage across the North Channel. His family was able to follow later.

Dolan Family (continued from Icyvilla Dolan, page 33):

“Dolan” is spelled multiple ways in the western world, but Dolan is the spelling used throughout this genealogy. Dolan is an Irish name which genealogical sources, such as FHL, identify as originating in Catholic west-northwesterly Ireland. “Patrick” and “Michael” are classic Irish names, but in the late 1700s and early 1800s, which is the study period of this line, the rush of Irish to America had not yet begun, so the names Patrick and Michael do not proliferate. Therefore Patrick Dolan and Michael Dolan are relatively easy to trace for purposes of this family.

There were comparatively few Catholics in America in those days, so tracking individuals via religion is an ancillary help with this Dolan family. Catholics from Maryland appeared in central Kentucky somewhat before 1800 and soon after they founded the first Catholic church west of the Appalachian Mountains (by Easterners) in central Bardstown. There were Dolans in Maryland who went to Kentucky, but it has not been possible to link them directly to Patrick’s family. An early Patrick Dolan, possibly Patrick, Sr., was in central Kentucky in Mercer County; other Dolans were across the river in Woodford County, “principally settled by emigrants from Virginia...Maryland...and quite a respectable number from Ireland.”

Decades later, in St. Louis, Missouri, Patrick and Michael Dolan, of this line, are found donating to the fund to build the first Cathedral in St. Louis.

Records were sparse for the frontier Tennessee-Kentucky region in the late 1700s and the beginning of the 1800s. Therefore, it is necessary to use the Frontier Approach to try to identify Patrick Dolan’s family of origin. The Dolan Chart later in this section outlines how the Frontier Approach was helpful identifying Patrick’s family. It is highly probable that the 1780 property owner Patrick Dolan was parent of the Patrick Dolan who married MJP, and possibly also of Michael Dolan who appears to be Patrick’s older brother (or cousin, son of Michael of the Revolutionary War, who was probably brother of Patrick Dolan, Senior—see Dolan chart which follows.)

In Overview: The Dolan Chart shows the connection between the Dolan family of central Kentucky and the Dolan family in early St. Louis. The Mercer County/central Kentucky records show tailor Michael Dolan, apparent brother of Patrick, leaving Kentucky in 1809. A June 1809 ad in the St. Louis newspaper shows Michael Dolan, tailor, arriving in St. Louis. Later sources show Michael servicing prominent families of St. Louis, such as Lucas and Forsyth—names of

175 The author has found thirty-two spellings.
176 Hanks, Surnames..., 149.
familiar St. Louis locations to this day—until his death in 1821 at about age 46. Patrick Dolan, tailor from the Kentucky-Tennessee border, arrived in St. Louis with his pregnant wife in 1812, three years after Michael arrived in St. Louis. St. Louis was tiny in those days, and businesses such as tailoring were down near the River, whereas the wealthy fur-traders lived at higher ground west of the “downtown.” To prepare to service the fur-traders tastes, Patrick left St. Louis for Europe after daughter Icyvilla was born 12 October 1812; he returned to St. Louis seven years later, and set up business near Michael’s shop.

In detail of Trousdale-Dolan: Harrodsburg, Ky., is in Mercer County in central Kentucky where the Dolans were; after westward-bound immigrants from the east, such as Trousdale, passed through the Cumberland Gap and headed northwest on the Kentucky Trail, it was at Harrodsburg where they turned southwest to continue their westward trek. About 175 miles southwest of Harrodsburg, the Trail reached the Tennessee area where the Trousdale family had settled. Patrick Dolan [Junior] was a tailor; for centuries tailoring had been a precisely defined trade. In the early days of their careers, before they had established reputations, tailors were, of necessity, circuit riders. It would have been traveling to the more sparsely settled areas for work, such as the Kentucky-Tennessee border area, where Patrick, while tailoring for Alexander Trousdale, met Mary Jane/Polly Trousdale.

The following is from a note written in 1936 by Anna D. Combs, great-granddaughter of Mary Jane/Polly (Trousdale) Dolan. The note is appended to the bedspread which MJP had made circa 1808 as a teenager; in 1999 the bedspread was still extant in the home of Marilyn Callahan, fourth generation granddaughter of Patrick and MJP, who resided in Kingsport, Tennessee in 1999. Marilyn says the bedspread has a wheat design on it, and Patrick grew the flax in Tennessee where he also ran a mercantile store; so according to her, Patrick actually moved to Tennessee. In addition to saying Patrick left to go to Europe to improve his tailoring skills, the note reads, “This bedspread was embroidered by my great-grandmother [MJP] in Tenn. about 120 years ago. [Great] grandfather Dolan who was a tailor drew the design and I suppose the cloth was homespun and the lace handmade. Aunt Liz Sullivan [Icyvilla’s sister] said it was 80 years old when given to her. She kept it 10 and I’ve had it 38 years—gave it to me Sept. 1898.”

In the early 1800s, St. Louis was a village of about 1,000 population, located at an advantageous landing point on the Mississippi River; the residents were nearly all French and could not speak English—the horses and oxen understood only the directions given to them in French. Around the year 1800, fur traders started setting up headquarters in St. Louis, introducing a whole new element of wealth to the village. A wealthy class meant good business for a tailor: “Behind the more prominent men of business were the Irish...tailors.” The Missouri Gazette newspaper started publishing in St. Louis in 1808; one of the first ads to run that year was: “Tailor wants two or three journeymen immediately; good wages.”

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178 See Anna G. Combs Gahm note which follows in the text.
180 Information provided by descendant Hannah Combs Friedlander of Madison, WI (who spoke with Marilyn Callahan) to author in 1999.
181 CcCune Gill, The St. Louis Story, 3 vols. (Hopkinsville, Ky.: St. Louis Mo. Historical Record Association, 1954), 41, 85.
182 Ellen Meara Dolan, The St. Louis Irish (St. Louis: Old St. Patrick’s, 1967), 24.
183 Frederic Billon, Annals of St. Louis... Territorial Days, from 1804 to 1821 (St.Louis:Billon, 1888),110.
with tailors proclaiming their skills acquired in Europe, New York, Baltimore, et al. A few years later, the *Missouri Gazette* was taken over by Jos. Charless, Sr., from Lexington, Ky. (his name was "Charles," but he added the extra "s" for the French); many Kentucky-St. Louis connections are evident from early St. Louis Newspapers. These newspaper ads would certainly have beckoned an ambitious young tailor, such as Patrick, occasioning his and MJP's migration to St. Louis in 1812. [Brother/cousin] Michael had previously responded to the ads in 1809.

By 1819, Patrick, who had left St. Louis in 1812, was back in St. Louis from Europe, running the following ad in the *St. Louis Enquirer* on 29 Dec. 1819 (p. 3), and on 19 Jan. 1820 (p. 1).

"Tailoring: Patrick Dolan, respectfully informs the citizens of St. Louis and its vicinity, that he carries on the Tailoring Business in all its branches in the newest and most fashionable manner, at the house, of Mr. Brazeau, opposite the residence of Col. Delannay. From his experience in business, both in Europe and in the principal Cities of the United States, together with his accustomed attention and punctuality, those who favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner, on the most accommodating terms and with the utmost dispatch."

Then Patrick is found on St. Louis tax lists through 1826, but is not identifiable in any record anywhere after 1826.\(^{184}\)

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Tailors in this line:
Francis Combs, Jr.
John Trowdale, Sr.
Patrick Dolan

Nations dress is more than mere clothing, and has a significance beyond the mere utility of protecting the body from cold or heat, and adding to our physical comfort. It is an old saying that some people may be clothed, but that they are never dressed; and the meaning of this is, that dress is frequently an expression of character, and will even make known the disposition of the wearer. In the same way a change of fashion is often an indication of an alteration in the manners and way of living of a whole nation.

It is the business of the Tailor, then, not only to make garments, but to study the prevailing fashion, and, indeed, to advise what alterations or slight differences in the cut and colour of clothes will be best suited to different people, since on the way in which our clothes are made our personal appearance will very greatly depend, and personal appearance is of no little importance, since there are few people who are not strongly influenced by it.
PATRICK [Pat] DOLAN & MICHAEL [Mike] DOLAN
CENTRAL KENTUCKY and ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: late 1700s & early 1800s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Central Ky.</th>
<th>Patrick Dolan</th>
<th>Michael Dolan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>x (or Md.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>x (Ky. Part of Va. till 1792)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Patrick 4 properties = 1966 acres</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Patrick land adjacency record</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785 [ca]</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Patrick [&quot;Jr.&quot; ] born</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790 [ca]</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Patrick sent to lay out Versailles, Ky.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Michael on tax list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Patrick assigned land to Thompson</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1797</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Michael paid for tailor apprentice</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1798</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Patrick married Patty Minor</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1799</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Michael marries apprentice</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Michael on tax list &amp; ais census</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Patrick / letter in Mercer P.O.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Michael Mercer Co. to Lincoln Co.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Michael landholder Clarks Run</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Michael Householder List</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1809</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Michael AIS census list</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1809</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>“Michael Dolan’s tailor shop”185</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Patrick married MJP Trousdale</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Patrick &amp; wife MJP to St. Louis</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Icyvillah born 18 October</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Patrick left for Europe</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Michael tailoring acct.: Lucas</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>“Wanted, journeyman tailors. Michael Dolan May 18, 1816.”186</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ad: Dolan &amp; McDaniels, tailors</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Tailoring acct: Forsyth</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Michael tax &amp; real estate</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mike selling Irish Linen shirts, prob. for returned Pat</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Patrick Dolan opens tailor shop</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>ca age 46: “Dolan, Michael estate…”</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819-1826</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Patrick Dolan on St. Louis tax lists</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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185 Billon, *Annals of St. Louis*, 114; this is Michael’s first newspaper ad in St. Louis.

CHAPTER 7
7A: GEORGE WASHINGTON COMBS
7B: ELLEN DER CALISTA (“LISTY”) COMBS DRONE

7A: George Washington Combs was born 23 February 1838 in Gallatin County, Illinois, fourth child of Jonathan Pettit Combs and Icyvilla (Dolan) Combs. After completing his schooling in Gallatin County, George W. became a school teacher for a brief period, after which, at about age 21, he studied medicine under Dr. Campbell, of Equality, Ill. After three years with Dr. Campbell, George W. studied under Dr. Leacord/Secord of New Market, Ill. George W. attended lectures at the Cincinnati School of Medicine, later graduating from there in 1878.187

16 April 1868, George W. Combs married Hannah Elizabeth Hemphill in Gallatin Co., Ill.; Hannah had been born 2 September 1846, in Gallatin Co., Ill. Together George W. and Hannah had 12 children, the 4th of whom, William Francis/Fuller Combs, born 18 December 1872 in Ridgway, Ill., continues this line.

7 September 1894 William Francis Combs had his name legally changed to William Fuller Combs.188 William Francis/Fuller was a teacher of Latin and Greek in western U.S. circa 1875-1910; he returned to the Midwest about 1910. On 1 September 1926, William Fuller Combs married Mary Cotter Martin, in Indianapolis, Indiana; Mary had been born 23 July 1895 in Ind.

William Fuller and Mary (Martin) Combs had two children:

Mary Hannah Combs (Friedlander), born 28 August 1927 in Carbondale, Ill. and died 5 February 2012 in Madison, Wis. (See dedication page at front of book.)
Martin Fuller Combs, born 27 August 1929 in Carbondale, Ill.

The 1930 U.S. Census for Carbondale, Ill. listed:189 Combs, W. Fuller, age 54 (incorrect), School Teacher, Trachus College; Combs, Mary Martin, age 34—father b. Ireland Free State & mother b. Ky.; Combs, Mary Hannah, daughter, 2yrs, 7 mos.; Combs, Martin Fuller, son, age 7 months.

William Fuller Combs died 19 Sept. 1937 in Carbondale at age 65. Mary Cotter Martin Combs died on 11 June 1940 at age 46. In the files of her descendants are numerous fascinating letters between her ancestors in America and those in Ireland/India/England.

7B: Ellender Calista (Listy) Combs was born 22 September 1851, daughter of Jonathan Pettit and Icyvilla (Dolan) Combs. Listy’s brother, Trenton Combs, was a Civil War buddy of Francis (Frank) Drone. Trenton introduced Listy and Frank; they married and their long happy life, as well as the Drone family back to the year 1620, are covered in the 300 page book by Rebecca Wright, Drone Genealogy 1620-2000 (Brookfield Wis.: the author, 2000).

189 Illinois, Jackson County, Carbondale, Dist. 7, Roll 250, P.1B, ED 7, Image 7140, FHL film 2340255.
COMBS FAMILY CHART

Geo. Wash. Combs
Born 23 Feb 1828
Calista/Listy Combs
Born 22 Sept 1851

Jonathan Pettit
Combs

Sarah Anderson
Born:

Patrick Dolan
Born: abt 1790

Ieyvilia Dolan
Born: 12 Oct 1812

Thomas Combs
Born: 1774

Francis Combs
Born: abt 1658

Mary Hunt
Born: abt 1666

Ralph Hunt
Born: abt 1644

Thomas Pettit, Sr.
Born: abt 1609

Christian Mellowes
Born: abt 1617

Abraham Mellowes
Born: abt 1570

Martha Bulkeley
Born: 1578

See pages 18-19 for continuation of this line back to Henry II

Susannah Pettit
Born: abt 1685

Mary Bailey
Born: of Newtown

John Burton
Born: 1666 Va.

Thomas Burton
Born: abt 1634

Susanna (Lockett)
Born:

Elizabeth
Born: abt 1706

John, St. Trousdale
Born: abt 1704

Elizabeth
Born: abt 1706

William Clendennin
Sr.

Mary

John, Jr. Trousdale
Born: abt 1735

Elizabeth
Born: abt 1706

William Clendennin
Jr.

Mary Jane Polly
Trousdale

Mary Jane Polly
Trousdale

William Clendennin
Sr.

Francis Clendennin
Jr.

Mary

See pages 18-19 for continuation of this line back to Henry II
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