

## Part 3

### Other Noted Children of John Adams, Jr. and Margaret Hall

#### Elizabeth Adams (Young)

*Elizabeth Adams married John Young, the oldest son of Peter Young, in 1813 in West Sunbury, Clay Township, of Butler County, Pennsylvania. Peter Young was a native of Ireland, but became a resident of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, before the year 1800. After a few years residence there, however, he settled near Darlington, Beaver County, Penn., where the remainders of his days were passed.*

*Of his family, of eight or ten children, John was the oldest. The latter, also, was born in Ireland, and after his marriage to Elizabeth Adams, or about the year 1830, he moved from Crawford County, Penn., (where he had resided for a few years), to Butler County, and located on a portion of the Adams tract, which he had purchased from his father-in-law, John Adams, (Jr.). About 1845, John Young moved to Cherry Township, where he died in 1868.*

*His wife died in 1836. Of the eight children of John and Elizabeth Young, Peter, Elizabeth, Nancy, and R. H. Young alone survive.*

**Ref: 1883 History of Butler County Pennsylvania, Waterman, Watkins, & Co., Chicago, 1883, Pg. 411**

I show five children, not eight, identified for John Young and Elizabeth in my Family Tree files. The other children may have passed on prior to the census taking record.

In November of 2010, **William F. Young, III**, graciously found in the heavily wooded area of West Sunbury the John Young family burial site while Polly and I were in Butler County making arrangements for the SAR gravesite memorial for John Adams, Jr. Photographs of the Young family buried there are shown below. This property would be near the property owned by his father-in-law, John Adams, Jr., as he sold 700 acres to John Young from his own property.

William Young, III would be the 3rd great grandson of John and Elizabeth (Adams) Young. The Young family burial plot is located on a hill adjacent to the property located at 206 Gilbert Road, West Sunbury, in Butler County, Pennsylvania.



**John Young**



**John Young Family Burial Site**



**Elizabeth Adams Young**

William F. Young, III (Billy) and his wife, Cynthia, were of further assistance in preparing the John Adams, Jr. gravesite so that his headstone could be located adjacent to his wife, Annabel Thompson Wasson. He was also assistive in securing the park site in Butler, Masonic Community Shelter, for our luncheon held after the gravesite memorial.



**Bill Young III (left) unveils with Bruce Adams John Adams, Jr.'s gravestone**

### **The Young Funeral Homes**

*Over a century of family service to our community has given the Young Funeral Homes a rich history in Butler County. Breaden Young founded the Young Funeral Home in 1896. Since then, four generations of the Young family have been serving Butler County with warm understanding and gracious personal care.*

*In 1950, Breaden's two sons formed a partnership, Robert A. and William Foster Young, Sr. In 1963 Robert sold his share to his nephew, William F. Young Jr. This partnership between William Sr. and his son existed until 1970, when William Jr. purchased the J. Clinton Atwell Funeral home in Butler, establishing a second Young Funeral Home.*

*When William Foster Young, Sr. died in 1976, his wife, Joy Cora Young, operated the funeral home until her death in 1997. Her son and William Jr.'s brother, Edwin Leroy, are now the owners of the West Sunbury funeral home. William F. Young, Jr.'s children have truly made the Young Funeral Home a family-owned business. In 1980, Robin Joy Young became the first female in Butler County and the fourth generation of the Young Family to become a licensed funeral director. Her brother, William F. Young, III, became licensed in 1989. In January 1999, Monica Young Campagna retired from teaching in the Slippery Rock Area School District to join her family as office manager. The licensed funeral directors other than family at the Young Funeral Homes are Daniel Mennor and John J. Look.*

**Ref: Butler County Press**

## The Wick Family



Our Adams family is related to the Wick Family through the marriage of John Adams' daughter, Elizabeth Adams (1788-1836) and her marriage to John Young (1785-1868) from the Young family line as shown above.

*Jim Wick and Vaughn Adams became friends, besides being 4<sup>th</sup> 1x removed cousins and engineers, their lives had many uncanny parallels. For example: when young, both worked for the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Vaughn in a labor gang at the Indiana Harbor Plant and Jim as a summer intern at the Campbell Works in Youngstown before his senior year at Grove City College.*

### **James A. Wick, 2011**

*In 1888, Youngstown industrialists George D. Wick and James A. Campbell organized the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, with Wick as president. Five years later, the two men resigned from the firm when it was taken over by the Republic Iron and Steel Company. Youngstown's industrial leaders began to convert from iron to steel manufacturing at the turn of the century, a period that also saw a wave of consolidations that placed much of the community's industry in the hands of national corporations. To the rising concern of many area industrialists, U.S. Steel, shortly after its establishment in 1901, absorbed Youngstown's premier steel producer, the National Steel Corporation. Wick and Campbell pooled resources with other local investors who wanted to maintain significant levels of local ownership within the city's manufacturing sector. The group established the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company in 1900 with \$600,000 in capital and eventually turned it into one of the nation's most important steel producers. Wick, who emerged as the steel company's first president, appointed Campbell as secretary. Two years later, Campbell rose to the position of vice president; and in 1904, he began his long tenure as president of Youngstown Sheet and Tube. Wick, meanwhile, was forced to take an extended leave of absence because of health problems, though he returned to the company a few years before his death. In 1923, Youngstown Sheet and Tube purchased the assets of the Steel and Tube Company of America in East Chicago and Indiana Harbor, IN, making it the fifth largest steel maker in the United States. The company abruptly closed on September 19, 1977. The company's plants in Indiana were sold to Jones and Laughlin Steel, later acquired by Ling-Temco-Vought (LTV), a conglomerate.*

*Jim Wick's middle name is Arthur. Upon reporting on his first day for orientation in the summer of 1968 an employee relations supervisor claimed Jim was named after the company's founders; James A. Campbell and George D. Wick, a surprise to Jim. The word spread and he says he was treated quite well that summer, though his boss knew it was not so. Jim and George D. Wick are 4<sup>th</sup> cousins 3x removed.*

*The Wick family arrived in American on Long Island in the 1600's. In the late 1700's, early 1800's, 3 brothers traveled across the Appalachian Mountains into "Indian*



*Territory". Jim is descended from one of two Wick brothers who settled in western Pennsylvania, mainly Butler County. Colonel George Dennick Wick descended from the third brother who settled in the Mahoning Valley of Ohio, where the city of Youngstown was founded. Col. George D. Wick died on the RMS Titanic. Wick embarked on a European tour in 1912, in an effort to restore his health. He was joined by his wife, Mary Hitchcock Wick; his daughter, Mary Natalie Wick; a cousin, Caroline Bonnell; and Caroline's English aunt, Elizabeth Bonnell. On April 10, 1912, the group boarded the RMS Titanic, at Southampton, England. The new luxury liner was bound for New York, with 2,224 passengers and crew aboard. At 11:40 p.m., on April 14, one of the ship's lookouts rang a bell to signal that an object lay directly in the ship's path. The vessel turned to avoid a collision, but the submerged portion of an iceberg gouged its bulkhead and bilges. Natalie Wick and Caroline Bonnell rushed to the Wick's stateroom to tell them that a crew member was advising everyone to put on their life jackets. "Why, that's nonsense, girls," George said, "This boat is all right. She's going along finely. She just got a glancing blow, I guess." The young women then left and moments later the Wicks were told to go to the A deck. There they met up with Elizabeth Bonnell, Natalie, and Caroline. The four women only had time to put on shoes and a coat over their nightgowns. The night was bright and starlit and the sea was calm. They could see the crowds of passengers falling down the stairways, while the officers sought to reassure them of their safety. They did not think the boat was going to sink. However, the Titanic kept settling lower and lower. Then word came that the engine room was flooded. The four women were directed to the second lifeboat being let down. Their boat contained 20 women, two sailors to do the rowing, and a steward. Mr. Wick stood at the rail as his wife and daughter were helped into the lifeboat and lowered over the side. The last they saw of George Wick as the Titanic slid beneath the waves was him standing on the deck waving a farewell. For several hours the lifeboats from the Titanic circled the area looking for survivors, but only a few were to be found swimming in the ocean and of those picked up, many soon died from exposure to the freezing waters. At 4:10 AM the steamship, Carpathia, arrived to rescue the cold, wet and hysterical women. By 8:30 AM it was determined that it was hopeless in finding any more of the missing 1500 passengers and crew and the Carpathia steamed from the disaster area and headed for Halifax, Nova Scotia with only 705 survivors. A family member traveled to Halifax, hoping to identify George Wick's body, but it was never recovered. Following official confirmation that George D. Wick was lost at sea, Youngstown's municipal government declared that all local factories, businesses, and schools should observe five minutes of silence at 11 a.m. on April 24, 1912, to honor the industrialist's memory. A memorial service was held, the Wick family's pew at the city's First Presbyterian Church was roped off, and flags throughout the community were flown at half mast. A granite tombstone was later erected over an empty grave in Youngstown's Oak Hill Cemetery with the words, "Whose life was sacrificed on the Steamship Titanic." Today Wick Avenue is a major Youngstown Street and you will find parks, buildings, and even neighborhoods with the Wick name.*

**Ref: Authored by James A. Wick, 2015**



James Clyde Wick married Doris Alvaretta Young on 30 Jan 1946. James Arthur Wick is the first child of their family of five children, namely Mary Kathryn, George Douglas, Robert Young and Elizabeth Gay.

On an early visit to West Sunbury, PA., where the John Adams, Jr. Grave Site Memorial was held I was introduced to Bill McCarrier by Billy Young, III. Bill mentioned that our cousin, Jim Wick, was living in the Phoenix area and that I should look him up. I found that Jim was the then Director of Health and Safety for Intel in Chandler, Arizona.

We became friends, and Jim Wick and his wife, Roberta Ann, did honor John Adams, Jr. by their presence at the Memorial. Jim and his wife, Roberta Ann (Thompson), have two children, James Matthew and Melissa Ann. Melissa is married to Douglas Gresham and resides in Portland, Oregon. Jim graciously provided me the photographs and captions shown below:



**Jim Arthur Wick Family Photo, 2011**

Back: Matt, Doug Gresham, Melissa Ann  
Middle: Jim & Roberta Ann (Thompson) Wick  
Front: Grandsons, Ryan & Kyle

**4 Generations of the Wick Family: A rare photograph from 1950 or '51 (from left)**

- (1) R. Breaden Young, 1872-1951, Great Grandson of John Adams, Jr., founder of Young's Funeral Home
- (2) Robert Alfred Young, 1902-1968, Grandfather
- (3) Doris Alvaretta Young Wick, 1927-2001, Mother
- (4) James Arthur Wick, 1946 and "still kicking"





**3 Generations of James Arthur Wick Family: Disney Wonder Cruise to Alaska, 2015**

Standing left to right: Doug M. Gresham, 1977; Melissa Ann Wick Gresham, 1978;  
James Arthur Wick, 1946; Roberta Ann Thompson Wick, 1946;  
James Matthew Wick, 1974

Standing in front: Kyle Robert Gresham, 2007; Ryan James Gresham, 2009

## Rachel Adams (Aiken)

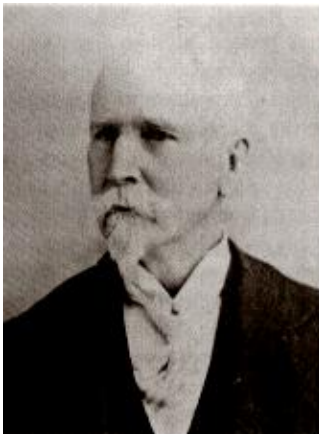
Rachel Adams, born 1802, married Andrew Glen Aiken, on the Forks at the Yough, (McKeesport) Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

**JOHN L. WELSH** (*Son-in-law to Rachel Adams*) of Mahoningtown is a conductor on the Pennsylvania R. R., and was born in Petersville, Butler Co., Pa., Aug. 4, 1858; he is a son of Dr. George W. and Margaret (Aiken) Welsh, grandson of William Welsh, who was a farmer by occupation and lived to be seventy years old. He served in the War of 1812. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and was wounded in the shoulder at the Battle of the Brandywine, for which he received a pension many years afterward, when pensions were first allowed. Our subject's father was born in Butler County, near the Conoquenessing River in the year 1818, and died in Butler County in 1861 in the prime of middle life, while living in the village of Petersville, and caring for his large medical practice. His wife was born near Portersville, Butler County, and was a daughter of **Andrew and Rachel (Adams) Aiken**, the latter a daughter of **John Adams, who married Margaret Hall**. Andrew Aiken was born in Westmoreland County in 1802, near the Forks of Yough, and came with his parents to Lawrence County in 1804; he was a farmer during his whole life, and passed away obedient to the invisible summons in 1867. He was a son of Robert and Jane (McMains) Aiken, who were identified with farming throughout the extent of their lives.

Ref: Biographies of Lawrence County, PA, Biographical Sketches of Leading Citizens Lawrence County Pennsylvania [p. 138], Biographical Publishing Company, Buffalo, N.Y., 1897 <http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/pa/lawrence/1897/> found 1/22/2004

Mahoningtown is a neighborhood in the southwestern part of the city of New Castle, Pennsylvania. Though it is named for the nearby Mahoning River, the city actually sits on the banks of the Shenango River. The two rivers merge and become the just south of the city.

Mahoningtown is located in Lawrence County located about two and one-half miles south of New Castle in Taylor Township. Mahoningtown was at one time a separate municipality before being annexed by New Castle. Mahoningtown officially became the seventh ward of New Castle, Pennsylvania in 1898



Andrew G. Aiken 1876-1880

Andrew and Rachel's son, Andrew Glenn Aiken and his two brothers, John and James were born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. These brothers traveled together to Oregon in 1853. John died in California in 1862. His brother James died in Coquille, Oregon in 1894 (age 58), and his other brother Andrew Glenn Aiken died in Roseburg, Oregon in 1917 at age 80. Andrew Glenn Aiken, shown here, was Sheriff of Coos County, Oregon from 1876 to 1880. Andrew died 30 December, 1917.

**A.G. Aiken, Coos County, Oregon Sheriff, 1876-1880**

## Andrew G. Aiken Obituary, Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon.

A. G. Aiken, who died at the Soldiers' home at Roseburg last night at 10:30, was nearly 81 years of age, and was among the first white men who came to Coos Bay, which date was October 8, 1854.

Mr. Aiken was among the few pioneers of the Coos Bay country, who was left. He came here about the time of the arrival of the Jacksonville party, among whom were F. B. Lockhart and Perry B. Marple.

Mr. Aiken and his brother, James, discovered the first coal that was opened in the county and transported it from Boatman's gulch to the settlements in an ox cart.

For the past two years, the deceased had spent his time between Marshfield and the Soldiers' home. At the home there were men who fought with Mr. Aiken in the Indian war in early days.

### **Born in Pennsylvania**

The deceased was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1837. He came west in 1853 in a party of which George Himes was a member. Mr. Himes settled in the Willamette valley and the Aikens went to Walla Walla at first. They later went to Southern Oregon.

### **Married at Coquille**

Mr. Aiken was married to Augusta Cunningham, at Coquille, on the 25th of May, 1879. Four children came to the union; Mrs. Otto Schetter, of Marshfield; Charles, who resides near the Oregon-California line; Florence, now in California, and James, who is in California.

### **Was Real Pioneer**

Mr. Aiken not only had much to do with the early history of Coos county, but with other parts of the state. He was one of a party of three men who made the first ascent of Mt. Adams, in Washington. Some of his local experiences in early days would make fine reading. He was the owner of the site where North Bend now stands and obtained the land for a horse, saddle and bridle. When he had owned it for a time, he disposed of it to Al Pennell for \$300 in cash.

### **Aided Early Highway**

In the state of Washington, Mr. Aiken helped construct a military highway from Fort Steilacoom to Walla Walla. After discovering coal here he and his brother organized a company which mined for several years in a small way. He went to Idaho in 1863 and remained there for three years, when he returned to Coos Bay, and again entered the lumbering business which he had before been engaged in on Isthmus inlet, logging for Captain A. M. Simpson. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Aiken returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, for a visit.

### **Sheriff in 1876**

In 1876 the subject of this article was elected to the office of sheriff and served the county well for two consecutive terms, again engaging in lumbering at the expiration of his service. He acted as postmaster at Coquille City for a period of four years. Mr. Aiken was always fascinated by the search for gold and prospected many of the streams of Coos county. He joined a party which went to the Alaskan gold fields and spent a summer at The beaches at Nome. He returned to Coos Bay in 1887.

### **Oldest Local Mason**

He was a charter member of Blanco Lodge A. F. and A. M., and probably at the time of his death the only charter member and certainly the oldest one. Mr. Aiken did not make Marshfield his home until he returned from Alaska, and since then he has lived here.

### **Had Much Experience**

Mr. Aiken was probably a man of wider local experience than anybody now alive. He remembered every detail of the pioneer life in this section and had one of the most fertile brains for newspaper writers to question and obtain stories of absorbing interest.

### **Burial in Valley**

The funeral will be held at the Soldiers' home on Wednesday and the body will be laid at rest in the cemetery connected with the home, that being his wish. Otto Schetter and Mrs. Aiken leave tomorrow morning for Roseburg to attend the obsequies.



1. "History of Southern Oregon" by Albert G. Walling, published in 1884, page 522.

*Andrew G. Aiken, the subject of this sketch a well known and popular resident of Coquille City, Coos county, is a native of Lawrence county, Penn., and was born January 12, 1837, and then resided on his father's farm until 16 years of age. March 18, 1853, he, with his two brothers, John and James, set out to cross the plains with ox teams. After a weary trip of six months they arrived in this state, first locating near Albany. After a short time our subject went to Washington Territory, where he remained until the fall of 1854, when he again returned to Oregon, this time locating in Coos County, and engaged in mining near the present site of Newport. On the breaking out of the Indian war on Rogue River, Mr. Aiken joined Captain Harris' company and took part in that memorable campaign. On the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Aiken returned to the coal mines on the bay, and followed mining there and on Sixes river until 1858. He then engaged in the lumber business on Coos bay as partner with his brother James, which he continued until 1875, with the exception of two years spent in Idaho. In the fall of 1875 he paid a visit to his old home in Pennsylvania, and on his return to Coos county in the spring, was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of sheriff of that county, a position he was elected to at the following election, and two years later was re-elected to the same office. On the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Aiken located in Coquille City, and in 1882 built his present commodious residence, in which he now resides, a view of his home being placed in this work. Mr. Aiken is a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet, being generous and hospitable to a fault. He now enjoys the comforts of a happy home, and the respect and confidence of the entire people of the county in which he resides. He was united in marriage in Coquille City, May 25, 1874, to Miss Augusta Cunningham. By this union they have one son and one daughter, Charles G. and Alice O.*

2. "The Centennial History of Oregon" by Joseph Gaston, S.J. Clark Pub. Co., Chicago, 1912, Vol. 4, Page 902.

*Andrew Glen Aiken is one of the highly respected retired pioneer citizens of Marshfield, Coos County, and of this state. He was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1837, and is a son of Andrew and Rachel (Adams), daughter of John Adams, Jr. 1765-1838) Aiken. Both of his parents were natives of Pennsylvania. To his father's family eleven children were born: Robert and Eliza, both of whom died in infancy; Jane, deceased; Margaret, the widow of George Welch, residing with her son, William Welch, being still hale and hearty at the advanced age of eighty years; John, who died in San Francisco in 1862; James, who passed away at Empire, Oregon, in 1882; Andrew Glen, the subject of this review; Martha Ann, deceased; Erskine E., who resides on the old homestead in Pennsylvania; Henderson, also living there; and David, who died in Roseburg, Oregon, in 1890.*

*Andrew G. Aiken was reared at home and educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania. The early years of his life were spent as a helper on his father's*

*farm. At the age of sixteen years, on March 18, 1853, he left the parental roof and removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and there formulated plans for crossing the plains to Oregon. He sailed down the Ohio River to St. Louis, Missouri, and from that place he started for Kaw River by way of Independence. At Kaw River, in company with his two brothers, the final plans for the trip across the plains were consummated. After all necessary preparations had been made a wagon train was made up by the Aikens, the James and Charles Biles families, the Bakers, Downeys and others, and the entire party started with ox teams on their long journey across the great American desert. As a part of their resources which they were taking into the far west they drove a band of stock cattle. George H. Himes was one of their party and on reaching Oregon Mr. Himes settled in the Willamette valley and the oldest brother of Mr. Aiken left the old Oregon trail and made his way to Walla Walla, Washington. The Biles train went across the Cascade Mountains, over the Natches or Yakima Pass to Puget Sound, and they encountered many obstacles and endured untold hardships, finally cutting their way through only with the help of the citizens of the Sound country, who valiantly assisted them to reach their destination. Mr. Aiken and his brother James stopped at Marysville, now known as Corvallis, in this state. He only lived, however, in Benton County a very brief time, and from there removed to Puget Sound and later returned to this state and joined his brother James in 1854, and settled in Coos Bay, reaching that place on the 8<sup>th</sup> of October of that year. In the summer of 1854 Andrew Aiken and about thirty others cut a military road from Fort Steilacoom to Fort Walla Walla, while in Washington. His brother James, however, had explored in some degree the country in the vicinity of Coos Bay and was fortunate enough to discover the coal beds at Coos Bay. After the arrival of Mr. Aiken he and his brother succeeded in organizing a corporation to develop the coal mines and, immediately following the organization of this company, he and his brother were retained by that concern in the development of the coal property and were so engaged at the time the Rogue River Indian war broke out in 1856. Mr. Aiken and his brother James at once became volunteers to suppress the Indian uprising and Andrew G. Aiken was one of the commissioned men who formed the escort of a pack train to Rogue River.*

*In 1860 he and his brother went to the head of the isthmus in Coos Bay and there started a logging camp and obtained employment from A. M. Simpson, of North Bend, and in his employ they were engaged in the logging business for a number of years, after which Mr. Aiken went to Idaho in the year 1863 on a prospecting tour in the gold mining districts in that state.*

*He had previously, in the year 1857, given some of his time to the work of prospecting along Johnson creek in Coos county and had also been engaged in mining on the ocean beach for a year or two. He remained in Idaho for three years and in 1866 he returned to this state and again engaged in the lumber business, in which he continued until the autumn of 1875.*

*During the fall of that year he made a visit to his old home in Pennsylvania, where he remained until the following spring, at which time he returned to Oregon and was elected sheriff of Coos county in the spring of 1876, serving the people in that office for two consecutive terms. On his retirement from the office of sheriff he reengaged in the lumber business, in which he continued until 1881 at which time he engaged once more in the fascinating occupation of prospecting for gold in Coos County.*

*He later removed to Coquille city and was appointed postmaster of that place. He continued in that capacity for four years, after which he resigned and in 1898 he became one of a company of prospectors who went to Alaska, where Mr. Aiken spent one summer and then returned to this state, but later went back to Alaska and established his headquarters at Nome in 1900. He has the distinction of being one of the party who first discovered gold on Nome beach, where he remained during the entire summer season and in the autumn of 1900 he returned to Coos Bay.*

*Later he established his residence at Marshfield, where he has since lived retired.*

*Mr. Aiken was married to Augusta Cunningham on the 25<sup>th</sup> of May, 1879, in Coquille city, and they have four children, two sons and two daughters: Charles G.; Alice O., the wife of Otto Schutter, of Marshfield; and Florence M. and James W., both at home.*

*Mr. Aiken is affiliated with the Democratic Party and is one of the pioneers of Oregon who had the honor to vote for the first state constitution at the time the territory of Oregon merged into the sisterhood of states. He was also one of the first councilmen in Coquille city.*

*He is a member of the Masonic order and has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is properly accounted one of the very early pioneers of western Oregon. He is a man highly respected by his friends and associates and after many years of pioneer hardships and a long life of industry he lives retired from active business cares, maintaining his residence at 737 North Broadway.*

### ***The Oregon Trail***

*The Oregon Trail was an overland emigrant route in the United States from the Missouri River to the Columbia River country (all of which was then called Oregon). The pioneers by wagon train did not, however, follow any single narrow route. In open country the different trains might spread out over a large area, only to converge again for river crossings, mountain passes, and other natural constrictions. In time many cutoffs and alternate routes also developed. They originated at various places on the Missouri, although Independence and Westport (now part of Kansas City, Mo.) were favorite starting points, and St. Joseph had some popularity.*

### ***The Route***

*Those starting from Independence followed the same route as the Santa Fe Trail for some 40 miles, then turned NW to the Platte and generally followed that river to the junction of the North Platte and the South Platte. Crossing the South Platte, the main trail followed the North Platte to Fort Laramie, while the Overland Trail followed the South Platte. The main trail continued from Fort Laramie to the present Casper, Wyoming, and through the mountains by the South Pass to the basin of the Colorado River. The travelers then went SW; the Overland Trail rejoined the route E of Fort Bridger. From Fort Bridger the Mormon Trail continued SW to the Great Salt Lake, while the Oregon Trail went northwest across a divide to Fort Hall, on the Snake River. It then went along the Snake River. The California Trail branched off to the southwest, but the Oregon Trail continued to Fort Boise. From that point the travelers had to make the hard climb over the Blue Mountains. Once those were crossed, paths diverged somewhat; many went to Fort Walla Walla before proceeding down the south bank of the Columbia River, traversing the Columbia's gorge where it passes through the Cascade Mts. to the Willamette Valley, where the early settlement centered. The end of the trail shifted as settlement spread.*

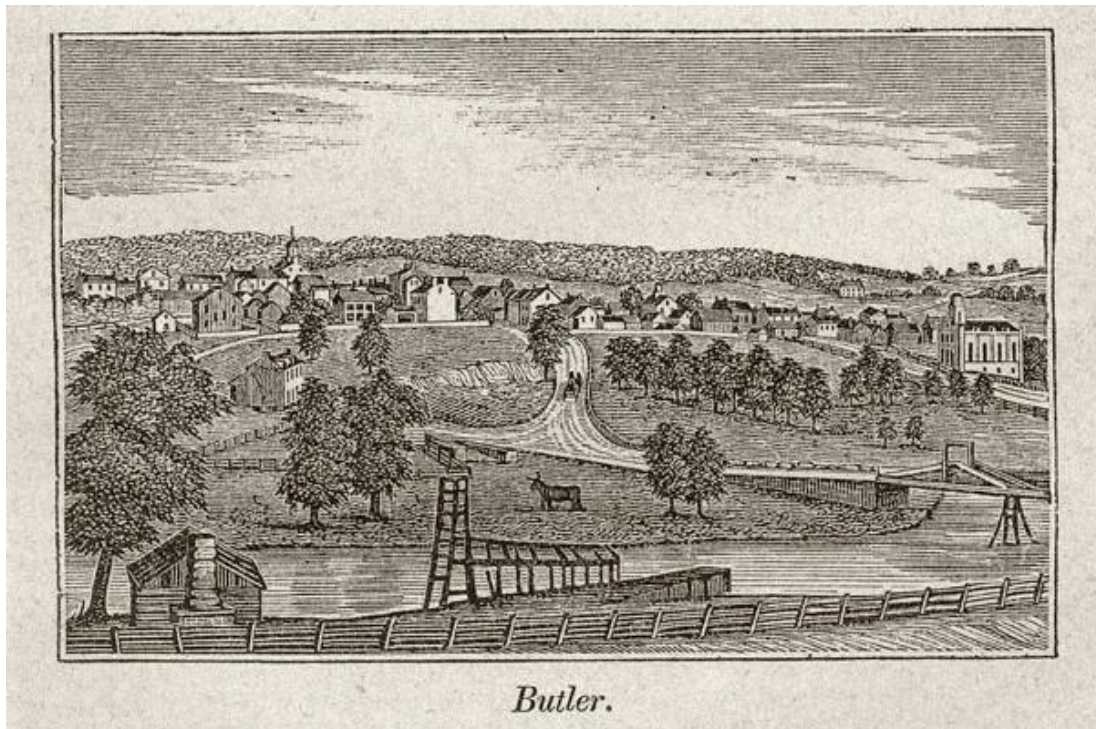
### ***The Wagon Trains***

*The mountain men were chiefly responsible for making the route known, and Thomas Fitzpatrick and James Bridger were renowned as guides. Capt. Benjamin de Bonneville first took wagons over South Pass in 1832. The first genuine emigrant train was that led by John Bidwell in 1841, half of which went to California, the rest proceeding from Fort Hall to Oregon. The first train of emigrants to reach Oregon was that led by Elijah White in 1842. In 1843 occurred the great emigration of more than 900 persons and more than 1,000 head of stock. Four trains made the journey in 1844, and by 1845 the emigrants reached a total of over 3,000. Although it took the average train six months to traverse the 2,000 mile route, the trail was used for many years. Travel gradually declined with the coming of the railroads, and the trail was abandoned in the 1870's.*

**Ref:** [http://plus.aol.com/aol/reference/OregonTr/Oregon\\_Trail?flv=1](http://plus.aol.com/aol/reference/OregonTr/Oregon_Trail?flv=1) (2008)



**Joseph Adams**, my 2<sup>nd</sup> Great Grandfather, is discussed in considerable detail in Part 6, under **Generation 5** of my personal family chronicles and while having lived a rich and rewarding life, Joseph is not further discussed here.



**Wood engraving of Butler, Pennsylvania in the mid-1800's**  
**Ref: Sherman Day's Historical Collections, Philadelphia Print Shop, 8441 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, PA, 19118**  
**(Used by permission of Proprietor, Quincy Williams, 2011)**

The above engraving, artist unknown, would likely be reminiscent of Butler, Pennsylvania at the time of John's passing in 1838. Copies of the etching may be obtained from the above address.

#### **A parting note:**

Numerous documents were found within the halls of the Butler County Courthouse by Genealogist Luanne Eisler, MSN, MA with the Butler Area Public Library. Among the documents found were those pertaining to the execution and subsequent deliberations over John Adams, Jr.'s will. There were disagreements, including lawsuits, as to the accuracy of the disbursements by Benjamin Douthett, Executor of John's will. The paperwork is over thirty pages of hand written documents and while interesting, is quite difficult to read and comprehend. But there does appear to be an interesting story to be told. I have included some of these documents under: **Records of John Adams' Will and Estate Disbursements** (See pages 63-64, 66-75). However, the final resolution of John's will at this point is still rather unclear and likely requires one with a legal background to fully comprehend and explain the harried details. The story of John Adams, Jr., however, goes on and on 28 May 2011 we memorialized his life and service in his Memorial Service noted In Part 5.

## Family Group Sheet for John Adams Jr. and Margaret Hall

### Husband: John Adams Jr.

Birth: 1765 in Northern Ireland

Death: 22 Feb 1838 in Coulterville, Clay Twp., Butler Co., PA

Burial: 1838 in West Sunbury Union II Cemetery, Clay Twp., Butler Co., PA adjacent to his wife, Anabel Adams

Marriage: 1787 in Westmoreland County, PA

Father:

Mother:

John Adams Sr.

Unknown Hamilton

### Wife: Margaret Hall

Birth: Abt. 1766 in PA

Death: Bet. 1810–1820 in PA

Father: James Hall Sr.

Mother: Jean Unknown

### Children:

#### Name: Elizabeth Adams

Birth: 02 Aug 1788 in Westmoreland Co., PA

Death: 10 Jan 1836 in West Sunbury, Clay Twp., Butler Co., PA

Burial: Jan 1836 in Private cemetery located on a hill behind a residence at 206 Gilbert Road, West Sunbury, PA

Marriage: 1813 in West Sunbury, Clay Twp., Butler Co., PA

Spouse: John Young

Name: James Adams

Birth: 1790 in Westmoreland, Washington Twp., PA

#### Name: Margaret Adams

Birth: 17 Jun 1794 in Westmoreland Co., PA

Death: 25 Sep 1865 in Slippery Rock Twp., Lawrence Co., PA

Burial: 1865 in Plot: I - 7 #25 Rose Point Cemetery, Lawrence Co., PA

Marriage: 1815 in Shenango Twp., Beaver County, PA

Spouse: Thomas Wilson

#### Name: Sarah Adams

Birth: 1798 in Westmoreland Co., PA

Marriage: 1819 in Portersville, Lawrence County, PA

Spouse: Matthew Stewart

#### Name: John Adams

Birth: 1800 in Westmoreland, Washington Twp., PA

Death: Butler Co., PA

#### Name: Mary Adams

Birth: 03 Apr 1801 in Butler Co., PA

Death: 03 Apr 1845 in West Sunbury, Clay Twp., Butler Co., PA

Burial: West Sunbury Union Cemetery, Clay Twp. Butler Co., PA

Spouse: William Wasson Jr.

#### Name: Rachel Adams

Birth: 1802 in Butler County, PA

Death: 21 Jun 1880 in Aiken Homestead, Perry Twp., Lawrence County, PA

Spouse: Andrew Aiken

#### Name: Joseph Adams

Birth: 1805 in Butler County, PA

Death: 07 Apr 1880 in Oakland Twp., Butler Co., PA

Burial: 1880 in West Sunbury Union II Cemetery, Clay Twp., Butler Co., PA

Spouse: Jane Thompson, daughter of Anabell Wasson and John Thompson