

# The Solomon Wildman Adams Family

Researched and Compiled by **Jackie Layne Partin** in 2005

One of the problems I encounter while researching my own family genealogy is that there is *no end* to family. As if my own extended family, the Meeks and Layne lines, aren't enough to keep me digging for years, there is my husband's side of the family to research for our children and grandchildren. His heritage is in the Swiss Colony Schild family of Gruetli and the Partin family of Franklin and Grundy County. I began researching both families, but when I found that his Grandmother Mattie Schild's maiden name was Adams, I felt a tug to veer off in that direction. I convinced myself that it would be the easiest of several lines I could follow. The Adams name was not that common around the county, so my workload would be limited. Now, just where does one start when a surname is basically all one has?

Step one for me was the **internet**. I found a listing of cemeteries on the Grundy County site wherein several Adams family members were listed as being buried in the Dick Sanders Cemetery in an area called Freemont or more precisely, Wheeler Town. One of my sons took me on his four-wheeler out the winding roads to the cemetery which was a couple or so miles passed the Bonnie Oaks Cemetery. Being a Monteagle native, all this territory was new to me. There in the midst of gravesites of Nunleys, Meeks and Campbells were several Adams family stones—small ones and larger newer ones. The oldest one was marked Solomon W. Adams born 1827 and died 1886. Who was this man? I wanted to know. Having been told that **Lillian Gibbs Hedges** of Monteagle was an Adams descendant, I called for an appointment to visit with her.

**Word-of-mouth** was the method I learned to appreciate the most when searching for family histories. Lillian was a gracious host filled to the brim with her Adams family stories and history. I loved every minute of my time spent with her as she overflowed with stories, pictures and heirlooms. The most touching moment was when she placed an Adams family Bible on the table in front of me. I was afraid to touch it—not because I would damage it, but because it warranted respect. It was published in 1809 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Carefully I turned to the page where the names of the five children of **Thomas and Ann Adams** and their birth dates were listed. My eyes quickly fell to the last child listed—**Solomon Wildman Adams** born March 26, 1827. My inside voice shouted, “He's my man!” Where did this family Bible start its journey which would terminate in 2005 in the small town of Monteagle? Lillian assured me that these were my husband's family, so this spurred me on in my research.

**Old Bible records** are one of the greatest helps for family researchers. Lillian gave me a copy of the page with the children's names on it. Obviously Thomas and Ann were the owners of the Bible, and they listed their children as (1) Ruth Adams born November 1814; (2) Thomas Adams born June 06, 1817; (3) Elizabeth Adams born December 01, 1819; (4) Samuel Cary Adams born July 31, 1824, and (5) **Solomon Wildman Adams** born March 26, 1827. Since the Bible was probably acquired in Pennsylvania, I thought it wise to start searching for **Thomas and Ann Adams** during the time frame of the children's births in that area of the country.



**The Thomas and Ann Adams Family Bible**

With the help of the **U. S. Census records**, a genealogy program called **ancestry.com** and by **word-of-mouth**, the **Bible records** began to take on life. Thomas Adams was born in 1785 in Byberry Township, Philadelphia, PA. On November 17, 1813 in Bucks, PA, he married Ann Wildman who was also born around 1785 in Pennsylvania. Thomas' father Benjamin Adams was with him when he took his marriage vows. This information strengthened my case because families usually had their first child within the first year of marriage, and their daughter Ruth was born a year to the month of their marriage. Also Ann's maiden name "Wildman" was given to their lastborn son for a middle name. It was becoming more and more obvious that I had found the Adams family of the Bible records. The next two children Thomas, Jr. and Elizabeth appeared to have been born in Pennsylvania, but the last two sons Samuel and Solomon were born in Ohio. In 1850 Thomas was working as a farmer and living in Clay Township, Wayne Co., Indiana. This seemed to be the hub area of the family for most of the children's lives. In other words, this was probably known as "home". At least two of their grown children were living nearby. Samuel Cary and his family were living in the next household, and Solomon was in Jay Co., Indiana. Thomas and Ann had started their lives together in Pennsylvania and throughout the years had lived in Ohio and then Indiana. In 1860 around the age of seventy-four each, they were still living in Wayne Co., IN and received their mail at the Greenfork Post Office. It appeared that they had both died before the 1870 Census record.

**Solomon W. Adams** married **Susannah W. (probably Webster) Rowlett** on October 28, 1847 in Jay County, Indiana. Susannah was born on April 15, 1831 in Abington, Bucks, Pennsylvania. Her parents were David Edward Rowlett (born around 1800 and died 1866), and Ann Webster Rowlett (born September 01, 1792 and died Feb. 15, 1857). Her paternal grandparents were John Rowlett (born October 31, 1772, died July 16, 1846) and Mary Edwards Rowlett (born Dec. 19, 1778/79, died Mar. 31, 1834). She had five known siblings, four brothers, Edwin, Jesse, Ezekiel and David, and one sister, Mary Ann.



**Solomon Wildman Adams and his wife Susannah W. Rowlett**

While still living in Indiana, **Solomon and Susannah's** son **Albert** was born in October 1855. Strangely, the couple had been married for exactly eight years, and no other children had been listed on the 1860 Census other than Albert and Henry. I want to believe that the two stones marked "**John Adams 1858**" and "**Thomas Adams 1859**" in the Dick Sanders Cemetery were put there in "memory" of two children lost during those years. We know that the family was not living in Tennessee in 1858/1859 so the children could not be buried there. It just wasn't the norm for couples in those days to go seven years without having children. It sounds reasonable that the dates 1858 and 1859 are death dates instead of birth dates, and that these two sons were born before Albert and died between Albert and Henry. The sons could have died on the long trek to Texas as we will tell about next. Nevertheless, at some point after Albert's birth, Solomon moved his family from Indiana to near Prairie Point, Wise County, Texas. In 1860 his neighbors were the Jacob Moffatt family who were also from Ohio/Indiana. It appears that families traveled together when making long journeys, so let's hope that these two families knew each other. I have also been told that there were family connections in Texas, but at this time I haven't researched that.

The journey would have been a long one taking Solomon and his family through southern Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, northern Arkansas and finally into northern Texas. This trip was probably made in a covered wagon. I wonder if Solomon could see the smoke on the horizon of an impending civil war between the States of the North and South and wanted to get his family farther away from some of the heavy action.

While in Wise County, Texas, Solomon worked as a broom maker and had real estate valued at \$400 with personal assets worth \$350. His son Albert had been born in Indiana, but he now had another son **Henry** born in 1859 in Texas. This also makes it unlikely that Susannah had another son Thomas born in 1859 unless Henry had a twin. This is another reason that I believe the date on Thomas' stone at Dick Sanders Cemetery is a death date, and that the stone is a memorial stone. Also a daughter **Phebe Ann** was born in Texas around 1862. The end of the Civil War, homesickness or economics caused Solomon to start the long trip back to his former home in Indiana. Probably the journey was made in 1867 since another daughter **Matilda** was born in Arkansas that year. Two stories handed down from two different sources are these: it has been passed down through the years that Phebe Ann was born in a wagon on a journey through Kentucky. This story cannot be supported by the Census records. The story probably is true, but the name and place were wrong. Evidence points to the daughter Matilda as being the one born in a wagon but in the state of Arkansas not Kentucky. The other story is that my husband's grandmother **Mattie Adams Schild** told him that some of her family was traveling in a covered wagon when they came through some very dry areas. The family ran out of water. They were so dehydrated that when they finally came to water, the older ones had to hold the younger ones back from drinking too much water too quickly. Both stories probably have their roots in Solomon's family as he moved them back "home".

The family had returned to Indiana before 1869. This time they settled in Wayne County, Indiana where Solomon's parents and some of his siblings had lived. Let's hope that Solomon got to be with his parents before they passed on. Maybe their age and health were what brought him back home. In 1869 another son was born. His name was **Edwin Rowlett Adams**. Susannah was around thirty-eight years old when Ed was born. Solomon was farming and in 1870 listed his real estate value at \$1800 and \$300 worth of personal assets. Susannah also had relatives nearby who, no doubt, were a comfort to her. Living a few households away was her brother Jesse Rowlett. He was working as a laborer for a "Cloud" family. Her brother Ezekiel had moved out to Nebraska, and there is evidence that she kept in touch with her brother for some years to come.

Along about 1869 down in Grundy County, Tennessee, **Mr. Peter Staub**, a former citizen of Switzerland, was "wheeling and dealing in land". He was instrumental in setting up a colony for Swiss immigrants who were on the move to the

county. Land was going for approximately \$2.00 an acre (*according to a recent story in "The Cumberland View"*). According to family stories handed down, it was this same Mr. Staub that caused **Solomon W. Adams** to make the decision to once again move his family away from Indiana. This time he wanted to go south to Tennessee, and he did just that some time soon after 1870. His parents had died, and somehow the family Bible was given to him for keeping, and it made the journey with him to Tennessee.

*I would like to enter a note here that in 1870 in St. Joseph, Michigan, another covered wagon left for Grundy County, Tennessee. One of the children in that wagon, Edward Curtis, would, not too far in the future, meet one of Solomon Adams' daughters, Phebe Ann, and later marry her. The Curtis family travels can be read on the Berrien County, Michigan general web page.*

On May 30, 1875 in Grundy County, Tennessee, Solomon's son **Albert Adams** married **Miss Lucetta Sanders**, daughter of **George Carrell "Dick" Sanders**. This placed Solomon and Susannah in Grundy County before 1875. I don't know the name that was associated with the area where they settled. It was between Tracy City, TN and Coal Dale, TN (*name changed to Coalmont in 1903*). It probably was part of what is called Freemont today. Albert and Lucetta had four children: **Charles, William, Maggie** and **Martha Matilda or "Mattie"**, as she was fondly known.



**Lucetta Sanders Adams and her two sons Charles and William**



**Lucetta Sanders Adams and her two daughters Maggie and Mattie**

In 1879 Solomon's twenty-year-old son **Henry Adams** was found in the woods dead of a gunshot wound. He had taken his gun with him to do some hunting. The death was generally accepted as a suicide although there were questions. It must have been so difficult for this family to lose one so young to such sad circumstances. His body was interred on a piece of land near the Wheeler Town area that had been donated by **George Carrell "Uncle Dick" Sanders** for a cemetery. His birth date on his stone says 1864, but this is wrong; it should read 1859. Solomon supposedly had plenty of land, but he buried his son on this particular piece of land probably because Dick Sanders had already started a cemetery there long before. Dick had lost his own young son, Dick, Jr., between 1870 and 1880; maybe his own son was buried in this plot previously to Henry. Remember that Dick's daughter had married Solomon's son, so they were very well known to each other, and when Henry's death happened so suddenly, Dick's plot may have been offered for the burial.

In 1880 Solomon and Susannah were still living in district six of Grundy County. Phebe Ann, Matilda and Edwin Rowlett were still at home with them. Solomon was supporting his family by farming, as were most of his neighbors. Albert and Lucetta and their two sons were living next door to them. On Jan. 01, 1881, Phebe Ann married **Edward Lewis Curtis** and started her family. They became the parents of **Caroline, Arthur, Bertha and Willie**, and for some time, continued to live near the old homeplace.





**Phebe Ann Adams and husband Edward Lewis Curtis**

Sadly in February 1886, nineteen-year-old **Matilda Adams** died. She was the second child placed in the cemetery. Hopefully some of the hurt and loneliness which followed the loss of two children was tempered for Solomon and Susannah by having four of their grandchildren living nearby—Albert’s two sons, **Charles and William**, and two of Phebe’s children, **Caroline and Arthur**. But as the adage goes, “When it rains it pours,” just three and a half months later on July 11, 1886, **Solomon Wildman Adams** died and was placed next to his two children. His long hard journeys throughout the United States came to a halt on that hot July day some one hundred twenty years ago. Susannah had to be saddened by so much death in her immediate family—two children and a husband in only seven years. Five years later in 1891, she passed on to her final resting place. What a journey these two had made! She was placed beside her husband and two children at the Dick Sanders Cemetery.

**Edwin Rowlett Adams** was twenty-two when his mother died, but not long afterwards on January 24, 1892, he married. He chose **Florence Nunley** daughter of **Carroll and Paralee Nunley** to be his bride. Together they had eight children with only five reaching adulthood. They were **Martin, Minnie, Chris, Andrew and Henry**. Edwin made his living in the coalmines as did just about every other man in his neighborhood. He and Florence built a comfortable home around their young family. The house that they built was almost identical to the one that Florence’s parents lived in leading one to believe that Edwin’s father-in-law helped him with the design and labor. For all outward purposes the family appeared to be living in good times. But trouble was always looming in the coal mining towns of Grundy County during those years and many to come.



L to R: Edwin Rowlett Adams, Chris, Martin, Florence, Minnie and neighbors Mollie and William Carroll Harris.

**Edwin Rowlett Adams** wanted a union. This did not set well with the coal companies. He was an outspoken man and a leader for the union. During the year of 1908 threats of strikes at the Coalmont mines were on again, off again. It was during this year that Edwin was found unconscious in the woods. He had been shot once in the left side of his head. His family who saw the scene said he appeared to have been sitting on a log with his gun leaning against the log on his right side. After the shot was fired, he fell backwards from the log and was unconscious when found. Several men carried him to his home where immediate efforts were made to remove the bullet from his head. Young Minnie was about nine years old and saw the scenes unfold before her eyes. On March 09, 1908 her father died while she looked on. There was talk of how the hole was larger than could have been made with his own gun; how his gun was still leaning against the log and on the right side of his body; how there was no way that he could have shot himself in the left side of his head; rumors surfaced in the coal mining town. Minnie remembered that at least twelve men held an inquest in the family home. But if a decision was made as to murder or suicide, nothing was ever done. The family had no doubt that their husband and father had been murdered. Edwin left a wife and five young children to fend for themselves. Looking back on this situation, it just doesn't appear that Edwin was the type of man to kill himself. He was a hard-working man who cared for his family and their needs. He also was concerned for the well-being of the hardworking coal miners. Unlike the rest of his family who preceded him in death, Edwin was buried at the Bonnie Oaks Cemetery down the road from the Dick Sanders Cemetery.

Edwin's daughter **Minnie** grew up and married **Loyce L. Gibbs**. **Lillian Gibbs Hedges** is one of their children. Many people today can remember the story of how Grady Edward Partin of Tracy City Furniture Store sold a blind man a television years ago. The blind man was Lillian's father Loyce. **Minnie Adams Gibbs** told and retold



the Adams family stories to her children who thankfully have passed them down to their descendants.



**Minnie Adams Gibbs with two of her children Nelson and Lillian**

**Phebe Ann Adams Curtis'** grandchildren became well-known in their communities. Her son **Arthur** was the father of **Willi Mai, Margaret, Arthur Roy, Aleen, Edwene, Johnny, Billy, Jimmy, Thomas, and Bettie**. Many of her descendants are still with us here on the mountain in Grundy County. They are all probably just as full of memories and stories as Minnie Adams Gibbs was as she passed them on to her daughter Lillian. Actually Phebe and Ed Curtis both had traveled in covered wagons across the U. S., so nights around the fire must have been wonderful for their children and grandchildren.

**Albert Adams and Lucetta** divorced between 1910 and 1920. Albert lived for a while with his daughter **Mattie Adams** after her marriage to **George Willie Schild** in 1913. Albert died of heart failure in 1923. He was the last of the Solomon Adams family to be buried in the Dick Sanders Cemetery. Martha Matilda Adams Schild was my husband's grandmother. She reared her family in her husband's family homeplace which was the "Old Stagecoach Inn" in Gruetli, Tennessee. Her daughter, **Georgia Violet Schild Partin**, was my husband's mother. **Grady Ward Partin** and I have three sons, **Stan, Curt, and Daniel**, and two grandchildren, **Jocelyn MacKenzie and Dillon Stokes Partin**.



**Martha Matilda Adams Schild**

Research like this takes time, but it is so rewarding. Now I can tell my two grandchildren the stories of their Adams family heritage. Somehow I think that those would be better character builders than watching cartoons on Saturday mornings or playing video games. Of course, I could be wrong, but I'm going to give it a try. I have loved every minute of this research and preparation. Please correct me or give me additions. I will be faithful to do my part in telling this story as authentically as possible. (Jackie Layne Partin, P.O. Box 295, Monteagle, TN 37356 or [jackiepartin@blomand.net](mailto:jackiepartin@blomand.net)).



*Descendants of John Adams*

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- 1 John Adams 1260 - 1309
- .... +Elizabeth Gourney
- . 2 John Adams
- .... 3 Thomas Adams
- ..... 4 William Adams
- ..... 5 John Adams
- ..... 6 Thomas Adams
- ..... +Jane Inge
- ..... 7 John Adams
- ..... +Millicent Besylls
- ..... 8 John Adams
- ..... +Clara Powell
- ..... 9 Roger Adams
- ..... +Jane Elliott
- ..... 10 John Adams
- ..... +Maria Upton
- ..... 11 John Adams
- ..... +Jane Benneleigh
- ..... 12 John Adams
- ..... +Katherine Stebbing
- ..... 13 John Adams
- ..... +Margery Squier
- ..... 14 Richard Adams
- ..... +Margaret Armager
- ..... 15 William Adams
- ..... +? Borrington
- ..... 16 John Adams 1589 - Unknown
- ..... +Elinor "Ellen" Worden Newton 1599 -
- ..... 17 John Adams II 1633 -
- ..... +Elizabeth Russell 1635 -
- ..... 18 James Adams 1671 - 1722
- ..... +Esther Allen 1677 - 1722
- ..... 19 Jedediah Adams, Sr. 1696 - 1731
- ..... +Margaret Christian
- ..... 20 Jedidiah Adams, Jr. Unknown - 1790
- ..... +Rebecca Sanders
- ..... 21 Benjamin Adams 1755 - 1837
- ..... +Mary Ridge
- ..... 22 Thomas Adams 1785 - Unknown
- ..... +Ann Wildman 1786 -
- ..... 23 Ruth Adams 1814 -
- ..... 23 Thomas Adams 1817 -

..... 23 Elizabeth Adams 1819 -  
..... 23 Samuel Cary Adams 1824 -  
..... +Elizabeth J. ? 1832 -  
..... 24 Isaac H. Adams 1848 -  
..... 24 Rachel A. Adams 1849 -  
..... 24 Solomon Adams 1850 -  
..... 24 Sarah Adams 1853 -  
..... 24 Serene Adams 1855 -  
..... 24 Etton Adams 1858 -  
..... 23 Soloman Wildman Adams 1827 - 1886  
..... +Susannah W. Rowlett 1831 - 1891  
..... 24 Albert Adams 1855 - 1923  
..... +Lucetta Sanders 1857 - 1947  
..... 25 Charles Francis Adams 1876 - 1963  
..... +Dorothy "Dollie" Tate 1876 - 1952  
..... 26 Charles Wesley Adams 1896 - 1961  
..... +Maxine ?  
..... 27 Charlotte Adams Unknown -  
..... +? Scott  
..... 28 Paula Scott Unknown -  
..... +Wicky Mott  
..... 29 April Mott Unknown -  
..... 26 Malinda Lena Adams 1897 - 1899  
..... 26 Joseph Horton Adams 1898 - 1904  
..... 26 H. Georgia Adams 1900 - 1968  
..... +Rube Cunningham 1897 - 1968  
..... 27 Ruby R. Cunningham 1918 -  
..... 27 Dorothy M. Cunningham 1922 -  
..... 26 Clinton Adams 1904 - 1968  
..... +Pete Hunziker  
..... \*2nd Husband of Clinton Adams:  
..... +Lester "Les" Bernard Conry  
..... 27 Les Conry  
..... 26 Cleo Adams 1906 - 1957  
..... +Ralph E. Nunley 1906 -  
..... 26 Willie Mae Adams 1907 - 1979  
..... +Orville Nunley 1905 - 1966  
..... 26 Katherine Elizabeth Adams 1911 - 1997  
..... +John Marshall Sweeton 1903 - 1986  
..... 27 Carl Sweeton  
..... 26 Glenn Edward Adams 1913 -  
..... 26 Albert Dewey "Dude" Adams 1919 - 1977  
..... 26 Robert Howard "Bud" Adams 1923 - 1965



..... 25 William Penn Adams 1879 -  
 ..... +Susie Ella Essman 1890 -  
 ..... 26 Henry F. Adams 1923 -  
 ..... 26 Elsie Adams 1924 -  
 ..... 26 Billie E. Adams 1929 -  
 ..... 25 Maggie A. Adams 1885 - 1970  
 ..... 25 Martha Matilda Adams 1890 - 1968  
 ..... +George Willie Schild 1889 - 1948  
 ..... 26 Velma Grace Schild 1914 - 1996  
 ..... +Sebert C. Johnson 1909 - 1983  
 ..... 27 Sylvia Johnson  
 ..... 27 George Willis Johnson  
 ..... 27 Shirley Johnson  
 ..... 26 Joe Schild  
 ..... +Lillian Gould  
 ..... 27 Pete K. Schild 1942 - 1997  
 ..... 27 Mattie Mae Schild  
 ..... 26 Georgia Violet Schild 1919 - 1986  
 ..... +Grady Edward Partin 1913 - 1973  
 ..... 27 Grady Ward Partin 1942 -  
 ..... +Jacqueline Mai Layne 1942 -  
 ..... 28 Stanley Ward Partin 1965 -  
 ..... +Joyce Fults Anderson  
 ..... 28 Curt Frederick Partin 1966 -  
 ..... +Sherry Landon Baker  
 ..... 29 Ashley Nicole Baker 1985 -  
 ..... 28 Grady Daniel Partin 1978 -  
 ..... +Jennifer Irwin 1981 -  
 ..... 29 Jocelyn Mackenzie Partin 2004 -  
 ..... 27 Herman Schild Partin 1946 -  
 ..... +Patricia Ann Davis 1947 -  
 ..... 28 Julie Lynn Partin 1973 -  
 ..... +Jeff Edward Cox  
 ..... 29 Sophia Grace Cox 2005 -  
 ..... 28 Laura Leigh Partin 1976 -  
 ..... +Brandon Bradshaw Cate, Sr.  
 ..... 29 Brandon Bradshaw Cate, Jr. 2003 -  
 ..... 29 Laura Abigail Cate 2005 -  
 ..... 28 Lisa Anne Partin 1978 -  
 ..... +Andrew Michael Raby  
 ..... 27 John Keith Partin 1956 - 1956  
 ..... 26 John A. Schild 1922 - 1999  
 ..... +Hildegard H. Schild 1917 - 1993

..... 27 Harry Wayne Schild  
..... 26 George Rudolph Schild  
..... 24 John Adams 1858 - 1858  
..... 24 Thomas Adams 1858 - 1858  
..... 24 Henry Adams 1859 - 1880  
..... 24 Pheby Ann Adams 1860 -  
..... +Edward Lewis Curtis 1858 - 1919  
..... 25 Caroline "Carrie" Curtis 1883 -  
..... 25 Arthur Curtis 1885 -  
..... +Minnie E. Lovelace 1890 -  
..... 26 Willie Mae Curtis 1909 -  
..... +Grady Mullican  
..... 27 Grady Mullican, Jr.  
..... 26 Margaret Curtis 1911 -  
..... +James Anderson  
..... 26 Arthur Roy Curtis 1913 -  
..... 26 Aleen Curtis 1915 - 1920  
..... 26 Edwene Curtis 1918 -  
..... +Charlie Baggenstoss  
..... 27 Louise Baggenstoss  
..... +Jerome "Pete" Bouldin  
..... 27 Margaret Baggenstoss  
..... +Hank Beaumont  
..... 27 Ann Baggenstoss  
..... 26 Johnny Curtis 1920 -  
..... 26 Billy Curtis 1924 -  
..... 26 Jimmy Curtis 1927 -  
..... 26 Thomas Curtis 1930 -  
..... +Geraldene Bone  
..... 26 Betty Curtis 1932 -  
..... +Lillard Campbell  
..... 25 Bertha Curtis 1888 -  
..... 25 William Robert Curtis 1890 -  
..... 24 Matilda Adams 1867 - 1886  
..... 24 Edwin Rowlett Adams 1868 - 1908  
..... +Florence Nunley 1875 -  
..... 25 Martin Adams 1897 -  
..... 25 Minnie Adams 1898 -  
..... +Loyce Gibbs  
..... 26 Lillian Gibbs  
..... +Milford Hedges  
..... 27 Edwina Hedges  
..... 27 Leland Hedges

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.....	27	Betty Hedges
.....	27	Sharon Hedges
.....	25	Susannah Adams 1898 - 1901
.....	25	Chris Adams 1902 -
.....	25	Andrew Adams 1906 -
.....	25	Henry Adams 1907 -
.....	22	Rebecca Adams 1785 -
.....	22	John Adams 1788 -
.....	22	Jedediah Adams 1790 -
.....	22	James Adams 1792 -
.....	22	Ezra Adams 1794 -
.....	22	Benjamin Adams, Jr. 1796 -
.....	22	Rachel Adams 1801 -
.....	21	Zedediah Adams
.....	21	Samuel Adams
.....	21	Jane Adams
.....	21	Ephraim Adams
.....	21	Martha Adams 1769 -
.....	19	John Adams 1696/97 -
.....	19	Thomas Adams 1698 -
.....	19	Elizabeth Adams
.....	19	Robert Adams



THE  
NEW TESTAMENT  
OF OUR  
LORD AND SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST,

TRANSLATED  
OUT OF THE ORIGINAL GREEK;

AND  
WITH THE FORMER TRANSLATIONS

DILIGENTLY COMPARED AND REVISED,

*By the Special Command of King James I. of England.*

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PHILADELPHIA :  
PRINTED BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 122, MARKET-STREET.

1809.



## FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Ruth Adams the daughter  
of Thomas and Ann Adams  
was born on the 6th Day of  
the 10th Month in the year  
of our Lord 1814

Thomas Adams the son  
of Thomas and Ann Adams  
was born on the 6th Day of  
the 6th Month in the year  
of our Lord 1817

Elizabeth Adams the  
daughter of Thomas and Ann  
Adams was born on the 1st  
Day of the 12th Month in  
the year of our Lord 1819

Samuel Cary Adams the son  
of Thomas and Ann Adams  
was born on the 31st Day of  
the 7th Month in the year of  
our Lord 1824

Polson Wildman Adams  
the son of Thomas and Ann  
Adams was born on the 26th  
Day of the 3rd Month in the  
year of our Lord 1827



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Day of the 3rd Month in the  
year of our Lord 1827

Elizabeth Adams the  
daughter of Thomas and Ann  
Adams was born on the 1st  
Day of the 12th Month in  
the year of our Lord 1819

Solomon W. Adams died  
July 11, 1886



Clinton Adams and sister  
 Born: 3-25-1904 Cleo Adams  
 Died: 2-13-1968

Mother of  
 Les Conry

Charles 3-6-1876 7-28-1876  
 W Adams 10-28-1963 6-17-1952  
 Sitting is Mother Dolly  
 Charles Tate Adams  
 Georgia Adams holding Baby  
 Francis Clinton Adams  
 Adams Born 3-25-1904  
 Picture taken on Cleo Adams  
 hill above Tracy City, Tennessee

Born later: Willie Mae, Elizabeth,  
 Glenn Edward, Albert Dewey,  
 and Robert Howard Adams.





Henry Adams, Minnie G. Gibbs, + Willie Mae  
Curtis Mulligan  
Made in 1987



Dick Sanders' graveyard atop the Cumberland Plateau (just beyond Bonney Oaks Cemetary near Coalmont, Tn) is a burial ground that's seldomly attended -it needs better markers.



Interred there with Dick Sanders and mate are some Meeks and others including Solomon and Susannah Adams with children Albert, John, Thomas, Henry and Matilda (Phoebe Ann is at Tracy City Cemetary, Edwin R. at Bonney Oaks).

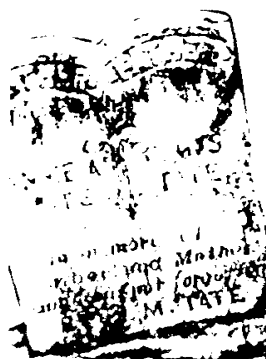
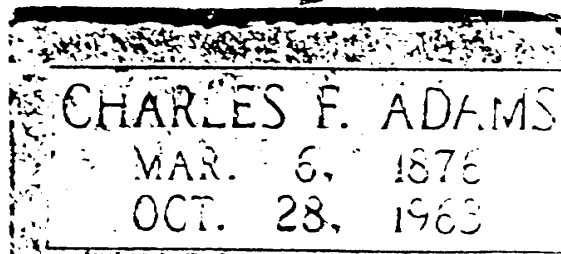
Albert Adams married Luzetta (daughter of Dick Sanders), and their firstborn Charles Francis Adams buried his Father Albert in Dick Sanders' graveyard.



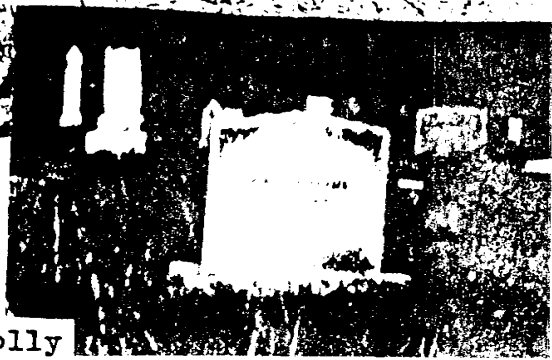
Luzetta was later buried at Tracy City, as was their unwed Daughter Maggie A. Adams.

Albert and Luzetta's children: \*Charles wed Dorothy Tate, \*William Penn wed Ella Brown, \*Maggie unwed, \*Mattie wed George Schild.

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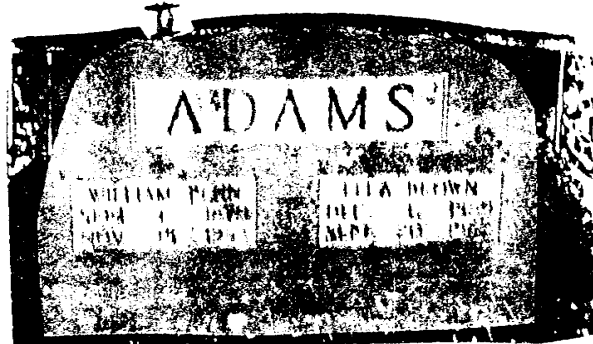


Dollie Tate's Parents

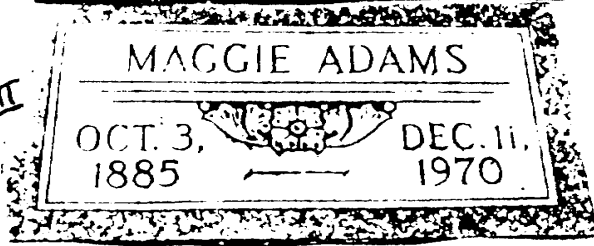


Charley & Dolly

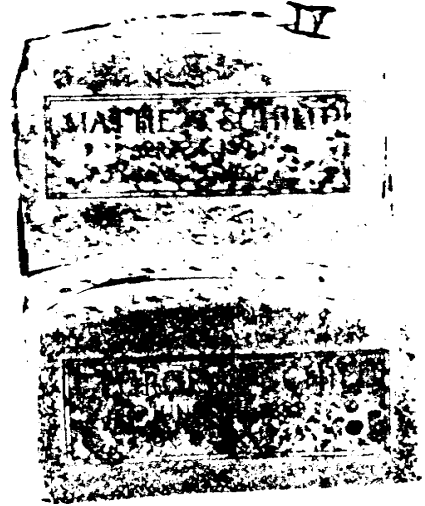
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III

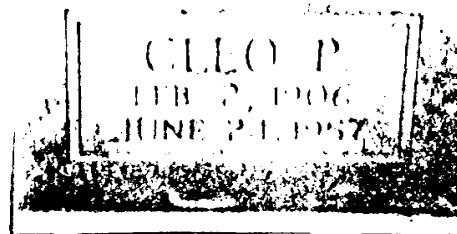
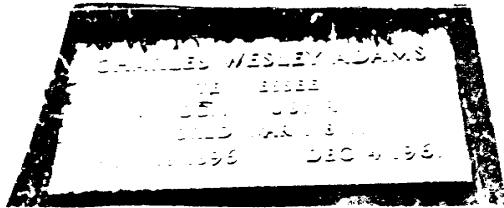
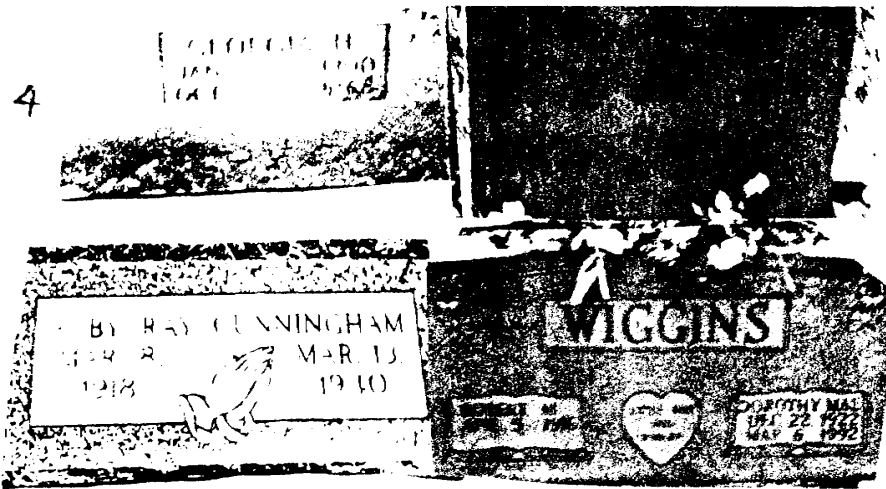


IV





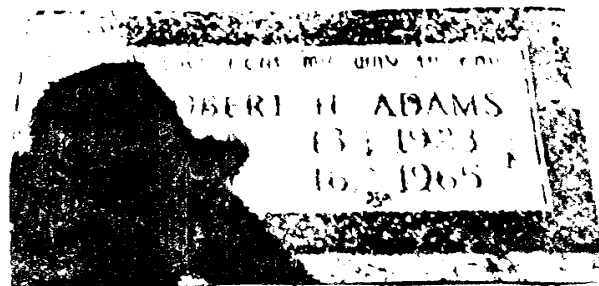
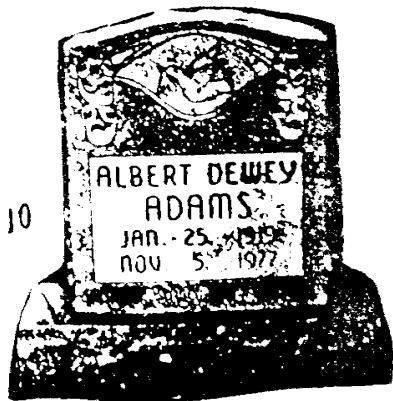
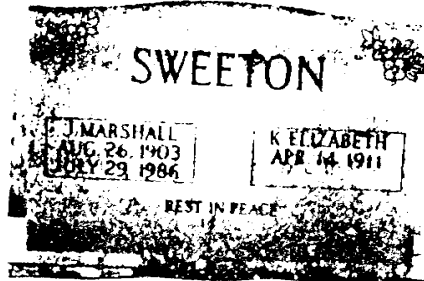
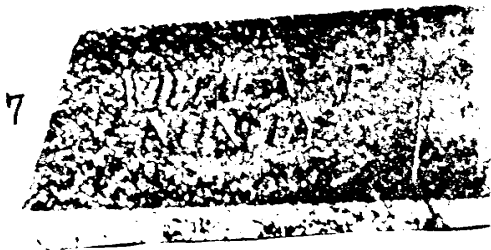
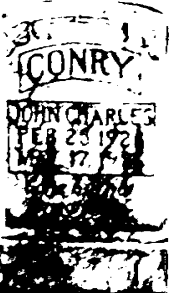
- 2-Willie Mae
- 3-Horton
- 4-Georgia
- 5-Clinton
- 6-Cleo
- 7-Willie Mae
- 8-K. Elizabeth
- 9-Glenn Ed.
- 10-Dewey (Dude)
- 11-Rob't (Bud)



Hobbs Hill Methodist Church-yard  
Far side's my place -Les Conry

Nearer are my brothers:  
Twins + John Charles

Nearest stone marks  
John & Molly Conry  
parents of  
Clinton Adams' Mate  
Lyster Bernard Conry.  
(Molly's marker needs  
deathdate of 1960).



Phoebe Ann Adams wed Ed Curtis

MOTHER  
PHEBE A  
1860 — 1925

FATHER  
EDWARD L  
1858 — 1919

FATHER  
ARTHUR ROGER  
1884 — 1968

BERTHA ALICE  
DAU. OF E. L. & R. A.  
1887 — 1972

MOTHER  
MINNIE ELIZABETH  
1889 — 1970

MINNIE ALENE  
DAU. OF  
A. B. & M. E.  
1915 — 1920

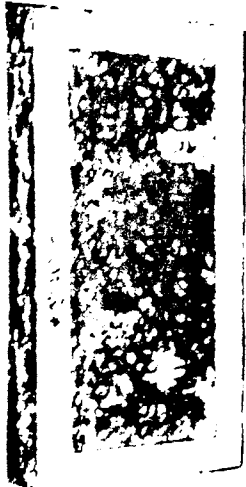
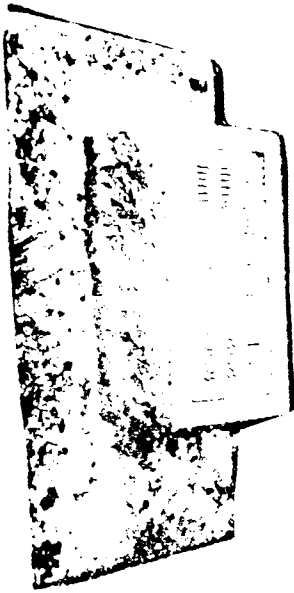
CURTIS

WILLIE SUE

ARTHUR ROY  
FEB 26 1911  
JULY 11 1911

CURTIS

Edwin R. Adams wed Florence Nunley

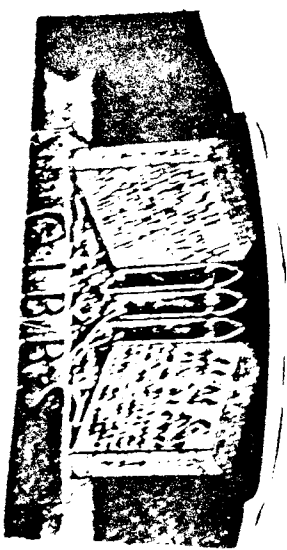


EDWIN R. ADAMS  
MAY 25, 1897  
MAY 25, 1944

GIBBS  
LOIS L. GIBBS  
MAY 15, 1897  
MAY 15, 1944

HENRY ADAMS  
SGT US ARMY  
WORLD WAR II  
FEB 17 1908  
AUG 17 1968

DELLA ADAMS  
APR. 10, 1931  
NOV. 30, 1982



## The Second President

# John Adams

1735–1826



Birthplace in Braintree  
(now Quincy),  
Massachusetts.

Quincy South Shore  
Chamber of Commerce

- Parents:** John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams.  
**Ancestry:** English.  
**Height:** 5 feet 7 inches.  
**Religion:** Unitarian.  
**Political Party:** Federalist.  
**Family:** Adams married Abigail Smith (1744–1818) in 1764. They had five children: Abigail (1765–1813); John Quincy (1767–1848); Susanna (1768–1770); Charles (1770–1800); Thomas Boylston (1772–1832).

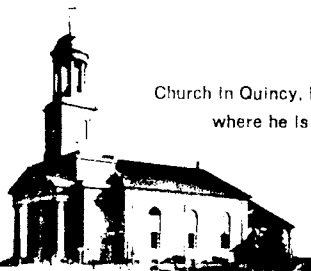


Abigail Smith Adams

National Gallery of Art

- 1735 – Born on October 30.  
1755 – Graduated from Harvard College.  
1758 – Admitted to the bar in Boston.  
1770 – Elected to Massachusetts legislature.  
1774 – Chosen delegate to Continental Congress.  
1778 – Appointed commissioner to France.  
1779 – Serves as member of Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.  
1780 – Named minister to the Netherlands.  
1783 – Negotiates peace treaty with Great Britain.  
1785 – Becomes first minister to Britain.  
1788 – Elected Vice President; reelected in 1792.  
1796 – Elected President; inaugurated March 4, 1797.  
1801 – Retires to home in Quincy, Massachusetts.  
1826 – Dies on July 4.

Quincy South Shore  
Chamber of Commerce



Church in Quincy, Massachusetts,  
where he is buried.

## ADAMS, JOHN

tion. Adams was further handicapped in the Presidency by the division within the Federalist party, caused by the opposition of Alexander Hamilton.

**War Crisis with France.** When Adams took office, he was faced by a crisis with France over the role of the United States in the European wars of the French Revolution. Three peace commissioners sent to France in 1797 were rebuffed by the French, who demanded a bribe as the price for recognition. This incident, known as the XYZ Affair, resulted in public support for Adams.

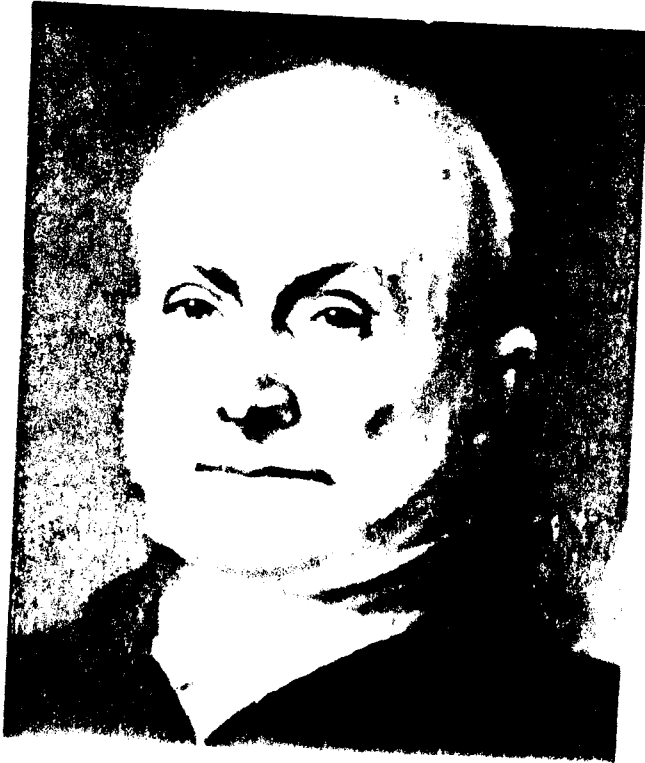
The Hamilton faction of the Federalist party, pro-British and pro-war, sought an immediate declaration of war. The President, however, was determined to preserve peace, while attempting to force France to abandon its coercive policy by strengthening the naval and military forces of the United States. This difference of views further divided the Federalists. The Republicans opposed the defense measures.

From 1798 to 1800, an undeclared naval war was waged on the high seas by French and American ships. Adams was informed that the French were willing to reopen negotiations late in 1798. Without advising his cabinet, which he had discovered was under Hamilton's influence, Adams named a new peace mission. In 1800 the commissioners were received by Napoleon Bonaparte, the new leader of the French government, and Treaty of Mortfontaine was signed.

See also XYZ AFFAIR.

**Alien and Sedition Acts.** During the crisis, the Federalists in Congress passed the restrictive Alien and Sedition Acts (1798). They were intended to force foreign agents out of the country and to suppress criticism by Jeffersonian Republicans. Although Adams was not responsible for their enactment, he did not attempt to stop their passage. Under these acts, hundreds of foreign residents fled the country and many critics of Federalist policies were prosecuted. (See also ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS.)

Opposition to the acts was expressed in resolutions adopted by the legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in 1798. They condemned the Alien and Sedition Acts as unconstitutional. The Kentucky resolutions were written, anonymously, by Thomas Jefferson; those of Virginia by James Madison. (See also KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.)



*John Quincy Adams*

complete *Diary and Autobiography of John Quincy Adams*, edited by Lyman H. Butterfield, was published in 1961.

For further information, see

- Adams, John Quincy. *Letters to Thomas Jefferson*. New York: Dover Publications, 1965.
- Adams, John Quincy. *Letters to Thomas Jefferson*. New York: Dover Publications, 1965.

For a study of Adams' life, see *John Quincy Adams: A Biography*, by Robert M. Adams, Jr. (New York: Basic Books, 1968).

**Adams, John Couch** (1819-1892), an English astronomer, one of the discoverers of the planet Neptune. From his study of the planet Uranus, Adams was able to calculate mathematically the presence of Neptune in 1845. Urbain Leverrier made the same discovery independently in 1846. Both men were given equal recognition. Adams also determined the orbit of the Leonid meteors (swarms of meteors that appear each November) and studied the earth's magnetism and the moon's motions. Adams was professor of astronomy and geometry at Cambridge University, 1858-92.

**ADAMS, JOHN C. — ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY**

**Adams, John Quincy** (1767-1818), the sixth President of the United States. He was the son of John Adams, the second President. John Quincy Adams served his country not only as President, but as a diplomat, secretary of state, and member of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was the only President's son to obtain the highest office himself, and the only man to enter Congress after serving as President.

Adams' four years as President were the least distinguished of his career. In the critical period of the United States' emergence as a nation, his diplomatic service had been remarkably successful. In achievement, a secretary of state under Monroe, Gallatin, and Pickens, Adams was at one time the most powerful man in the world. He presided over the Louisiana Purchase and the Missouri Compromise, and he was the only President to have been elected to a second term. He was the only President to have been elected to a second term. He was the only President to have been elected to a second term. He was the only President to have been elected to a second term.

In manner cold and firm, Adams had a passionate temper and a tongue so cutting that he was feared and resented by many of his associates. He presided and pebbled many important national occasions, and he was a tireless and eloquent orator. He was a tireless and eloquent orator. He was a tireless and eloquent orator. He was a tireless and eloquent orator.

**Early Career**

John Quincy Adams was born July 11, 1767, at Braintree, now Quincy, Mass., a church, the second child and eldest son of John and Abigail Adams. He was given schooling at home by his parents until 1778, when he accompanied his father on a mission to France and attended school in Paris. His father's next mission was to the United Provinces of the Netherlands, where John Quincy attended the University of Leiden. Because of his proficiency in foreign languages, Adams in 1781, at the age of 14, served as private secretary to Francis Dana,

# The ADAMS Family

Capital letters indicate that a biography appears in this encyclopedia.

George Washington sworn in as 1st U.S. President April, 1789

Henry Adams (1583?-1646)

John (1622-1706)

Joseph (1626-1694)

Joseph (1654-1737)

John (1661-1702)

John (1691-1761)

Samuel (1689-1748)

JOHN (1735-1826)

SAMUEL (1722-1803)

Abigail (1755-1813)

JOHN QUINCY (1767-1848)

Charles (1770-1800)

Thomas Boylston (1772-1832)

at the President of Washington John (1803-1834)

CHARLES FRANCIS (1807-1886)

son → Solomon was Minnie Gibbs grandfather - the mother of Lillian Gibbs Hedges

Lutherine (1870)

John Quincy (1833-1894)

CHARLES FRANCIS (1835-1915)

HENRY (1838-1918)

Arthur (1841-1846)

Mary (1845-1928)

BROOKS (1848-1927)

CHARLES FRANCIS (1866-1954)

... (1583?-1646), the first in America, came from England and settled at Mount Wollaston, now Quincy. He became a farmer. Two sons were Samuel (1689-1761) and John (1691-1761). One of John's sons was the Revolutionary War hero John Adams (1722-1803), the second President of the United States. John Adams (1735-1826), son of President Adams, became the first Vice President of the United States. His son, Charles Francis Adams, served as minister to Great Britain during the Civil War. The Adams' sons were listed in the 1835-1915 census. Brooks Adams, nephew of Charles Francis Adams, was secretary of the United States Treasury under President William McKinley.

... discussed in this article.

**John Adams (1722-1803)** was a revolutionary leader. He was the second President of the United States. A skilled politician, Sam Adams (as he was known), more than any other man, was responsible for the American Revolution. He was a revolutionary patriot, a speaker, and an opponent of British rule. He was known for his "Boston Tea Party" and his dedication to American liberty.

**Sam Adams** was born in 1722 and graduated from Harvard in 1745 with a master's degree in divinity. He studied law to enter the ministry but instead became a member of the Sons of Liberty. He was elected to the Boston town meeting in 1764, after the Boston Tea Party. The struggle for colonial rights gave him a platform from which he was eminently qualified to speak.

*Period.* By 1764, Adams was already a leading figure in the Boston Tea Party.

... politics, having opposed for some years a small group of aristocratic families that usually ruled Massachusetts. He took a prominent part in the agitation against the Stamp Act of 1764 and the Stamp Act of 1765, protesting "taxation without representation." In 1765 he helped form the Sons of Liberty, a secret revolutionary society. Serving in the Massachusetts legislature, 1765-67, Adams became leader of the radicals. He was clerk of the House, 1766-74. Adams led up opposition to the Townshend Act (1767), and was an organizer of the Non-Importation Association in 1768.

During a period of relative calm, 1770-72, Sam Adams kept discontent alive by writing inflammatory newspaper articles. In 1772 he organized the first Committee of Correspondence. He drafted the Boston Declaration of Rights in 1772 and was influential in the agitation that led to the Boston Tea Party. After passage of the Intolerable Acts, 1774, Adams was one of the first to call for a congress of the colonies. He was sent as a delegate to the First and Second Continental Congresses, 1774-75. An early supporter of separation from Britain, he drafted and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

*After Independence.* As Adams was more a revolutionary agitator than statesman, his influence declined after American independence was declared. He was a member of the Continental Congress until 1781, serving on the committee that drafted the Articles of Confederation. Although at first opposed to a strong central government, Adams voted for ratification of the Federal Constitution at the Massachusetts Convention of 1788. He was lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, 1789-93, and governor, 1794-97.

See also BOSTON TEA PARTY; COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE; SONS OF LIBERTY.

**John Adams (1735-1826)** was the second President and first Vice President of the United States. See ADAMS, JOHN.

**John Quincy Adams (1767-1848)**, the son of John Adams, was the sixth President of the United States. See ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY.

**Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886)**, son of John Quincy Adams, was a statesman and author. As minister to Great Britain, 1861-68, Adams adroitly handled the difficult problems that the Civil War created between Great Britain and the United States, such as the Trent affair. He thus helped to preserve the Union.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

- \* Henry Adams #1 (1583?) - (1646) m. unknown #2  
 . \* John Adams #3 (1622) - (1706)  
 . \* Joseph Adams #4 (1626) - (1694) m. unknown #5  
 . . \* Joseph Adams #6 (1654) - (1737) m. unknown #10  
 . . . \* John Adams #11 (30 Oct 1735) - (4 Jul 1826) m. (25 Oct 1764) Abigail Smith #12  
 . . . . \* Abigail Adams #13 (1765) - (1813)  
 . . . . \* John Quincy Adams #14 (11 Jul 1767) - (23 Feb 1848) m. (26 Jul 1797) Catherine Johnson #17  
 . . . . . (12 Feb 1775) - (14 May 1852)  
 . . . . . \* George Washington Adams #18 (1801) - (1829)  
 . . . . . \* John Adams #19 (1803) - (1834)  
 . . . . . \* Charles Francis Adams #20 (1807) - (1886) m. unknown #23  
 . . . . . . \* Catherine Adams #24 ( ) - (1870)  
 . . . . . . \* John Quincy Adams #25 (1833) - (1894)  
 . . . . . . \* Charles Francis Adams #26 (1835) - (1935)  
 . . . . . . \* Henry Adams #27 (1838) - (1918)  
 . . . . . . \* Arthur Adams #28 (1841) - (1846)  
 . . . . . . \* Mary Adams #29 (1845) - (1928)  
 . . . . . . \* Brooks Adams #30 (1848) - (1927)  
 . . . . . \* Louisa Catherine Adams #77  
 . . . . \* Charles Adams #15 (1770) - (1800)  
 . . . . \* Thomas Boylston Adams #16 (1772) - (1832) m. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ #21  
 . . . . . \* Ruth Adams #54 (6 Oct 1814) -  
 . . . . . \* Thomas Adams #55 (6 Jun 1817) -  
 . . . . . \* Elizabeth Adams #56 (1 Dec 1819) -  
 . . . . . \* Samuel Cary Adams #57 (31 Jul 1824) -  
 . . . . . \* Solomon Wildman Adams #22 (26 Mar 1827) - (11 Jul 1886) m. Susannah Rowlett #31 (1831) -  
 . . . . . . \* Phoebe Adams #32 (1861) - m. Ed Curtiss #80  
 . . . . . . . \* Arthur Curtiss #81  
 . . . . . . \* Matilda Adams #33 (1867) -  
 . . . . . . \* Edwin R. Adams #34 (1869) - m. Florence Nunley #58  
 . . . . . . . \* Martin Adams #59 (May 1897) -  
 . . . . . . . \* Minnie Adams #60 (Oct 1898) -  
 . . . . . . . \* Chris Adams #82  
 . . . . . . . \* Andrew Adams #83  
 . . . . . . . \* Henry Adams #84  
 . . . . . \* Albert Adams #35 (1856) - (3 Oct 1923) m. (30 May 1875) Lucetta Sanders #36 (1857) -  
 . . . . . . \* Charles F. Adams #37 (6 Mar 1876) - (28 Oct 1963) m. Dorothy (Dollie) Tate #39 (Jul 1875) -  
 . . . . . . . \* Charles Adams #40 (Apr 1896) - m. \_\_\_\_\_ Petty #61  
 . . . . . . . . m. Maxie Cleek #62  
 . . . . . . . . \* Charlotte Adams #63  
 . . . . . . . . \* Joanne Adams #64  
 . . . . . . . . \* Wanda Adams #65  
 . . . . . . . . \* Gretchen Adams #66  
 . . . . . . . \* Joseph H. Adams #41 (Nov 1898) -  
 . . . . . . . \* Georgie Adams #44 (1902) - m. Rube Cunningham #67  
 . . . . . . . \* Clinton Adams #45 (1904) - m. Lyster B. CARRY #48  
 . . . . . . . \* Cleo Adams #46 (1906) - m. Jim Scott #49  
 . . . . . . . . \* James Scott #68  
 . . . . . . . . \* Margaret Scott #69  
 . . . . . . . . \* Annie Scott #70  
 . . . . . . . \* Willie May Adams #47 (1908) -  
 . . . . . . . \* Malinda Adams #71  
 . . . . . . . \* Dewey "Dude" Adams #72  
 . . . . . . . \* Glen Adams #73  
 . . . . . . . \* "Bud" Adams #74  
 . . . . . . . \* Elizabeth Adams #75 - Marshall Swoon #76

## Life Was Young at Beersheba

Grandfather Adam Gillespie Adams and Grandfather Morton B. Howell both took their families to Beersheba early in the 1870s. There was cholera in Nashville in 1873 and all the habitable buildings at Beersheba were filled with refugees from Nashville.

Grandfather Howell and his brother-in-law, D. F. Wilkin, bought, with the help of their wives, the cottage called “Swallows’ Rest” in 1873. Grandfather Adams did not purchase a home at Beersheba and there is no record of how frequently he took his family to Beersheba, but Grandfather Howell’s family went every year and occupied the cottage as they do now.

Grandfather Adams was called by some of the younger generation “Uncle Blackberry Adams” because he was fond of picking blackberries, and according to some of his nieces, insisted that they go with him to the briar patch to pick berries despite their inexperience and clothes which were not suitable for berry-picking—not to speak of the chiggers.

Beginning in 1888, it is probable that Mama (Sue Howell Adams) spent several summers at “Swallows’ Rest” with her children but in the summer of 1894, when my brother, Howell, was one year old, two rooms were taken in Whiskey Row across the street from Miss Fannie Thompson’s place, now called Nanhaven, where the family had its meals.

That summer all four of us boys had mumps; Morton fell out of bed and mashed his ear so badly that it had to have surgical attention; and then Howell, the year-old baby, got pneumonia. Dr. Ewing came from Nashville and it was said he held out little hope for the child’s survival, whereupon Mama said, “Dr. Ewing, I am not going to lose a child and you are going to save it.” They stayed all night by the baby who passed the crisis successfully.

My brother Morton and I spent the summer of 1895 at Shelbyville with Aunt Teni. Then Papa and Mama began to rent the Northcut Cottage and continued to do so until the purchase of the White House from the Merritt estate.

Each June after the last class and before commencement, the family went to Beersheba. All household linens, as well as clothes, were taken. We had some old-fashioned shoedrummer’s trunks, as well as regular trunks and bags. Getting all the luggage, all the children and two maids to the train at 8:30 in the morning was a hectic job. We got to Tracy City about noon and usually had lunch at Mr. Tidman’s hotel. Mr. Stepp would have gotten the trunks and baggage in the wagon and, afterwards, the family in what was called a “hack.” It was drawn by 2—and sometimes 4—horses with 4 or 5 seats. Then the long drag to Beersheba began. It was 20 miles and we did well to make 4 miles an hour. But there was plenty of time, and we were not going home until September.

While Papa stayed for about a week, we were kept hard at work cleaning up the walks, removing the honeysuckle from around the house, getting flat stones from Laurel to put under the downspouts on which washtubs were set up to collect rain water for washing. And there was always the underground box, under the house, to fix. In this were kept the butter, eggs and milk. We ate fried chicken 6 days a week. But, since chickens should not be killed on Sunday, something else did for Monday dinner.

There were always plenty of projects for our fun and amusement after we had finished the housekeeping chores. The daily routine was, after breakfast, bringing water from the well to fill the pitchers in the bedrooms and keeping the cook supplied with water. Mondays there were several tubs to fill with water from the well for the washerwoman.

Then we were free for projects and expeditions. First, there was the ground to clean up for a tennis court, marking the court, and erecting poles for the net. One summer we built a log cabin about 8 feet square with pine saplings which we brought from the nearby woods. The cabin had a gabled roof and was covered with shingles.

Each boy had a knife and we were always whittling on something. It was fashionable when walking, for everyone, ladies included, to carry a hickory staff. We spent a lot of time in the woods looking for straight hickory sticks. A nice straight sourwood shoot of the year before was in demand. When the bark was removed and the bare wood exposed to a little heat, the wood turned blue. We would \* cut the bark in various shapes, hearts, diamonds, clubs, and then wind a snake around it.

Walking consumed most of our time. We walked to Laurel and Stone Door. At Stone Door there was the Post Office to visit by climbing around the face of the cliff. Then there was Tother Mountain, Savage Gulf, Disheroon Spring, The Backbone, Dark Hollow, Big Spring and Blue Cliff at the foot of the mountain.

As little fellows, we swam in a pool at Laurel which was never more than 3 feet deep, but it was big and deep enough for us to learn to swim dog-fashion. We never knew how Grandma and Mama discovered that the water was too low at Laurel for swimming. The ladies sat on the corner of Grandma Howell's porch all day, sewing, knitting, crocheting, darning, embroidering and talking. But they always knew what was going on; teachers and mothers seem to have eyes in the back of their heads.

Later we would walk 4 miles on Hunter's Mill Road back of Grandma's to swim at Long's, and made the trip in an hour. Some Saturdays Mr. A. A. Hunerwadel took his wagon drawn by 2 mules to Long's and charged 10 cents a head for each passenger. Uncle Dave and Mr. Jim Palmer sat on the front seat with Mr. Hunerwadel and the boys sat on boards across the sides of the wagon bed.

When the girls began to feel that they should be permitted to swim, none of them had a bathing suit. Northcut's store was searched for suitable material: blue-striped bed ticking was selected. The girls emerged from behind the bushes with their bed-ticking blouses, bloomers, skirts and black cotton stockings. The girls were mighty cute but when wet the suits were too heavy to try to swim in.

At home in Nashville, no card games were allowed but at Beersheba we played whist, fan tan, and pinochle. This was before the day of bid-whist or bridge.

There were lots of girls at Beersheba but we had little to do with them until nighttime, when we went to the ballroom at the hotel. There was no heavy dating or going steady. We usually took the Merritt girls of Clarksville and their three or four guests. The Merritts did not dance but usually their guests did. Around the ballroom walls were benches on which the old folk sat and it seems to me now that any person who was old enough to be married was in the group who sat out the dance on the benches. Once a summer there was a musical at the Merritts. Mrs. Gates Thruston and Maud Merritt sang, Uncle Alfred Howell played the violin, and Uncle David sang "My Little Gypsy Sweetheart."

Two or three times a summer, a real wing-ding was arranged—a german or a cake walk. For the german, Northcut's was ransacked for knick-knacks to be used as favors. At home, favors were stuck on the log walls, all round the mirror. I was not permitted to dance until I was about 13,

but when I did learn, I danced every time the band struck up.

At times during the summer there were 50 or more teenagers at Beersheba. Kitty Stubblefield, Martha Thomas and Polly Prichard could be counted on to get up a girls' baseball game which attracted a large audience and created much excitement. And 3 or 4 times a summer there would be a baseball game between the mountain boys and the summer boys.

We did not get to the mountain in time to see the laurel in bloom but would occasionally find the mountain honeysuckle or azalea and a little rhododendron. Blackberries were ripe and plentiful. Later came huckleberry time and the time for "Monkeys"—the name we gave the flower of a terrestrial orchid. They indeed look like monkeys and Fahery's field was prime hunting-ground.

We had many fine friends among the mountain people and, of course, knew them all—the Browns, Lanes, Tates, Cagles, Scruggs, Dykes, Hills. Mr. Dykes was the only Republican in the town and he, consequently, was the postmaster. The whole community gathered at Mr. Dykes' house to get the mail late in the afternoon.

It would be interesting to discuss the many personalities among the mountain people and many interesting incidents and this should be done some day. For instance, there was "Uncle" Nathan Bracken who had been a slave of Colonel Armfield. He was bow-legged, always wore a hat and coat and carried a cane. He lived between Dr. Paul Eve and Mr. Fahery. Children were always welcome at his door. His son, Henry, worked for Dr. Eve. He was called "Shoo Fly," because as a little boy he danced a jig and sang "Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me."

One could have no better wish for a child than that he have the opportunity we had—of spending the summers from 1894 to 1905 at Beersheba—a few years, but it seems like an age of joy.

-Adam G. Adams, III

*This is not correct*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

- \* Henry Adams #1 (1583?) - (1646) m. unknown #2
- \* John Adams #3 (1622) - (1706)
- \* Joseph Adams #4 (1626) - (1694) m. unknown #5
- \* Joseph Adams #6 (1654) - (1737) m. unknown #10
- \* John Adams #11 (30 Oct 1735) - (4 Jul 1826) m. (25 Oct 1764) Abigail Smith #12
- \* Abigail Adams #13 (1765) - (1813)
- \* John Quincy Adams #14 (11 Jul 1767) - (23 Feb 1848) m. (26 Jul 1797) Catherine Johnson #17  
(12 Feb 1775) - (14 May 1852)
- \* George Washington Adams #18 (1801) - (1829)
- \* John Adams #19 (1803) - (1834)
- \* Charles Francis Adams #20 (1807) - (1886) m. unknown #23
- \* Catherine Adams #24 ( ) - (1870)
- \* John Quincy Adams #25 (1833) - (1894)
- \* Charles Francis Adams #26 (1835) - (1935)
- \* Henry Adams #27 (1838) - (1918)
- \* Arthur Adams #28 (1841) - (1846)
- \* Mary Adams #29 (1845) - (1928)
- \* Brooks Adams #30 (1848) - (1927)
- \* Louisa Catherine Adams #77
- \* Charles Adams #15 (1770) - (1800)
- \* Thomas Boylston Adams #16 (1772) - (1832) m. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ #21
- \* Ruth Adams #54 (6 Oct 1814) -
- \* Thomas Adams #55 (6 Jun 1817) -
- \* Elizabeth Adams #56 (1 Dec 1819) -
- \* Samuel Cary Adams #57 (31 Jul 1824) -
- \* Solomon Wildman Adams #22 (26 Mar 1827) - (11 Jul 1886) m. Susannah Rowlett #31 (1831) -
- \* Phoebe Adams #32 (1861) - m. Ed Curtiss #80
- \* Arthur Curtiss #81
- \* Matilda Adams #33 (1867) -
- \* Edwin R. Adams #34 (1869) - m. Florence Nunley #58
- \* Martin Adams #59 (May 1897) -
- \* Minnie Adams #60 (Oct 1898) -
- \* Chris Adams #82
- \* Andrew Adams #83
- \* Henry Adams #84
- \* Albert Adams #35 (1856) - (3 Oct 1923) m. (30 May 1875) Lucetta Sanders #36 (1857) -
- \* Charles F. Adams #37 (6 Mar 1876) - (28 Oct 1963) m. Dorothy (Dollie) Tate #39 (Jul 1875) -
- \* Charles Adams #40 (Apr 1896) - m. \_\_\_\_\_ Petty #61  
m. Maxie Cleek #62
- \* Charlotte Adams #63
- \* Joanne Adams #64
- \* Wanda Adams #65
- \* Gretchen Adams #66
- \* Joseph H. Adams #41 (Nov 1898) -
- \* Georgie Adams #44 (1902) - m. Rube Cunningham #67
- \* Clinton Adams #45 (1904) - m. Lyster B. Cary #48
- \* Cleo Adams #46 (1906) - m. Jim Scott #49
- \* James Scott #68
- \* Margaret Scott #69
- \* Annie Scott #70
- \* Willie May Adams #47 (1908) -
- \* Malinda Adams #71
- \* Dewey "Dude" Adams #72
- \* Glen Adams #73
- \* "Bud" Adams #74
- \* Elizabeth Adams #75 m. Marshall Sueton #76

*Wrong  
Thomas  
Ann*



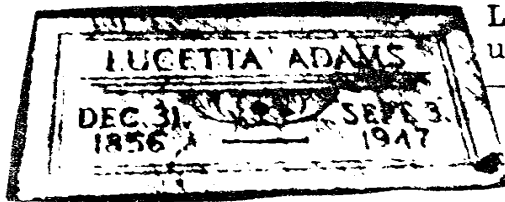
Dick Sanders' graveyard atop the Cumberland Plateau (just beyond Bonney Oaks Cemetary near Coalmont, Tn) is a burial ground that's seldomly attended -it needs better markers.

Interred there with Dick Sanders and mate are some Meeks and others including Solomon and Susannah Adams with children Albert, John, Thomas, Henry and Matilda (Phoebe Ann is at Tracy City Cemetary, Edwin R. at Bonney Oaks)



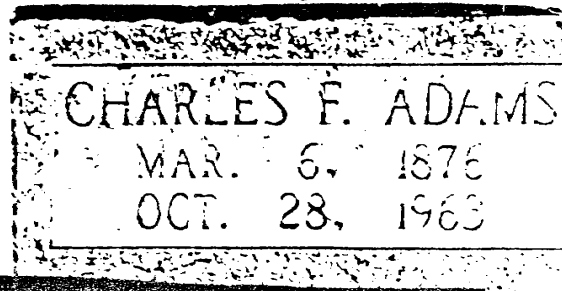
Albert Adams married Luzetta (daughter of Dick Sanders), and their firstborn Charles Francis Adams buried his Father Albert in Dick Sanders' graveyard.

Luzetta was later buried at Tracy City, as was their unwed Daughter Maggie A. Adams.

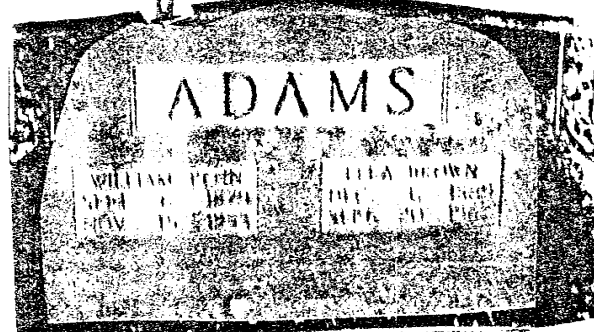


Albert and Luzetta's children: \*Charles wed Dorothy Tate, \*William Penn wed Ella Brown, \*Maggie unwed, \*Mattie wed George Schild.

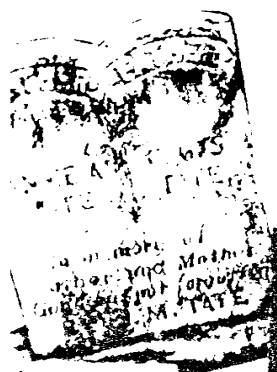
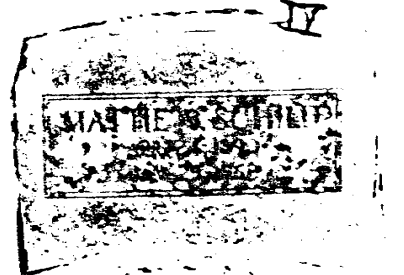
I



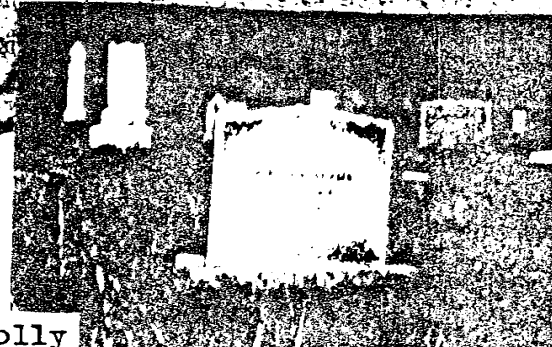
II



IV

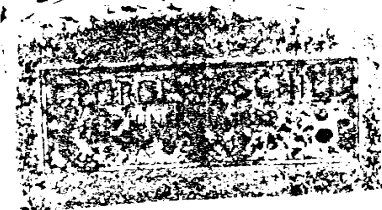
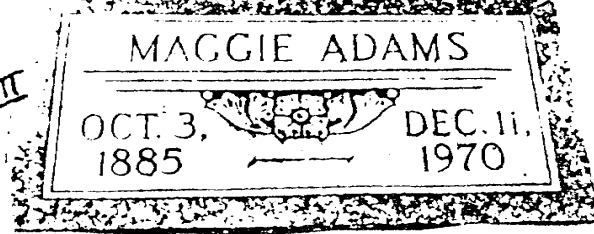


Dolli Tate's Parents



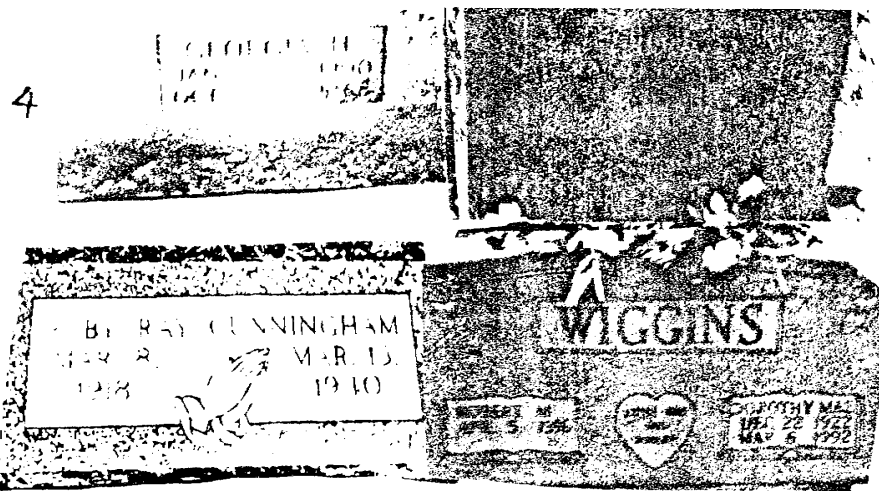
Charley & Dolly

III





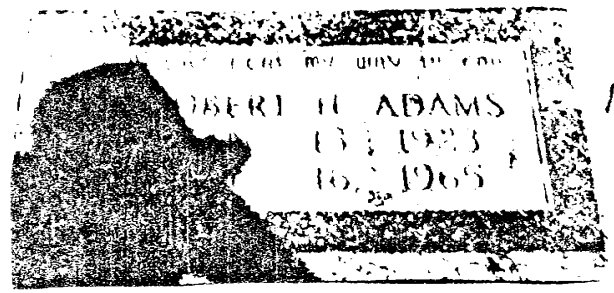
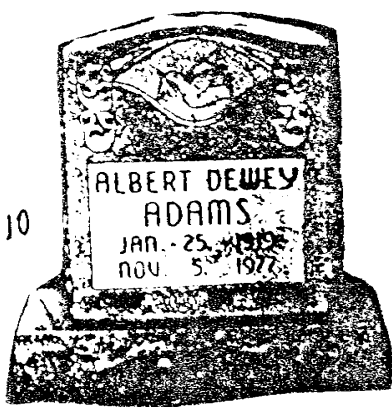
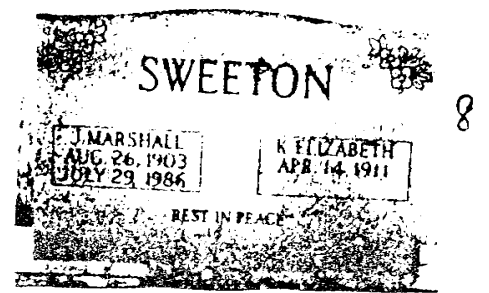
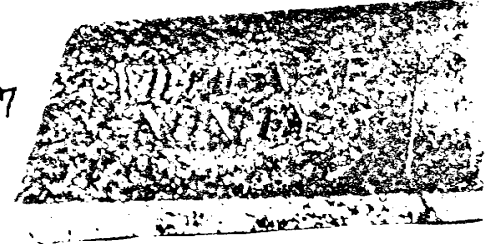
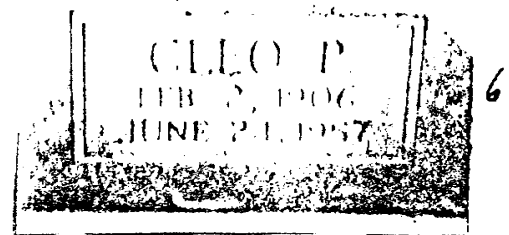
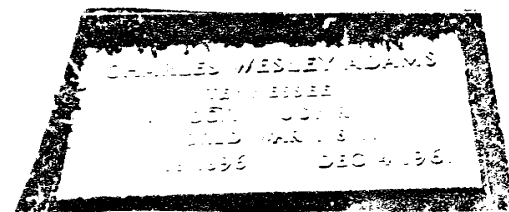
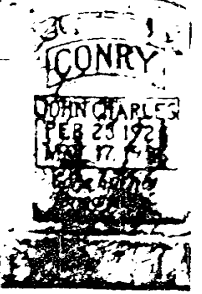
- 2-Binda
- 3-Horton
- 4-Georgia
- 5-Clinton
- 6-Cleo
- 7-Willie Mae
- 8-K. Elizabeth
- 9-Glenn Ed.
- 10-Dewey (Dude)
- 11-Rob't (Bud)



Hobbs Hill Methodist Church-yard  
Far side's my place -Les Conry

Nearer are my brothers:  
Twins + John Charles

Nearest stone marks  
John & Molly Conry  
parents of  
Clinton Adams' Mate  
Lyster Bernard Conry.  
(Molly's marker needs  
deathdate of 1960).



Phoebe Ann Adams wed Ed Curtis

MOTHER  
PHEBE A  
1860-1925

FATHER  
ARTHUR ROGER  
1884-1968

FATHER  
EDWARD L  
1858-1919

BERTHA ALICE  
DAU. OF E.L. & R.A.  
1887-1972

MOTHER  
MINNIE ELIZABETH  
1889-1970

MINNIE ALENE  
DAU. OF  
A.R. & M.F.  
1915-1920

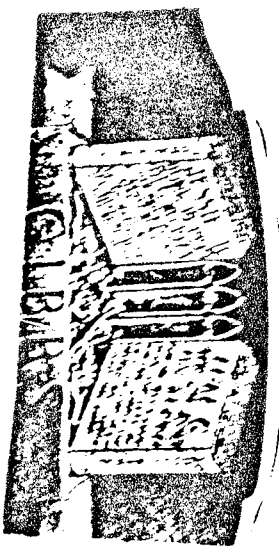
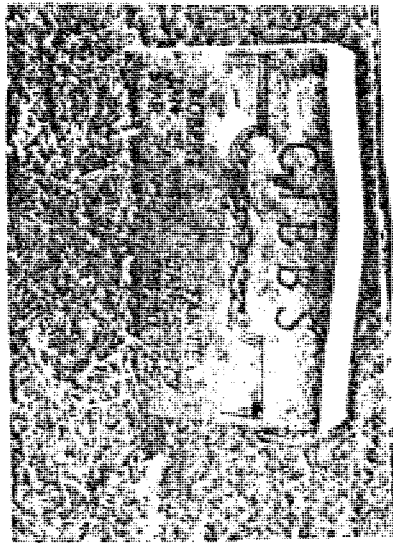
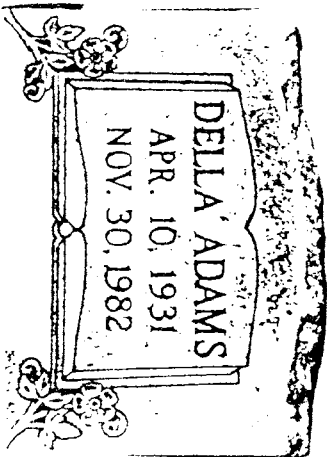
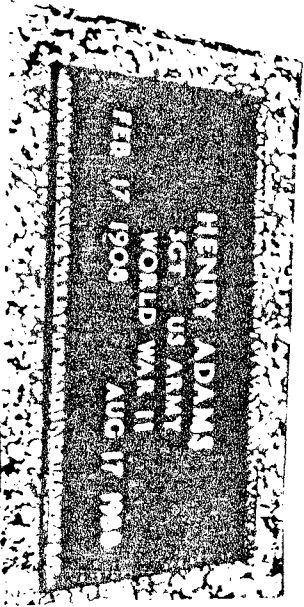
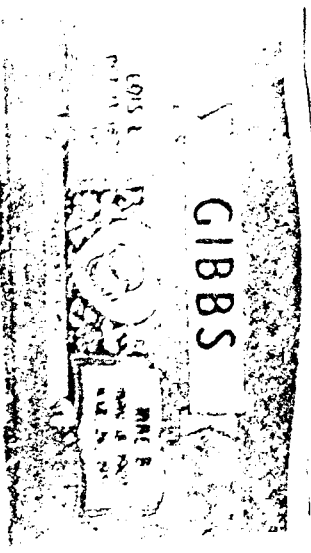
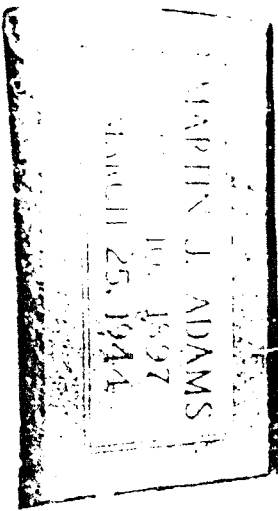
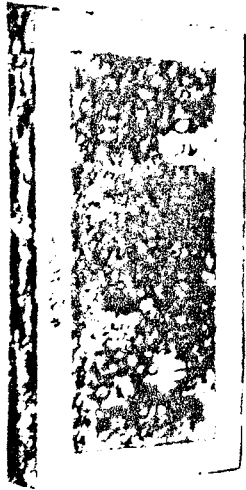
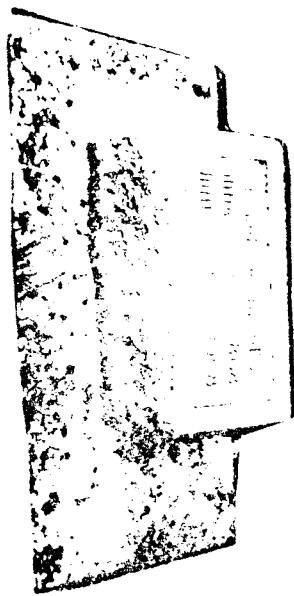
CURTIS

WATIE SUE

ARTHUR ROY  
FEB 20 1911  
JULY 11 1911

CURTIS

Edwin R. Adams wed Florence Nunley



# The ADAMS Family

Capital letters indicate that a biography appears in this encyclopedia.

George Washington  
sworn in as 1st  
U.S. President  
April, 1789

Henry Adams  
(1583?-1646)

John  
(1622-1706)

Joseph  
(1626-1694)

Joseph  
(1654-1737)

John  
(1661-1702)

John  
(1691-1761)

Samuel  
(1689-1748)

JOHN  
(1735-1826)

SAMUEL  
(1722-1803)

Abigail  
(1755-1813)

JOHN QUINCY  
(1767-1848)

Charles  
(1770-1800)

Thomas Boylston  
(1772-1832)

at the President  
Washington John  
1801-1829 (1803-1834)

CHARLES FRANCIS  
(1807-1886)

son → Solomon was Minnie  
Gibbs grandfather - the  
mother of Lillian Gibbs Hedges

Aatherine  
(1870)

John Quincy  
(1833-1894)

CHARLES FRANCIS  
(1835-1915)

HENRY  
(1838-1918)

Arthur  
(1841-1846)

Mary  
(1845-1928)

BROOKS  
(1848-1927)

CHARLES FRANCIS  
(1866-1954)

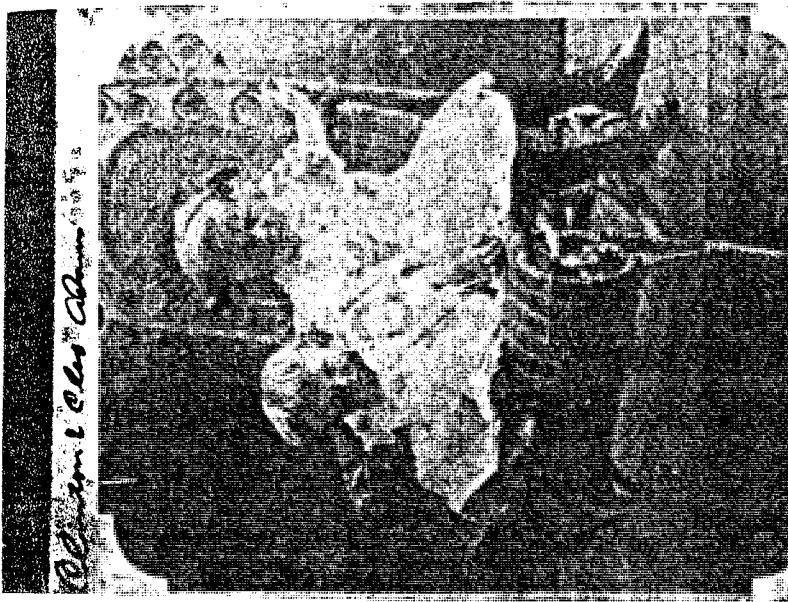
as (1783-1846) then  
in America, came from  
settled at Mount W  
tree, now Quincy)  
became a farmer. Two  
were Samuel (1689  
(1691-1761). One  
was the Revolutiona  
Adams (1722-1803)  
a the second Preside  
John Adams (1735-18  
m of President Adams  
(1767-1848), beca  
of the United States  
son, Charles Francis  
served as minister to  
the Civil War. The  
Adams' sons were his  
(1835-1915), and  
and Brooks Adams  
nephew, Charles F  
(1866-1954) was secretary  
cabinet of President H

discussed in this ar  
der.  
ms (1722-1803) wa  
utionary leader. He  
John Adams, Second  
d States. A skilled poli  
st, Sam Adams (as  
, more than any othe  
y for the American R  
e Revolutionary peri  
ists against Great B  
s, speeches, and po  
opponents, Adams w  
y," exploiting coloni  
ritain to advance li  
his supporters, he w  
dependence," dedic  
rican liberty.  
Sam Adams was b  
graduated from Harv  
t master's degree in  
study of law to enter  
il in a number of var  
llector of Boston in  
post in 1764, after  
tions. The struggle  
colonial rights gav  
devote all of his  
ch he was eminentl

Period. By 1764  
ly a leading figure i

politics, having opposed for some years  
small group of aristocratic families that  
ually ruled Massachusetts. He took a  
minent part in the agitation against the  
ar Act of 1764 and the Stamp Act of  
5, protesting "taxation without represen  
n." In 1765 he helped form the Sons of  
erty, a secret revolutionary society. Serv  
in the Massachusetts legislature, 1765-  
Adams became leader of the radicals.  
was clerk of the House, 1766-74. Adams  
ed up opposition to the Townshend Act,  
67), and was an organizer of the Non-  
ortation Association in 1768.  
During a period of relative calm, 1770-  
Sam Adams kept discontent alive by  
ting inflammatory newspaper articles. In  
2 he organized the first Committee of  
espondence. He drafted the Boston Dec  
tion of Rights in 1772 and was influ  
ial in the agitation that led to the Boston  
Party. After passage of the Intolerable  
1774, Adams was one of the first to  
l for a congress of the colonies. He was  
gen as a delegate to the First and Second  
ntinental Congresses, 1774-75. An early  
porter of separation from Britain, he  
ed for and signed the Declaration of In  
pendence in 1776.

After Independence. As Adams was more  
a revolutionary agitator than statesman, his  
influence declined after American indepen  
dence was declared. He was a member of  
the Continental Congress until 1781, serving  
on the committee that drafted the Articles of  
Confederation. Although at first opposed to  
a strong central government, Adams voted  
for ratification of the Federal Constitution  
at the Massachusetts Convention of 1788.  
He was lieutenant governor of Massachu  
setts, 1789-93, and governor, 1794-97.  
See also BOSTON TEA PARTY; COMMITTEES  
OF CORRESPONDENCE; SONS OF LIB  
ERTY.  
John Adams (1735-1826) was the second  
President and first Vice President of the  
United States. See ADAMS, JOHN.  
John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), the son  
of John Adams, was the sixth President of  
the United States. See ADAMS, JOHN QUIN  
CY.  
Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886), son  
of John Quincy Adams, was a statesman and  
author. As minister to Great Britain, 1861-  
68, Adams adroitly handled the difficult  
problems that the Civil War created between  
Great Britain and the United States, such  
as the Trent affair. He thus helped to pre



Clinton Adams  
Born: 3-25-1904  
Died: 2-13-1968  
Mother of  
Les Conry

Charles 3-6-1876  
W Adams 10-28-1963  
Sitting is  
Charles  
Francis  
Adams  
Georgia  
Adams  
Picture taken on  
hill above Tracy  
City, Tennessee

Born later: Willie Mae, Elizabeth,  
Glenn Edward, Albert Dewey,  
and Robert Howard Adams.



7-28-1876  
6-17-1952  
Mother Dolly  
Tate Adams  
holding Baby  
Clinton Adams  
Born 3-25-1904  
Cleo Adams

THE  
NEW TESTAMENT

OF OUR  
LORD AND SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST,

TRANSLATED  
OUT OF THE ORIGINAL GREEK;

AND  
WITH THE FORMER TRANSLATIONS

DELIGENTLY COMPARED AND REVISED,

*By the Special Command of King James I. of England.*

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PHILADELPHIA :  
PRINTED BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 122, MARKET-STREET.

.....  
1869.



## FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.

Ruth Adams the daughter  
of Thomas and Ann Adams  
was born on the 6th Day of  
the 10th Month in the year  
of our Lord 1814

Thomas Adams the son  
of Thomas and Ann Adams  
was born on the 6th Day of  
the 6th Month in the year  
of our Lord 1817

Elizabeth Adams the  
daughter of Thomas and Ann  
Adams was born on the 1st  
Day of the 12th Month in  
the year of our Lord 1819

BIRTHS.

Samuel Cory Adams the son  
of Thomas and Ann Adams  
was born on the 31st Day of  
the 7th Month in the year of  
our Lord 1824

Solomon Wildman Adams  
the son of Thomas and Ann  
Adams was born on the 26th  
Day of the 3rd Month in the  
year of our Lord 1827

Solomon W. Adams died  
July 11, 1886



Henry Adams, Minnie A. Gibbs, & Willie Mae  
Curtis Mulligan  
made in 1987

## The Second President

# John Adams

1735–1826



Birthplace in Braintree  
(now Quincy),  
Massachusetts.

Quincy South Shore  
Chamber of Commerce

- Parents:** John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams.  
**Ancestry:** English.  
**Height:** 5 feet 7 inches.  
**Religion:** Unitarian.  
**Political Party:** Federalist.  
**Family:** Adams married Abigail Smith (1744–1818) in 1764. They had five children: Abigail (1765–1813); John Quincy (1767–1848); Susanna (1768–1770); Charles (1770–1800); Thomas Boylston (1772–1832).

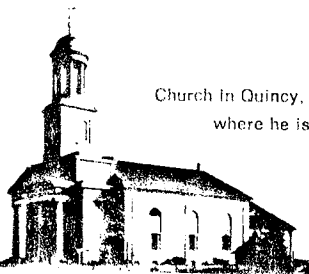


Abigail Smith Adams

National Gallery of Art

- 1735 – Born on October 30.  
1755 – Graduated from Harvard College.  
1758 – Admitted to the bar in Boston.  
1770 – Elected to Massachusetts legislature.  
1774 – Chosen delegate to Continental Congress.  
1778 – Appointed commissioner to France.  
1779 – Serves as member of Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.  
1780 – Named minister to the Netherlands.  
1783 – Negotiates peace treaty with Great Britain.  
1785 – Becomes first minister to Britain.  
1788 – Elected Vice President; reelected in 1792.  
1796 – Elected President; inaugurated March 4, 1797.  
1801 – Retires to home in Quincy, Massachusetts.  
1826 – Dies on July 4.

Quincy South Shore  
Chamber of Commerce



Church in Quincy, Massachusetts,  
where he is buried.

## ADAMS, JOHN

tion. Adams was further handicapped in the Presidency by the division within the Federalist party, caused by the opposition of Alexander Hamilton.

**War Crisis with France.** When Adams took office, he was faced by a crisis with France over the role of the United States in the European wars of the French Revolution. Three peace commissioners sent to France in 1797 were rebuffed by the French, who demanded a bribe as the price for recognition. This incident, known as the XYZ Affair, resulted in public support for Adams.

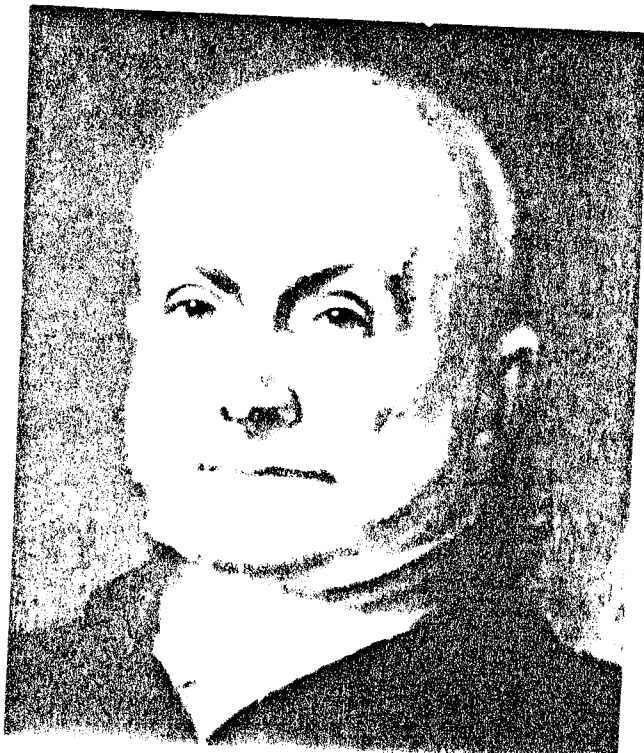
The Hamilton faction of the Federalist party, pro British and pro war, sought an immediate declaration of war. The President, however, was determined to preserve peace, while attempting to force France to abandon its coercive policy by strengthening the naval and military forces of the United States. This difference of views further divided the Federalists. The Republicans opposed the defense measures.

From 1798 to 1800, an undeclared naval war was waged on the high seas by French and American ships. Adams was informed that the French were willing to reopen negotiations late in 1798. Without advising his cabinet, which he had discovered was under Hamilton's influence, Adams named a new peace mission. In 1800 the commissioners were received by Napoleon Bonaparte, the new leader of the French government, and Treaty of Morfontaine was signed.

See also XYZ AFFAIR.

**Alien and Sedition Acts.** During the crisis, the Federalists in Congress passed the restrictive Alien and Sedition Acts (1798). They were intended to force foreign agents out of the country and to suppress criticism by Jeffersonian Republicans. Although Adams was not responsible for their enactment, he did not attempt to stop their passage. Under these acts, hundreds of foreign residents fled the country and many critics of Federalist policies were prosecuted. (See also ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS.)

Opposition to the acts was expressed in resolutions adopted by the legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in 1798. They condemned the Alien and Sedition Acts as unconstitutional. The Kentucky resolutions were written, anonymously, by Thomas Jefferson; those of Virginia, by James Madison. (See also KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.)



ADAMS, JOHN C. — ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY

**Adams, John Quincy** (1767-1848), the sixth President of the United States. He was the son of John Adams, the second President. John Quincy Adams served his country not only as President, but as a diplomat, secretary of state, and member of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was the only President's son to obtain the highest office himself, and the only man to enter Congress after serving as President.

Adams' four years as President were the least distinguished of his career. In the critical period of the United States' emergence as a nation, his diplomatic service had been remarkably successful; his achievement as secretary of state under Monroe, Madison, and Andrew Jackson, and as ambassador to France, Spain, and the United Kingdom, was particularly noteworthy. He represented the United States at the Congress of Vienna, the conference that ended the Napoleonic wars, and he was instrumental in securing the rights and abolition of the perpetuation of slavery. Adams met his greatest challenge and attained perhaps his greatest victory.

In manner cold and still, Adams had a passionate temper and a tongue so cutting that he was feared and resented by many of his associates. His proud and pugnacious nature, intensity of conviction, and fierce ability made him a formidable adversary. He was often regarded as a man of letters, and his extensive knowledge of languages and literature was well known. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Letters. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

**Early Career**

John Quincy Adams was born July 11, 1767, at Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, the second child and eldest son of John and Abigail Adams. He was given schooling at home by his parents until 1778, when he accompanied his father on a mission to France and attended school in Paris. His father's next mission was to the United Provinces of the Netherlands, where John Quincy attended the University of Leiden. Because of his proficiency in foreign languages, Adams in 1781, at the age of 14, served as private secretary to Francis Dana,

*John Quincy Adams*

complete *Diary and Autobiography of John Adams*, 4 volumes, edited by Lyman H. Butterfield, was published in 1961.

For further information, see:

- Adams, John Quincy. *Diary and Autobiography*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1961.
- Adams, John Quincy. *Diary and Autobiography*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1961.
- Adams, John Quincy. *Diary and Autobiography*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1961.
- Adams, John Quincy. *Diary and Autobiography*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1961.
- Adams, John Quincy. *Diary and Autobiography*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1961.
- Adams, John Quincy. *Diary and Autobiography*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1961.
- Adams, John Quincy. *Diary and Autobiography*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1961.
- Adams, John Quincy. *Diary and Autobiography*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1961.

**Adams, John Couch** (1819-1875) was an American astronomer and one of the discoverers of the planet Neptune. From his study of the planet Uranus, Adams was able to calculate mathematically the presence of Neptune in 1845. Urbain Leverrier made the same discovery independently in 1846. Both men were given equal recognition. Adams also determined the orbit of the Leonid meteors (swarms of meteors that appear each November) and studied the earth's magnetism and the moon's motions. Adams was professor of astronomy and geometry at Cambridge University, 1858-92.