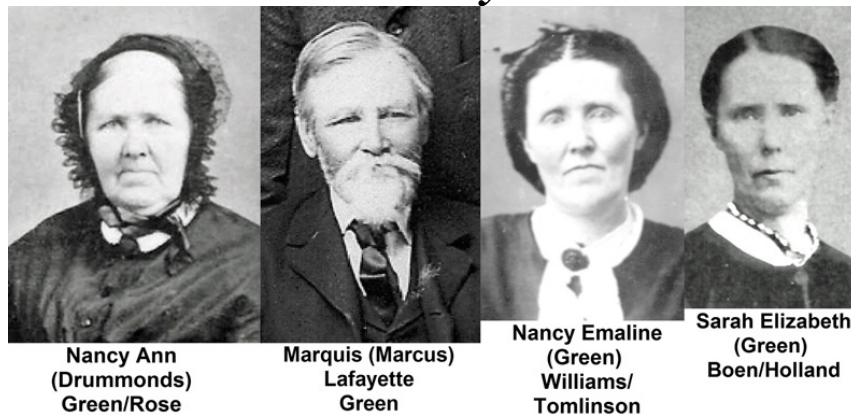


Compiled by Terri Williams with much information supplied in a collaborative effort with C. Arima, C. Carroll, T. Fea, S. Flora, S. Ford, C. Gurney, J. Hastings, J. Miyama, T. Seim, W. Shaw and S. Spaulding.

Don Felix & Nancy Ann (Drummonds) Green Family



Part 1: Don Felix Green and Nancy Ann Drummonds

In 1819 **Max** and **Nancy Drummonds*** immigrated to the United States from Scotland with their daughter **Nancy Ann** (born July 30, 1805)**.

In the same year (1819) fourteen year old Nancy Ann married **Don Felix Green** (born about 1796 in Virginia) in Halifax County, Virginia.

**There is conflicting evidence that Nancy Ann's parents were William and Sally (Perkins) Drummond. They were married 10 Jan 1800 in Halifax County, Virginia.*

***Census data indicates that Nancy Ann was born in Virginia and that her father was born in Scotland and her mother in Virginia. So, the year of immigration of Max Drummonds is unclear. The above account is from a family history document (pictured below) in the handwriting of Ella (Green) Shaw that gives an accurate account of Nancy Ann's age and marriage year and a precise birth date (1 day off of the obituary birth date) as well as the following list of eight of the nine Green children.*



[photo from S. Ford]

Nancy Ann (Drummonds) Green Rose possibly taken in the 1870s

Don and Nancy had nine children. We know the names of eight of them:

1. **Martha Ann** was born December 21, 1821, in Virginia
2. **Berryman** was born in 1823 in Tennessee
3. **Henry** was born in 1825 in Tennessee



[photo adaptation from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding]

4. **Marquis (Marcus) Lafayette** was born June 19, 1829 in Tennessee



[photo from R. B. Williams]

5. **Nancy Emaline (Emily)** was born in 1829 (or 1831) in Tennessee
6. **Sophia D.** was born November, 1831 (or 1835) in Tennessee

7. *Eliza* was born in 1833 in Tennessee



[photo from T. Seim]

8. *Sarah Elizabeth* was born November 30, 1838 in Tennessee

1820 Halifax County, Virginia, p. 13

Name	Males 16-25	Females 16-25	45+	# working in agriculture
Don F. Green	1	1	1	1

1830 Roane County, Tennessee, p. 26

Name	Males					Females					
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	60-69
Don F. Green	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1

An older woman was living with them and is listed in the 1820 and 1830 census. It is probable that the woman was either Don's or Nancy's mother. The older woman either died or moved away from the family between 1830 and 1840, as she is not in the 1840 census. Don abandoned the family between 1838 and 1840.

Martha Ann married William Rooker Patty on September 10, 1839, in Roane County, Tennessee. This left Nancy as the head of family to care for her seven children remaining at home.

1840 Roane County, Tennessee, p. 93

Name	Males					Females			
	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	30-39	40-49
Nancy Greene	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	

Nancy Ann Green(e) married William Rose in Roane County, Tennessee, on October 23, 1842, and the family moved to Georgia.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, *Roane*

COUNTY.

TO ANY REGULAR MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL HAVING THE CARE OF SOULS, OR ANY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR SAID COUNTY;

GREETING:

I, *Alexander L. Greene* Clerk of the County Court for
the County of *Roane* aforesaid, by virtue of the power in me vested
by law, DO LICENSE YOU, OR EITHER OF YOU, to celebrate the Rites of
Matrimony between *William Rose* and
Mary Ann Greene BY UNITING THEM TOGETHER
AS HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Given at office, in *Wright* the *22^d* day of *October*
Anno Domini, 1842 and of American Independence the *6th*

Alexander L. Greene clk
His deputy H. S. Purvis

Know all men by these Presents, That We, *William
Rose & John Rose*

Are held and firmly bound to *JAMES C. JONES*
Governor of the State of Tennessee, and his successors in office, in the sum of Twelve
Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to be void on condition that there be no lawful cause to
prevent a **Marriage** from being solemnized in the County of *Roane*
between *William Rose* and *Mary Ann Greene*

Witness our hands and seals, this *22^d* day of *October* Anno
Domini, 1842.

*Inty
H. S. Purvis
to the Roane signed J. Rose.*

W. Rose
John Rose

L. S.

L. S.

Five of Nancy's children were married in Murray County, Georgia:


- **Nancy Emaline Green** married David Williams in Murray County, Georgia, on June 10, 1847.
- **Berryman Green** married Lucretia Williams (perhaps David's sister) in Murray County, Georgia, on August 26, 1847.
- **Henry J. Green** married Rudy Emeline Voyles in Murray County, Georgia, on May 30, 1848.
- **(Marcus) Lafayette Green** married Permelia Carter in Murray County, Georgia, on December 29, 1849.
- **Sophia D. Green** married Thomas E. Brown in Murray County, Georgia, on November 21, 1850.

1850 Georgia census, October 5?, 63rd Subdivision, Murray County, p. 203

Name	Age	Occupation	Place Born
William Rose	48		TN
Nancy Rose	44		VA
Lafayette Green	22	farming	TN
Nancy E. Green	20		TN
Sophira D. Green	16		TN
Sarah E. Green	12		TN
Permelia Green	24		TN

Meanwhile Don had moved to Monroe County, Mississippi where he (illegally) married Nancy (or Unity or Nuny) Wise on April 30, 1849. They had a son, Taylor, born 1849 to 1850 in Mississippi. Don was a carpenter in 1850.

Given under our hands and seals this 2^o day
By virtue of the above
Licence I have this 3^o of April A. D. 1849
day I solemnize the Rites of
matrimony between Don
Delia Green and Nuny
Wise Given under my
hand this 30th day of April 1849
John Wise - Justice of the Peace



close up of Don Green's signature

**The State of Mississippi, }
MONROE COUNTY.**

To any regular Ordained Minister of the Gospel, Judge,
Judge of the Police Court, or acting Justice of the Peace in said County,—**Greeting:**

You, or either of you, are hereby authorized to solemnize the
Rites of Matrimony, between *Don Felix Green* and
Nancy Wise and join them together as Man and Wife, in
holy estate of wedlock; your Official Certificate whereof you are to return, to-
gether with the License, into the Office of the Clerk of the Probate Court of
said County, within the time prescribed by law.

Witness, *Hon A L Morgan* Judge of Probates of said
County; this 28th day of *April* 1849

Attest.

J. W. Williams Clerk.

Know all men by these presents, That we,
D. J. Green and *Nancy Wise* all
of the County of Monroe, and State of Mississippi, are held and firmly bound
unto his Excellency *Joseph W. Matthews* Governor
of the State aforesaid, and his successors in office, in the penal sum of Two
Hundred Dollars, which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind
ourselves, our heirs, assigns, jointly, severally, and firmly by these presents,===
But to be void on condition, that there is no lawful cause to obstruct the mar-
riage between *D. J. Green* and *Nancy Wise*

Given under our hands and Seals this 28 day
By virtue of the above
Licence I have this 30th day of April A. D. 1849
solemnized the Rites of
Matrimony between *Don*
Felix Green and *Nancy*
Wise Given under my
hand this 30th day of April 1849

John Wise Justice of the Peace

Returned and recorded this
13. July 1849 *J. W. Williams* Clerk



1850 Mississippi census, September 2, 1850, Monroe County, Eastern Division, p. 3 and 3b

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Born
D. F. Green	54	M	carpenter	Virginia
Unity Green	24	F		Mississippi
Nancy Green		F		Mississippi
Taylor Green	1	M		Mississippi

On November 21, 1850, Sophia married Thomas E. Brown in Murray County, Georgia. They had daughters Nancy Ann about 1852 and Mary J. in August of 1855 in Georgia.

By 1849 Berryman and Lucretia had moved to Arkansas. There they had Mary E. born about 1849, Nancy A. about 1853, William B. about 1855, James J. about 1857, and Martha D. about 1866.

David and Emily had William Henry born in January 1852 in Georgia. In late 1853 David and Emily Williams moved to Arkansas. They went with Emily's brother Marcus Lafayette Green and his family, sister Sophia and her husband Thomas and their family, sister Sarah and probably their mother Nancy Ann Green/Rose. They David started homesteading January 1, 1854, at Cedar Creek in Crawford County.

David's brother-in-law, **Marcus L. (Marquis Lafayette) Green** signed an affidavit on David's behalf (see document below in Part 2). David and Emily's family grew. Lafayette A (born about 1853), Marion Warden (about 1853), Eliza (Della) Palestine (February 24, 1857), James H. (about 1858), Elizabeth (Laura) (about 1861), Sarah (about 1862), Mary D. (March 2, 1865) were all born in Arkansas.

(Marcus) Lafayette and Permelia lived in the next farm over from David and Emily's. Their family grew. Martha J. was born about 1852 in Georgia. After the move to Arkansas four more children were added to the family: Mary E./Tina (about 1853), Henry Frances (April 2, 1858), and Louisa A (about 1860). Sometime before 1864 Permelia died.

In 1864 Lafayette married Nancy Jane Johnson in Arkansas. Nancy Jane had been born October 27, 1849 in Arkansas or Tennessee. They had two children in Arkansas before moving to Oregon. A baby girl born in 1865 lived one hour. William born in 1867 died at 6 months.

Thomas and Sophia Brown lived in Crawford County too, but in Van Buren Township. Their family grew: William Franklin, born in 1856; James Douglas, born November, 1857; Sarah M., born 1859; Jerman, born January, 1860; Martha A., born 1863, all in Arkansas. Their youngest child, Ellen D., was born in Texas, about 1866.

In Arkansas Sarah met and married widower John Boen. He brought six children and two stepchildren to the marriage. He and Sarah had three more: Jesse P., born July, 1859; Eliza, born about 1861; and Elizabeth, born about 1865, all in Arkansas. John and Sarah lived in Cedar Creek Township along with David and Emily and Marcus and Permelia.

1860 Arkansas census, July 25, 1860, Crawford County, Cedar Creek, Van Buren PO, p. 756:

Name	Age	Occupation	Place born	Value of real estate	Value of personal estate	Attended school within year	Cannot read or write
David Williams	37	farmer	GA	200	425		
Nancy Williams	28		TN				X
William H. Williams	8		GA				
Lafayette A. Williams	7		AR				
Marion W. Williams	5		AR				
Eliza P. Williams	3		AR				
James H. Williams	1		AR				
Casiah Lawless (female)	12		MO				
Lafayette Green	32	farmer	TN	150	492		X
Permela Green	33		TN				
Martha J. Green	8		GA			X	
Mary E. Green	6		AR			X	
Henry F. Green	2		AR				

July 26, 1860, Crawford County, Cedar Creek, Van Buren PO, p. 757:

John Boen	45	farmer	TN	300	1330		X
Sarah Boen	21		TN				
Darwin H. Boen	18	farm laborer	AR			X	
Thomas F. Boen	16	farm laborer	AR			X	
James K. Boen	14		AR			X	
Boon Lewis (male)	9		AR		800	X	
Jane Boen	12		AR				
Melissa Lewis	6		AR		800		
Martha Boen	3		AR				
Ruth I. Boen	2		AR				
Jesse Boen (male)	1		AR				

June 28, 1860, Crawford County, Van Buren Township, p. 633:

Thomas E. Brown	31	laborer	TN				
Sopha D	24		TN				X
Nancy A	8		GA			X	
Mary M	6		GA			X	
Wm	4		AR				
James D	2		AR				
Jerman (male)	6/12		AR				

David and brother-in-law Marcus Green joined the Confederate war effort. Marcus enlisted March 11, 1862 at Brownsville, Arkansas, joining Turnbull's Battalion, Arkansas Infantry, Company H, as a private.

In 1852 William and Martha (Green) Patty had moved to Oregon. In 1869, Martha's sisters Sophia, Nancy Emaline and Sarah and their families along with brother Marcus Lafayette and his family and their mother Nancy Rose moved from Arkansas to Salem, Oregon. They traveled across the plains to Oregon by ox team. Emily's husband, David Williams, died between March and June, 1870. Nancy Rose lived with Emily and her family in Salem after David's death. Their daughter, Sophronia E. (Etta) was born December, 1870 after David's death.

1870 Oregon census

June 18, 1870, Marion County, North Salem Precinct, p. 62

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Born	attended school within the year	cannot read or write
Emily Williams	39	F	keeps house	TN		X
Wm. H. Williams	18	M	laborer.	GA		
Lafayette Williams	17	M	laborer	AR	X	
Marion Williams	15	M	laborer	AR		
Palestine Williams	14	F	at school	AR	X	
James H. Williams	12	M	at school	AR	X	
Elizabeth Williams	10	F		AR		
Sarah Williams	8	F		AR		
Mary Williams	5	F		AR		
Nancy Rose	65	F		VA		X

August 24, 1870, Yamhill County, Amity Precinct, p. 561

Name	age	sex	occupation	born	value of real estate	value of personal estate
William Patty	53	M	farmer	TN	8120	7765
Martha Patty		47	F keeping house	VA		
George Patty	25	M	farmer	AR	2500	655
Lucy Patty	20	F	keeping house	MO		
William Patty	2	M	at home	OR		

August 4, 1870, Marion County, Silverton Precinct, p. 94B (lines 39-40) and 95A (lines 1-7)

Name	age	sex	occupations	born
Marcus L. Green	40	M	farmer	TN
Nancy J. Green	20	F	keeps house	TN
Mary E. Green	16	F		AR
Henry F. Green	12	F		AR
Louisa A. Green	10	F		AR
Umatilla Green	10/12	M		OR

D. H. Bowen	28	M	renter	AR
Martha Bowen	18	F	keeps house	GA
Amelia	2	F		GA

June 21, 1870, Marion County, North Salem Precinct, p. 32B

Name	age	sex	occupation	born	attended school	cannot write
Thos E. Brown	42	M	wool carder	East TN		
Sophia Brown		34	F keeps house	East TN		X
Mary J. Brown	16	F	at school	GA	X	X
Wm F. Brown	14	M	at school	AR	X	
Jas D. Brown	12	M	at school	AR	X	X
Sarah M. Brown	7	F		AR	X	
Martha A. Brown	6	F		AR		
Ellen D. Brown	4	F		TX		

June 30, 1870, Polk County, Eola Post Office, p. 306B

Name	age	sex	occupation	born	value of personal estate	in school
James Butler	30	M	day laborer	PA		
Sarah Boen	31	F	keeping house	TN	325	
Jesse Boen	10	M	at school	AR		X
Eliza Boen	9	F		AR		X
Elizabeth Boen	5	F		AR		

Sarah (Green) Boen married Jacob Holland November 24, 1870. After David's death Emily (Nancy) Williams married James Tomlinson in 1873. Her mother, Nancy Rose, went to live with the oldest Green daughter Martha Patty and her husband William. By June of 1880, Martha, was an invalid with breast cancer and died in the following month on July 6.

1880 Oregon census

June 8, 1880, Marion County, East Salem Precinct

Name	age	relationship	person born	father born	mother born	occupation	attended school	cannot read/write
W. R. Patty	62		TN	VA	TN	carpenter		
Martha J. Patty	58	wife	VA	VA	VA	invalid, cancer on breast		
Ella Duree	15	adopt dau	OR	France	IL		X	
Martha Bewley	18	g. dau	OR	TN	TN	student	X	
Aminta Bewley	18	g. dau	OR	TN	TN	app. to dressmaker		
Katie Bewley	9	g. dau	OR	TN	TN		X	
Nancy R. Rose	75	mother-in-law	VA	Scotland	VA			X

June 11-12, 1880, Clackamas County, Marquams Precinct, sheet 14, line 37:

Name	age	sex	relation	person born	father born	mother born	occupation	marital status	cannot write
M. L. Green	50	M	head	TN	TN	VA	farmer	married	
Jane Green	30	F	wife	MO	MO	TN	keeps house	married	
Henry Green	22	M	son	AR			laborer	single	
Umatilla Green	10	M	son	OR					X
Sidney Green	9	M	son	OR					
Cora Green	7	F	daughter	OR					
Lillie Green	5	F	daughter	OR					
Ellie Green	3	F	daughter	OR					
Arthur Green	8/12	M	son	OR					
Tina Johnson	25	F	daughter	AR			house keeper	widowed	
Rosa Johnson	7	F	g. dau	OR					
Willie Johnson	5	M	g. son	OR					

June 3-4, 1900, Marion County, Howell Prairie Precinct

Name	age	sex	relation	person born	father born	mother born	occupation	attended school	cannot write
Thos. E. Brown	51	M	head	TN	TN	TN	farmer		
Sophia D. Brown	42	F	wife	TN	TN	VA	keeping house		X
Ellen D. Brown	14	F	daughter	TX	TN	TN	at home	X	
Ellen Brown	22	F	dau-in-law	OR	IND	IL	at home		
Thomas E. Brown	1	M	grandson	OR	ARK	OR	at home		
Addie M. Brown	1	F	gr. dau	OR	ARK	OR	at home		
Millard Stevens	31	M	son-in-law	IA	OH	OH	farm laborer		
Sarah M. Stevens	20	F	daughter	ARK	TN	TN	at home		
Mary L. Stevens	1	M	gr. dau	OR	IA	ARK	at home		

June 14-15, 1880, Clackamas County, Marquams Precinct, p. 154B and 155:

Name	age	sex	relation	person born	father born	mother born	occupation	marital status	attended school
J. L. Holland	41	M	head	VA	VA	VA	farmer	married	
Sarah E. Holland	41	F	wife	TN	VA	VA	keeps house	married	
Martha J. Holland	8	F	daughter	OR					
H. B. Holland	7	M	son	OR					
Harrietta Holland	5	F	daughter	OR					
J. P. Bowen	20	M	stepson	AR	TN		laborer	single	
Elizabeth Bowen	15	F	stepdaughter	AR					
D. H. Boen	38	M	head	AR	TN		farmer	married	
Martha J. Boen	28	F	wife	GA	TN	TN	keeps house	married	
Amelia A. Boen	12	F	daughter	AR					X
John S. Boen	8	M	son	OR					
Henry E. Boen	5	M	son	OR					
Laura Boen	3	F	daughter	OR					

Nancy (Drummonds/Green) Rose outlived all but three of her children (Marcus, Sophia and Sarah), dying on May 12, 1893. She had over 150 great-grand and great-great-grandchildren at the time of her death. Her obituary reads as follows:

Rose--At the residence of her grandson, W.F. Brown, in North Salem; Friday, May 12; from old age, Nancy Ann Rose, age 87 years and 10 months.

Mrs. Rose at the time of her death was one of Salem's oldest lady residents.

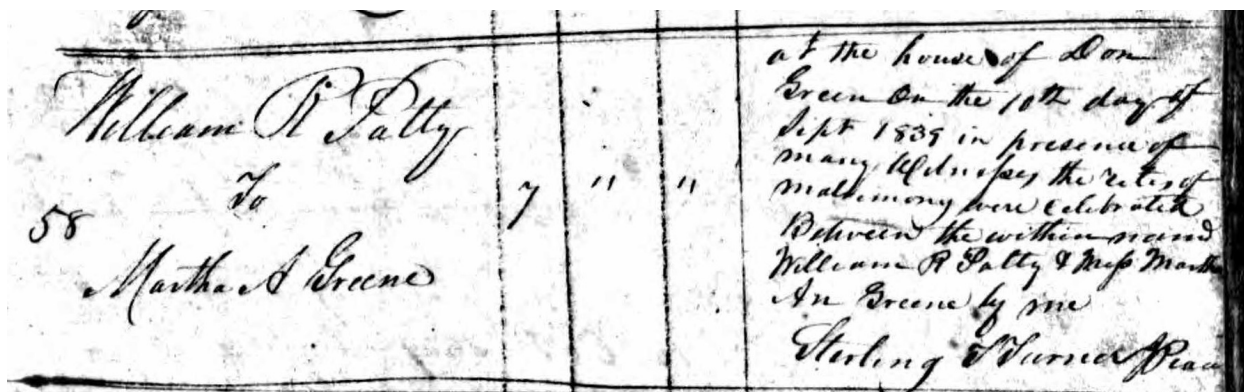
Mrs. Nancy Ann Rose was a native of Halifax County, Virginia and was born there July 30, 1805. She married D.F. Green in that county, when she was only 18. Her maiden name was Drummonds. She then lived successively in Roan county, Tenn., and in Crawford county, Arkansas. In 1868 she came to Salem and lived for a time with her son-in-law, Wm. Patty, near the Little Central school house. She was married twice and had nine children by her first husband. Those living are Mrs. S.D. Brown, of North Salem, L. Green, of Long Creek, Eastern Oregon, and Mrs. Sarah E. Howlen, of Eastern Oregon. She has over 150 grand, great-grand, and great-great-grandchildren.

The funeral service will be held at the residence at 10 a.m. today and the remains will be interred in the Lee Mission Cemetery.

Oregon Statesman, May 13, 1893 4:4

Part II: Green Children

1. Martha Ann Green was born December 28, 1821, in Virginia. The family moved to Tennessee sometime around 1826. Martha grew up there and met **William Rooker Patty**. William was born October 10, 1817 in Blount County, Tennessee. He was the son of Josiah Patty and Elizabeth Rooker. William and Martha were married September 10, 1839, in Roane County, Tennessee.



The couple had seven children, three born in Tennessee:

a. William Rooker born and died May 04, 1840, in Roane County, Tennessee.

b. Elizabeth Ann born September 08, 1841. She married Theophilus Bewley on September 8, 1859, in Sheridan, Yamhill County, Oregon. They had nine children: Araminta Ann, Martha Jane, James William, Mary Ethel, Kittie Isabel, John Anthony, Edgar Rollins, Omer George and Hundley. Elizabeth died April 12, 1908, in Salem, Oregon.

c. Josiah James Henry born January 05, 1843. He died September 8, 1852, on the Oregon trail.

About 1845 the family moved to Arkansas where four more children were born:

d. George Marius born April 09, 1845. He married Lucy J. Ruble about 1867. They had nine children. William Rooker, George Marius, Clyde Winfield, Raphael Wilson, Lucy, Susan and June. George died May 2, 1907.

e. Nancy Emily born December 10, 1846, in Crawford County, Arkansas, and died there two years later on October 29, 1848.

f. William Franklin born November 06, 1848, in Crawford County, Arkansas, and died there two months later on January 26, 1849.

g. Maria born about 1849, in Crawford County, Arkansas, and died there about two years later in 1851.

1850 Arkansas census

December 27, 1850, Crawford County, Jasper Twp., p. 335b

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Born	attended school within the year
William R. Patty	32	M	laborer	Tennessee	
Martha A. Patty	20	F		Virginia	
Elizabeth Patty	8	F		Tennessee	X
Josiah H. Patty	7	M		Tennessee	X
George M. D. Patty	5	M		Arkansas	
Tabitha Edmonds	14	F		Tennessee	

The family moved west again in 1852--this time to Oregon. But the trip had the sadness of nine year old Josiah dying on September 8, 1852 on the Oregon Trail.

They arrived in Oregon in November, 1852, at settled Milwaukee, Clackamas county. William Patty was a Methodist preacher and was a circuit rider until 1860 when he located at Salem, Marion County, Oregon. In the same year he became a partner with the Capital Lumbering mill company.

The 1860 census found William, Martha and George living in Salem.

1860 Oregon census

August 2, 1860, Marion County, South Salem Pct., p. 445

Name	Sex	Age	Born	Occupation	value of real estate	value of personal estate
W. R. Patty	M	42	TN	carpenter	3000	1000
M. A. Patty	F	38	VA			
G. M. Patty	M	15	ARK			

After a few years William sold his interest and settled on a farm near Amity, Oregon. He remained there eight years. Son George was living next to his parents and farming when the 1870 census was taken.

1870 Oregon census

August 24, 1870, Yamhill County, Amity Precinct, p. 561

Name	age	sex	born	occupation	value of real estate	value of personal estate
William Patty	53	M	TN	farmer	8120	7765
Martha Patty	47	F	VA	keeping house		
George Patty	25	M	AR	farmer	2500	655
Lucy Patty	20	F	MO	keeping house		
William Patty	2	M	OR	at home		

William and Martha returned to Salem in the early 1870's, and he again partnered in the lumbering mill operation and became its president. But, Martha became very sick. She had breast cancer. Her mother came to live with the family, which also included William and Martha's three granddaughters and an adopted daughter.

See 1880 Oregon census information above in part 1.

Martha died less than a month after the census was taken--on July 6, 1880. She is buried in the Lee Mission Cemetery in Salem, Oregon.

William married Carrie M. White about 1881. She died in 1888. He married Levena Gilliam about 1889. William died May 15, 1890, and is buried in the Lee Mission Cemetery in Salem, Oregon.

William Rooker Patty's obituary:

Patty, W(illiam) R(ooker) Rev.

b.

d. 12 May 1890

(on marker w/Carrie & Martha Patty & Elizabeth Patty Bewley)

"Patty--At his home in this city on Monday, May 12, 1890, at 9 o'clock a.m., W. R. Patty, aged 72 years.

'Father' Patty, as he was familiarly called, was a native of Tennessee. In November, 1852, he came to Oregon settling at Milwaukee, Clackamas county. He resided for a short time in Polk and Yamhill counties, and in 1860 he came to Salem and located. In the same year he connected himself in business of the Capital Lumbering mill company; remaining with them a few years he sold out and settled on a farm near Amity. After remaining there eight years and over he came back to Salem and re-engaged in the lumbering business. At the time of his death he was the president of this mill. He has been thrice married and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

The funeral will be held this forenoon at 11 o'clock at the Methodist church, of which he was a member, and the remains will be interred in the Lee Mission cemetery, east of Salem." DOS May 14, 1890 4:3

2. Berryman Green was born in March of 1823, in Tennessee. (Census records put Berryman's birth year as between 1818 and 1821.)

On August 26, 1847, he married **Lucretia Williams** in Murray County, Georgia. They moved to Arkansas before 1849, and started their family. By 1860, they had five children.

a. Mary E. (born 1849)

b. Nancy A. (born 1853)

c. William B. (born 1855)

d. James J. (born 1857)

e. Martha was born about 1866

1860 Arkansas census

September 1, 1850, Lawrence County, Rich Woods Township, p. 269

Name	Age	Born	Occupation
Berryman Green	39	TN	farmer
Lucresa Green	38	TN	
Mary E. Green	11	AR	
Nancy A. Green	7	AR	
William B. Green	5	AR	
James J. Green	3	AR	

1870 Arkansas census

August 23, 1870, Sharp County, Lebanon Township, p. 319b

Name	Age	Born	Occupation	value of real estate	value of personal estate
Beryman Green	50	TN	Miller	800	200
Lucinda Green	45	TN	keeping house		
William Green	16	AR			
Martha Green	4	AR			

1880 Arkansas census

June 8, 1880, Sharp County, Washington Township, p. 113

Name	age	sex	relation	person born	father born	mother born	occupation	marital status	cannot read	cannot write
Beryman Green	62	M		TN	VA	VA	millor	married		
Lucretia Green	61	F	wife	TN	VA	unknown	keeping house	married		X
Martha D. Green	12	F	daughter	AR	TN	TN		single	X	X

Berryman served in the Civil war with Capt. Clayton's Co., Arkansas Infantry.

Berryman lived to be over 80 years old. In June, 1900, he was a gristmill and cotton gin operator and living with his second wife, Mary (they had married when he was 63), Mary's daughter and son-in-law (David and Elvira Gasnell) and four of their children (Louisa, Leila, Mary and James) and one of Berryman's granddaughters from his first marriage, 15 year old Ladema Y. Green.

1900 Arkansas census

June 4, 1900, Conway County, McLaren Township, p. 96b

Name	relation	mo/yr born	age	years married	number of chil- dren living	person born	father born	mother born	occupation
Berryman Green	head	Mar 1820	80	17		TN	VA	VA	gristmill & cotton gin operator
Mary Y Green	wife	Jul 1834	65	17	4 1	GA	TN	TN	
Ladema Y Green	grand daughter	Dec 1884	15			AR	AR	AR	farm laborer
David J Gasnell	son-in-law	Jan 1863	37	7		AR	AR	GA	farmer
Elmira A E Gasnell	daughter	Apr 1859	41	7	6 5	AR	GA	GA	
Louisa J Gasnell	grand daughter	Apr 1889	11			AR	AR	AR	farm laborer
Leila B Gasnell	grand daughter	Oct 1894	4			AR	AR	AR	
Mary J Gasnell	grand daughter	Oct 1896	3			AR	AR	AR	
James L Gasnell	grand son	Oct 1899	7/12			AR	AR	AR	
William M Coleman	employee	Jul 1854	45			AR	TN	TN	farm laborer

3. Henry was born in 1825 in Tennessee

4. Marquis (Marcus) Lafayette

Green was born in Tennessee June 19, 1829. [The family record (see above in part 1) says 1827, but his gravestone says 1829.] He moved with his mother, stepfather William Rose, and three sisters and two brothers to Georgia in the late 1840's. There, in Murray County, he married **Permelia Carter** on December 29, 1849. Permelia was born about 1827 in Tennessee. They are listed in the 1850 Murray County, Georgia census living with Marquis' mother, stepfather, and three sisters.



See 1850 Georgia census information above in part 1.

Marquis and Permelia had four children:



a. **Martha Jane** born about 1852 in Georgia. She married **Darwin Hamilton Boen**, her aunt Sarah's stepson. They had six children: Amelia A., John Lafayette, Permelia Ann, Henry Elza, Lenora Maud, and Ivy Myrtle. Martha died July 14, 1923 in Multnomah County, Oregon.

[photo from S. Ford]

Family photo c. 1914 [photo from S. Ford]



b. Mary E. (Tina) born about 1855 in Arkansas. She married **Nelson Johnson** November 23, 1871 in Polk County, Oregon, and they had two children: Rosa Bell and William Nelson Johnson (died 1902). On February 22, 1884 Tina married **John B. Jackson** in Clackamas County, Oregon. Tina probably died before 1889 (when her brother Henry Frances Green became guardian of Tina's daughter Rosa). [photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding]



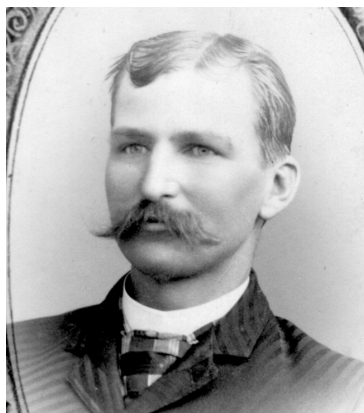
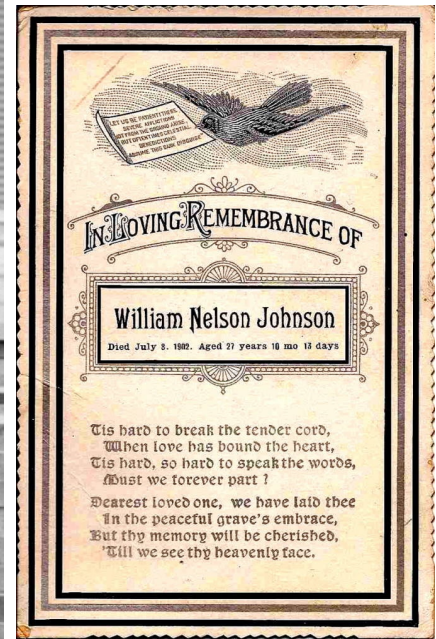
Rosa Bell Johnson

[photo from S. Ford]





William Nelson Johnson
[photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding]



c. Henry Frances born on April 2, 1858 in Arkansas. He married **Alice R. Graham** on July 4, 1900, in Walla Walla, Washington. Henry died July 30, 1936 in Freewater, Oregon.

[photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding]

d. Louisa A. born in late 1860 in Arkansas. She married **Horace Bell** on March 13, 1884 in Marion County, Oregon. She later married George Wesley Williamson about 1897. Louisa and George had three children: Pearl M. (Tina), Ruth Emogene, and Henry Franklin. Louisa died February 12, 1933 in San Jose, California.

By 1853 Marquis and his three sisters and one brother (and probably his mother) had moved to Arkansas.

See 1860 Arkansas census information above in part 1.

In 1860 Marquis signed an affidavit (shown above in part 1) that his brother-in-law, David Williams, had improved and farmed a homestead there since September 1, 1854. Marquis Lafayette's family lived close to David and Emily's family. Location is north of current town of Rudy, Arkansas.

Also in 1860 Marquis Lafayette was thought so highly of that he was selected as part of the police force for Cedar Creek:

"At public meeting Van Buren, September 15, 1860.

... .

The following persons were selected for the police of their respective districts:

... .

Cedar Creek: Sanders Chester, A. J. Wiley, John Boren, John Matlock, James Ferris, John L. Loudon, Lafayette Green, John Latta, James Sangster"

[from The Van Buren Press (Arkansas), Friday, September 21, 1860, vol. 2, no. 12, p. 2, col. 5]

Marquis served in the Civil War as a private in Company H of the 25th Arkansas Infantry Regiment, CSA. Marquis enlisted March 11, 1862 at Brownsville, Arkansas, joining Turnbull's Battalion, Arkansas Infantry, Company H, as a private. This later became Company H, 25th Regiment, Arkansas Infantry. By May 25th he was in the hospital. Marquis was back on duty July through December, 1862. However, in the January/February report of 1863 he was sick and back in the hospital. He was in the hospital again in the March/April report. Marquis was present in the April/June report but it was noted that he had only been paid through February 28, 1863. He deserted* on July 24, 1863, and was captured October 31, 1863, in Brownsville, Arkansas, and was on the List of Confederate Prisoners confined at Brownsville, Ark., Oct. 10th, 1863.

[*from Edward G. Gerdes Arkansas Civil War Homepage
(<http://www.couchgenweb.com/civilwar/>):

FEW WORDS about the term "deserted". Many of these soldiers have the word "deserted" after their names.. We would like you to know that this is from the Microfilm from the National Archives. These soldiers may have been separated from their Units in the heat of battle, joined up with other Units and continued to fight this war.. They may have had families back home who were starving and no one to plant their crops or gardens... They may have gone home to visit awhile with loved ones and then return, only to find that there were so many miles between them and their original Unit that rejoining them was an impossibility, and so they joined with others to continue to fight in the war.]

Sometime between 1860 and 1864 Permelia died. In 1864 Marquis married **Nancy Jane Johnson**, born in Tennessee (or Arkansas) October 27, 1849.



Marquis and Nancy Jane, c. 1897

[photo adaptation from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding]



Possible photos of Marquis and Nancy Jane (or Permelia?) in the 1860s:

[photos from T. Fea]

Page below is from the Roscoe & Ella (Green) Shaw family records.

In Scotland

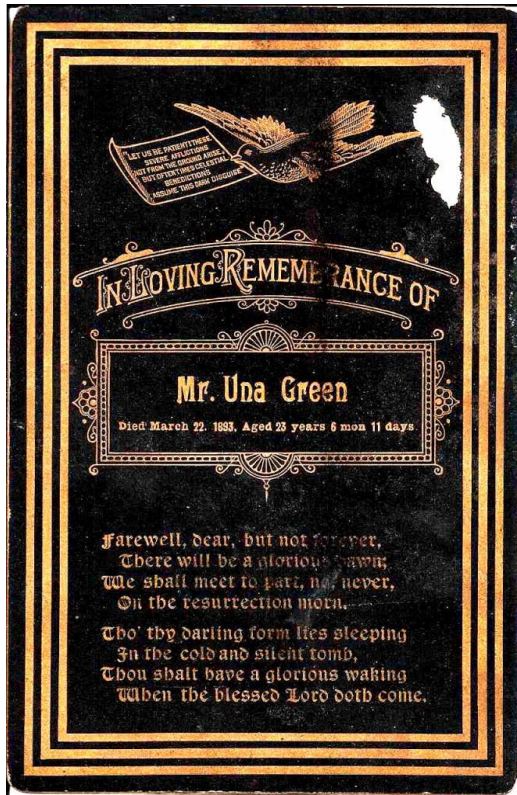
Mat and Nancy Drummonds, Parents of Nancy Ann Drummonds, Born in Scotland, July 31st, 1805. Immigrated to the United States in 1819 at the age of 14 years. Settled in Virginia. In the same year 1819 she married Don Greene in Virginia at the age of 14. To this union were born the following eight children.

- 1 - 1821 Martha Greene.
- 2 - 1823 Bierman Greene.
- 3 - 1825 Henry Greene.
- 4 - 1827 Marquis Lafayette Greene. [June 19]
- 5 - 1829 Emily Greene.
- 6 - 1831 Sophia Greene.
- 7 - 1833 Eliza Greene.
- 8 - 1835 Sarah Greene. [Aug 30]

Don Greene, the husband disappeared and she later married a Mr. Rose. No children were born to this union. Nancy Ann Rose died in Salem, Oregon July, 1893 at the age of 88 yrs. She is buried at Salem, Oregon.

They had two children in Arkansas: a **baby girl** in 1865 who only lived one hour and a son, **William**, born in 1867, who died at 6 months.

By 1869 the family had moved to Oregon. There they had twelve more children:



a. Umatilla, a son, was born in Oregon on September 11, 1869. He died young. He is buried in the Long Creek Cemetery.



b. Sydney Thomas born April 27, 1871. He married **Amelia Cathrine Damon** April 13, 1897, in Grant County, Oregon. They had two daughters: Ellen Gertrude and Zella. After Amelia's death on August 30, 1929, Sydney married **Eva K. Shaw** in 1935. Sydney died April 22, 1945 in Walla Walla, Washington.
[photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding]



c. Cora Belle born April 2, 1873. She married **Columbia Jackson**. They had one daughter, Ruth. Cora Belle later married **Glenn Halstead** and then **Harry G. Haughton**. Cora died April 17, 1942 in Hanford, California.
[photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding]



[photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding]

d. Lillian (Lizzie) Loretta Elizabeth born March 6, 1875. She married **Charles G. Caspary** June 4, 1894 in Grant County, Oregon. They had

two children: Delo Harvey and Augusta Adolphina. They divorced, and Lillian later married **Ernest H. Cooper** about 1904. Lillian and Ernest had one son, George E. Lillian died January 10, 1959 in San Francisco Co., California.

e. **Ella Gertrude** born February 23, 1877. She married **Roscoe Shaw** January 1, 1895. They had a daughter, Secil, and three sons: Sidney Roscoe, Gilman Wesley and Gerald E. Ella died October 12, 1965 in John Day, Oregon.

[photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding]



f. **Arthur Gilbert** born October 13, 1879. He was murdered on December 25, 1909. (See Appendix A)
[photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding]



g. **Ida Mabel** born April 7, 1881. She married **O. R. Nestos** in 1906. On April 14, 1914, Ida married **E. A. Henry** in Seattle, Washington. Later she married **Oscar Ted Armstrong**. Ida died April 28, 1951 in Sonoma Co., California.
[photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding]



h. Albert Edward born February 7, 1884. He married **Emily Annie Damon** in 1907. They had two sons: Lytle and Curtis. Bert died December 11, 1957 in Umatilla Co., Oregon.

[photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding]



i. Charles Eldon born May 6, 1886. He died May 21, 1923 in Mt. Vernon, Oregon.

[photo from T. Fea]



j. Edna Jane born January 29, 1890. She married **Fred G. Shields** July 1, 1908, in Mt. Vernon, Oregon. They had one son: Harold. Later she married **James Emanuel Isom**. Edna died July 25, 1949, in Santa Rosa, California.

[photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding; T. Fea]



k. Joseph Delo born August 21, 1893. He married **Nellie E. Parrish** on March 2, 1918 in Grant County, Oregon. They had a son, Delo Edward, and three daughters: Lorene, Colleen and Elouise. Delo died November 4, 1962, in Grant Co., Oregon.

[photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding; T. Fea]



l. Otis Harold born June 12, 1895. He married **Valene Irene McKern** on June 12, 1918, in Mt. Vernon, Oregon. They had a daughter, Clea. Otis died February 10, 1961, in John Day, Oregon.

[photo from W. Shaw and S. Spaulding; T. Fea]

In 1870 the family lived in Marion County; in 1880 in Clackamas County; and in 1900 in Long Creek, Grant County, Oregon, where they homesteaded.

See 1870 and 1880 Oregon census information above in part 1.

1900 Oregon census

June 5, 1900, Grant County, Long Creek Precinct

Name	relation	yr/mo born	age	years married	no. of children	children living	person born	father born	mother born
Marcus D. Green	head	Jun 1829	70	34			TN	VA	VA
farmer		yes/yes							
Nancy J. Green	wife	Oct 1849	50	34	9	8	MO	MO	MO
		yes/yes							
Henry F. Green	son	Apr 1858	41				AR	TN	MO
farm laborer		yes/yes							
Albert E. Green	son	Feb 1884	16				OR	TN	MO
farm laborer		yes/yes							
Charles E. Green	son	Apr 1886	14				OR	TN	MO
	6	yes/yes							
Joseph Green	son	Aug 1892	7				OR	TN	MO
	6	yes/yes							
Otis Green	son	Jun 1895	4				OR	TN	MO
		no/no							

There are a few newspaper reports on Marquis in Grant County:

BLUE MOUNTAIN EAGLE, **April 12, 1901**, p. 4, col. 3

Mt. Vernon

Sid Green's father and brother Henry, were over from Long Creek last week. His father will remain here for a short time. (Report of April 9, 1901)

July 11, 1902, p. 2, col. 3

Long Creek

M. L. Green got tangled up in the stake rope of his saddle pony last week and is quite ill from injuries received. (Reported on July 8, 1902)

Nancy Jane died in 1900 and Marquis died March 8, 1903. They are buried in the Long Creek Cemetery in Long Creek, Grant Co., Oregon. The Blue Mountain Eagle published the following report of Marquis' death.

March 13, 1903, p. 3, col. 3

Mount Vernon

Messrs. Henry, Bert and Arthur Green and Mrs. Shaw, of Long Creek, were called by message last Saturday to be at the bedside of their father, M. L. Green, who died at noon Sunday. The remains were taken to Long Creek for burial. The aged gentleman has been a sufferer for several years, having received two strokes of paralysis in the last three years. (Report of March 11, 1903)



W. L. RICHARDS & E. M. MAKERS
TRAVELING ARTISTS, EASTERN OREGON.

Above: a family picture taken about 1897 includes (top row) Albert, Edna, Charles; (middle row) Marquis, Joseph, Nancy Jane; (front) Otis [photo from D. Lee]

[At the time of his death, Marquis was staying at the home of son Sydney, who live in Mt. Vernon.]



View from the old Marquis Green homestead down into the valley at Long Creek



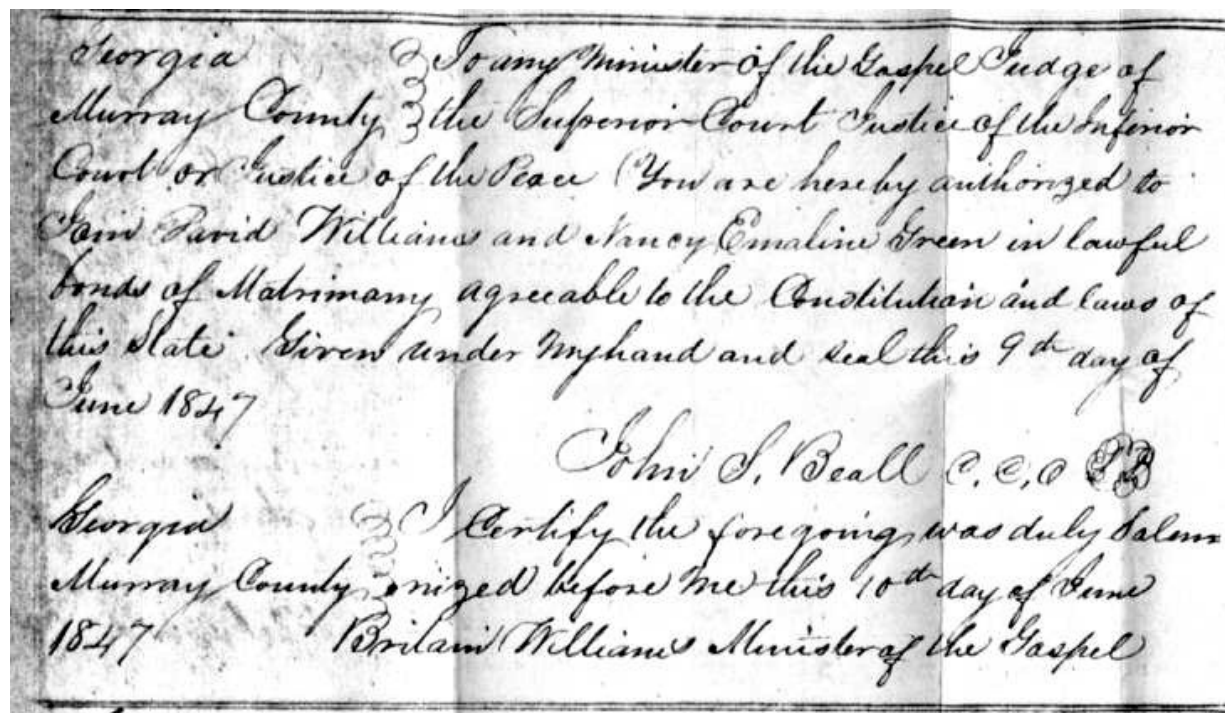
5. Nancy Emaline (Emily) was born in 1829 (or 1831) in Tennessee

colorized version by C. Arima [photo from R. B. Williams]
picture back inscription by Laura (Williams) Kirkwood to oldest brother, William Henry Williams before 1908:

*"Henry"
I gave Marion one
of these pictures of mama's
had them taken from tintype
Laura K.*

David Williams was born about 1823 in Georgia (or Wales). We do not know his father's name, but know by y-dna analysis that he comes from the line of Edward Williams (born c. 1680 in Wales - died 1761 in what is now Hampshire Co., West Virginia). Nancy Emaline (Emily) Green, fifth child of Don Felix Green and Nancy Ann Drummonds, was born in 1829 (or 1831) in Tennessee.

David and Emily were married in Murray County, Georgia, on June 10, 1847. The ceremony was performed by minister Britain Williams, David's cousin.



Though married in June of 1847, in June of 1850 when the census was taken, Emily was living with her family. Perhaps David was away in Arkansas looking at prospects for homesteading.

See 1850 Georgia census information above in part 1.

David and Emily Williams started their family in Georgia.

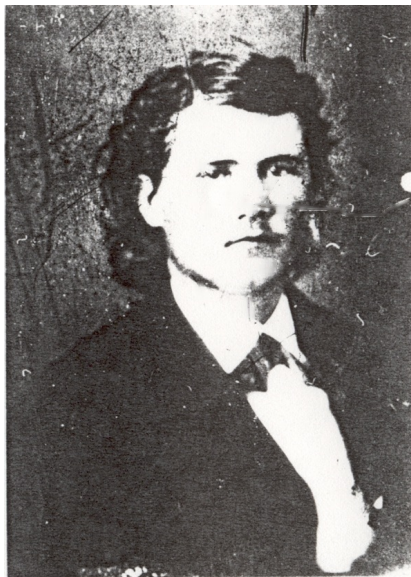


a. William Henry was born in Georgia, in January of 1852. He married **Jane (Jennie) Smith** on September 10, 1873, in Salem, Oregon. They had seven children: William Henry, Walter Frank, Ora M., Mae Olivia, Everett Edson, Ralph David and Loren Orville. William Henry was murdered October 8, 1908, in Grangeville, Idaho. (See Appendix B)

(colorized version by C. Arima)
[photo from R. B. Williams]

Not long after, David Williams and Emily's brother, Marcus (Marquis) Lafayette Green, and other Green family members moved their families to Arkansas. David and Emily had seven children in Arkansas:

b. Lafayette A. was born on February 13, 1853, in Little Rock, Arkansas. On September 19, 1878, he married **Elizabeth A. Enyart** in Centerville, Oregon. They had one son: Ira H. Later Lafayette married **Mary Alice (Cline) Rivers** on April 12, 1886, in Skamania County, Washington. They had one son: Harvey Jackson. Lafayette died May 28, 1931, in Grangeville, Idaho.



c. Marion Warden was born March 5, 1855, in Little Rock, Arkansas. He married **Martha Belle Smith** October 10, 1875, in Portland, Oregon. They had eleven children: Allie Larzno, Maud Blanche, Minnie Belina, Albert Marion, Leonard David, an infant, Kate B., Esther Elvira, Charles Cuba Sylvester, Earl Lancelot and Ressie May.

Marion died March 10, 1925, in Lewiston, Idaho. [Photos: Marion c. 1870 from M. Ritchhart and 1906 from T. Williams]



d. Eliza (Della) Palestine was born February 24, 1857, in Arkansas. She married **Allen Ramsey** July 21, 1872, in Salem, Oregon. They had one daughter: Allan S. Ramsey. Della married **George Jackson** November 29, 1897, in Walla Walla, Washington. She died April 23, 1942, in Santa Rosa, California.

Della (on right) with sister Laura
[photo from G. Turner]

e. James H. was born about 1858 in Arkansas.



f. Elizabeth (Laura) was born March 23, 1861, in Van Buren, Arkansas. She married **Jay William Kirkwood** on July 23, 1881, in Cheney, Washington. They had two daughters: Pearl and Myrtle Venus. After Jay's death in 1897, Laura married **Edward H. Hall** about 1901. Laura died July 11, 1911, in Walla Walla, Washington.

[photo from G. Turner]

g. Sarah was born about 1862 in Arkansas.



h. Mary D. was born March 2, 1865 in Arkansas. She married **John R. Price** on July 7, 1882, in Cheney, Washington. Later she married **John Kinnaman** on January 18, 1886, in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho. They had three daughters: Mary Margaret, Madlyn (Pat) P. and Maybelle Dorothy. Mary died January 14, 1944, in Napa, California.

John and Mary Kinnaman with sister Della and husband George Jackson, c. 1898 [photo from E. Lance]

David started homesteading January 1, 1854, at Cedar Creek in Crawford County. His brother-in-law, Marcus L. Green signed an affidavit on David's behalf.

CORROBORATING AFFIDAVIT.

County of Johnson }
State of Arkansas } sp.

Before me, Augustus M. Wurdth
personally appeared Marcus L. Brun who, being duly
sworn according to law, deposes and says, that he is well acquainted
with Daria Williams who subscribed the foregoing
declaration, and knows him to be the identical person who entered the
land described therein, and that he is now, and has been residing on
said land since the 1st day of January 1854, and that
his statement in regard to the improvements on the land he well
knows from personal observation to be true.

Marcus L. Brun
subscribed

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3rd day
of Sept 1860.

Attest my hand as Clerk of the said
Court of Johnson County Ark. and the
Seal of said Court

Augustus M. Wurdth

* Here give a full description of the improvements on the land, stating the number of acres in cultivation.

NOTE.—It is not indispensable that the foregoing affidavits should be made before the land officers. Where that cannot be conveniently done, it may be made before any officer authorized to administer oaths, and in that case his official character must be certified under seal.

CORROBORATING AFFIDAVIT.

County of Johnson }
State of Arkansas } ss:

Before me, Augustus M. Winstead
personally appeared Marcus L. Brun who, being duly
sworn according to law, deposes and says, that he is well acquainted
with Daria Williams who subscribed the foregoing
declaration, and knows him to be the identical person who entered the
land described therein, and that he is now, and has been residing on
said land since the 1st day of January 1854, and that
his statement in regard to the improvements on the land he well
knows from personal observation to be true.

Marcus L. Brun
sub

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3rd day
of Sept 1850.

Attest my hand as Clerk of the said
Court of Johnson County Ark. and the
Seal of said Court

Augustus M. Winstead

* Here give a full description of the improvements on the land, stating the number of acres in cultivation.

NOTE.—It is not indispensable that the foregoing affidavits should be made before the land officers. Where that cannot be conveniently done, it may be made before any officer authorized to administer oaths, and in that case his official character must be certified under seal.

[Marcus] Lafayette and Permelia lived in the next farm over from David and Emily's. They also expanded their family. Mary E. (Tina) (about 1853) and Henry F. (about 1858) joined sister Martha J. in Arkansas.

See 1860 Arkansas census information above in part 1.

On April 12, 1861, the Civil War began. May 1, 1861, David's land application was granted by President Abraham Lincoln. But, on May 6, 1861, Arkansas voted itself out of the Union.

David apparently served in the Arkansas contingents of the Confederate Trans-Mississippi Department army. Brother-in-law, Marcus L. Green, served with Company H of the 25th Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army.

During the war David and Emily's family grew. Elizabeth was born the year the Civil War started (1861), Sarah was born during the Civil War (1862), and Mary was born the year the war ended (1865).

At the close of the Civil War marauding guerrillas terrorized the countryside in Arkansas looking for food. A group of them came upon 14 year old William Henry and demanded to know where his father was. He couldn't give them an answer because his father, David, was with the Confederate Army, and no one knew where they were. The guerrillas tied young William Henry's hands behind him and put a rope around his neck. They threw the rope over the limb of an apple tree and pulled him up until his face turned blue. They brought him down and asked again--and again. Finally they left.



David decided to move his family out of war torn Arkansas. In 1869, along with Emily's sisters Sarah and Sophia, brother Marcus and mother Nancy Rose, David and Emily crossed the plains to Oregon by ox team. David died in early 1870 either on the journey or after having arrived in Salem. He didn't live to see the birth of his last daughter:

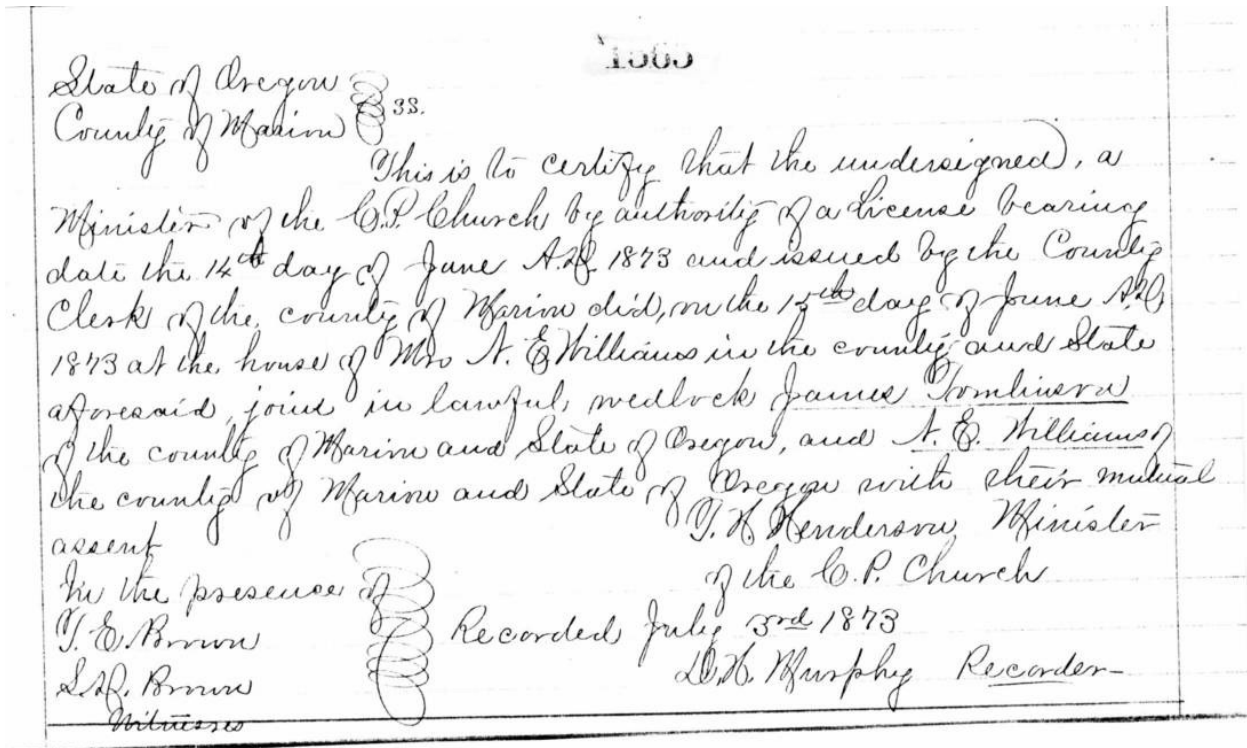
i. Sophronia E. (Etta) was born December 16, 1870, in Salem, Oregon. She married **John William Reading** on August 17, 1888, in Omaha, Nebraska. They had one son: George Howard. Etta died October 21, 1938, in Vallejo, California.

[photo from G. Reading family]

Nancy Rose lived with Emily and her family in Salem after David's death.

See 1870 Oregon census information above in part 1.

On June 15, 1873, widow Nancy Emaline Williams married widower **James Tomlinson**, at Emily's home in Salem, Marion Co., Oregon. She was about 42 and he was about 64. Witnesses to the marriage were Thomas and Sophia Brown, Emily's sister and brother-in-law.



In September of 1873, Emily's son William Henry married Jane Smith at the home of James Tomlinson in Salem, Oregon.

The three older boys (William Henry, Marion Warden and Lafayette A.) married. William Henry and Lafayette moved to Wasco County, Oregon. Marion moved to Astoria in Clatsop County, Oregon. William Henry took his youngest sister, Sophronia E. (Etta) to live with his family, and Marion took the second youngest sister, Mary to live with his.

There is no clear evidence of when Emily (Green) Williams/Tomlinson died. Since her two youngest daughters (Mary and Sophronia/Etta) are living with their married brothers' families in the 1880 census, it is probable that Emily died before 1880. Though James Tomlinson lived until 1899, there is no indication of either him or Emily in the 1880 census.

Olivia Mae Williams (William Henry and Jennie Williams' daughter) wrote a history of the Williams family and cover letter to her niece Barbara (daughter of her brother, Ralph David Williams). It has some great stories and details of the family history going back to the Civil War

period in Arkansas and the family's journey to Oregon. (See Appendix C)

6. Sophia D. was born November, 1831 (or 1835) in Tennessee

Sophia D. Green was born November 1836 (or 1831), in Tennessee. She married **Thomas C. Brown** (born February, 1829 in Tennessee) in Murray County, Georgia, on November 21, 1850.

They had two daughters in Georgia:

a. Nancy Ann born about 1852. She married **Henry Clay Wade** about 1870. They had five children: William M., Amanda F., Rosa A., Myrtle, and Babe.

b. Mary J. born in August of 1855. She married **Elias F. Neal** on August 17, 1871. They had four children: Oscar F., Clifford Elias, Nelly A., and Disiora.

The family moved to Arkansas and expanded with:

c. William Franklin born about 1856. He married **Ellen W. Layson** on March 16, 1878 in Salem, Marion Co., Oregon. They had seven children: Thomas Elbert, Addie M., James T., William Frank, Warden Earl, Esther E., and Andrew S.



d. James Douglas born November 1857. He married **Irene B. Roff** on April 18, 1886. They had eight children: Eloise D., Violet H., Ilan A., Claud M., Mable, Selma E., Randolph H., and Delmar V.

[photo from C. Arima]

e. Sarah M. born about 1859. She married **Millard Stevens** on December 9, 1875, in Howell Prairie, Marion Co., Oregon. They had four children: Mary L. , Linnie Lauretta, Charles Albert, and Nettie May.

f. Jerman (male) born January 1860.

g. Martha A. born about 1863. She married **John T. Porter** on November 4, 1877. They had one child: Cora Edith. Martha died in 1900 in Washington.

See 1860 Arkansas census information above in part 1.

Between 1863 and 1866, they moved to or traveled through Texas.

h. Ellen D. was born there about 1866.

The family then moved to Oregon, traveling across the plains by ox team in 1869 along with Sophia's sisters Sarah Boen and Nancy Emaline Williams, brother Lafayette and their families and mother Nancy Rose.

See 1870 and 1880 Oregon census information above in part 1.

Sophia and Thomas separated about 1880 and divorced sometime before 1900.

1900 Oregon census

June, 1900, Marion County, North Salem Precinct, p. 276

Name	mo/yr born	age	marital status	no. of children living	children born	person born	father born	mother born	can write	occupation
Sophiar Brown	Nov 1837	62	widow	8	6	TN	VA	VA	No	

June 21, 1900, Morrow County, Heppner, p. 293b

Thomas Brown	Feb 1829	71	div			TN	NC	NC	Yes	farmer
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(living with son James D. and his family)

1910 Oregon census

April 29, 1910, Morrow County, Sena Precinct, p. 130

Name	relation	age	marital status	# of yrs married	no. of children living	children born	person born	father born	mother born	occupation
Ad Moorehead		25	married	4			KS	MO	MO	farmer, general farm
Ellen Moore	wife	23	married	4	1	1	OR	US	US	
Emery Moore	son	3					OR	KS	OR	
Thomas Brown	grand- father	83	widowed				AR	US	US	own income

May 4, 1910, Marion County, Salem City, 2nd Pct., 2nd Ward, ED 222, p. 31

Sophia Brown	roomer	80	divorced				TN	VA	VA	servant, private family
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Sophia died July 14, 1912, in Salem, Marion Co., Oregon, and is buried in the IOOF Cemetery there. Her obituary in the *Capital Journal*, July 15, 1912, page 6, column 5:

BROWN--At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Neal, 357 North Commercial street, this city, at 12:15 a.m., Sunday July 14, 1912. Mrs. Sophia D. Brown of spinal trouble, aged 76 years, 7 months and 1 day.

Sophia D. Green was born in Tennessee, where she was united in marriage to Thomas E. Brown, coming to Oregon in 1865 where they have resided since.

Three children are left to mourn her death: William Brown, of Peach, Washington; James

D. Brown, of Portland, Oregon, and Mrs. Mary Neal of Salem, Oregon.

The funeral will be held from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Neal, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Walter M. Smith, first reader of the Christian Science church. Burial will be at Odd Fellows' cemetery.

Thomas died January 22, 1915 in Yakima, Washington. His obituary in the *Yakima Republic*, 23 January 1915:

THOMAS E. BROWN

Thomas E. Brown, aged 85 years, 11 months and 3 days, died at the home of his son, J. D. Brown in this city yesterday. The deceased was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, February, 19, 1829. From Tennessee, he went to Georgia, where he married Miss Sophia D. Green in 1850. Later they moved to Crawford County, Arkansas and in 1869, crossed the plains by ox team settling in Salem, Oregon, where they lived for six years, later living on Pudding River and at Heppner, Oregon.

On December 5 of last year, Mr. Brown came to North Yakima to live with his son, who had lived here for many years.

Of eight children born to the parents, only three are living to mourn his loss. These are Mrs. Mary Neal of Port Orchard; William T. Brown of Peach and J. D. Brown of this city.

The remains are at the Flint-Shaw Funeral Chapel, pending arrangements for his funeral."

7. Eliza was born in 1833 in Tennessee

8. Sarah Elizabeth Green was born November 30, 1838 in Tennessee. She moved with her family to Georgia after the death of her father, then to Arkansas where she married widower **John J. Boen** about 1859.

John Boen had five children from his first marriage:

back: Ivy Myrtle (Boen) Gray, Henry Elza Boen
front: Theodore Gray, Martha and Darwin Boen, Loran Gray - c. 1914



a. Darwin Hamilton, born March 24, 1840, who married Marquis Lafayette Green's daughter **Martha Jane Green**.

[photo from S. Ford]

b. Thomas F., born about 1844

c. James K., born about 1846

d. Jane, born about 1848 all in Arkansas

John had four children from his second marriage. His second wife brought two step children to the marriage (Boon and Melissa Lewis, born about 1851 and 1854 respectively, both in Arkansas) and she and John had two children of their own:

e. Martha born 1857 in Arkansas

f. Ruth J. born 1858 in Arkansas

Sarah and John had three children all born in Arkansas.



a. Jesse Plemon Bush was born July 14, 1859, in Arkansas. He married **Phebe Elizabeth McClure** about 1895. They had four children: Sarah Elizabeth, John Monroe, Mary Virginia and Belzora Mable (Ova). Jesse died June 28, 1914, in Maupin, Oregon, in a horse racing accident.

[photo from C. Gurney]

c. 1914, top row: Sarah, Johnnie, Mary; bottom: Ova, Phebe, Jesse



b. Eliza Drucilla (Drew) was born about 1861 in Arkansas. She married **George Houston Newsome** on October 7, 1877, in Clackamas County, Oregon. They had one daughter. They were divorced on December 31, 1885. Drew then married **Virgil Ulysses Newsome** on December 31, 1887. They had a son, John S.

[photo from J. Hastings]

Virgil, Nelly June (standing), ? seated, Eliza, John Newsome - c. 1893



c. Elizabeth was born April 22, 1865 in Arkansas. She married **George Washington Birchard** on November 23, 1886, in Clackamas County, Oregon. They had two children, Ester and Earl. Elizabeth died February 26, 1894.

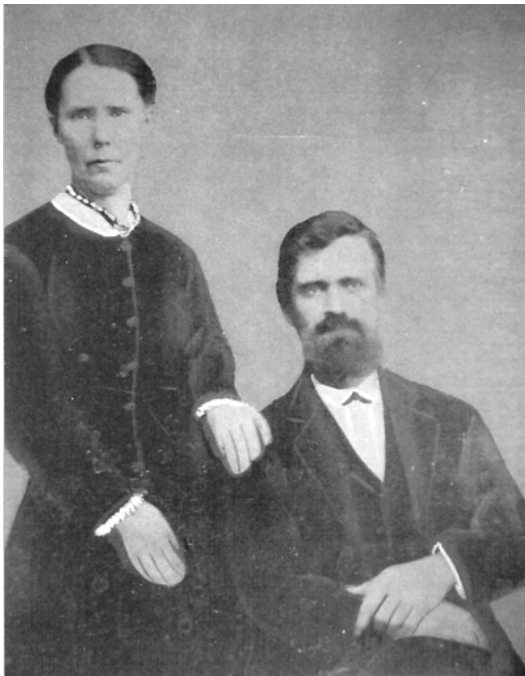
[photo from T. Seim]

John Boen was killed by bushwackers in 1865. He is buried at Fairview Cemetery, Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas.

See 1860 Arkansas census information above in part 1.

Sarah traveled across the plains by ox team to Oregon with her three children in 1869 along with brother Lafayette and his family, sisters Nancy Emaline Williams and Sophia Brown and their families and her mother. She settled in Polk County with her three children. Some of her stepchildren also came. Darwin Boen married Sarah's brother Marcus' daughter, Martha, and they are living next to Marcus in Marion County, Oregon, in 1870.

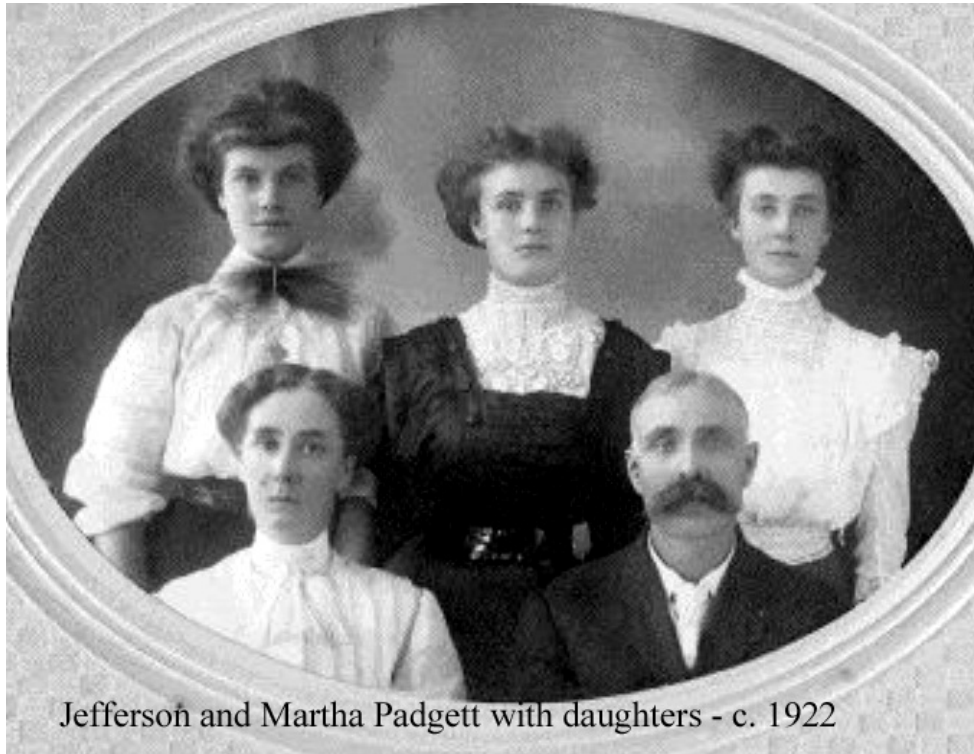
See 1870 Oregon census information above in part 1.



On November 24, 1870, Sarah married **Jacob Levi Holland** (born July 1, 1838 in Virginia) at her home in Polk County.

[photo from T. Seim]

Jacob and Sarah had three children:



a. Martha Jane was born September 17, 1871, in Zena, Oregon. She married **Jefferson David Padgett** about 1891. They had four children: Leona, Adaline M., Nancy J., and Hugh. Martha died November 14, 1956, in Oregon City, Oregon.

[photo from J. Hastings]

b. Henry Beryman was born November 29, 1872, in Oregon. He married **Mahala C. Henderson** October 7, 1899, in Centerville, Washington. They had a daughter, Nellie Elizabeth. Henry died February 13, 1936, in North Bend, Oregon.

c. Mary Etta born April 8, 1875 in Oregon. She died at 13 years of age on February 6, 1889, in Clackamas County, Oregon.

Jacob was a farmer, and he and Sarah and their family moved along with Marcus Green's family first to Clackamas County and then to Sherman County, and finally to Wasco County, Oregon. The family lived in:

Marquams Precinct, Clackamas Co., Oregon, in 1880 (farmer) - see 1880 Oregon census information above in part 1.

Grant Precinct, Sherman Co., Oregon, in 1900 (farmer) - 1900 Oregon census

Oak Grove Precinct, Wasco Co., Oregon in 1910 (laborer, odd jobs) - 1910 Oregon census

1900 Oregon census

June 1, 1900, Sherman County, Grant Precinct, p. 111

Name	mo/yr born	age	marital status	# of yrs married	no. of children living	children born	person father born	mother born	can write occupation
------	---------------	-----	-------------------	---------------------	------------------------------	------------------	--------------------------	----------------	----------------------------

Jacob L. Holland	Jul 1838	61	married	20			VA	unkn	VA	No
farmer										

Sarah E. Holland	Aug 1838	61	married	20	7	4	VA	VA	VA	No
------------------	----------	----	---------	----	---	---	----	----	----	----

Jesse P. B. Boen	Jul 1859	40	married	5			AR	unkn	unkn	No
farm laborer										

Phebe E. Boen	Apr 1878	22	married	5	4	3	OR	TN	TN	
---------------	----------	----	---------	---	---	---	----	----	----	--

Sarah E. Boen	Jan 1896	4					OR	OR	OR	
---------------	----------	---	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	--

John M. Boen	Nov 1897	2					OR	OR	OR	
--------------	----------	---	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	--

Mary V. Boen	Apr 1900	1/12					OR	OR	OR	
--------------	----------	------	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	--

Jefferson D Padgett	May 1863	37	married	9			unkn	unkn	unkn	
farm laborer										

Martha J Padgett	Sep 1871	28	married	9	3	3	OR	VA	TN	
------------------	----------	----	---------	---	---	---	----	----	----	--

Leona Padgett	Apr 1892	9					OR	OR	OR	
---------------	----------	---	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	--

Adalina M Padgett	Jul 1894	5					OR	OR	OR	
-------------------	----------	---	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	--

Nancy J Padgett	Jul 1896	2					OR	OR	OR	
-----------------	----------	---	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	--

Hugh Padgett	Jan 1899	1					OR	OR	OR	
--------------	----------	---	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	--

1910 Oregon census

May 10-12, 1910, Wasco County, Oak Grove Precint, p. 63B

Name	relation	age	status	marital	# of yrs married	no. of children living	children born	person father born	mother born	occupation	
Jacob L Holland	head	71	married		40			VA	VA	VA	laborer, odd jobs
Sarah E Holland	wife	71	married		40	7	4	TN	VA	VA	none

p. 63

Jesse P Boen	head	50	married		15			AR	TN	GA	farmer, general farm
--------------	------	----	---------	--	----	--	--	----	----	----	-------------------------

Phebe E Boen	wife	32	married		15	4	4	OR	OH	OR	
--------------	------	----	---------	--	----	---	---	----	----	----	--

Sarah E Boen	daughter	14						OR	AR	OR	
--------------	----------	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	--

John M Boen	son	12						OR	AR	OR	
-------------	-----	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	--

Mary V Boen	daughter	10						OR	AR	OR	
-------------	----------	----	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	--

Bellzara M Boen	daughter	8						OR	AR	OR	
-----------------	----------	---	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	----	--

Sarah died November 15, 1911, in Wasco County, Oregon. Jacob died September 4, 1917, in Wasco County, Oregon.

Sarah's obituary:

PIONEER WOMAN IS DEAD

*Mrs. Sarah E. Holland Passes Away
at Wapinitia, Or.*

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Holland, who crossed the plains by ox team in 1869, died from paralysis at the home of her son, J. P. Boen, at Wapinitia, Or., November 15. Her age was 73 years, 2 months and 16 days. Rev. G. E. Wood conducted the funeral services at the Wapinitia Church.

Mrs. Holland was born in Georgia August 30, 1838. Her maiden name was Greene. In 1858 she married John Boen, and four children, of whom one is dead, were born to them. Her husband was killed in the Civil War. She married J. S. Holland in 1870, and three children were born to that union. Mr. Holland was hurt in a stage accident two months ago, and was under medical treatment at The Dalles at the time of her death. He was unable to be at the bedside of Mrs. Holland in her last moments.

Children surviving her are Mrs. E. D. Newsome, of Victoria, B.C.; J. P. Boen, of Wapinitia, and Mrs. M. Padgett and Henry Holland of The Dalles.

Appendix A

(murder of Arthur G. Green and Oliver Snyder, 1909, Grant County, Oregon)

*The Murder of Arthur G. Green and conviction of the co-conspirators (including Arthur's brother, Albert) in the murder of Oliver Snyder, who killed Arthur

Below are the newspaper accounts from the Blue Mountain Eagle, Grant County, Oregon, 1909 to 1913, on this case and the mug shots of four of the five convicted conspirators.



(photos courtesy of
C. Arima)

Account of Arthur Green's Murder

Blue Mountain Eagle

December 31, 1909

p. 3, col. 3 and 4

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Mob Kills Ollie Snyder After Taking Him From Deputy Sheriff Cassady

The long continued peace of Grant county was broken last week in a most startling manner.

Arthur Green, a herder in charge of the J. L. Ayer band of horses in Northern Grant, was shot and killed late Friday evening by Ollie Snyder, a sheepherder in the employ of Chas. Beymer, of Morrow county, who was himself taken from the officers and lynched early Saturday morning, on the mountain between Fox and Hamilton.

From the best reports obtainable it seems that Beymer was at the cabin of Green on Wall creek, 12 miles from Monument, when his herder, Snyder, came in for the night. Snyder was in an ill humor, cursing his dogs and threatening to kill one of them. Beymer remonstrated with him, and was then roundly abused by Snyder. Green hereupon interfered, and, being partly under the influence of liquor, was very abusive. Snyder said that Green attacked him with a knife and showed wide cuts across the lapel of his coat to substantiate it. Beymer says that he saw no knife. But all agree that Snyder drew his gun and fired at Green killing him instantly. Beymer leaped from the window and escaped. He ran to Monument where he raised a posse of citizens and went in search of Snyder.

According to his own testimony before the coroner's jury Snyder remained all night in the cabin with the murdered man. At least he was found there on Saturday morning by the posse from Monument and called upon to give himself up. Instead he ran for the cabin and was fired at a number of times but escaped unhurt. He grabbed a gun and dashed into the woods near by. The search was given up for a time as the hunting party was almost famished with hunger. A hasty dinner was prepared, and as the party was sitting down to eat Snyder came stumbling up, lunged and fell across the dead body of Green, where he lay and said that he surrendered.

Justice of the Peace, Ed Keeney, summoned a jury and held an inquest on the body of Green, holding the slayer to answer for a crime. Sheriff Collier was notified and instructed the Justice to dispatch the prisoner for Canyon City in charge of at least two men. Deputy Joe Casady, accompanied by Beymer, started for this place came as far as Hamilton Saturday night. Beymer left the officer in charge and returned for sleep and rest. Deputy Casady became tired of waiting and said that as long as he had to sit up anyway he had as well start with the prisoner, knowing that he could handle him and not thinking of mob violence. He had his team hitched up and left for the county seat soon after midnight, not disturbing his assistant, Beymer.

When the officer and his prisoner had reached a point about half way up the mountain coming over into Fox valley, they were stopped by an armed mob, who commanded the deputy sheriff to halt and the prisoner to get down and approach the mob. Both commands were complied with, the prisoner saying "All right." Casady was then directed to drive on toward Canyon, which he did. When he deemed it safe to return, he found the body of Snyder lying by the road side riddled with gunshot wounds. He drove at once to Hamilton, where he secured help and returned to search for clues. Officers were notified and Geo. Cattnach, for the district attorney's office, Coroner Chilton and Sheriff Collier, went over to the scene of the double crime Sunday morning. A thorough investigation was made, and although little is being said, it is believed that evidence was uncovered and that the guilty parties will be brought to justice.

Arthur Green is a brother of Sid Green of Mt. Vernon, and has a large circle of acquaintances in the county. Ollie Snyder was almost a stranger. The coroner's jury rendered the following verdict:

We, the coroner's jury empanelled to enquire into the death of one, Ollie Snyder, who came to his death at or about four o'clock a.m., Dec. 26, 1909, A.D., some three miles east of south of Hamilton, Grant County, Oregon find that he came to his death from gun shot wounds at the hands of unknown parties.

Dated at Hamilton, Oregon, Dec. 27, 1909

W. T. Hamilton
D. C. Cohoe
Geo. Legler
J. S. Wyland
D. D. Hinton
W. R. Caldwell
Jurors

Account of the Killing of Oliver Snyder

Blue Mountain Eagle

January 7, 1910

p. 3, col.

FOUR ARRESTED

For Killing Ollie Snyder Near Hamilton Last Week.

Just after the Blue Mountain Eagle had been mailed to its subscribers last Thursday night, a message came over the wires stating that Bert Green, a brother of the murdered Arthur Green, had been arrested at Long Creek, and Ben Hinton and Elmer and Earl Shields had been taken at Hamilton, on a warrant from the justice court of this city, for the murder in the first degree of Ollie Snyder.

Immediately upon receipt of the news, Sheriff Collier with several deputy sheriffs left for Hamilton, Deputy Sheriff Yorgenson arriving the following evening with Green and Sheriff Collier arriving on Saturday evening with the other three prisoners.

Since their arrest and incarceration in the county jail, the prisoners have been non-committal, the information leading to their arrest leaking out from one who had been asked to accompany the mob on the night of the murder, so it is said.

The preliminary examination had been set for the 17th of this month, but on account of Attorney Leedy, who has been retained as counsel by the prisoners, being summoned to appear in Portland on the 10th, and not knowing when he can return, the attorney for the state has consented to postpone it until a later date if necessary.

In the meantime every precaution is being taken by Sheriff Collier that no violence shall be done to the prisoners and that no possible show be given them to escape. A day and night guard are kept in the jail.

Indictment of the Co-Conspirators

Blue Mountain Eagle

May 20, 1910

p. 1

"FIRST DEGREE MURDER"

Grand Jury Brings in Indictment Against Five

DEPUTY SHERIFF JOE CASEDAY IMPLICATED IN PLOT

Was Taken in Custody Last Tuesday in Front of Hupprich & Blank's Saloon—Much Affected When Indictment is Made Known.

"Murder in the first degree" was the indictment brought in by the grand jury Tuesday afternoon against Emmett Shields, Earl Shields, Ben Hinton and Albert Green. The sensation of the day was the indictment for the same crime which was brought in against Deputy Sheriff Joseph H. Caseday. About noon Tuesday Deputy Sheriff W. W. Howell and Herbert Powell left the court house armed with a warrant of arrest for Caseday. The accused was sitting in front of the Hupprich & Blank Saloon chatting with friends when the deputy sheriffs apprehended him. On the reading of the warrant of arrest Caseday showed considerable emotion and was perceptibly affected, but without a word was led to the county jail by the deputy sheriffs. He was placed in jail with the four others who are accused of the crime of murder in the first degree.

It is alleged in the indictment that these are the parties, who, on the night of December 25, 1909, shot and killed Oliver Snyder. The facts as brought out at the time and which were rumored are to the effect that Oliver Snyder in a sheep camp near Monument shot and killed A. G. Green.

Snyder was brought to Hamilton by Caseday. Here a stop was made and it was first decided to remain over night. Feeling was running high. After night Caseday started with his prisoner for the county seat when nearing Fox valley was held up by a mob, his prisoner taken from him and killed. It is claimed that Snyder was told to get out of the rig. He was then placed on a horse and a rope thrown around his neck preparatory to lynching him. The rope it is stated was too short to reach the limb of a tree which had been picked out as the place of execution, so this manner of death was abandoned. Snyder was then taken from the horse and asked by one of the lynchers if he was responsible for the death of Green, to which he answered "yes." He was then shot and the prostrate form riddled with bullets.

Since the time of the killing, the officers have been picking up clues and it is claimed that they have weaved a strong chain of evidence. Whether they have or not can in a measure be judged by the time it took the grand jury to hear the testimony and return indictments, a little more than a day being consumed.

Much interest is being taken in the case as all of the parties are well known. It is not believed that there will be any difficulty in securing a jury as the matter has been given no great publicity in the press and the alleged facts have not been generally discussed. If all of the men indicted demand separate trials it will extend the term into several weeks and this taken together with other business that is to come up this term may keep the court in session some considerable time.

The Trial of Ben Hinton

Blue Mountain Eagle

June 10, 1910

p. 1

MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE

Jury Out Sixteen Hours and Find Ben Hinton Guilty

We the jury find the defendant Ben Hinton guilty of murder in the second degree. This was the verdict rendered by the jury last Saturday morning in the case of State of Oregon vs. Ben Hinton, charged with the killing of Snyder which occurred near the town of Hamilton on last Christmas day. The case went to the jury with the instructions of the court Friday evening at quarter past five and the verdict was returned in the morning at about nine o'clock, after the jury had been out for about 16 hours.

The verdict was the result of a compromise. It is understood the jury stood nearly evenly divided at the first ballot and then it was not until morning until the verdict was reached.

Murder in the second degree is distinguished from murder in the first degree, according to the instructions of the court, by the absence of elements of deliberation and premeditation. The punishment for murder in the second degree according to the law of this state is as follows: "every person convicted of murder in the second degree shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary during the life of such person."

Hinton is a young man and the sentence of his natural life in the penitentiary presents a hopeless and gloomy future. When the verdict was read in open court and the words of conviction fell on Hinton's ears he gave way to no expression of emotion and if the words had not concerned him in the least they could have made less impression than they did apparently.

The case against Joseph H. Caseday is set for June 24th. Caseday it is alleged and charged was one of the lynchers with Hinton who unlawfully took the life of Snyder. After the trial of Caseday the cases against Emmett Shields, Earl Shields and Albert Green will come to trial. The attorneys for the defense are preparing affidavits on which they will base a motion for a change of venue.

Blue Mountain Eagle

June 17, 1910

p. 1

HAS BEN HINTON TALKED

Convicted Man's Whereabouts Been Mystery For a Week

For the past week the whereabouts of Ben Hinton, the Grant county convicted lyncher, has mystified not only his attorneys but some of the officers as well. The officers have intimated that

Hinton has talked but the extent of his declarations have not been given out and what he has said since conviction is known only to those who have had him in concealment.

Last week Sheriff Collier left Canyon City with his prisoner, as it was not thought best to leave him in the jail with the rest of the accused men after he had been convicted. He was taken to Baker City and turned over to the custody of Sheriff Ed Rand for safe keeping. His attorneys, A. D. Leedy and V. G. Cozad went out to Baker City and when they attempted to have a conference with him were unable to find him. It developed a few days afterwards that Sheriff Rand had taken Hinton to ? and turned him over to Sheriff Stevens of that place. The last of the week he was returned to Baker City but in the interim his whereabouts remained a mystery.

The week was a strenuous one for Hinton as he was placed in a position to measure his wits against some of the shrewdest ferrets of crime and it is stated that his declarations have strengthened the remaining cases which will be tried in the near future, the case against Caseday coming up on the 24th. The accused men remain in the county jail where they are guarded continually. They maintain the same composure that they have shown all along, possibly with some little more show of concern.

Hinton will be returned to Canyon City for sentence, which will probably be some time next week.

The Trial of Joseph Caseday

Blue Mountain Eagle

June 24, 1910

page 1

Caseday Now on Trial

Ninety Jurors in all Have Been Summoned Up to This time

The trial of Joseph H. Caseday charged with the murder of Oliver Snyder is now in progress in Canyon City. Caseday was indicted jointly with Ben Hinton, who has already been convicted of murder in the second degree and Emmett and Earl Shields and Albert Green. The work of securing the jury commenced last Monday morning. A special venire of fifty jurors was issued. This venire has been exhausted and a second venire was issued Wednesday calling for forty jurors. There are now eleven jurors in the box. It is likely that a number of these will be dismissed preemptorily. The defense has used five of their twelve preemptory challenges and the state two. From the present indications it does not seem likely that a jury will be secured this week.

Blue Mountain Eagle

July 1, 1910

page 1, col. 5-6

Hinton Takes the Stand

Convicted Man Relates the Killing of Oliver Snyder

"Gun Is In My Coat Pocket" Said Joe Caseday

Circumstances Connecting Deputy Sheriff Joe H. Caseday are Told on Stand By Many Witnesses

"For murder, though it have no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ." Incidents, circumstances, conditions, immaterial and trifling in and of themselves often form a strand in a rope of circumstantial evidence as convincing as ocular proof. Murder hath no tongue and yet it speaks. The guilt or innocence of Joseph H. Caseday is a question of fact that court, counsel and jury must determine in vindication of the law of the land and the divine enunciation "Thou shalt not kill." "The web of life is a mingled yarn." It is the mingled facts that make a story. And so it is with the trial of Joseph H. Caseday. It is true that there is in evidence the declarations of a co-conspirator, a self-confessed murderer, and yet Caseday's life is weighed in the balance of mingled facts, circumstances and incidents which are weighed to prove his guilt or innocence. And through it all Caseday sits with his counsel a calm, unemotional, expressionless listener fighting for a life that the law would take. Without human sympathy the cold letter of the law would demand a life for a life and the strain of such an ordeal makes the strong heart faint. Caseday although apparently composed was not regarded by the attending physician, Dr. J. W. Ashford, to be in proper physical condition to go on the witness stand in his own behalf.

This is the second trial in which five men are accused of the lynching of Oliver Snyder. Ben Hinton who was tried first, was found guilty of murder in the second degree. The Caseday case is now on trial. There were 115 men called on the three special venire's. The jury was secured on Saturday and is as follows: Wm. Huff, Fred Wood, Dave Cutting, J. S. Guttelidge, S. A. Laurance, J. S. Hughes, E. P. Laurance, Flem Deardorff, Chas. A. Steel, T. H. Kimzey, E. T. Cook and Bert Howard. The trial started last Monday. Hon. Geo. E. David is on the bench and from the prompt, decisive and yet impartial rulings that are continuously called for would impress the court room spectator that the judge had burned the midnight taper in his preparation for these trials where human life is at stake. District Attorney J. W. McCallough and Deputy W. W. Wood and special prosecutor James R. Fenton of Portland ably represent the state. At the other end of the long table, which extends across the room sit Attorneys A. D. Leedy, Otis Patterson and V. G. Gozad. Alert and trained in all the technicalities of the law nothing escapes them. In a flash they weigh evidence, object or take advantage of some point or loosely connected fact, and so the trial proceeds.

Baliff Hunter and his deputy E. H. Dustin look after the wants of the jury, Court Baliff Alex McKenna waits on the court while sphinx-like sits W. M. H Schroeder, and watching, waiting and listening are the friends and acquaintances of the accused and the curious and idle attendants who fill the spectator's benches.

As predicted Ben Hinton came through. Next to the last witness he took the stand. The court room was filled with the curious and in the silence which was only broken by the ticking of the

clock, Ben Hinton, self-confessed and convicted murderer, told of the killing of Oliver Snyder. In substance Hinton said: From Cottonwood, I came to Hamilton December 25, 1909 and arrived at Hamilton about nine o'clock. I saw Earl Shields, Emmett Shields and Bert Green shortly afterward in front of the saloon. They were starting for Monument. I gave Emmett Shields my coat. They left in a buggy and returned at 10 o'clock. I saw them on their return. I talked with them about the killing of Snyder and there was a conspiracy and understanding to go out and moc(?) Snyder. We were to meet to a certain gate about half a mile out of town. I went there and found Albert Green waiting. Then the Shields boys came. We rode about two mile down the road. We waited. Caseday came along with Snyder. He was ordered to stop and give up his man. No one pointed a gun at Caseday. We were not masked. I went around the rig to get Caseday's gun. I felt in his scabbard which he usually wore on his side. The gun was not there. I then felt in his pants. It was not there. Caseday told me it was in his coat pocket. I got the gun and it was a 32-calibre automatic. Caseday was ordered to go on which he did. Snyder was put on a horse. I stood at the head of the horse and held the bridle reins with my left hand holding pistol in my right hand. I then asked Snyder if he killed Green in self-defense and he replied he killed him and was glad of it. Green then shot him and he fell off from a horse. I did not shoot him. I did not know how to work the gun. There was a safety catch on the side that I did not know how to work. I tried shoot but did not because could not work the gun. Bert Green had a six shooter and Emmett Shields had a rifle. After the shooting we went back to Hamilton. I went to the home of W. T. Hamilton where my wife was and went to bed. Later Earl Shields came and got the Caseday revolver. This was Hinton's testimony. He said he had not been promised any immunity for the confession and that it came freely. Cross examination did not bring out any new material facts and with the silence that Hinton came into the court and with which he gave in his testimony he left in th custody of Sheriff Collier and the star witness and alleged co-conspirator told this his story.

The story of the killing of Green by Snyder and the facts and the circumstances which led up to the mobbing of Snyder were brought out in the Hinton case. Some of these facts do not connect Caseday and were not admissable in his trial. The facts that came out in both trials, however, make the complete story, and a concise statement of the case is in substance after the following manner:

On the night of December 24th, 1909, Oliver Snyder, Arthur Green and C. H. Beymer, were spending the night in a sheep cabin about 15 miles below Monument. The parties were drinking and having a general good time. Snyder and Green got into a quarrel about the cooking. And in the course of the altercation Snyder shot Green with a rifle and killed him. Snyder fled at the time but came in next morning and gave himself up claiming that the killing was done in self-defense. Green's relatives at Mt. Vernon were notified of the killing and Bert Green and other relatives went over at once to Hamilton. Beymer, Wm. Gribble and others brought Snyder and also Greens body into Monument arriving there about supper time on the evening of the 25th. In the meantime the sheriff communicated with Deputy Ed Keenay at Monument and Deputy J. H. Caseday and instructed them to have two deputies come to Canyon City with the prisoner. Caseday had borrowed an automatic rifle and cartridges from Emmet Shields at Hamilton and started down with J. A. Steach and others to meet the prisoner and remains. Bert Green, Emmet and Earle Shields went down in a buggy together. They arrived in Monument a short time before

the crowd arrived with the prisoner and remains. The crowd remained in Monument about an hour and then started to Hamilton. It was understood that Caseday and Beymer should act as deputies to bring the prisoner on to Canyon City. They expected to stay in Hamilton that night and go on next morning. On the way to Hamilton Bert Green, Emmet and Earle Shields passed the procession in a buggy and arrived in Hamilton some time before the rest of the crowd got there. The parties having the prisoner in charge arrived in Hamilton about ten o'clock. They left the prisoner in the saloon in this place and took Greens' body to a public hall to be washed and dressed. All of the parties mentioned were more or less under the influence of liquor. Caseday spent considerable time at the hall where the body was, leaving the prisoner at the saloon in charge of other persons. Beymer went to bed about one o'clock telling Caseday to call him when he was ready to start. About a quarter past three on the morning of the 26th Caseday loaded the prisoner in the back and started to Canyon alone with him. Several offered to go with him and remonstrated with him about going on with him alone, but he refused all aid saying that he could take the prisoner in alone. About two miles out of Hamilton the rig was stopped by masked men armed with guns and they ordered Snyder to get out and Caseday to drive on. Snyder got out and Caseday took a round about road for 12 miles and got back to Hamilton about 5 o'clock and reported that the prisoner had been taken away from him. A crowd then got together and went up there and found Snyder dead in the road with about ten bullet holes in his body. L. A. Steach, Justice of the Peace held an inquest, but the coroner Dr. Chilton with the sheriff and Geo. Cattanauch came over and held the regular inquest. The verdict found that the deceased came to his death by bullet wounds inflicted by unknown persons.

After investigating the matter the sheriff, coroner, and Cattanauch came back to Canyon City. In three or four days warrants were sworn out for the arrest of Ben Hinton, Emmett and Earl Shields and Bert Green charging them with murder in the first degree by killing Snyder. These boys have since been confined in the jail. Caseday was afterward indicted by the grand jury and since then has been confined in jail at Canyon City.

Most of the witnesses who were called in the Hinton case were called in this case. Some of the evidence which went in and was admitted in the trial of Hinton was not admissable against Caseday. The declarations of Hinton after the commission of the crime was not a part of the evidence against Caseday. The testimony of the important witnesses who also testified in the Hinton case is published, the whole story as related in both cases. D. H. Hinton, brother of Ben Hinton took the stand and in substance related the story as he had heard it and the facts that came to his knowledge in relation to both cases.

He testified as follows: (this part has yet to be transcribed)

....

"Guilty" As Was Charged

Jury Out all Night and Bring In First Degree Verdict

Tears Moisten Haggard Face of Caseday

Second Man Has Been Convicted - Others are to be Tried in Near Future - Many Hear the Trial

"Murder" the extreme penalty of the law is the substance of the verdict that Deputy Sheriff Joseph

H. Caseday heard read in the court room at eight o'clock Thursday morning. Murder in the first degree. This was the finding of the jury that heard all of the facts related from the witness stand in the case against Caseday who was charged with the killing of Oliver Snyder.

It was approaching midnight Wednesday when District Attorney McCallough closed the argument for the state and the jury had received the instructions of the court and retired to the jury room to decide the fate of Caseday. It was six o'clock Thursday morning when the bailiff was sent after Judge Geo. E. Davis with the message that the jury had agreed.

At eight o'clock the prisoner, his attorneys and the attorneys for the state filed into the court room and the foreman of the jury handed the verdict to the court. Not a word was spoken. The judge looked over the verdict and passed it to County Clerk Schroeder from whose lips fell the words of guilt. Caseday had nerved himself for the verdict and kept his composure. He heard the syllables which meant his death and as they led him away to his prison cell, to think, to meditate and perchance to make his peace with his God, hot tears moistened his haggard face.

Hysterical women, crying babies, wives, mothers, sisters of the accused men have haunted like lost spirits the court house and the jail all during the progress of the trial. "My God. I have lived ten years this week," said a broken hearted father. What can it mean. Men of families, wives, children and mothers and all most suffer the agony of tortured souls. Drunk, drunk, drunk came from the witnesses as they related the condition of the men who have been tried and who are to be tried for their lives.

"Why should men put a demon in their mouths to steal away their brains?" And yet this is the story, this is the mitigating circumstance that the defense in the Hinton case called upon.

Sympathy, yes, human sympathy, beats in harmony with mankind for the unfortunate whether be it a cold, cruel criminal or a degenerate nerved for an unlawful act with ignorance and a perverted conception of right or wrong. Mercy is divine. The Infinite can only forgive while the cold letter of the law cries out blood for blood, life for life.

The relatives of the convicted men have the full, complete and entire sympathy of all and in their sorrow and humiliation may they find solace in friends who share the agony of their sorrow.

The Plea By Albert Green and Emmett and Earl Shields

Blue Mountain Eagle

July 8, 1910

page 1

Three Pleaded "Guilty"

Shields Boys and Bert Green Change Plea of "Not Guilty"

With the conviction of Deputy Joseph H. Caseday of murder in the first degree by a Grant county jury last week it took his co-conspirators but a few hours to decide what to do and by seven

o'clock in the evening they were lined up and ready to proceed to the court room and enter a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree. This they did with little ceremony. Albert Green, Emmett Shields and Earl Shields had been jointly indicted with Caseday and Hinton for the murder of Oliver Snyder. Hinton was convicted of murder in the second degree while Caseday, who stood trial, was given the full limit of the law. The rest of the accused men, who had stubbornly maintained their innocence were given until seven o'clock Thursday evening to withdraw their plea of "not guilty" and enter a plea of guilty to second degree murder or stand trial. They chose the latter course, and thus brought to close one of the most important cases that ever came up for judicial hearing in the county.

Five men now stand convicted of murder with a first degree against one of them. Hinton was sentenced last week to serve his natural life in the penitentiary at Salem, and Sheriff Collier immediately took him to Baker City as it was not considered prudent to confine him in the cell with his co-defendants inasmuch as he had gone on the witness stand and testified to important matters regarding the killing of Snyder.

The rest of the convicted men were sentenced this week. It is understood that the Caseday case will be appealed.

With the exception of Caseday the guilty men have been confined in the county jail since last January and without the prison tan which they war look to be in excellent health, and up to the time of the trial were in the best of spirits. Since then they have exhibited more concern and they seem to realize the gravity of their situation. Caseday is not in good health. He is a man past fifty years of age and of a nervous temperament and it is doubtful if he could stand the strain of prison confinement. The rest of the convicted men are in the prime of young manhood.

It is likely that they will all be taken to Salem the latter part of the week.

The Pardon

Blue Mountain Eagle

December 13, 1912

page 1, col. 5-6

Conditional Pardon for Oliver Snyder Slayes

Lynchers Released

Conditional Pardon For Those Who Killed Oliver Snyder

Conditional pardons were granted on Dec. 3, by Governor West to Albert Green, Ben Hinton, Emmet Shields and Earl Shields who, with J. H. Caseday, were convicted of killing Ollie Snyder near Hamilton, in Grant county, on Christmas day of 1909, and were sentenced to life imprisonment. Caseday, who was deputy sheriff of Grant county at the time of the killing, was sentenced to be hanged, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He was not given a pardon.

Six months ago the parole board recommended pardons for the four who were released.

This case attracted wide interest in eastern Oregon, where all parties were well known. On December 24, 1909, Snyder murdered Arthur Green, near Hamilton. At the news of the killing the Green clan began to gather. Deputy Sheriff Caseday left for Monument to arrest Snyder, and the others went after Arthur Green's body. It had been taken to Hamilton and was being prepared for burial when Caseday arrived there with his prisoner.

The prisoner was taken into a saloon where Hinton, Shields brothers and Albert Green were, and it was then that the idea of lynching Snyder was propagated, and, according to the evidence was encouraged by Deputy Sheriff Caseday. Soon after Caseday left with his prisoner and a short distance from Hamilton they were halted by men, who took Snyder from Caseday and riddled his body with bullets, while Caseday was sent back to Hamilton by another road.

The convicted men were received at the penitentiary July 9, 1910 and it is reported that their release is causing dissatisfaction among other prisoners who have petitions in for paroles or pardons.

Word was received here from Roy Leedy that Caseday had also received a conditional pardon but confirmation of the report could not be secured.

Albert Green's pardon document (courtesy of S. Flora)

P A R D O N .

STATE OF OREGON - - - EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Salem, December 3, 1912.

WHEREAS, Albert Green was, in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Grant, convicted of the crime of Murder in the second degree and sentenced by said Court to serve a term of life years, in the Oregon State Penitentiary, and was duly delivered to the proper officer thereof on the 9th day of July, 1910;

AND, WHEREAS, after a careful investigation into the circumstances surrounding the case, and in view of the facts presented and filed of record, the Parole Board on April 24, 1912, recommended that the best interests of justice would be served by executive clemency being extended, and whereas my own investigations lead me to concur in this finding,

NOW, THEREFORE, in view of the foregoing premises and by virtue of the authority in me vested, I, Oswald West, Governor of the State of Oregon, do hereby give and grant unto the said Albert Green a pardon, restoring to him all the rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by him under the laws of the State.

It is understood, however, between the Executive and the said Albert Green (and this pardon is delivered to and accepted by him upon this distinct agreement), that he is to be and remain a law-abiding citizen; abstain absolutely from the use of all intoxicants; remain steadily employed and report on the first day of each month in writing, countersigned by such person as designated by the Superintendent and in case he violates any of the laws of the United States or of this State or of any municipality in which he lives, or any of the foregoing conditions, the Governor of this State, whoever he may be, whenever he is satisfied by such investigation as he may see fit to make that said Albert Green has violated his agreement herein contained or any or either of the conditions of this pardon, may revoke the same without notice and without the intervention of any Court, and may, by direction to any officer of the penitentiary or any sheriff or any peace officer, cause the said Albert Green to be arrested and returned to the penitentiary of the State of Oregon, there to serve the unexpired and unserved portion of his sentence.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State of Oregon to be hereunto affixed this 3rd day of December, A. D. 1912.

SEAL

OSWALD WEST,
Governor

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set
my hand and caused the Seal of the State of Oregon
to be hereunto affixed this 3rd day of December,
A. D. 1912.

SEAL

OSWALD WEST,
Governor

Attest:

Ben W. Olcott,
Secretary of State.

Filed and Recorded December 3, 1912, Ben W. Olcott, Secretary of State.

Appendix B

(murder of William Henry Williams, 1908, Grangeville, Idaho)

The following newspaper articles were published in the *Lewiston Morning Tribune* between August 19, 1908 and September 25, 1908.

WAS A MURDER AT GRANGEVILLE HENRY WILLIAMS PROMINENT CITIZEN FATALLY WOUNDED A DUEL IN THE STREET

Occurred at Eleven o'clock Last Night Joe Sorrow the Other Participant

Grangeville, Aug. 10. (Special to the Tribune)

Henry Williams, one of the best known men in Grangeville and prominent throughout the state in the Odd Fellow circles as Chief Patriarch of the grand encampment was shot tonight and fatally wounded by Joe Sorrow, a blacksmith of this city. The men emptied sixshooters at each other on a principal street of this city. Mr. Williams being an officer. At 2 o'clock this morning after the physicians had dressed Williams wounds then expressed the view that he would pass away in a short time. He had received 2 shots in the right breast. Eighteen shots in all had been fired by the men. Sorrow is in the county jail. He is shot in both legs, the bullets entering about the knee. Drs. Raines, Schaefer and Campbell are attending the men.

There is great excitement here as the result of the shooting and the streets are crowded with men. Few details are available as to the exact circumstances of the duel, but it is learned that in an effort to prevent Sorrow from opening fire, the little son of Williams had struck Sorrow with a quirt which he had used to assisting his father to drive loose stock into the city pound.

Sentiment is strongly against Sorrow as to the justification of his act in killing Williams.

The shooting occurred as the result of Williams placing stock owned by Sorrow in the city pound. Williams had taken the place on the night watch for Policeman Adams as a special officer. It appears that shortly after the animals were placed in the pound Sorrow appeared. The city pound is on State street, opposite the blacksmith shop owned by Sorrow, and only about a block from Main street. Accompanying Williams when he placed the stock in the pound was his young son, Lawrence Williams. So soon as the shooting commenced, the boy ran to Main street yelling for assistance, when people rushed there finding both men wounded.

The fight had occurred on the sidewalk and some of the shots ranged to Main street, one piercing the transom over the door at the Arlington hotel. Fifteen or twenty shots were fired and it was stated the men used automatic Colt's revolvers. For a period the reports of the shots sounded like musketry.

It appears Sorrow met Williams at the place where the stock were impounded and that the men engaged in a dispute relative to the act of the officer. He did not anticipate serious trouble and so kept his weapon in his pocket. Sorrow became more and more angered and finally pulled two revolvers, getting the drop on Williams. Williams as he walked up the street tried to persuade Sorrow not to use them, according to the testimony of men in hearing.

Finally Sorrow turned loose with his two revolvers and then Williams responded. The men were at close range and it was assured that the bullets would take effect. Although late at night the reports of the revolvers soon attracted a big crowd and so soon as the shooting was finished there was a rush to the scene. Will Zuver, Jobe Zuver and Will Davis rushed down State street when the first reports of the guns were heard and were the first to reach Williams who was lying on the sidewalk. A short time later Sorrow was arrested and taken to the county jail.

Sorrow had been drinking today and was stated was very quarrelsome. At one time he accosted Chief of Police Adams during his ramblings and tore the star from the officer's breast, stamping on it. It was stated that Adams would have killed him at the time except for the interference of bystanders.

Williams periodically served as an officer in this city and has always rendered excellent service. Last fall he was engaged in a pistol duel on Main street with a desperado who is now in the state penitentiary. He is a pioneer of the Grangeville country and has five children.

Sorrow is also a married man and has a large family. Both men are well known and the shooting scrape is classed here as a sensation.

HOW WILLIAMS WAS KILLED MORE DETAILS ABOUT THE GRANGEVILLE KILLING THE OFFICER WOULD STOP IT

He Said 'Don't Shoot, Joe,' but Sorrow Following Him Up Turned Loose.

Grangeville, Aug. 11. (Special to the Tribune)

Grangeville is in a state of mourning today as the result of the death of Henry Williams, who was shot last night by Joe Sorrow and who died at four o'clock this morning. The deceased had resided here many years and his manly virtues and retired disposition, with his constant effort in life to make himself a worthy and respected citizen, had attracted him the respect of all. The pitiful circumstances under which he was killed, while trying to persuade his assailant away from trouble, is also, commented upon and it is no exaggeration to state that the temper of the Grangeville people is such that violence would be wreaked upon Joe Sorrow by the populace tonight except for the fact that he is a man of large family and that the people here, despite their feelings in the matter, prefer to let the law take its' course.

There was no coroner's inquest held over the remains of Mr. Williams today. This was unnecessary owing to the fact that the shooting was witnessed by at least three persons.

Story of the Killing

Perhaps the most authentic story available as to the killing was provided today to a Tribune reporter by Dirrel Price, a seventeen year old boy, who was at the Boss barn, where the stock pound is located and where the fight occurred after Mr. Williams had empounded a number of horses. The impression is that when Sorrow went to the pound and started the row he believed his horses had been empounded also. That is a question as to Sorrow's views. However, the horses did not belong to him but were the property of A. E. Alexander.

The Price boy stood in the doorway of the barn during the altercation between Sorrow and Williams and remained there during the period that the shots were exchanged. From his substantially the following story of the affair was secured:

The city pound for stock is in the rear of the Boss barn. Lawrence Williams, a son of Night Watchman Williams, drove the stock to the pound. He was met at the barn by Joe Sorrow, who began talking to young Williams and who abused him. The boy remained on his horse and did not reply. It was during this period that Williams came from Main street and walked down toward the barn.

Sorrow and Williams then met and after a brief controversy, Sorrow told Williams to throw up his hands.

Sorrow had pulled his gun and even then pointed it at Williams, who complied and placed his hands in the air.

Sorrow said: "Did you not have your hand on your gun?".

This remark was offered in a threatening manner and Williams said "no."

"Now," replied Sorrow, "you say you did not have your hand on the gun," pointing his weapon with sternness at Williams and indicate that he meant that Williams should reply "yes".

"Yes", replied Williams, with his hands still in the air.

It was apparent Williams was trying to avoid trouble.

Sorrow then moved upon Williams, crowding so close upon him that he grabbed his arm, and was cursing and abusing and threatening him.

The two men in the sight of the Price and Williams boys were then in the street. Sorrow was heard to say: "We will each take ten steps and shoot it out."

Williams replied: "No, Joe, we won't do that. You go home and attend to your business and I will do the same."

By this time the men were on the opposite side of the street from the barn. Then this remark was heard from Sorrow:

"You ---- ----, I have the drop on you. Give me that gun." He repeated this utterance several times. It appeared to the witnesses as though Sorrow was endeavoring to take a gun from Williams.

Then followed this exclamation from Williams: "Don't shoot me, Joe."

Almost at that same instant a shot rang out. Then followed another and so rapidly did they come that parties in the vicinity could not keep track of the number of them.

Other witnesses substantially corroborated this story. E. D. Davis had stood only eight feet from the point where the shooting occurred.

"God, I am shot," exclaimed Williams, after the shooting commenced. At the same instant young Williams rode his horse up Main street yelling for help.

Davis and two others rushed to the side of Williams. He was lying on the walk. His only remarks was: "Take me to a doctor. I am suffering everything."

As Davis and his companions went to the relief of Williams they met Sorrow, who was on his way to Main street. He was carrying a revolver in his left hand. He went to Cote's cigar store where he was later arrested.

Williams was shot twice, but it appears from the condition of the sidewalk that Sorrow had fired a number of shots at him after he had fallen to the sidewalk. The sidewalk in the vicinity shows fully a dozen bullet holes.

Sorrow, who was shot in both legs by Williams, is in bad shape. He will lose one leg and possibly two. Both are badly swollen tonight from the inflammation developing from the wounds.

The relatives of Mr. Williams have been sent for. His daughter, Miss Mae Williams, who is employed in a store in Spokane, will arrive tomorrow. His son, Will, is in Montana, and is now en route here. Mr. Williams will be buried Thursday afternoon at two o'clock with all honors of the I.O.O.F. lodge, of which he was an honored member. He was also a member of the Woodmen of the World lodge and carried insurance in this order amounting to \$2000.

JURY IN THE SORROW CASE

It Will Probably be Chosen by Noon Today

Grangeville, Sept. 21. (Special to the Tribune)

The second day of the trial of Joe Sorrow, charged with the murder of Henry Williams, was consumed in the work of securing a jury. The special venire of the twenty six, who reported today, was exhausted and another special issued which will report at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. The state and the defense has each used six challenges, leaving only four, and it is believed a jury will be secured by tomorrow noon.

A large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed in the case and the trial is costing the county \$350 a day.

A JURY BEEN SECURED

Yesterday the Introduction of Evidence Commenced in the Sorrow Murder Case at Grangeville

Grangeville, Sept. 22. (Special to the Tribune)

A few minutes after court convened this morning, the twelfth juror in the Sorrow murder trial was accepted by both sides and the jury was complete. He was Price Keener who was the first man called when the second special venire of jurors reported at the opening of court this morning. The jury comprises of the following persons:

A. S. Frazier, J. L. Wren, John Williamson, C. W. Ellenson, F. M. Herring, Dave Wray, A. V. Ball, Geo. W. Marshall, P. N. Wisdom, Floyd Canaan and Price Keener.

While a number of witnesses were examined today by the state, there was no evidence brought out other than that made public at the time Sorrow killed Williams. It was introduced to sustain the contention of the prosecution that Sorrow had premeditated harm toward Williams, had used threatening and violent language and had committed the fatal assault without justification. The witnesses were Lon (Loren?) Williams, Dirrel Price, Ed Caviny, Ed Davis, Mrs. Virginia Brenke, J. R. Adams, Elmer Oliver, Wm. Zuver, R. Cole, Charles White, George A. Crafts, Ward Vasberry and John F. Edmer.

Some important testimony is expected tomorrow, this including it is understood, the dying statement made by Williams, which was not made public at the preliminary hearing.

**DYING WORDS OF WILLIAMS
SAID SORROW FIRED THE FIRST SHOT
STATE CLOSES ITS CASE**

Sorrow, Defendant in Grangeville Murder Case, Testify in His Own Behalf Today.

Grangeville, Sept. 23. (Special to the Tribune)

The feature today in the Joe Sorrow murder trial was the testimony of two witnesses who were present when Henry Williams, the victim of Sorrow made his dying statement. This statement was written by one present at the time, but it appears it was not signed by Williams and therefore could not be introduced in evidence. The evidence was important as to sustaining the contention of the state that Sorrow fired the first shot in the fight with Officer Williams.

Charles Thompson was one of the witnesses to the dying statement. He testified today that Williams realized he was dying and in a response to a request by County Attorney Griffith to give a story of the affair consented to do so. "Sorrow ask me to give up my gun," said Williams. "I said 'no, Joe, go away: I don't want any trouble' Joe said: 'Give me that gun, give me that gun, give me that gun.'"

"I kept backing off. Sorrow then shot me. He shot me when I was on the ground once." Williams told hearers that Sorrow fired the first shot. Witnesses said dying statement of Williams was made about three hours before he died.

The second witness examined today who was present when the dying statement was made, was W. E. Graham. He testified to a part of the statement made by Williams. He said Williams stated Sorrow drew his gun and said, "I have got the drop on you." The witness stated that he would swear that Williams stated that Sorrow had fired the first shot.

The next witness for the state was W. W. Brown, an employee at the barn near the scene of the shooting. He said he heard the remark, "Shall I pull the trigger," the voice evidently being that of Sorrow.

A. Sempert testified as to meeting Sorrow after the shooting. Sempert asked him if he was badly hurt. Sorrow then exposed his legs, which were bloody, caused by the wounds he had received. He was carrying a revolver in his hand. Sorrow proceeded up the street. Sempert, a moment later heard Sorrow say, "I got the S---- B----. This is the gun I did it with." On cross examination, a revolver was exhibited to Sempert for identification as the weapon Sorrow carried. Sempert could not identify it. A second weapon, the one Sorrow used, was then shown the witness. He stated that this gun looked like the one Sorrow carried.

W. D. Mosier testified to hearing part of the words while Sorrow and the officer were parleying, this indicating Sorrow to be the aggressor.

Ralph Williams, son of the murdered man, testified to speaking with his father shortly after the shooting. The witness testified his father said: "Go get mother." Mrs. Williams was in court at this time and broke down, the scene being a pathetic one.

Charles Wood testified to Sorrow purchasing the gun he used at the A. & F. store the day of the murder.

Dr. Raines testified to attending Williams and the character of the wounds he received.

This closed the testimony for the state and during the recess the jury visited the scene of the shooting.

The first witnesses for the defense were John Phillips, Fred Erskine and S. G. Benedict. The two testified as to finding empty shells in the vicinity of the point where the shooting occurred. Benedict testified to seeing Sorrow's hat after the shooting and said it was cut with bullet holes. Dr. Campbell testified that the wounds received in the legs of Sorrow were not caused by one bullet. The evidence of all these witnesses was evidently brought out to establish the contention of the defense that Williams had freely used his gun in the fight.

Robert Hamill testified that one or three days before the killing of Williams, Sorrow had told him he was going to Warm Spring for a few days. This evidence was introduced to suggest that the gun was bought for hunting purposes in the mountains. Frank McGrane testified that when Sorrow bought the gun at the A. & F. store he stated he was about to take a trip to the mountains.

The defense called the county attorney to the stand and he testified that about 5 or 6 o'clock the night of the murder he met Sorrow and that the latter acted naturally, there being nothing unusual in his bearing.

Upon adjournment of the court for the day, the defense announced that Sorrow would be placed on the stand tomorrow and that there would be two more witnesses.

**SORROW CASE WITH THE JURY
NO VERDICT UP TO THREE THIS MORNING
SUBMITTED LAST NIGHT**

Defendant Took the Stand Yesterday and testified Williams Fired First Shot

Grangeville, Sept. 25. (Special to the Tribune.)

The case of Joe Sorrow, charged with the murder of Henry Williams, while the latter was acting as a special policeman, is now in the hands of the jury. The case was submitted at 6:30 o'clock last night and no verdict had been reached up to 3 o'clock this morning. It is believed that the jury is hanging out on the question as to whether the verdict should be murder in the first degree or murder in the second degree. Williams was killed by Sorrow after a son of Williams had placed some astray stock in the city pound. Williams later appeared and the shooting scrape occurred which resulted in Williams' death and the wounding of Sorrow.

The contention of the state that the killing was entirely without provocation; that Williams attempted to avoid trouble, but that Sorrow continued to be aggressive and finally opened fire when a number of shots were exchanged.

The state's case closed yesterday and today Sorrow gave his version of the affair. His story briefly was to the effect that after he accosted the Williams boy relative placing stock in the pound, the boy abused him.

Officer Williams then approached and Sorrow made some remarks as to why he was butting in. Sorrow said Williams had his pistol in his hand. The men then walked across the street engaged in colloquy. Sorrow said he pulled his gun for self protection and asked Williams to give up his gun, fearing the officer would shoot him. Sorrow then claims that young Williams approached and struck him with a heavy whip or quirt, knocking him back against the wall of a building. Williams, Sorrow says, then opened fire and shot three or four times before he (Sorrow) could get his gun in action. He said Williams fell on the sidewalk and he started forward to pick him up when the crowd approached.

Mrs. Sorrow was among the witnesses examined today to show that one of the guns carried by Sorrow the night of the killing was her property was kept at the blacksmith shop. The contention of the defense was that Sorrow was carrying two guns because he had decided to take them home and that one of these revolvers was owned by his wife.

The argument of the attorneys Reese Hattabaugh and County Attorney for the state and Judge Wallace Scales for the defense consumed practically the entire afternoon. Every seat in the court room was occupied and the aisles were jammed with people during the closing hours of the case.

**IN SORROW CASE
VERDICT MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE
GET A SENTENCE TUESDAY**

Jury Agreed Early Hour Yesterday Morning

Grangeville, Sept. 25. (Special to the Tribune)

Joe Sorrow, who killed Special Officer Henry Williams, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree. The Jury reached a verdict a few minutes before five o'clock this morning. It had been quite generally expected that Sorrow would be found guilty of murder in the first degree, but last night when it was realized that a verdict could not be promptly reached it was realized that some of the jurors must have been holding out for a lesser degree. It is stated that a vote for a long period stood at eight for first degree and four for second degree. Judge Steele announced he would pass sentence on Sorrow at eight o'clock Tuesday morning.

Appendix C

(David Williams' family history by granddaughter Olivia Williams)

William Henry Williams, your Great Grandfather. Born in England; Father Welsh.

Came to America accompanied by his older brother who settled in South Carolina. While Wm. H. went on the Georgia married a girl from Scotland. About 9 years later we find him with his family headed West. In Arkansas financial difficulties caused him to stop near Little Rock. A letter from his brother informed him their father (David) had died and one of them should go to England to settle the estate. It was decided that the brother being the older should go as soon as possible. That trip was never made as Civil War was declared and both entered the Confederate Army. Your Great Grandfather joined the Mississippi Army. When peace came he returned to his family never have received a scratch and died a few months later. He left three sons (your grandfather being the oldest) and three daughters.

William Henry Williams, your Grandfather.

During the Civil War the guerilla's would come down from the north raiding the southern homes both large and small. At one time they took all the corn meal there was in the house and dribbled it along the road. All their supplies except a very small amount had to be kept hidden, but not in the house. Their one and only Cow was staked out in a field of sugar cane. Grass or hay and water had to be taken to her every day. When it was know that gureallia's were in the vicinity one of the children were sent into the field to remain with the cow so that she would not get excited and begin bawling.

When your grandfather was 14 the gureallia's hung him from an apple tree. With his hands tied behind his back and a rope around his neck and over a limb of the tree, he was pulled slowly up but when his face began to turn blue he was lowered and allowed a breathing spell. Then was

again pulled up. This was repeated three times, continually asking him where his father was. That he could not answer as he had not seen or heard from him for almost two years.

After his fathers death your Great Grandmother with her six children and two young sisters both in their early teens, continued the preparations that were then in progress and joined a large train of oxen drawn covered wagons bound for the Far West. When they began their journey your Grandfather had just passed his 16th birthday.(1870)

Many of the incidents in the picture "Covered Wagon" were familiar to me as I had heard your Grandfather tell them many times. I was seeing a long winter evening when we as children would ask him for a story, and always I would insist before the evening was over to hear my favorite which was about the Indians. Camp has been made with the wagons drawn up tongue under the next wagon and so on until they had a complete circle. The stock were being herded close by when shortly after sundown Indians appeared on the low hills surrounding their camp. The stock were brought within the circle and the men with their guns and ammunition crawled under the wagons where they lay all night watching the Indians as they could be seen, it being a moonlit night, and all night long they rode around and around on the hills. When daylight came they rode away. There was never an explanation unless it was that they were a friendly tribe and knew there was a warring tribe in the vicinity, and in this way threw an arm of protection around the white emigrants.

Another of the stories I enjoyed was the evening when camp had been made and your Grandfather with two men went hunting. They were moving along a ledge on the side of a cliff when a snake from a crevice struck and buried his flangs into his leg just below the knee. He raised his gun in both hands and brought it down across the snake. It let go and he went over backward off the cliff, down about 30 feet into a very large bunch of brush that saved him from injuries, aside from scratches. The men rushed down and tore off the tail of his shirt, used it for a tourniquet above the knee and with him between them took him back to camp, about a mile as fast as they could. At once a man was sent off on horseback to the nearest Army post about 50 miles away. In the meantime they started their own snake bite cure by handing him one cup after another of whiskey. And told him to look at a tree that was close by and when he saw two trees to stop drinking. He must have seen a clump of trees as the following day when the doctor arrived he said there was nothing for him to do except give him something to help sober him up.

...

Most of the wagons in the train continued on until they reached Portland, Oregon Your Great Grandmother arrived there with her family intact.

...

Later he went down to Salem, Oregon and worked in the textile mills as a weaver. He gained a reputation as a fast weaver as he received a prize for weaving the greater number of yards in one day.

...

It was at Salem he met and married Jane Smith, your Grandmother. They were married on September 9, 1873 and she became 15 on 12th 1873. Your Grandfather was 20 (1874) on the following 10th of January. Three children were born in Salem and Portland, Oregon. Then they moved on to The Dalles. It was there that I was born. Nine months later they again took to the road and were off for Idaho, by covered wagon, but this time horse drawn. They passed through Lewiston and over the mountains to a small settlement a short distance from Grangeville where the people were still living in cabins surrounded with a stockade, altho its protection was no longer necessary.

Shortly after their arrival your Grandfather built a cabin a few miles away in the mountains and it was there that Everett came into the world. I do not know what there was that interlude in the mountains and it was only a short time afterwards a few years that we were living on a homesteaded piece of land four and one half miles from Grangeville. The first building erected was a log house fairly good size.

Ralph David Williams, your Father. It was on this farm that your father Ralph David Williams was born, on June 1st, 1889. On July the Fourth we all went off to Grangeville for the celebration. The baby kept crying all morning and at about 11 o'clock a man that had READ medicine told mother he had some medicine that would ease the babies pain and it would sleep. Off he went to his home and he gave him three drops of what we later learned was laudum. Ralph slept on and on, attended by either his wife or his Mother. At 4 o'clock Your grandfather was sent for and he gathered up their brood and we went home. Before we reached the farm every one became worried as he could not be awakened. Our oldest brother Willie was sent back to Grangeville for doctor Bidde. When they returned Willie's horse was in a lather and doctor Bidde was standing up in his buggy using his whip. Willie's instructions that it was an emergency had had its effect both on him and the doctor. I was only 7 years old but I can still see big fat doctor Bidde with his large stomach shaking as he with the baby's back against his chest running round the house with the wind blowing in the baby's face trying to awaken him. Eventually he was awakened but how I do not know. Ralph was sickly and frail until he was about 9 or 10, and then he was strong enough to throw a shake as I came around the corner of a building which slit my eye lid open and your Grandfather put in two stitches.

When Ralph was 14 I wrote a speech for him that was listed on the program as "Fourth of July Oration, but Ralph D. Williams." It was considered a very fine speech for which he received many congratulations, and always the question, "Who wrote it for you?" The answer was a little evasive, usually "Sis helped me with it." I got a kick out of it as I had collected every speech that had been delivered by men of importance from and before we gained our independence. I took a little here and a little there and then tied them together with my own thoughts, and Mother and Father did the criticizing. I had won a medal for speaking a few years before and I gave Ralph all the instructions I had received and all together he did marvelously well making us all very proud of him.

Your Father was always rather fleet of foot and when in High School a Football team was thrown together by Prof. Greenwald and Ralph was the outstanding player. In order that they could have a real game the young men about town formed a team and the day they played was a red letter

day for the town. I almost lost my voice when Ralph made a touchdown. Altho Everett and Loveless were on the team, and Loveless was at that time my boy friend, my cheers were for the High School team. I think Loveless was a little disappointed with me that day.

PS: This is to be inserted on page 4 before Ralph David Williams and after "house of fairly good size.

William Henry Williams your Grandfather. During the Cleveland administration there was an awful depression and your Grandfather with thousands and thousands of sheep which had to be sheared, the wool taken by freight wagons to Lewiston ran into a heavy indebtedness, as the depression continued year after year. Others took advantage of the bankruptcy laws but your Grandfather refused and sold his sheep for approximately 50 cent per head, and the wool only brought a few cents like 4 or 5, but he managed to pay all debts but was completely broke financially and his life as well as he never managed to try for a come back, and life was afterwards a make shift.

At the time of his death he was acting as a deputy Marshall in Grangeville, with a population of something over 2,000.

Olivia's cover letter:

595 Matadero Rd.,
Palo Alto, Calif.
February 5th, 1956,
Dear B.J.:

Received your letter and was thrilled with the thought that you are working to become a writer. Have pounded out the enclosed and hope it is readable, mistakes and all, but as I am only equal to one page at a time I shall not go looking for the many blunders as I am sure you will be able to get from it the information you are in need of.

I am going to make a suggestion that you do not bring into your book in what way your Grandfather met his death. It was I remember any thing but a pleasant court room scene at the time the trial was on. Your father was at that time with me in Spokane going to school. I believe Blair Business School. Not being able to give you details what I might give you might not be just exactly right and should any one in that part of the country read it, it would not be nice, to find that there were discrepancies. Any way it has been over so many years leave out the unpleasant sections. Did I know ever detail I still would not like to see it in print. Your Grandfather was never Sheriff.

Friend called up a short time ago asking that we all go out to dinner. To morrow I will go to Germanic class in the morning then on for some shopping but no more. I expect it is mostly due to having to watch the pennies. But ones wardrobe reaches a place where pride demands that something be done about it, and that is where I am at the present time.

I expect to go to Buttonwillow some time the later part of next week and will stay a week or ten days. I let Doctor Worden see if he can put me right.

I am so glad for your sake that you have found such a nice companion for Molly. It won't be long before she will find him most interesting. They do grow so fast.

The two stories about your grandfather crossing the plains I had written out expecting to include them in my reminiscence, but be sure you use them as I shall never be able to have mine edited as it is too expensive for me. So include them without any thought except that they are good stories. Your Grandfather had two beautiful scars where the snakes flangs went into his leg. I can not remember the type of snake any way it was very large as it looked to him almost as large as his leg. If my ship comes in which I am now hoping for (if the congress will remember me) then I might ask you to be my ghost write, who knows.

I think this will do for today, so off they will go tomorrow morning and hope they will be of assistance to you.

Love to the family, Nelson, Molly and the wee one, included.

Love,

ss/ Olivia

P.S. This was sealed and ready for the Post when I remembered that Ralph middle name David was for his Great Grandfather, your Great Great Grandfather that died in England.