

Richard R. Grayson, M.D.

Internal Medicine

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GRAYSON GENEALOGY NEWSLETTER VOL. 3. No. 1.

Page 1.

Howard Grayson of Alexandria, Va. has agreed to serve as alternate editor of the Newsletter. Thank you. For Howard and all else concerned, the 2nd page contains the current mailing list.

For further enclosures in the Newsletter all please send to me your lineage, typed, to the oldest generation known. Include dates.

In this issue are a number of interesting items which I have tried to assemble in some kind of order. However, I have forgotten who sent certain of the items and cannot give proper credit. Please label each item next time so you get credit.

George W. Grayson of N.C. sent a letter with a copy of the Philbeck paper on the Rutherford N.C. Graysons which I have published here twice before. I am most sorry to hear that Philbeck died during the last year. Enclosed are the letter from George W. Grayson and the last letter that Miles Philbeck sent to me in 1976 with more details about the Rutherford Graysons.

Earl Grayson: thanks a million for all your material. The photos are wonderful, especially the one of the tombstone of "R. Grayson, died Nov. 4, 1858, age 79 ys." We missed that stone when we visited the cemetery and since it is next to the stone of Wren Grayson, sr., it must be Rebecca, despite an old newspaper account I have which states she died Oct. 28 1858. Since she was 79 at death she was born about 1779. This would make her older than Wren who was born 1782. As you know, Rebecca was Wren's 2nd wife. I do not know what happened to Betsy Owens, his 1st wife, who bore at least his 1st child, John Wren Grayson, my great great grandfather. See enclosed my biography of John Wren Grayson, sr.

Mary Hammersmith of Naperville, Ill reports the earliest N.C. Graysons: from the Granville District of N.C., Vol. I, May 1978, of the J. of the N.C. Gen. Soc.: John Grayson bought land from Henry McCulloch, 200 acres, 10 Sept. 1762 on the Haw River in Orange county. Isaac Grayson, 907 acres, 11 Sept., 1762. John Grayson, 531 acres, 28 June, 1763. Nicholas Grayson, 243 acres, 1763, orange county, N.C.

Who knows who these Graysons were?????

This issue is larger and more expensive this time. I hope you don't mind, but trying to hold to a rigid 20 pages does not seem to produce a complete story any more. Comments from you on this are suggested.

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1317 Pennsylvania Street
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November 7, 1978

Richard R. Grayson, M.D.
103 West Main Street
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

Dear Dr. Grayson,

I must apologize for the extreme period of time it has taken me to complete my list of decendents of Samuel Grayson. It seems that everything else held priority over my task. It is finally completed but with two possible errors.

All family records I have checked record my grandmother's name as Lucy. I do not know if Lucy was her given name or a shortened name. The other is her place of birth. I know the area where she was born, but it is bisected by the Decatur-Jennings County line. The 1882 Decatur County Atlas contains a Jackson Twp. map showing a J.W. Bowen as owning eighty acres just west of the property owned by Sam and W. Bowen owning the property on the north border of that eighty acres. Since Lucy's father was Wm. Bowen who died in 1891, I assume she was born and lived in Jackson Twp., Decatur County, even though Wm. Bowen and his wife are buried just across the county line in Jennings County.

The balance of information is personal family knowledge, from Lucy's Bible entries (copies enclosed), other family records, obits and records of Bass Funeral Home (formerly Hostetters, formerly Hamiltons) in Westport. One thing I have discovered, my aunt used the name Evalyn Perle but Lucy recorded her in the Bible entry as Eva Pearl.

I am enclosing some photos which may be of interest to you. One of the lane leading to the cemetery where a piece of limestone next to the grave of Wren is inscribed "R Grayson Died Nov. 4, 1858 Age 79 Ys". Since it is next to the elder Wren's it is surely Rebecca's. Also, in the same cemetery, the younger Wren and his daughter Nancy J. In Cave Spring Cemetery, Geneva Twp., Jennings County, Clarence Ona Grayson and Lucinda, the daughter of Henry and Cynthia Grayson.

The story of "Christmas in 1864" by S.J. Richardson, about the Grayson family, appears to be part truth and part the imagination of Mr. Richardson.

I have included some information of which you may or may not be aware. From the book "Early Families of Eastern and Southeastern Kentucky" Benjamin Grayson of Prince William County, Virginia, an emigrant from Scotland, had a son named Benjamin as well as the renowned William and Spence. I wonder, if by chance, he could be the father or grandfather of Benjamin of Wilkes County, North Carolina. The name, and the locale seem to make it a possibility.

Did you know that the Library of Congress lists the book "Pocahontas, The Decendents of" which includes a Grayson as a decendent? I wonder who that was?

Benjamin Grayson of Wilkes County, North Carolina served in the North Carolina Militia during the Revolutionary War.

My family and I have visited the graves of all six adult sons of Wren. So far, however, we have been unable to locate Lewis and Nancy Hamilton.

Do you know what happened to the Henry Grayson family? We have found only 1860 census listing his family. He served with the 6th Indiana Infantry Volunteers, died in Louisville, Kentucky in 1862 of disease, was buried at Cave Hill National Cemetery in Louisville. His baby daughter Lucinda is buried at Cave Spring Cemetery, Geneva Twp., Jennings County, Indiana. I cannot get over the similarity in cemetery names. John W. Grayson married

Susannah Wagner about July 14, 1860 (date of license issue) and Mary E. Grayson, married about December 20, 1866, to Jeremiah Pool. I have found no other record of them but I have a slight lead on the Pool family. My father had a good friend by the name of Pool who resided in Sardinia, Indiana.

The 1860 census for Sandcreek Twp., Decatur County lists Thomas Grayson, a son of Hiram Grayson, (Wren Jr's. son). Hiram moved to the Boxley area of Hamilton County, Indiana. Could James Thomas Grayson who married Rachel Cline, March 8, 1884, in Hamilton County, be Hiram's son Thomas? (answer important!).

I certainly enjoyed Newsletter No. 10. If possible I would appreciate copies of the other nine. Should they need to be reproduced, I'll gladly pay the cost.

My wife and two daughters have been of great assistance to me and I must tell you this -- I call the girls "my little witches". They can walk into a cemetery and tell me if we will find a name for which we are looking. It is they who search an area they pick. Sometimes walking almost directly to the grave for which we are searching. In one instance my youngest daughter became very frightened after finding the grave of Beryl Grayson, as a thunderstorm approached. Later Gertrude Richardson told us his wife was a very bitter person after Beryl died. She was buried beside Beryl. Karyn, our youngest daughter, claims sometimes as she and her sister approach, or as they find a grave, that she has this feeling of extreme peace. Can this be possible or just imagination?

Doctor, if I can be of any assistance please ask. May this letter find you and your family in the best of health and happiness.

Sincerely,

Earl Grayson

Decendents of
Samuel B. Grayson
8th child of Aren and Lucinda Grayson

(g) Samuel Buchanan Grayson

- b. October 21, 1847, Sandcreek Twp., Decatur County, Indiana
- d. December 14, 1926, Sardinia, Indiana
- int. Westport City Cemetary (new), Westport, Indiana
- m. March 29, 1879
Lucy C. Bowen
- b. January 1, 1857, Jackson Twp., Decatur County, Indiana
- d. September 25, 1910, Jackson Twp., Decatur County, Indiana
- int. Westport City Cemetary (new), Westport, Indiana

Clarence Ona Grayson
b. January 24, 1880

Maude Irene Grayson
b. October 11, 1883

Earl Cecil Grayson
b. December 1, 1887

Eva Pearl Grayson
b. August 20, 1889

(g) Clarence Ona Grayson

- b. January 24, 1880, Jackson Twp., Decatur County, Indiana
- d. March 29, 1884, Jackson Twp., Decatur County, Indiana
- int. Cave Spring Cemetary, Geneva Twp., Jennings County, Indiana

Maude Irene Grayson

- b. October 11, 1883, Jackson Twp., Decatur County, Indiana
- d. April 21, 1951, Greensburg, Indiana
- int. Westport City Cemetary (new), Westport, Indiana
- m. November 10, 1921
Leslie R. Albert
- b. October 19, 1872, Illinois
- d. August 13, 1948, Sardinia, Indiana
- int. Westport City Cemetary (new), Westport, Indiana

Earl Cecil Grayson

- b. December 1, 1887, Jackson Twp., Decatur County, Indiana
- d. October 10, 1968, Greensburg, Indiana
- int. Westport City Cemetary (new), Westport, Indiana
- m. September 1, 1915
Kathryn Marie Maxwell
- b. September 3, 1893, Warrick County, Indiana
- d. March 22, 1961, Greensburg, Indiana
- int. Westport City Cemetary (new), Westport, Indiana

Virginia Beryl Grayson
b. November 3, 1918

Earl Cecil Grayson Jr.
b. November 29, 1924

Eva Pearl Grayson

b. August 20, 1889, Jackson Twp., Decatur County, Indiana

d. April 10, 1943, Greensburg, Indiana

int. Westport City Cemetary (new), Westport, Indiana

m. July 29, 1913

Lowell C. Hubbard

b. May 4, 1892, Jackson Twp., Decatur County, Indiana

d. February 5, 1976, Greensburg, Indiana

int. Westport City Cemetary (new), Westport, Indiana

Robert Grayson Hubbard

b. May 12, 1914

Martha Jeanne Hubbard

b. January 7, 1920

(g) Virginia Beryl Grayson

b. November 3, 1918, Westport, Indiana

m. October 4, 1941

Donald Elmo Martin

b. July 31, 1914, Fugit Twp., Decatur County, Indiana

Donna Kay Martin

b. August 3, 1949

Vickie Lynn Martin

b. August 10, 1954

) Earl Cecil Grayson

b. November 29, 1924, Burney, Indiana

m. May 22, 1949

Doris Jean Eggleston

b. August 10, 1930, West Terre Haute, Indiana

Debra Michele Grayson

b. March 11, 1950

Karyn Lea Grayson

b. February 19, 1961

Robert Grayson Hubbard

b. May 12, 1914, Jackson Twp., Decatur County, Indiana

m. April 13, 1940

Gladys Lorraine Richards

b. August 28, 1919, Sandcreek Twp., Decatur County, Indiana

d. June 28, 1977, Indianapolis, Indiana

int. South Park Cemetary, Greensburg, Indiana

William Earl Hubbard

b. October 17, 1942

Patricia Ann Hubbard

b. October 16, 1943

Kathleen Jeanne Hubbard

b. May 8, 1951

Martha Jeanne Hubbard

- b. January 7, 1920, Jackson Twp., Decatur County, Indiana
- m. August 22, 1942
Everett Henry Narwold
- b. July 5, 1916, Greensburg, Indiana
- d. November 5, 1962, Greensburg, Indiana
- int. Westport City Cemetary (new), Westport, Indiana

Malcomb Jay Narwold
b. December 19, 1945

(g) Donna Kay Martin

- b. August 3, 1949, Greensburg, Indiana
- m. January 16, 1971
Jeffery Howard Abbott
- b. April 4, 1949, St. Joseph County, Indiana

Todd Jeffery Abbott
b. May 12, 1977

Vickie Lynn Martin

- b. August 10, 1954, Greensburg, Indiana
- m. December 4, 1976
Dennis Eugene Cook
- b. April 3, 1954, Dearborn County, Indiana

Debra Michele Grayson

- b. March 11, 1950, Columbus, Indiana
- m. November 23, 1965
Claude Dewayne Plamer
- b. January 21, 1949, Columbus, Indiana

Michael Wayne Plamer
b. April 5, 1966

Karyn Lea Grayson

- b. February 19, 1961, Columbus, Indiana

William Earl Hubbard

- b. October 17, 1942, Greensburg, Indiana
- m. April 20, 1963
Janet Lilliam Keeping
- b. June 11, 1945, Halling, Kent, England

Robert William Hubbard
b. July 1, 1964

Amanda Jane Hubbard
b. April 13, 1967

Sally Ann Hubbard
b. December 4, 1971

Patricia Ann Hubbard

- b. October 16, 1944, Greensburg, Indiana
- m. October 23, 1965
Lewis Edward Ewing
- b. May 28, 1941, Greensburg, Indiana

Eric Edward Ewing
b. April 26, 1967

Denise Ann Ewing
b. August 14, 1969

Mathew Thomas Ewing
b. December 18, 1971

CHRISTMAS IN DECATUR COUNTY IN 1864

an article appearing in the GREENSBURG, INDIANA DAILY NEWS written by S. J. Richardson and published in late December 1943

" As a background to this story I give the following: In 1830 Wren Grayson lived as a very young man near Memphis, Tenn. where he was born. The Grayson family were opposed to slavery in every form, and foresaw that there would be a war between the States to settle the matter of "states rights". So the family came overland to Indiana, settling in southern Decatur county, near the line of Jennings county. The father, the elder Grayson was also named Wren, and the parents came along-the elder Grayson had been a member of the Third Tennessee Cavalry (on foot) and was with Andy Jackson at New Orleans. Naturally they were Jacksonian Democrats. They took a claim of 160 acres from the government at \$1.25 an acre and built their first cabin on the 80 lying east of the Range line road, with Sandcreek bordering on the south side, at a point just opposite where Rock Creek from the east empties into Sandcreek. Wren Grayson Jr. had married Lucinda Williamson, of that famous Breathitt county, Kentucky family and their first baby was born in the log cabin on the night "the stars fell" Nov. 14, 1834.

It was Christmas week, 1864, and four of the Grayson boys, John, Hyrum, Will and Beryl were in the Union Army. Grandfather Grayson had built two new houses since the cabin first mentioned. The first a large commodious log house at the corner near the present iron bridge. Then a more modern frame house where a Mr. Maddux lives on the top of the hill west of the bridge. This has always been known as the Grayson home and it was here the family lived in 1864 and for many years afterward.

There is a small branch-dry most of the year-that empties into Sandcreek just

(2)

east of this Range line road. Like in the recent war, help was scarce so Grandfather Grayson built his hog pen near this little stream - "Wild Cat creek" to be near his big corn crop in the "Bend Field" to the east. A rainstorm came in the night, and Wild Cat creek went on a rampage carrying the four fattening hogs to a place "down the river". This was a very serious matter as the family would be short on meat until another bunch could be bought and fattened. The day before Christmas Uncle Billy Boicourt who lived on an adjoining farm to the northwest, came over to hear the war news, and incidentally asked Grandfather Grayson if he and Uncle Sam (the only son too young to go into the army), would come over and help butcher. Also asking him to bring their scalding barrel along on the sled-and of course bring the womenfolk to help with the work-and cook a good dinner.

When evening came Uncle William said: "Uncle Wren, you had bad luck losing your fattening hogs, so load in a couple of these and take home with you".

Next morning was Christmas-an eventful day in the Grayson home. The women folk had made the sausage and had a big dinner in the oven and boiling in the pots in the fireplace. Besides Uncle Sam, the girls at home were Katherine, Mary, Lucinda, Eliza (my mother in 1867) and Anabel, the baby (Annabel is 86 years old, lives with her daughter, Mrs. W.H. Davis of Pittsburg, Kas., is the only one of the family now living.) An older sister, Rebecca, had married James W. Myers and lived southeast of Westport in the brick house which is standing today on the hill south of Sandcreek.

Uncle John Grayson had been captured by the Confederate soldiers and was in Andersonville prison. He had written a year before that he had been captured and was on his way to some prison and no word had been received from him during the year.

Late in the evening the daughter, Eliza, was standing on the back porch looking towards the road at the foot of the hill. She noted three people coming up the hill-two women supporting a man and helping him make the grade up the hill-to the house. Running into the house she told the folks that her sisters, Aunt Beck Myers and Aunt Kate, later Mrs. Melvin Higgins, and Brother John were coming up the hill. It was pandemonium as they all rushed to the door and down the hill to meet them. I will not attempt to describe that joyful meeting. John had been discharged on account of disability and had come to Greensburg.

One of the first men he saw as he unloaded from the train was Uncle Levi Giddings, who brought him to Westport. Uncle Jim Myers and Aunt Beck and Aunt Kate were there in the big family sled buying some groceries from Dr. William M. McCullough's general store. They took Uncle John in the sled to the road east from the present site of Freedonia church, and he and his two sisters walked the balance of the way while Uncle Jim Myers went east past the old Dixon homestead to his own home to take care of the livestock for the night, then going on to the Grayson home to join the festivities. Johnny Boicourt and Uncle Will Grayson arrived home on furloughs, and Aunt Jane (McCammon) Grayson, Beryl's wife and her two baby girls, Annie and Minnie, had come over from her father's, Uncle Jimmy McCammon's to tell the good news-that Beryl, who was in a hospital in Nashville, recovering from a

bullet wound which nearly cost his life at Missionary Ridge, was well enough to come home if some one would come after him.

Other neighbors had dropped in to see the returned soldiers, and discuss the war, nearing its end as all verily believed. The table was set and while getting ready to seat them all at the enlarged table, someone suggested to Grandpa Grayson that he should read a chapter from the Bible and lead in the singing. He read the Bible, but excused himself from leading the singing, as he knew only one song, "A Charge to Keep Have I", so Uncle Jim Myers led with "The Lily of the Valley".

Then Grandfather Grayson offered thanks for the meal and happy occasion. Uncle John sat there almost dumbfounded with tears running down his cheeks-told them that he was thinking of his starving comrades still left in Andersonville-told them it was impossible for him to eat as his doctor gave strict orders to be careful on this line for a long time-so Grandma Grayson cried as she gave him a large bowl of mush and milk. A bright moonlight night and Uncle Jim took his brood and all the neighbors that lived along the way, and saw that they were safely landed at their own home. Grandpa Grayson read the chapter about Moses and the children of Israel hunting the promised land, offered a prayer for the boys still at the front.

So ended the happy Christmas at the Grayson home south of Westport, 81 years ago.

FEATURE STORY BY RICHARDSON

Linked with the history of Decatur county during the closing period of the Civil War is the feature story on page 3 in this issue by S.J. Richardson. Captioned "Christmas in Decatur County in 1864", the story by Mr. Richardson will be read with especial interest by citizens of the southern section of the county. Mr. R., veteran Indiana newspaperman is a former publisher

Communist battalion northwest

Death Claims Earl Grayson

**Former Treasurer
Of County Was 80**

Earl C. Grayson, 80, a former treasurer of Decatur County who was widely known here, died at 9 p. m. Thursday in Memorial Hospital.

In failing health the past five years, his condition became serious about a year ago and he had been in critical condition the last two weeks.

He was the son of Samuel B. and Lucy Bowen Grayson and was born Dec. 1, 1887 in Jackson Township, where he was reared, graduating from Jackson High School.

As a young man he taught school in Jennings County for a number of years. He retired from Cummins Engine Company at Columbus in 1954.

A Republican in politics, he was elected as county treasurer in 1938, serving two two-year terms.

Mr. Grayson was active in affairs of the Masonic Lodge and served as secretary of the local lodge from 1955 to 1965.

Most of his life was spent in Greensburg. In recent years he had made his home at 1212 North Broadway.

He was a member of the Sardinia Baptist Church.

He was united in marriage here Sept. 1, 1915 with Kathryn M. Maxwell. His wife preceded him in death March 22, 1961.

Surviving are one daughter, Mrs. Donald E. (Virginia) Martin of Greensburg; one son, Earl C. Grayson of Columbus; four grandchildren, one great-grandchild and several nieces, nephews and cousins.

Besides his wife he was preceded in death by two sisters and one brother.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Sunday in J. H. Porter & Sons Funeral Home with the Rev. John E. Harris, pastor of the Sardinia Baptist Church, officiating. Burial will be in Westport Cemetery.

Visitation at the funeral home will begin at 2 p. m. Saturday.

*Died Oct 10,
1968*

INDIANA

Earl C. Grayson Dies; Ex-County Treasurer

Greensburg, Ind. — Funeral services for Earl C. Grayson, 80 years old, Greensburg, a former Decatur County, treasurer, will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday in the J. H. Porter and Sons Funeral Home here. Burial will be in Westport Cemetery.

He died Thursday in Decatur County Memorial Hospital here.

He taught school in Jennings County for a number of years and retired from Cummins Engine Company at Columbus in 1954.

Grayson, a Republican, was elected county treasurer in 1938 and served two terms.

Survivors include a daughter, a son, four grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

Mrs. Earl Grayson

Greensburg, Ind. (Spl.) — Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Saturday in the J. H. Porter and Sons Funeral Home for Mrs. Katherine M. Grayson, 67 years old, Greensburg, who died late Wednesday in Decatur County Memorial Hospital.

She was reared in Warrick County but had lived in Decatur County since her marriage in 1915 to Earl C. Grayson.

Mrs. Grayson was a member of the Methodist Church and the Order of the Eastern Star.

Besides her husband, she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Donald Martin of Greensburg, and a son, Earl Grayson of Columbus.

MRS. HUBBARD SUCCUMBS HERE

**Sardinia Resident, Aged 53,
Fails To Recover From Recent Operation.**

*Mrs. Lowell Hubbard, 53, passed away at 7:50 p. m. Saturday at the Memorial hospital as the aftermath of a recent operation. She had been confined to the hospital for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Hubbard was a life-long resident of the Sardinia community. She was the daughter of Samuel and Lucy Bowen Grayson and was born at Sardinia on Aug. 20, 1889. Her marriage to Lowell Hubbard took place on June 29, 1913. She was a faithful member of the Sardinia Baptist church and was active in church and community work. Her sudden death came as a shock to a wide circle of friends. She had devotedly cared for the parents of her husband until their passing during the past two months.

The survivors are the husband, Lowell Hubbard; a son, Robert Hubbard, of Greensburg; a daughter, Mrs. Jeanne Narwold, of Westport; a grandson, William Earl Hubbard, of Greensburg; one brother, Earl C. Grayson, of Greensburg; and a sister, Mrs. Maude Albert, of Sardinia.

Funeral rites will be held at the Sardinia Baptist church at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Rev. Roy McClain will officiate, assisted by the Rev. John Knight. Burial will be in the Westport cemetery. Friends may call at the residence at Sardinia at any time, it was announced.

Death of Father John Grayson.

End of an Honest, Peaceful Life

At 10½ o'clock last night the bells of the Fire Department tolled for the death of John Grayson, the venerable sexton of Springdale Cemetery. Although the event had been long anticipated, it was heard of with grief, for no one was held in more high esteem by the community than "Pap" Grayson, as he was familiarly known, and his friends found a ready expression of sympathy on the lips of all they met.

Mr. Grayson was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1805, and was one of eight children, five of whom are alive to-day. While yet a child his father moved to the Cumberland mountains in Tennessee and there took his home in the Sequatchie Valley. This now fair and fertile region was then in the possession of Creek Indians a wilderness where could be heard

"The panther's whimper,
And the bear's low growl,
The snake's sharp rattle,
And the wolf's wild howl"

and John was reared to a sturdy manhood amid all the perils of the frontier. He returned to Kentucky in 1829 and there married Parmelia Cummings, with whom he has lived happily 52 years.

In 1830 Mr. Grayson moved to this State, locating in Decatur county, and there remained until attracted to this city by the building of the Madison and Indianapolis (J. M. & I.) railroad. His family was now increasing and he concluded to make his home here. He was the father of six children, Rebecca J., Sarah A., Mary Catherine, Gabriel, Andrew J., and John W., all of whom are yet alive, and the youngest is now over 40 years of age.

He had worked at intervals in the cemetery of the new city, and in 1852, at the earnest request of Mr. C. Vail, he took charge as sexton of Springdale, succeeding Mr. Marx, and has occupied that position for over 30 consecutive years. In that time he has placed in the last resting place some member of nearly every family in Madison, having buried over two thousand persons.

feeling it a grand privilege to be there."

For the past few days his mind has wandered back to the scenes of his early life. Again he was upon the mountain leading the way to his happy backwoods life. Again he lived in the little cabin, contented heart, strong. He even saw once more his little brother burn to death, an accident his early years had witnessed, and wanted to save his life. But these visions of the past were only momentary, for his mind would clear.

At his own request, his experience having led him to believe the dead are best preserved therein, his coffin was made of walnut.

Mr. Grayson was a consistent member of Trinity M. E. Church. He has in all this number of years enjoyed the esteem and respect of every citizen of Madison, and by his kindly manners and life of probity, endeared himself to all. He dies at a good old age, full of years and honors, and goes into the great beyond, clad in the panoply of the Christian soldier, to enjoy, after fighting life's battle bravely, the rest that remaineth for the people of God. His death was "like the descending of ripe and wholesome fruits from a pleasant and florid tree." In the presence of his friends and dearest relatives, he passed away, leaving behind him a long record of good works and a name that is a rich inheritance to his children. It is well with him.

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast; no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame; nothing but well and fair,
And what is best and happiest yet, all this
With God not parted from him,
But favoring and assisting to the end,

The funeral will occur from Trinity Church on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, afternoon. The Rev. L. G. Adkinson will officiate, assisted, probably, by the Rev. K. Pyc.

We print as appropriate of the above the following beautiful lines by Pap Benjamin.

CHAPTER 4

JOHN WREN GRAYSON
A Biographical Sketchby Richard Roland Grayson, M.D.
7/8/1974.

"I was born in Scott County, Kentucky on the second day of November, 1805. My father's name was Wren Grayson and my mother's maiden name was Betsy Owens.

"I have six brothers and one sister; brother Lewis died in childhood and another, Henry, died after raising a large family. My other brothers are Wren and Sanford Grayson of Decatur County and Joseph and Benjamin Grayson of Tipton County, Indiana, all men of honest repute among those who know them. My only and beloved sister is Mrs. Nancy Hamilton, widow of William Hamilton of Decatur County.

"In 1807, when I was two years of age, my parents moved to Tennessee and settled in Bledsoe County. There I almost grew to manhood and was familiar with the scenes and incidents attendant upon those early times, in adventures with Indians and wild animals in the Sequatchie Vallie and upon the Cumberland Mountains.

"I was always physically strong, healthy, and hearty. At the age of seventeen, at a religious meeting held at the house of Richard Stone, I began to be conscious about my condition as a sinner. Mrs. Stone had been converted to God, embraced the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterians, a very earnest set of Christian people.

"Mr. Stone, as soon as he had found peace, constantly appealed to his friends and neighbors to 'flee from the wrath to come.' While listening to him I was deeply convicted, felt very bad indeed, and was glad when the meeting closed, remarking as I left that they would not get me back there again. But the spirit of the Lord had taken strong upon me, and I realized the necessity of yielding to the call of my Master, and led by his help, to a new and better life." (Copied from the Madison Courier, Feb. 1, 1882; "an autobiography of the deceased written by him some years ago and carefully placed away by him.")

Records have not yet been found in Bledsoe County of the Wren Grayson family, so nothing more is known of these early years than the above. It is surmised that the family left Tennessee before John was 21, because he said "There I almost grew to manhood". If by that, he meant he left at the age 20, then the Wren Grayson family left Bledsoe County in 1825.

It is known that the family then moved to Scott County, Kentucky, from which they had left in 1807. The 1830 census shows:

(Page 156)	Males	Females	Slaves
Andrew Cummins	1, 50-60	1, 50-60	0
John Grayson	1, 20-30	1, 20-30	0
		1 under 5	0
Wren (Wren) Grayson	2, 5-10	1, 10-15	0
	1, 10-15	1, 40-50	
	1, 15-20		
	1, 40-50		

John Wren Grayson married the only child of Andrew Cummins, Permellia. Her obituary stated that she "was born in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1806. Her maiden name was Cummins, she being the daughter of Major Andrew C. Cummins, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812. She was married to John Grayson in 1829, and removed with him to this state (Indiana) in 1837".

The 1810 census of Scott County, Kentucky, showed Andrew Cummins age 16-25, his wife, age 16-25, one daughter under 10.

Andrew Cummins had arrived in Kentucky by way of the Ohio River in 1802. He was born December 13, 1779, was a private (not a Major) in the 28th Ky. Regiment in the War of 1812, and fought at the Battle of the Thames in Michigan. He died at the home of John Wren Grayson January 1, 1864, age 84. ("Items from Early Newspapers of Jefferson County, Indiana 1817-86, p. 219, publ. 1945; Ind. State Library;" and Military Records, National Archives.)

Sometime between 1830 and 1832, the Graysons and Cummins left for Indiana. John Wren Grayson's first child was Rebecca, born in 1830 in Scott County, Kentucky, probably named after his stepmother, Rebecca (B. ca. 1781 in Virginia; 1850 census, Decatur County, Indiana, P.309). The next child was Sarah A. Grayson, born in 1832 in Indiana. The entire family is shown in the 1850 census in Madison, Indiana:

Census of 1850 Jefferson County, Indiana

P. 238	Dwelling 613; Family 645	5th Ward, Madison County, Indiana
	John Grason, age 48; (45?)	Carpenter, born Tennessee
	Permellia, age 43	born Kentucky
	Rebecca, age 20	born Kentucky
	Sarah A. age 18	born Indiana
	Mary C. age 16	born Indiana
	Celithia age 14 (M)	born Indiana in school
	Andrew age 13	born Indiana in school
	John R. age 10	born Indiana in school
	Jacob Merrick age 19, Moulder	born Indiana
	Samuel Brisbane, age 19, Moulder	born Indiana

John Wren Grayson and family came from Scott County, Kentucky, first to Madison, by 1832, but then "removed to Decatur County, Indiana; entered government land there; sold out and removed to Madison." (Obit.; Madison Courier, 1 Feb. 1882.)

He purchased land in Decatur County April 8, 1836: (Tract Book, Greensburg, Ind.): "John Grayson, Section 1, Township 8 N., Range 8 East, N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 38.29".

"John Grayson of Sandcreek Township. His stock mark is a swallow-fork in each year. Oct. 31, 1836." (Stock Marks registered in Decatur County; Clerk's office, Greensburg.)

Another land purchase is recorded in Indiana Land Entries, vol. II, by Margaret R. Walters (Indianapolis, 1949), p. 144: "John Grayson, 9 Jan. 1836; SE-NW-S23." Analysis shows this to be a 40 acre piece of land next to the land of John's brother, Benjamin Grayson; p. 144: "Benjamin Grayson, 31 Aug. 1835; 24 June 1836 (E-NE. SW-NES22; SW-NW-S23; E-SE-S22.)"

An entry from the tract book, Greensburg, Indiana, also shows John's brother, Joseph Grayson living near his purchase mentioned first, above: "Joseph Grayson, Section 2, Township 8 North, Range 8 East, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 39.14 A". Dated 3/16/1837.

In 1840, the census from Decatur County, Sandcreek township shows John Grayson and his family living near the families of his father, Wren Grayson and brothers Joseph and Wren, Jr.

1840 Census Decatur County, Indiana:

John Grason

2 males under 5

1 male 30-40

1 male 60-70

2 females 5-10

1 female 10-15

1 female 30-40

1 female 60-70

Interpretation:

1. Salathiel, B. 1837, age 3
2. Andrew Jackson, B 1838, age 2
- (3. John W. not born till ca. 1842)
4. John Wren Grayson,
B. 1805, age 35
5. Andrew Cummins,
B. 1779, age 69
6. Sarah B. 1832, age 8
7. Mary B. 1834, age 6
8. Rebecca B 1830, age 10
9. Permelia Cummins Grayson
B. 1806, age 34
10. Wife of Andrew Cummins

It is assumed that the father and mother of Permelia Grayson, Andrew Cummins and wife, were the elderly couple living with John Wren and family, because Andrew made an affidavit when applying for a war pension on 23 Oct. 1845 stating that he had resided in Decatur County for "14 years previous to his residence in Madison, Ind.", and that he had (in 1846) lived in Madison for 3 years." The figures are not exact, for the census showed him in Scott county later in 1830; one can infer that the Cummins' left for Decatur County directly from Scott County shortly after the 1830 census. Then, in 1835/6, when John Wren Grayson moved to Decatur County from Madison, they all lived together.

John Wren Grayson and his family moved back to Madison in 1841, according to the obituary of his son Andrew Jackson Grayson. Shortly after settling in Madison, John was appointed Sexton of the Springdale Cemetery (John Grayson's Obit., 1882.)

A letter is at hand from three of John's brothers, Henry, Sanford, and Wren, Jr. to their 1st cousin, Henry Grayson, son of Joseph in Marion County, Tennessee, which describes life in Decatur County, Indiana. The letter is dated May 1st, 1842 at Westport, and the original copy is in the hands of Miss Bobby Dykes of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Miss Dykes is a descendant of Henry Grayson, to whom the letter was addressed:

May the 1st, 1842

Dear cousins I take this oportunity to in form you that we are all well at present Except Wrens wife She has bin ill for some time we received your letter the 22nd day of April which gave us much satisfaction to hear from you all that you are all well your letter stated that some of our connection wer desceased and some of them has moved to Texas we would like to know some more about them when you write again you wish to know

-4-

about our country and land and grain You want to know about Aunt Nancy we heard from her last fall she is well and hearty except she is draud down like her Mother the rest wer all well as far as I know: as for our Country it is Healthy as any county that I know it is remarked by all person who have lived hear we have great prospect of a crop of wheat this fall our land is as productive as it is in kentucky it raises good corn wheat and oats and potatoes the land is generally good and cheap as it can be wished and as for health it cant be beat by any country wich I know ther was a farm sold joining Father a few days ago that had a saw mill and griss mill on hit and a bout fifteen acres clerd for four hundred and fifty dollars a track of Forty Acres ther is land that is second rate that is vacant that he Enterd at one dollar on a quarter per acre and land that is second handed very cheap and good it woul be great consolation to us all if you would come to this country and by land and live in our country we would like to see you all face to face and injoy the sweet community of our long absence? as for the price of produce wheat is worth forty cents now and corn twenty cent per bushel and it is offering to in gage wheat after harvest at twenty five cents per bushel sault is cheap the Rail road cars comes with in eight miles of us salt is worth 31½ cents per bushel and sugar is 5 cents per pound and coffee is eight cents per pound labor is (?) ther wages is generly fifty cents per day money is scearse and times is tolerable hard we wish you to come if you think it will soot you it would be the greatest consolation all your friends we want you to write write to us every month we feel willing to receive a leter any time and as many as you will send we wish you to write to our friends in texas and then write to us and find out the post office that we may write to them and them to us we all live at the same place that we did and expect to remain hear we have no notion of leaving this country we want you to write a bout all our old friends and how they all are doing and ther health and all. we want you to write if you do not move and if you think you will come it will be great satisfaction to us all and I think that you will be very well pleased with our country and satisfied with our state we wish you to come and see us any how it is not so far but what some of you will come and see us all we want you to not for get us no how if we should not meet in this world try to meet in the next wher parting is no more--is no more at present but remain your affectionate friends cousins until death

Present Wren Grayson jr.
Henry Grayson
Sanford Grayson

John Wren Grayson was appointed Sexton of the Springdale cemetery of Madison in 1842 and performed the duties for several years before a successor was chosen. In 1852 he again accepted the position as Sexton and served until his death 30 years later.

In addition, John was a volunteer fireman. At his death in 1882 he was called "the oldest member of Western Fire Company #3 and in his days of vigor was truly a nobel fireman. For many years he was in such high esteem by the members that they gave the fire engine the name by which he was known among them: Pap Grayson." This tale is proven by the actual cast brass sign which is now in the possession of John's great-grandson, Roland Howard Grayson, the son of Howard and father of the author of this biography. The sign is curved to fit the stack of the old steam fire engine, and is to this day a work of art and beautiful

to behold. The sign was salvaged from the engine years later by Fred Friedersdorf, Sr., who gave it to George who gave it directly to Roland Grayson, his nephew, because he was the only male Grayson of that generation from the line of Andrew.

Fred Friedersdorf, Jr., of Madison, stated (telephone conversation, 1974) that his father, (Fred, Sr.,) was engineer on this same fire engine in 1900 and before, that it was pulled by two horses, that the twin steam-driven pistons pumped the water, and that the water came from cisterns which were located all over the town.

Andrew Jackson Grayson wrote a letter to the Madison Courier from Kansas City many years later in which he said, "In 1849, when I was but eleven years of age, my father was employed as a cupola tender in the Lewis and Crawford Foundry. When Western Fire Co. was organized and received its charter from the State of Indiana in 1850 the company's first engine house was a frame carriage house in the rear of Samuel Crawford's residence, now the home of the Hon. Manly D. Wilson, and the fire company's membership was employees at the foundry, which is now the McKim-Cochrane furniture factory.

"Among other prominent members that answered the tap of the foundry bell were George and Henry Armstrong, coppersmith, who had their shop near the northwest corner of Second and Elm streets, Louis and William Eddy, Joseph M. Crawford, George Saberton, and John Grayson, who was then acting as 'Messenger' in charge of the engine house."

Andrew Jackson Grayson Wrote one other article concerning his father which tends to show that John was a man of unusual courage and physical prowess: "On Thursday, Sept. 3, 1846, a most sorrowful calamity befell the denizens of Crooked Creek Valley, causing great loss of life and property. It had been showery all day, but in the afternoon the rain poured down in torrents, flooding our streets...cellars...and even residences in the central part of the city.

"Crooked Creek rose to an enormous height, overflowing its banks from its headquarters down to the mouth, where it empties into the Ohio River, sweeping everything before it--houses, bridges, fences, and other property. The water was all over Springdale Cemetery and was fully five feet high in that enclosure. ---Twelve persons were drowned, seven of their bodies being found after the waters assuaged in a field at the foot of Wilbur's hill --- now the new addition to the Springdale Cemetery....

"John Grayson, the venerable Sexton of Springdale, who was then driving team for the late F. L. Thompson, was one of those who narrowly escaped from drowning. The waters had completely surrounded the home of old Aunt Lettie Stafford and she and her daughters, Becky and Lucy, were crying piteously for help, having taken refuge in the loft. Mr. Grayson put his horses in Aulenbasch's stable, and he and Charles Dugan, Sr., started to swim out to pacify or save them. Mr. Dugan found the current too swift and returned, but Mr. Grayson reached the house and assured the frightened colored folks they were not going to drown. Then striking out for shore, his strength proved insufficient to make it and he was borne down with the rapid current from a point just this side of what is now Butz's brewery to Ritchie's brickyard, above Bunker Hill Tavern, where he floated near enough to the bank to grasp a pole that was extended to him. It was first thought by everybody that he was lost,

and word to that effect was conveyed to his family."

(The above stories are from the Mary Hill collection of articles written by Andrew Jackson Grayson of Madison, Indiana, on file in the Genealogy Section of the Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.).

Salathiel Grayson, the eldest son of John Wren Grayson, was born 1837 and died in 1916, married Mary Lackland, (B. 1837, D. 1895.) Salathiel was first a reporter, then the city editor of the Madison Courier, and finished over 60 years of faithful service with that newspaper. Their children were: 1) Charles Meriam Grayson, B. 1857 in Madison, Indiana, died 1931, married Josephine Dreiss. Charles was a printer for the Madison Courier. 2) Helen Grayson, Born 1861, Madison, died 1958, married Harry Martin Goold, B. 1856, died 1943; one son, Harry Grayson Goold, B. 1888, D. 1901. 3) Mary Francis Grayson (Mame), B. 1865, D. 1942, never married. 4) Gertrude Grayson B. 1868, died ?, married John Bernier. 5) Maude Grayson, B. 1881, D. 12 March 1968, m. 1st Cornelius DeWeese, 2nd, Percival Moore, children: 1. Mary Francis DeWeese, B. 1905, m. John Speed; 2. Cornelia DeWeese, B. 1908, D. 1968, m. John Miller; 3. Maude Winslow DeWeese, B. 1911 in St. Louis, m. James L. Price, now living in Louisville, Kentucky; 4. Gertrude Ann DeWeese, B. 1914 Carrollton, Kentucky, D. 1920; 6) Bertie Grayson B. 1874, D. 1877 was a child, Willie, found present in the 1880 census. Sources: Mrs. Winslow Price, December 1973; tombstone inscriptions, Springdale Cem., Madison; newspaper clipping, Franklin Republican, Madison, 1914.)

John W. (Wren?) Grayson, son of John Wren Grayson born 1840 or 1842 in Madison, Indiana died 1901 age 60, married Lucinda Virginia Wilson B. ca. 1846 in Virginia, a second cousin of Pres. Woodrow Wilson. John W. was a printer (Census of 1880, Jeff. Co., Ind. p. 171) and in 1879 was assistant superintendant of the Springdale Cemetery when his father was the superintendent. (from the Madison, Ind. Directory p. 46.) Children: 1) Alice Virginia Grayson B. 1862, D. 1927 age 64 married Dr. George Eugene Bragdon of Canton N.Y.; her daughter is Mrs. E. D. (Grace) Thomas of Columbus, Ohio. 2) Stella Grayson B. 1864, married, no children; 3) Harry Grayson, B. 1867, had one daughter; 4) Bertha Grayson B. 1869, no children; 5) Joseph Grayson, B. 1872, had one son; 6) Luella Grayson, B. 1875, married, 2 children; 7) J. Herbert Grayson, B. after 1880, D. ca. 1964, had 2 sons. (Sources: 1880 census above; letter from Mrs. E. E. Thomas, 3/22/74.)

Andrew Jackson Grayson, son of John Wren Grayson, B. 26 December 1838, Decatur County, Indiana, D. age 74 on 22 July 1913., married Matilda Lawrence 18 August 1862 at age 22 between enlistments in the 6th Indiana Regiment in the civil war, fought at the Battle of Shiloh, served as Sgt. and as 1st Lt., honorably discharged 22 May 1862. Occupation, printer and writer for Madison Courier. Children: 1) William Morton Grayson, B. 13 June 1862, m. Bettie Turpin, 2) Frank E. Grayson, B. 8 June 1868, m. Loretta; 3) George Edward Grayson, B. 5 August 1871, D. 21 January 1954 m. Gladys; 4) Lotta B. Grayson, B. 25 March 1874, m. John Jones; 5) Howard Grayson, B. 15 Oct. 1877 m. Una May Tasker. The descendants of these families will be recounted in a later chapter. (Sources: Military records, National Archives; family tradition.)*

Sarah A. Grayson, daughter of John Wren Grayson, B. 12 May 1832, D. 7 April 1896, married John W. McCoy, B. 25 Oct. 1827, D. 2 Nov. 1878. Their daughter, Jora E. McCoy, B. 18 June 1852, D. 2 Feb. 1886, married

* 6.) LAURA H. GRAYSON b. 6/13/1862 d. 1/20/1908 m. Albert J. Herrett

James H. Smith. Jora McCoy is buried in the Springdale Cemetery, Madison, with "4 infant children." (Source: tombstone inscriptions.)

Rebecca J. Grayson, Born 1830 in Scott County, Kentucky, eldest child of John Wren Grayson, married William P. DeMent. A son, William DeMent, was born 1857, died 30 January 1860. (Item from Early Newspapers of Jefferson County, Ind., publ. by D.A.R., Ind. State Library, p. 162.)

Mary C. Grayson, youngest daughter of John Wren Grayson, born 1834, married Sewell Lloyd on 30 July, 1860. (Source: *ibid.* p. 162.)

"The well known and venerable Sexton of Springdale Cemetery, John Grayson, died at the home of his daughter Mrs. S. Lloyd on Broadway at ten o'clock last night. The bells of different Fire companies tolled long for the departed, and among the firemen the words passed from lip to lip "Pap Grayson has gone at last". In the death of John Grayson Madison lost a good citizen; a kind neighbor; an honest faithful public officer and one who was regarded almost as a father to thousands in Madison from having performed kindly offerings for them in hours of sadness. He has been Sexton of Springdale Cemetery for many, many years. He was appointed to the place in 1842 and performed the duties for some years before a successor to him was chosen. In 1852 at the solicitation of Mr. C. Vail, has again accepted the position of Sexton and held the place with exception of one year intermission, from that time till his death. In the capacity of Sexton he placed the sod of the valley above fully five thousand people, and there is scarcely a family in Madison who has not had a representative interred by him; but his well worn spade is laid aside and another one has fromed for the "old Sexton" the windowless chamber where he will sleep and rest.

He was the oldest member of Western Fire Company #3 and in his days of vigor was truly a noble fireman. For many years he had been a messenger of that Company and was held in such high esteem by the members that they gave the fire engine the name by which the good old man was known among them "Pap Grayson."

His venerable wife survives but is in very feeble health. Their six children are living, the yougest being past forty years of age. They are Mrs. Rebecca Dement, Mrs. Sallie A. McCoy, Mrs. Mary C. Lloyd and Messrs Salathial, Andrew J. and John W.

The deceased was a constant member of the Methodist Church and Rev. L. G. Atkinson will officiate at this funeral which will take place at two o'clock from Trinity Church.

In compliance with a request of the deceased he will be interred in a black walnut coffin. (Copied from the Madison Courier, Feb. 1, 1882.)

An article concerning John Wren Grayson's death was published in the Madison Courier Feb. 14, 1882: "Western Fire Company: At a meeting in the Western Fire Company last night, the following changes among the officials were made: Mr. Samuel Moses was elected Messenger, and resigned his post as vice-president. Mr. Salathiel Grayson was chosen vice-president. Lon Holding resigned his position on the standing committee and Mr. Henry Mabrey was appointed to fill the vacancy.

* JOHN WREN GRAYSON

1805-11-2 - 1882-1-31

son of Wren⁶, Benj⁷

m. 1829

PERMELIA CUMMINS

1806 - 1882-2-14

daughter of Andrew Cummins

1. 1830 Census, Ky, Scott Co, p. 156, line 2

JOHN GRAYSON

0- 5- 10- 15- 20- 30-

M		1
F	1	1

(neighbor to Wren⁶)2. 1850 Census, Indiana, Jefferson Co,
Madison, 8th Ward, p. 238, #613#645

JOHN GRAYSON	45	TENN	Carpenter
PERMELIA	43	KY	
REBECCA	20	KY	
SARAH A	18	IND	
MARY C	16	IND	
CELITHA	14	IND	
ANDREW	12	IND	
JOHN R	10	IND	

3. 1834-5-25 Ind, Decatur Co:

witnessed a deed for Joseph.

(see Joseph⁵ Grayson)

4. 1840-1-23: Ind, Decatur Co, deed, [original - photocopied]

John Grayson from Charles and Amy Owens

\$125/40 acres NE $\frac{1}{4}$. NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 12 twp 8 N of Range 8 E.(this land was entered by Charles Owens at the Jefferson Land Office,
1837-10-13)

5. 1882-1-31 died John Grayson, [Jefferson Co, Ind, death certificate]

age 76, born Ky,

cause: malignant disease of stomach and lungs

Dr. J W Conway, Vail's Memorial funeral home, Madison, Ind.

1882-2-14 died Permelia Grayson [ibid]

age 76, born Ky,

cause: pulm - consumption, dr. Conway, Vail's Home.

6. gravestones in Madison, Ind, Springdale Cemetery.

JOHN GRAYSON 1805-1882 FOR 30 YEARS SEXTON OF THIS CEMETERY
PERMELIA, wife of John Grayson, 1806-18827. 1836-1-9, Ind, Decatur Co, deed, John Grayson bought 40 acres SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 2:
adjoining land of Benjamin⁵ Grayson.8. 1836-10-31, Ind, Decatur Co, Sandcreek Twp, a stock mark registered by
John Grayson

REBECCA J GRAYSON

1830

*

"Sallie"

SARAH A GRAYSON

1832-5-12 - 1896-4-7

daughter
Dor.

m. John W. McCoy

(1827-10-25 - 1878-11-2)

CATHERINE

MARY C GRAYSON

1834

*

m. Sewell Lloyd 1860-7-30
see Note #11.

SALATHIEL GRAYSON

1837

-1916

*

ANDREW J GRAYSON

1838-12-26 - 1913-7-22

*

JOHN W GRAYSON

1840

*

4

3

* SALATHIEL GRAYSON

1837 - 1916

Ind

son of John⁵, Wren⁶, Benj⁷

CHARLES MERRIAM GRAYSON

1857 - 1931

Ind

m. Josephine Dreiss

MARY LACKLAND

1837 - 1895

IND
or
ILL

HELEN GRAYSON

1861 - 1952

*

1. 1880 Census, Indiana, Jefferson Co,
Madison, 6th ward, Cemetery St.
p. 191 #135 #143

SYLATHIEL GRAYSON 43 IND KY KY

MARY 43 IND KY KY

CHARLES

WILLIE

MAMIE

GERTRUDE

WILLIAM GRAYSON

MARY FRANCES GRAYSON

1865 - 1942

no issue

2. [letter from Sylvia (Mandelbaum) Grayson²]

Bertie 1874-77 was a son of Salathiel.

2. [letter from Maude to W. Price:]

Bertie 1874-1901, born in Madison, was a
son of Salathiel.

3. gravestones in Madison, Ind:

MARY FRANCES GRAYSON

1865 - 1942

SALATHIEL GRAYSON

1837 - 1916

GERTRUDE GRAYSON

1868

m. John Bernier

BERTIE GRAYSON

1874 - 1877 or 1901

MAUDE GRAYSON

1881 - 1968-3-12

*

4. [Madison Courier, 1914 ?]

Salathiel Grayson served the paper for
60 years, and is editor now at age 77.

5. [1870 Census, Indiana, Jefferson Co.] (~~2-132~~) (2-56)

Salathiel Grayson 32 IND printer

Mary 32 ILL keeps house

Charles 11 IND school

Nellie 8 IND

Mary 5 IND

Gertrude 2 IND home

OBITUARY

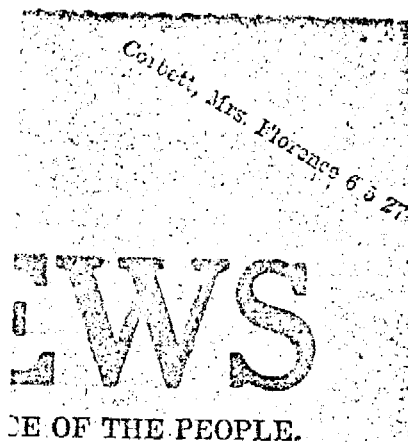
Lucy, wife of Samuel B. Grayson, was born Jan. 1, 1857, died at her home Sunday afternoon, Sept. 25, 1910, at 3:15 o'clock, age 53 years, 8 months, 24 days. She was the daughter of William and Eliza Jane Bowen. She was married to Samuel B. Grayson, March 29, 1879. To this union four children were born, two boys and two girls. Clarence, the oldest child, passed over the river when four years of age. One son, Earl, two daughters, Maude and Pearl, with the husband are left to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and a kind and loving mother. In Feb., 1873, she gave her heart to God and united with the Baptist church at Sardinia, remaining a faithful contributing member until called higher. Sister Grayson was of a happy genial disposition and made friends wherever she went. Her home was the home of the preacher and many were the warm welcomes given the writer as he enjoyed her home and hospitality. She believed in that "Faith delivered to the Saints," and tried to live the Christ life. That faith buoyed her up during her sickness and suffering.

Near 11 o'clock Saturday evening she heard the call, "Be ready." Calling her family to her bedside one by one she bade them good-bye and asked them to meet her in that "House not made with hands," eternal in the heavens. The last moments were the opening of the "Gates of Glory." She poured out her prayers to a throne of Grace and then asked that some one sing. All who were present were conscious of God's presence. Looking up she said, "Listen, what sweet music, I see my little boy, he is beckoning me to come. Yes and blessed Jesus, He is coming." Was not this the consummation of the faith she exercised? Was it not the answering cry of reunited

spirits in the "Land afar off," as she saw the King in His beauty? Who can tell?

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Funeral held at Sardinia Baptist church Wednesday, Sept. 28, conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. G. Colter.



AGED RESIDENT OF SARDINIA

Samuel Grayson, 79, Dies at Home of Daughter—Funeral Thursday Morning 10 o'clock

Samuel Grayson, one of the oldest residents of Sardinia and community, died this morning at 3 o'clock at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Leslie Albert, after a lingering illness. He was born near Westport in 1847.

Besides Mrs. Albert, he leaves another daughter, Mrs. Lowell Hubbard, of Indianapolis and a son, Earl Grayson of Greensburg. Also four sisters, Mrs. Lou Meredith, Anamosa, Iowa; Mrs. Catherine Higgins, Nemaha, Neb.; Mrs. Charles Wilson, Pitcher, Okla., and Mrs. Eliza Richardson, of Westport.

The funeral services will be held Thursday morning at 10 o'clock in the Sardinia Baptist church. Burial in Westport cemetery.

Grayson Relic on Display

One of the antiques on display in the women's department of the Elinora township fair in Daviess county from August 21-24 will be a comfort made by Mrs. Wren Grayson in 1840 at the old Grayson homestead, three miles south of Westport on the Decatur-Jennings county line. The exhibit is in good state of preservation.

The Grayson family came to Indiana from near Memphis, Tenn., in 1830, taking 160 acres of land from the government at \$1.25 an acre. The land warrant or "patent" as it was called was written on sheepskin parchment and was signed by Andrew Jackson, president of the United States. This old comfort is strictly a home product. The wool was produced on the farm and was carded at the old woolen mill into yarn or thread, after which it was colored, the dyes being made from barks and a few chemicals, blue vitrol and potash. Hickory bark made a dark blue dye, walnut hulls made a dark brown, while the bark of the yellow oak made a nice yellow dye.

Various mixtures made tints, blue and yellow made green, etc. The next process was the weaving of the cloth on a loom made by Wren Grayson who was a carpenter and cabinet maker as well as a farmer. In fact the early pioneers were capable of doing most any kind of work at hand—they had to be.

Mrs. Grayson wove the cloth which was called "lindsey." About all the pioneer women of that day were capable weavers, making carpets and goods for their own clothing. The thread was also a product of flax, raised on the farm. Perhaps few of this generation know that linen is made from flax, which was grown by every farmer a hundred years ago. The stitches are very large where this comfort is sewed, and the cause was that a home-made needle, fashioned by the local blacksmith, was used. The padding in this old comfort is also wool instead of cotton. The colors are as bright today as when it was first made in 1840. Comfort is now owned by a grandson, S. J. Richardson, of Elinora. Another interesting exhibit will be a coffee mill 100 years old, also from the Grayson home.

14 April 1976

Ans. 4/22/76

Dear Dr. Grayson,

I am closing out another semester, with exams a week or two away. But I thought it best to go ahead and acknowledge receipt of the Grayson material you sent. Thank you. When the air has cleared a little I plan to detail the Albemarle Co., Va., connections of Joseph Grayson for you.

My statement that Joseph Grayson was from Virginia was based on the fact that his daughter Susanna Deviney's child, in 1880, said Susanna was born in Virginia. (in 1777)

Among a number of Melton's who moved to Rutherford Co., N.C., from Albemarle Co., Va., were Daniel Melton, Daniel's sister Sarah, and Sarah's husband and first cousin John Melton. Daniel's daughter Lettice Jones Melton married Joseph Grayson, Jr. John and Sarah's daughters Hannah Melton and Mary Melton married Benjamin Grayson and Isaac Grayson, respectively.

2

John and Sarah Melton also had a daughter Sally, who married William Fortune Jr., and a daughter Nancy who married John Fortune, and a daughter Letty who married James Crow. The Fortunes were from Albemarle Co., Va., also.

Joseph Grayson's daughter Elizabeth married Wm. F. Whitesides, from a family who came to Rutherford early from Augusta Co., Va., I think.

Daniel Melton's daughter Mary married John M. Grayson, son of Benjamin and Hannah.

A Jones family appeared in the vicinity of Golden Valley where Joseph Grayson lived at about the same time as Joseph. I do not know their origin, but I note the marriage of John Jones and Elizabeth Wren in Albemarle Co., Va. in the 1780's.

The Burke Co., N.C., line ran square across present Golden Valley when Joseph obtained the land grant you mentioned in Burke. I have platted the adjoining landowners (for most of the valley, in fact) and find it to be in the heart of Golden Valley in what is now Rutherford Co.

3

Another note of some interest: John Borden married Mary Denton in Albemarle Co., Va., in 1794. Evidence, such as exists, seems to indicate that John had been previously married and had an insane son Nicholas. Mary herself had been previously married or was an unwed mother. John and Mary moved to Rutherford Co., N.C., by 1800, a few miles from the Graysons. Just about 1810, John Borden died and William Grayson ^(son of Joseph Sr.) was appointed guardian to Nicholas. A few years later, Nicholas complained of ill treatment and William F. Whitesides ^(son-in-law of Joseph Grayson) was appointed guardian. John and Mary Borden had a daughter Rosanna Borden. Joseph Grayson, Jr., had a daughter Rosanna (Shilton). Wm. F. Whitesides had a daughter Rosanna (m. Melton). Susanna & Robert Deviney had a dau. Rosanna (m. Hix). The first survey for Joseph Grayson in Rutherford Co. ~~is~~ (or one of the firsts) shows Nicholas Baldwin as chainbearer. Nicholas never appears again in Rutherford. Maybe I'm trying to get three from one and one, but ...

4

'Promise I'll look at things closer when I've caught my breath.

Thanks again for your notes.

Very truly yours,

Miles Philbeck

P.S. I've never been able to trace the extra male in Joseph Grayson's home in 1790 and 1800. There's no evidence of a fifth son, who survived, among the deeds dividing Joseph's land.

Do you note any associations of Benjamin Grayson with other families in Wilkes Co.? My sister lives in Wilkes and married into a family Mrs. Absher knows.

M.S. Philbeck
612 Chateau Apts
Chapel Hill NC 27514

FILED
15

PAGE 117

SYNOPSIS OF WILLS

GRAYSON, Ambrose—1-4-1816; pr. 6-19-1816. W., Sarah. 10 ch., 1-Thomson, 2-Catherine, 3-Benjamin, 4-Lidday, 5-Nancy, 6-Elizabeth, 7-William, 8-Mariah, 9-Felix, 10-Rhubin. Exec. and sec., wife. Wit., John Cundiff, Jr., Thomas Hogans, Robert Jones.

GRAYSON, Sarah—3-20-1848; pr. 5-28-1849. 10 ch., 1-William, 2-Reuben (land), 3-Catherine, 4-Lydia, 5-Benjamin, gr. dau., Ann (evidently living with them), 6-dau., Nancy Liller, 7-Maria Hendrickson, 8-Felix Grayson, 9-Thomazen, son (dec'd, his heirs), 10-Elizabeth Liller. Exec., sons, William and Reuben. Sec., son, Benjamin. Wit., Silas Rees William Fout, William A. Duling.

GRAYSON, Thomazen—11-20-1843; pr. 1-22-1844. W., Margaret A. 4 ch., 1-Benjamin, 2-John (left to John Ravenscroft), 3-Clary, 4-Sanford (minor). Exec., wife and Benjamin Grayson. Sec., John Vandiver and Joseph Frazin. Wit., John Green, M. Harrison.

BK no. 9754 Hampshire Co Va
Sa 18
now in Va.
from Elaine Soder

Robert G. (Bob) Grayson

Special Agent and
Registered Representative

Private Office

511 33rd Street Court

West - Corner Manatee and 33rd St. Court W.

Bradenton, FL 33505

Telephone: 747-7396

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Prudential

November 6, 1978

Dr Richard R Grayson, MD
103 West Main Street
St Charles, IL 60174

Dear Dr Grayson:

Please find enclosed the additional \$3.00 for Vol 2 No 12 and my advance payment for the next printing; Vol 3 No 1. I have also enclosed a letter from my brother in law and copies of his latest efforts. . I'll not go into any detail of his letter as it is self explaining.

We will continue to search out any and all leads we receive in great anticipation of learning more about our Grayson Family and also in hopes we have some relatives out there we haven't had the pleasure of meeting, with hopes of doing so when we learn just who they are.

Again, we are excited about seeing the next printing and we are so pleased that you ask us to share in the genealogy of the GRAYSONS. If there is anyone who thinks we might be related, please write and maybe we can help oneanother put some of the pieces in their proper sequence.

Regards and Best Wishes,


Bob Grayson

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

Kentucky County MA-SON Town LOWERS DISTRICT p.o. MAYSVILLE

Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value-Real Estate	Value-Per-sonal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write
8	THOMAS GRAYSON	28	M	W	FARMER	-	-	KENTUCKY	-	-	-
	LIZZIE "	30	F	W	-	-	-	ohio	-	-	-
	ANDELIA "	9 1/2	F	W	-	-	-	ohio	-	-	-

Dear Mr. Brown:

I understand you are the grandson of George W. Grayson. I have been doing research on the Grayson family. My great grandfather, John Croan was married at the home of Geo. W Grayson on 27 June 1866. His mother was Elizabeth Grayson Croan.

Do you know the exact death date of George Grayson? The Croan family came from Carter co KY after 1850 to Platte co MO where George lived then into Kansas 1855 when slavery troubles started. Did you ever hear about the mother of George Grayson-her name or where she was from--or do you have any records about them?

I will be very grateful for any help you can give me to get my records correct. I know quite a lot about the earlier Grayson family in Virginia if you are interested. Elizabeth was born 1802 in Mason co KY and George was born 1803. I think they may have been brother and sister although she does not appear in any of the records. Evidently the mother died and George W. Grayson remarried right away moved back to VA soon and left children of first wife in KY. It is difficult to find these early records. Elizabeth married Thomas Croan (Crone) an Irish immigrant ca 1820.

Thank you for any help you can give me. I will enclose an envelope for your reply.

Sincerely,

Naomi Webster

Mrs. Donald Webster

Mrs. Donald Webster
Arnold, Kansas. 67515

Dear Mrs. Webster:

I would like to thank you for your letter to my father at Oskaloosa. My attorney there forwarded it on to me since Dad is in the Cherokee Lodge and for his age is pretty good.

My wife Mary Louise is the one that is really interested and a nut on this family tree business. She has had copies made of the information we have that she believes might be of interest and help to you.

One of my relatives R. R. Grayson, M.D. 103 W. Main St., St. Charles, Ill. 60174 is doing a marvelous job in this regard with practically a monthly publication and I'm sending him a copy of your letter and this letter. I feel sure he can be of help to you and you to the rest of the group.

Great grandfather Grayson is buried in Oskaloosa along with many others. In fact the old Crayson country school house 2 miles or so north of Oskaloosa is still used for meeting and family reunions.

I have looked in my Atlas, but can't locate Arnold. What part of the State is it. Maybe we could get together in one of our yearly trips back to Kansas.

Sincerely,

Harland A. Brown
5312 Tulane Drive,
Toledo, Oh. 43611

Wood River, Ill
Nov. 16, 1978

Dear Mr. Drayson:

I found your add in the Genealogical Helper, '77 issue.

I am the grand daughter of Fannie Drayson Briggs b. Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co, Ill July 16 1870. Her father was John C Drayson who died Keensburg Wab. Co Ill 1899. He is buried at Keensburg.

I found he and brother James, apparently orphans in the 1850 census in Albion, Ill.

John C. Drayson was a Master Mason and married Ellen Nash whose parents were born in England.

I also have a record that I cannot find momentarily that states a Drayson coming from Indiana into Illinois about 1814 but most of that family, most names unfamiliar to me, died from pestilence.

Hoping to hear from you if we are on the same lines.

Sincerely,

Mina L. Drayson

Robert Harrison Grayson, lawyer, son of Col. William Grayson (one of first Senators from Virginia), was born in Maryland March 12, 1788, emigrated to Greenup County, Kentucky, and died in Jefferson County, Kentucky. Senator Grayson married Eleanor Smallwood, sister of Gen. William Smallwood, governor of Maryland. He was the son of Benjamin Grayson (who came to Virginia, probably from England, early in the eighteenth century) by his wife, Mrs. Susanna Linton, daughter of Capt. Andrew Monroe, whose ancestor emigrated from Scotland, President James Monroe and Senator Grayson being his grandsons.

Robert Harrison Grayson married, at "Cabell's Dale", Fayette County, Kentucky, September 3, 1809, Sophonisba E. Cabell, born at "The Glebe", Albemarle County, Virginia, March 4, 1784, daughter of Joseph Cabell and Pocahontas Rebecca Bolling. Sophonisba E. Cabell Grayson died November 26, 1857. Their children were:

1. William Powhatan Bolling Grayson, born at Little Sandy Salt Works, Greenup County, Kentucky September 9, 1810, married June 15, 1837, Susan Dixon, daughter of Capt. Henry Dixon of Henderson County, Kentucky
2. Joseph Cabell Grayson, born 1812, died 1824
3. Mebe Carter Grayson, born January 8, 1814, married first, January 8, 1833, William Preston Smith of Henderson, Kentucky, who, by legislative enactment, took the name Preston. He was son of John Smith by his wife Chenoe Hart, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Hart, a pioneer of Kentucky. "She was the first white child born in Kentucky and her name Chenoe, is the Indian name for Kentucky." John Smith was son of Francis Smith, Esq., of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky, by his wife Ann Preston (born in Ireland, died in Kentucky, 1813, age 74), daughter of John Preston and Elizabeth Patton. Although they emigrated from Ireland, the Prestons were English. Capt. Nathaniel Hart, Sr., was born in 1734 in Hanover County, Virginia, and was killed by Indians at Boonesboro in August, 1782. William Preston died February 12, 1850.
4. Robert Bolling Grayson, born 1815, died 1816
5. Mary Ann Elizabeth Grayson)
6. Robert Harrison Grayson) twins, died as infants
7. Benjamin Blair Grayson, died infant
8. Pocahontas Rebecca Bolling Grayson, died infant
9. Sarah Bolling Grayson, died infant
10. Eleanor Smallwood Grayson, born Jefferson County, Kentucky, March 1, 1827, married November 28, 1844, Joseph Adams of Boston, Massachusetts, a merchant of Hendersontown, Kentucky

William Powhatan Bolling Grayson and Susan Dixon had:

1. Robert Harrison Grayson, died infant
2. Mary Eleanor Grayson, born September 24, 1839, married Henry Dixon and had a daughter, Sarah Dixon, who married Edward Irvine
3. Joseph Cabell Grayson, born 1842, died 1845
4. Susan Bailie Grayson, born November 25, 1843, married William Norman, and had a son, Phelps Norman
5. Sophonisba Grayson, born November 9, 1845, married Young Watson, and had: i. Jennie Watson, married Howell Watson; ii. Mary Watson married Milton Grymes; iii. Bertha Watson, married J. Stanley Dennis
6. Mebe Carter Grayson, born May 27, 1848
7. Elizabeth Frances Grayson, died infant
8. Elizabeth Cabell Grayson, died infant
9. William Powhatan Grayson, died infant
10. Henry Dixon Grayson, died infant
11. Roger Dixon Grayson, born January 28, 1858, married Mamie Grymes

William Preston and Hebe Carter Grayson had:

1. Sophonisba G. Preston, born October 27, 1833, married Carter Henry Harrison, born "Penniston Place" near Lexington, Kentucky, February 15, 1825. They were married in 1855 and settled in Chicago, Illinois, a few years later and he entered politics. Sophonisba Preston Harrison died in Gera, Germany, in September, 1876, where their older children were being educated. They had ten children.

Mrs. Hebe Carter Grayson Preston married, second, October 31, 1852, her cousin, William Peartree Smith of Henderson County, Kentucky. They had no children.

Joseph Adams and Eleanor Smallwood Grayson had:

1. Eleanor Adams, born 1845, died 1850
2. Joseph Grayson Adams, born September 21, 1849
3. William Smallwood Adams, born July 17, 1851
4. Ellie Adams, died infant
5. John Cabell Adams, born August 12, 1854
6. Robert Grayson Adams, born February 22, 1856, married Martha Elam, and had: 1. Baxter Harrison Adams, ii. Robert William Adams

The above was taken from "The Cabells and Their Kin" by Alexander Brown

121 Old Hickory Lane
Versailles, Kentucky
40383
September 18, 1978

Dear Doctor Grayson,

I am enjoying your biographical sketches on the Benjamin Grayson lineage. Of course, I look forward to all the information in the newsletters.

Would one of the upcoming newsletters have space for another plea for help from me? Surely one of my fellow subscribers will have a clue in his/her file that will produce a substantial lead.

Fellow subscriber(s)--Please make reference to information I have submitted in past newsletters: Volume I, #8, page 1; Volume I, #12, page 1, and pages 28-29, and Volume II, #1, pages 1-6.

My ancestor Thomas M. Grayson is in dire need of parents and most all available clues I have are in the above listed newsletters. The name for his middle initial is not known-- one of his sons was named Milton. Could this be a derivation of Melton? I know nothing of the Grayson/Melton family ties other than what has been printed in the newsletters (see Volume II, #6, p. 112 and 119; Volume II, #5 page 10 and Volume I, #10, p. 2)

I will be appreciative of any comments/recommendations that you can give me.

Keep the information flowing into the newsletters; Doctor Grayson is doing all of us a service that I for one could not otherwise afford.

Sincerely,

William Smallwood Grayson

2506 Cherokee Lane
Winston-Salem, N.C.
July 12, 1970

Hi Folks:

In fiddling around among the ancestors, I have stumbled across some information I thought that you would like to know about your Grayson-Melton families.

Ester's Grayson family line is:

Generation 1: Joseph Grayson

Generation 2: William Grayson, wife: Susannah Lagan

Generation 3: William G. Grayson, wife: Christiny McCurry

Generation 4: Kenneth J. McCurry Grayson, wife: Mary L. Melton

Generation 5: Joseph Wilson Grayson, wife: Martha Ida Grayson

Generation 6: Ester Grayson, husband: Joe Rollins

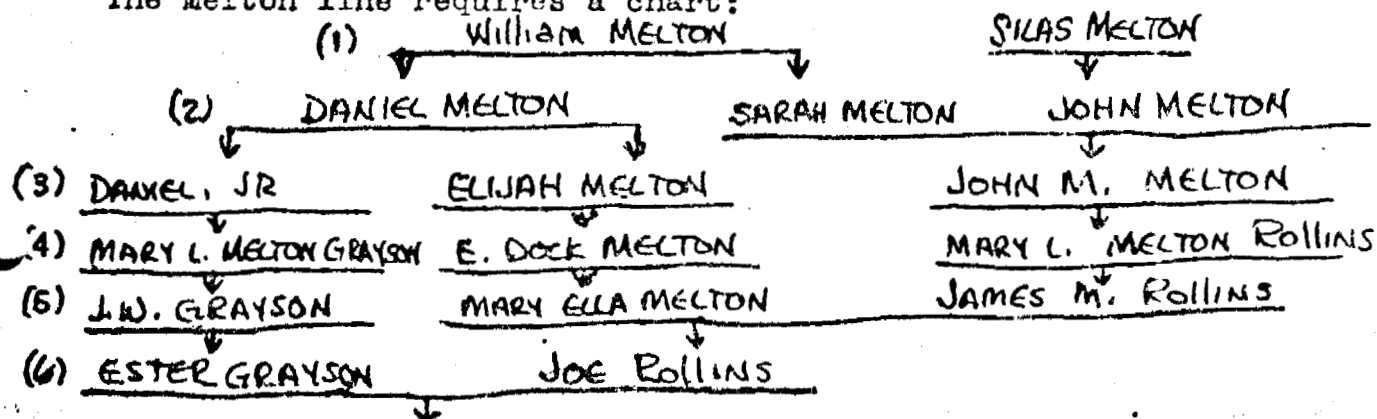
Joseph Grayson, the first of the name in Rutherford, arrived after 1782 with his wife and family. In 1785, he received 50 acres of land on the "North Fork of the Little (First) Broad, adjoining the Burke County line." I have never been that far up the First Broad, but it must have been some of the worst farm land imaginable. During the next several years, he bought or was granted a dozen tracts of land down the North Fork. The last tract adjoined Wm. Sims (now the Eli Melton farm.) It appears that Joseph and his sons spent much of their lives farming where you fish. There must have been plenty of rocks in the corn rows.

Joseph was born about 1754, probably in Virginia. He was married before 1774. His wife was alive in 1800 but dead ~~by~~ by 1807.

After her death, Joseph married a spinster, Rachel Van Zandt, daughter of Garrett. (The Van Zandts were German pioneers who came to Rutherford about the time of the French and Indian War. By the time of the Revolution, they were rich and prominent, having accumulated large holdings of land and slaves. Perhaps Joseph had his eye on Rachel's dowry when he married her.)

In any event, after the marriage, the Graysons moved down into the valley to be tended by the slaves. Joseph died before 1820 and Rachel's holdings were divided among his children. Some of the Graysons still live there.

The Melton line requires a chart:



In generation 1, William Melton and Silas were brothers, sons of Thomas Melton of Albermarle Co., Virginia. William married Letitia White.

In generation 2, Daniel and Sarah were two of the 8 children of William. John was son of Silas. Daniel married Elizabeth Norvell. Sarah married John, her first cousin. Daniel lived on South Creek; John at the Roy Fortune place.

In generation 3, Daniel Jr. and Elijah were two of the 12 children of Daniel. John Martin Melton was son of John and Sarah. Daniel Jr. married Narcissa Fortune, Elijah married Catherine Mooney and John M. married Lourania Dock. Daniel Jr. lived on South Creek, John M. at Roy Fortunes and Elijah near Tom Melton.

In generation 4, Mary L. Melton was daughter of Daniel, Jr. She married K.J. Mc. Grayson who appears above. Dock was son of Elijah. He married Martha Blankenship. Mary L. Melton was daughter of John Martin Melton. She married Berry Elder Rollins.

The rest of the line you know. The next time you are up the north fork, you can look for Joseph Grayson's tater patch.

Stay well!

Very truly yours,

Harold
Harold W. Rollins

original

Clifford Grayson
1601 Hollaway Street
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GRAYSON GENEALOGY NEWSLETTER VOL. 3. No. 2.

Page 1.

Howard E. Grayson has contributed a biography of James M. Grayson of Montague county, Texas (enclosed.) This paper states that the paternal great grandfather of James M. Grayson was the immigrant from England, that his son was a Henry Grayson and was the grandfather of James M. Grayson and was born in Virginia, and that the 3 sons of this Henry Grayson were Benjamin Grayson, Joseph Grayson, and Henry Grayson, jr. The Henry Grayson, jr. was the father of James M. Grayson of the biography in Texas. However, in a Compendium of Biographies in which the biography of Joseph Grayson of Marion county appears, it is stated that the son of this Joseph Grayson was Henry Grayson of Marion county, Tenn., who married Nancy Hixon. Joseph Grayson married Pattie Brazier in Anderson co., Tenn. in 1799 and moved to Bledsoe county after their son Henry was born. This Joseph Grayson was the brother of my g. g. g. grandfather, Wren Grayson senior. I believe that their father was Benjamin Grayson, Sr. of Wilkes county, N.C., whose origins are unknown. I have reprinted "The Tennessee Connection" in support of this conclusion. However, it should be noted that scientific proof of the parentage of Wren and Joseph Grayson is lacking and that the parentage of Henry Grayson of Marion county, Tenn., is not absolutely proven either.

Howard Grayson has found the 2 children of Joseph Grayson, jr. (the son of the Joseph Grayson above) who went to Mo. and died. They were Joseph Grayson (the 3rd) age 10 and Margaret age 13, both born in Mo., living with Houston Grayson in Marion co., Tenn., in the census of 1860. Houston was a son of Henry and Henry was a brother of Joseph Grayson, jr., who died in Mo. Therefore Houston and Joseph III and Margaret were 1st cousins.

The Newsletters are 40 pages these days as you all have noticed. Therefore the cost is doubled. Previously the Newsletters were 20 pages and cost \$3.00. I will continue to publish them from time to time depending on the amount of good material at hand.

Somebody suggested we band together and hire a genealogist. If 20 people each invested \$50.00 we could spend \$1,000.00. If we hired the best genealogist at, say, \$5.00 per hour, we could get 200 hours of concentrated research by an expert, who would, furthermore have the advantage of our accumulated materials. Please send me your opinions and suggestions.

of a Virginia family that settled near Lexington, Kentucky, where he was reared and where he married Lucy Boller, who died in 1850, preceding her husband to the grave some thirteen years. The father was a Baptist minister, and, moving to Texas in 1842, probably preached the first Baptist sermon ever delivered in Red River county, and for many years he was engaged in the work of the ministry and in organizing churches all over the northeastern part of the state. He and his wife both lie buried at Clarksville. They were the parents of the following children: Augustus, who died in Owensboro without a family; Mary, who became the wife of John Loving and died in Red River county; Col. George B., next in order of birth; Florida, who married Joseph Briant and died near Clarksville; and Mrs. America Dinkle, a widow, residing at Greenville, Texas.

Col. Pickett married in September, 1850, Miss Cordelia Scarborough, whose father, Middleton Scarborough, was one of the first settlers of Red River county, coming to Texas from Arkansas. The children born to Col. Pickett and wife are: Mrs. Mary Shoemaker, of Decatur; Mrs. Thomas J. McMurtry, of Decatur; Elizabeth and Electra, both at home; Augustus, who married Maggie Fullingim, of Wise county; and Thomas, single.

Col. Pickett was one of the most extensive stockmen of this section of the state, during the years of free grass becoming increasingly identified with the raising of cattle and horses. His horses he disposed of soon after the war because of the losses imminent through Indian depredations, but his cattle interests in Wise, Jack and Young counties he continued until about 1870. Three years before this he was offered ninety thousand dollars for his most important brands, and only a short time after this offer was declined the Indians swooped down upon his ranches and by successive raids drove off cattle until he was glad to dispose of the remnant of his herd to the government at the bagatelle of four thousand dollars, his loss being almost complete.

The career of Col. Pickett presents many phases of interest and historical importance, suf-

ficient, if written in detail, to make an extensive biography. A few words in closing this brief sketch must be said of his public career since the war. Always interested in practical politics as an ardent Democrat, he has served often in the state legislature and has left his impress upon much permanent and beneficial legislation. He was first elected to the assembly in 1874, was re-elected in 1876, and in 1878 was elected county judge of Wise county. While in the legislature he was author of a bill providing for the stationing of bodies of troops every ten miles along the frontier and for a daily patrol between the camps; thus increasing in a marked degree the wonderful efficiency of the Ranger service for which Texas has always been noted. During the eighties Col. Pickett was sent to the legislature three times consecutively. A man of broad experience not only in the common affairs of life, but also in the events of that epoch which contains the fascinating pioneer history of Texas, Col. Pickett has long been much in demand as a public speaker. Of pleasing address, picturesque in language, full of solid fact and anecdote, his appearance in the serious deliberations of a lawmaking body or in the more festive occasions of reunions and political gatherings is certain to secure respectful and rapt attention.

JAMES M. GRAYSON. The history of pioneer life in Montague county is familiar to James M. Grayson, who lived here during the period of early Indian depredations when the red men were often hostile and committed many a murder, as well as much thieving. Brave and fearless, Mr. Grayson continued to reside on the frontier and aided in its reclamation for the purposes of civilization. He has become a prominent farmer and stockman and now has valuable interests in Montague county. A native of Marion county, Tennessee, he was born May 16, 1831, and was reared to farm life upon the homestead place of his parents, Henry and Nancy (Hixon) Grayson, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee, in which state they were married.

Lewis Pub. Co.

1906

Henry Grayson, the paternal great-grandfather of our subject, came from England to America, being the only one of the family to cross the Atlantic. He settled first in Virginia and afterward removed to Tennessee, where he reared his family and spent his last years. His son, Henry Grayson, was born in Virginia and with the family went to Tennessee, where he also remained, reared his family and died. His children were: Benjamin, Joseph and Henry, Jr., the last named being the father of James M. Grayson. Benjamin and Joseph Grayson removed to Missouri, where Joseph and his wife died, leaving a family of small children without means for support. Henry then went to that state and took his children back with him to Tennessee, caring for them until they were able to care for themselves. He married and settled in Tennessee, becoming a prominent farmer, stockman, and slave owner there. He had a large tract of land and also built and operated an extensive flour mill, having the finest water power mill in Tennessee. Early in life he was an influential Whig and later became a Democrat. Possessing much oratorical ability as a fluent speaker, he did effective work in campaigns, but never sought office for himself. Believing in secession he did much valuable service for the Confederacy, although he was too old to enter the army. His farm lay in the track of both the northern and southern troops, who foraged off his place, taking his stock, destroying his personal property, ruining his fine mill and devastating his estate. Some of his slaves left home during the war and others at the close of hostilities and the ruins of a vast estate were all that was left of his life's earnings. However, he managed in later years to acquire a competency for old age and he passed away on the family homestead at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. He was a broad minded, intelligent business man, also possessed strong social qualities and greatly delighted in entertaining his many friends. He was likewise charitable to the needy, was a considerate neighbor and all who knew him respected him for his loyalty in every relation of life. A faithful member of the Christian church, he was a great bible student, earnest

in church work and exemplifying in his life his religious faith. His wife survived him and died in 1882 at the age of eighty-two years. She was reared in Tennessee and passed away at the old homestead there. She was a descendant of the Hixon family, widely and prominently known in the state. She had a brother, Joseph, and there were also other members of the family, but the record has not been kept. Mrs. Grayson was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church for many years and a worthy Christian lady, beloved by all who knew her.

In the family of Henry and Nancy Grayson were eight children: Pleasant, a farmer and local Methodist minister, served with the federal army in the Civil War. Louisa became the wife of Joseph Burnett. William, also a member of the Union army, has made farming his life work. Patrick H. served in the Confederate army and has also followed farming. James M. is the fifth of the family. Sarah is the wife of W. Cowan of Roanoke, Texas. Houston was also a Union man in sympathy but remained at home during the rebellion. Anderson, better known as "Doc," served in the Confederate army. Thus two brothers were Union soldiers and two were Confederate, and one neutral. All lived to return home and enjoy peace and happiness in a re-united family and nation.

James M. Grayson was reared in Tennessee and following his marriage removed to Texas in 1857 with his wife and one child. He first purchased land in Grayson county and there established his home. He had previously learned the blacksmith's trade with his father and had followed that pursuit from early boyhood until manhood. When he came to Grayson county he built a shop and carried on blacksmithing and wagon work, so continuing until 1860, during which time he made a prospecting trip through western Texas. On Leon river he discovered a mine of good coal. He visited many sections of western Texas and the same year moved his family to Montague county with ox teams, carrying with him provisions for a year. Locating at Spanish Fort on Red River, he soon built a cabin of cottonwood poles covered with clapboards. There were only a few settlers in

this part of the county and Mr. Grayson remained for only about two months, during which time the chief, Johnson, and a few braves of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians visited him. Hearing that he was a blacksmith and repaired guns they wanted to borrow some tools to fix their guns, but Mr. Grayson refused to loan them and the chief and men went away mad. The following day the full band of Indians appeared on the opposite bank of the river, where they encamped and held a war dance, which they kept up all night, yelling and singing until the dawn. Mr. Grayson was unable to sleep but lay on his bed all night listening. One of the Indians crossed the river and made his way to the cabin so quietly that the watch dog was not awakened. He placed his gun within the cracks of the cabin within two feet of Mr. Grayson's head and pulled the trigger. The cap snapped but the gun did not go off. Mr. Grayson then jumped out of bed, got his gun and called to his faithful dog. The Indian ran but the dog caught him. He continued running with the dog holding on to him and finally he succeeded in getting back across the river. The dog returned the following day. Soon after Mr. Grayson found out that two Indians had been killed by the Porter family and that the chief and his warriors had called to borrow tools to prepare their guns for a campaign of revenge and when Mr. Grayson refused to make the loan they thought that he was in league with the Porters. Within a day or two Mr. Grayson got his stock together and moved his family to Farmers Creek, a long distance from Spanish Fort. There he secured a pre-emption claim and began raising hogs. His nearest neighbors were eight or ten miles away and these were few in number. The Indian uprising had begun and settlers in different parts of the country got together and formed a company of two hundred members to resist the raids and depredations of the red men, whom they drove at once out of the territory. They made regular war on the Indians, the contest being known in history as the Kickapoo war. Later the government troops were called into the fighting and overtook the entire band on Devil's river, where a big fight occurred and the Indians were all

killed save a few stragglers. Among the soldiers were twenty killed, including Lieutenant T. J. deon and Joe Jones, both well known and highly respected men. A part of Captain Roland's company participated in the fight. The Indians had declared war when Mr. Grayson refused to loan his gun tools to the Kickapoo chief. Three years after the Devil's river fight the remnant of the Kickapoo band slipped back into the country and massacred the Porter family and burned their home. One child, however, managed to hide and was the only member of the family to escape.

Mr. Grayson remained for about two years on Farmers Creek engaged in the raising of hogs. In September, 1862, he was employed as a company blacksmith and located with his family at Red River Station, where was stationed a military company for the purpose of guarding the frontier and fighting the Indians. They were under command of Captain Brunson, who later resigned and was succeeded by Captain Roland. The command patrolled the Red River valley and country and continued thus until 1864, when Colonel Rowland, who had a regiment at Gainesville, disbanded the company and ordered Captain Roland's command to the southern part of the state. Mr. Grayson, however, remained at Red River Station, following his trade and doing all kinds of machinist work for the cowboys and others who came from long distances. As he had opportunity he secured cattle and calves and when the war closed he had a large herd. The range was then free and grass was abundant, so that there was excellent pasturage for the stock. Many kinds of wild game were plentiful, buffaloes were seen in large numbers and wild beasts roamed at will over the prairie.

In 1867 Mr. Grayson located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near the Station, to which he removed in 1868. All through the years the Indians had continued hostile until about 1870, making moonlight raids and stealing stock, so that he was obliged to move his horses from place to place at night that he might hide them from the red men, who continued their depredations, so that the settlers were constantly

on the alert, being always in readiness to jump into the saddle and go in pursuit. Mr. Grayson took part in many of those raids and often was in much danger. He was frequently an excellent target for the Indians, but he seemed to bear a charmed life and was not injured. In 1867 word came from the town of Montague of an Indian invasion and the settlers got together about thirty strong. The Indians had secured a large bunch of stock, so that the trail was easy to follow and the settlers pursued them to Big Wichita river, where they overtook the band and charged upon them. There were between three and four hundred Indians, whom the settlers repulsed and started on the retreat. Mr. Grayson's horse gave out and could not go faster than a walk. The Indians were in hot pursuit and seemed to be coming up on each side of him. A companion had remained with Mr. Grayson but the majority of the white men were on ahead. At a certain point the friend charged the right wing of the Indians and scattered them, but the left wing continued to fire at Mr. Grayson and he at them. Hundreds of bullets whizzed past him but he was unharmed. The Indians, however, were not so fortunate, for as the result of his shots he saw many of the ponies running back without their riders. His escape appeared miraculous and under the cover of darkness the white settlers retreated. As many as twelve of the Indians were killed but none of the white settlers were injured. Mr. Grayson's last encounter with the Indians was when he was with a party of friends on a hunting expedition. The members of the party became divided and he and Pleasant Wilson with a span of horses and wagon were cut off from the party by a band of thirty Indians. Wilson left the wagon and went to the brush. The team stampeded and Grayson depended upon his horse for safety. An Indian, however, had a fleet horse, cut across his path and was riding toward him with uplifted spear. Grayson then turned down a ravine on one side, while the Indian was on the other. He rode to the brush and finally got into the ravine where he rode on until he came to a place where a tree had fallen across the branch. He then dismounted, thinking he could make his way

to the brush on foot and would abandon his horse to the Indians. He had crawled under the log and the horse unexpectedly followed him by getting on its knees and working himself through. Both he and his horse thus managed to get into the heavy brush, where the Indian feared to pursue him. Mr. Grayson supposed his companion was killed and Wilson had the same opinion of Grayson. The latter was cut off from all the hunters, but during the night he returned home, where he secured the assistance of three friends and then returned to find the hunters making their way toward his home in the darkness. It was supposed that Wilson was killed, but he had kept in hiding until the Indians had all dispersed, when he made his way to a ranch some miles away, told who he was and was cared for until he could return to the settlement.

Another raid was made when the Indians had gathered about all the horses in the country. The whites followed them into the Wichita Mountains, Mr. Grayson being one of the party, and found them in their stronghold. They were obliged to retreat without making any fight and the Indians discovered them and followed them, attempting to steal all of their horses that night. Many of the horses stolen by the Indians were afterward paid for by the government.

Mr. Grayson has seen the frontier in its wildest condition when the hostile Indians were in their native huts dressed in their war paint and feathers. He remained fearlessly, however, in the pioneer district and with other brave settlers aided in reclaiming this part of the state for the uses of civilization, making it possible for other settlers to come here and develop the country. After a great struggle he succeeded in getting his farm well under cultivation. He remained upon the homestead claim and subsequently secured his title to the land when it came into the market. His first home was a little cabin built of cottonwood logs, around which was a shanghai fence. He began breaking the prairie and planted corn and though he never plowed the corn field or did any work there after sowing the seed he raised thirty bushels of sod corn to the acre. This he sold to the government troops

stationed at Fort Sill for one dollar per bushel. For eight years his corn crop was disposed of in this way and he never failed to raise a good crop. During the same time he also raised one crop of oats which yielded about eighty bushels to the acre and brought sixty-five cents per bushel. The range at that time was free and he handled many cattle, which he sold, from time to time. At length, however, he reduced his herd by sale, while the Indians also stole many a head. He continued buying and handling stock, however, driving his cattle to the north and in both his stock dealing and farming interests he was prosperous. As his financial resources thus increased he added to his land and is yet the owner of about thirty-four hundred acres, for which he paid from two and a half to six dollars per acre. All has become valuable and he has a perfect title. His land is unencumbered by indebtedness and he also has a good bank account. In recent years he has rented his farm lands but has a bunch of cattle on pasture. There are twelve tenants upon his place in charge of twelve hundred acres of land, which is under a high state of cultivation and there much produce is raised, furnishing many supplies to the family.

Not only has Mr. Grayson prospered in his business undertakings but has contributed in substantial measure to the religious and intellectual development of the community. While in Tennessee he was converted and became a member of the Christian church in Texas. Following his removal to Texas he lived in a community mostly composed of Methodists and Baptists. Later, however, he induced a preacher of his own denomination to come here and a church was organized. Services were continued for some time but the congregation is too small for regular services. Mr. Grayson is an elder of the church, takes an active interest in its work and performs the baptismal rites when called upon to do so. He has also been a leader and promoter of the cause of education and furnished a house for school purposes. He also allowed a school to be taught in the basement of his residence and he served as school director for many years but later has left that service to younger men. He is a man of firm and unfaltering convictions in

religious faith and is equally strong in support of political principles as an advocate of Democracy. He was the first to fill the office of justice of the peace in this part of the country and he has never faltered in the performance of any public or private duty.

In 1855 Mr. Grayson was married to the sweetheart of his youth in his native county in Tennessee, the lady of his choice being Miss Emeline D. Moore, who was born March 19, 1836. She has been a devoted wife and helpmate to him, remaining by his side through all of the days when the Indians menaced the property and lives of the early settlers, and bravely sharing with him in the hardships and dangers of a frontier existence. Their mutual love and confidence has increased as the years have gone by and they have had a happy home and congenial companionship. Mrs. Grayson is a daughter of George and Nancy (Davis) Moore, both natives of Tennessee. Her paternal grandfather was John Moore, who with a brother emigrated from Europe and settled in Tennessee, where he became a prominent farmer, reared his family and spent his last days. His children were: George, father of Mrs. Grayson, Richard, of Arkansas; Mrs. Drucilla Boyd; Mrs. F. Ringe; and others whose names are forgotten.

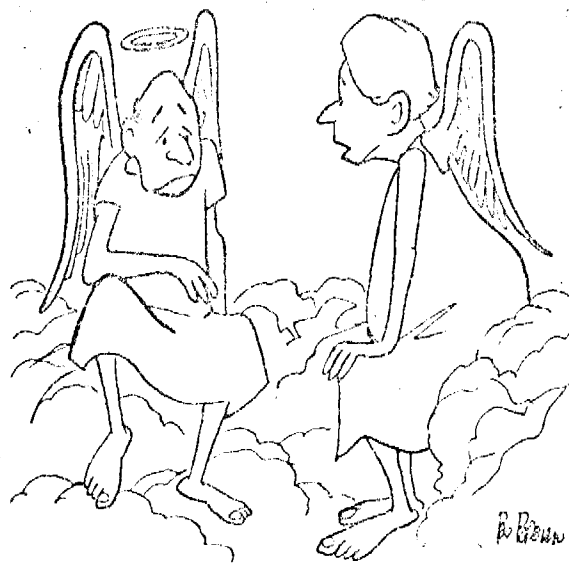
George Moore was reared in Tennessee, was afforded excellent educational privileges and studied surveying, which he followed for some time. He also taught school and filled many offices, being well qualified for positions of public trust and responsibility. His fellow townsmen kept him constantly in public office, although his private business interests were those of a farm, which he successfully conducted. He was a man widely known and highly respected and his death, which occurred in 1844 when he was forty-four years of age, was the occasion of deep regret among his many friends. His wife long survived him and reared their children until they became prominent and valued members of society in the communities in which they lived. Mrs. Moore remained upon the old homestead in Tennessee until her demise. She was descended from an honored and prominent family of that state,

the Davises being wealthy and well known. They were large slave owners and were influential and popular people. Mrs. Moore was reared by her grandfather Davis, who in his early days was a coverlid weaver and dyer. Mrs. Moore had a brother, Washington Davis, who became a very prominent man. Unto Mr. and Mrs. George Moore were born nine children: Napoleon B., who served through the Civil War in the Confederate army; Martha J., the wife of Patrick Grayson; Milla A., who became Mrs. Maxwell; George W., of Tennessee; Marquis D.; Mrs. Emeline Grayson; Thomas J., who served in the Confederate army; James M., a stock farmer and minister of the Presbyterian church, who has also represented his district in the state legislature; and Richard J., a Presbyterian minister of Tennessee.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Grayson has been blessed with eight children: Amanda, the wife

of George W. Hinton, a stock farmer with interests in Montague county and the Indian Territory; Napoleon B., a stockman of the Territory; Nancy, the wife of W. B. Lewis, a stockman; Luverna, who married W. H. Wilson; Sarah, at home; Mattie, the wife of Joe Bounds, a stock farmer; James M., who died at the age of twenty-one years; and John V., who was a man of powerful physique and more than ordinary energy and enterprise. He went west and was killed in Mexico. The Grayson family is one of prominence in Montague county and no history would be complete without the record of James M. Grayson, whose mind bears the impress of the early historic annals of Western Texas and who has been closely associated with the work of reclaiming this part of the state from the domain of the red man and turning it over to the uses of civilization.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



"Don't you understand, Harvey? It no longer matters about the meaning of life."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



"Being of sound mind, I never worked hard enough to have anything to leave."

Chapter 2

THE TENNESSEE CONNECTION

of

WREN GRAYSON, SR.

by

Richard R. Grayson, M.D.

A letter written by Wren Grayson, Sr., dated April 6, 1847, has been discovered which proves that one of his brothers was Joseph Grayson of Marion county, Tenn. A second letter written by the sons of Wren Grayson, Sr., - Wren Grayson, Jr., Henry Grayson, and Sanford Grayson - to "Dear Cousins" and kept in the family of Henry Grayson, the son of the Joseph Grayson above, corroborates that the Wren Grayson, Sr., above, was the Wren Grayson of Decatur county, Indiana. Furthermore, both letters state that they were written at "Westport" (Ind.) The second letter is dated May 1, 1842.

Letter number one above written by Wren Grayson, Sr., is directed to "Dear Nephew". The letter was in the hands of Henry Grayson, born Nov. 2, 1799, in Anderson county, Tennessee, the son of Joseph Grayson and Patsy Braizealle. Henry's son, Anderson Cheek Grayson, passed these and other letters down to his daughter, Myna Grayson, who is alive and lives with her daughter, Miss Bobbie Dykes, at 107 Bretnwood Drive, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Miss Dykes owns the family Bible of Henry Grayson which lists the birthdates of Henry and Nancy plus their nine children. She has transmitted this information to me.

Wren Grayson, Sr., wrote the 1847 letter to his nephew, Henry, and, therefore, since Henry was the son of Joseph, Wren was the brother of Joseph. The letter by the sons of Wren, Sr., written to Joseph's son, Henry (and others), as Cousins further substantiates the conclusion that Wren and Joseph were brothers.

When Joseph married Patty (Patsy, Elizabeth) Breazeale on Dec. 10, 1798, the bondsman was Henry Breazeale (Knox county, Tenn., marriages, p. 415). Joseph Grayson paid \$500.00 to Henry Brazeal for 400 acres of land in Knox county, Tenn., on July (?) 20, 1801. (From copy of deed). Joseph Grayson also bought 400 acres of land from Stockley Donelson for \$400.00 on April 24, 1801. (From copy of deed).

Joseph Grayson was appointed one of the commissioners to select a place on the north bank of the Clinch River, between Isaac Ford and Samuel Worthington's home, for a court house, prison, and stocks for the use of Anderson county, which was created out of Knox county. The town was named Burrville, later

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Chapter 2

changed to Clinton. The six other commissioners were William Lea, Kenza Johnson, William Standifer, William Robertson, Solomon Massengale, and Hugh Montgomery. The first court of pleas met in June, 1802, in the house of John Lieb where it continued to meet until the completion of the courthouse the following year (from History of Anderson county, Tenn.).

Joseph and Patsy Grayson came to Bledsoe county during their son Henry's childhood, locating in the neighborhood of Stephen's chapel. Later the family moved to Marion county. Marion county was created out of the southern part of Bledsoe county in 1817 (Compendium of Biography, publ. by Ogle Co., 1898).

Joseph Grayson, Sr., was said to be a blacksmith and a farmer and of English descent. (Biography of William H. Grayson, p. 341 in the Compendium above). He had two sons in addition to Henry (according to the History of North and West Texas, p. 105). They were Benjamin and Joseph Grayson, Jr. A land grant is recorded (Tenn. Archives) #22329, made to a Joseph Grayson for 70 acres of land in Marion county, Tenn., on Aug. 5, 1824. This must be Joseph, Jr., as the father apparently died in 1822-23. His will was probated in 1823 and is in the hands of Miss Dykes. The 1830 census furthermore places his death before that census in that Patsy Grayson was listed as a widow and as the head of the household in Marion county, age 50-59, with one man 20-29, one boy, three girls, and six slaves.

A Benjamin Grayson on April 5, 1824, claimed 90 acres of land in Marion county on the Sequatchie River next to the farm of Scott Terry. Was he the brother or son of Joseph Grayson, Sr.? There was a Benjamin Grayson in the 1830 Marion county census, possibly a brother to Joseph Grayson, Sr.: "Benjamin Grayson, oldest man 15-19 (father away?); five boys under 20, one woman 40-49; two girls under 15, eight slaves."

The two sons of Joseph Grayson, Sr., Benjamin and Joseph, Jr., "removed to Missouri where Joseph and his wife died, leaving a family of small children without means of support. Henry then went to that state and took the children back to Tennessee with him, caring for them until they were able to care for themselves." (History of North and West Texas, p. 105).

Another Grayson was in the 1830 census in Marion county:
Jessie Grayson, age 50-59; three men over 19; three boys; one woman 50-59; three girls; ten slaves.

This undoubtedly is the same Jesse Grayson who signed the 1822-23 will of Joseph Grayson as a witness, making it certain that they were related. Since Jesse was born 1770-1780, and Joseph was born before 1777 (because of his marriage in 1798) the probability is that they were brothers.

Therefore, Wren Grayson, Sr., Joseph, Jesse, and probably Benjamin, all of Bledsoe and Marion county, were brothers; the first two proven, the last two probable. Two other brothers and two sisters of this group are suspected and are currently being traced through census and other records.

The father of Joseph and Wren Grayson is not known. However, it is stated in the biography of James M. Grayson, one of the sons of Henry, that his grandfather was Henry Grayson who came from England to Virginia. However, in this account (p. 105) an error is obvious, naming another Henry Grayson as the father of Henry Grayson who married Nancy Hixon, whereas we know conclusively that the father was Joseph. The suspicion remains, however, that if part of this account is correct, we might look for a Henry Grayson as the father or grandfather of Joseph and Wren, Sr.

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Chapter 2

Henry Grayson was married Sept. 11, 1820, to Nancy Hixon in Bledsoe county. She was born in Greene county, Tenn., July 22, 1799, died Nov. 10, 1881. Henry died Nov. 9, 1879. They had nine children:

1. Pleasant Grayson, b. Aug 3, 1821.
2. Louiza Grayson, Aug. 3, 1823.
3. William H. Grayson, April 12, 1826..
4. Patrick H. Grayson, Sept. 4, 1828.
5. James M. Grayson, May 16, 1831.
6. Sarah C. Grayson, Jan. 24, 1834.
7. Houston Grayson, June 8, 1837.
8. Joseph A. Grayson, April 24, 1839, d. July 1, 1840.
9. Anderson C. Grayson, Dec. 23, 1841.

(from the Henry Grayson family Bible through Miss Dykes).

Descendents of these Graysons with whom the author of this paper has spoken or corresponded so far (in early 1974) include:

1. Miss Bobbie Dykes, grand-daughter of Anderson Cheek Grayson, through Anderson's daughter, Myna Grayson Dykes.
2. Hallie Grayson Barker (m. Paul Barker), the daughter of Joseph Grayson, the grand-daughter of William H. Grayson. Address: 3613 Redding Road, Chattanooga, Tenn.
3. Miss Olive Grayson, Whitwell, Tenn., has brothers Roy and Oren Grayson; she is the daughter of William Grayson whose father was Marion Francis Grayson who was the son of William H. Grayson.
4. Otto P. Grayson, age 68, retired, in the field of public education and agriculture, son of James Moore Grayson, who was a son of Patrick H. Grayson. Address: Rt. 1, Whitwell, Tenn.
5. Frank W. Morrison, POB 462, Jasper, Tenn., states that E. Louisa Grayson, who married Joseph Burnette, is his grandmother "four times removed."
6. Mrs. Lee Grayson, age 62, Rt. 1, Whitwell, Tenn. Her husband, Lee Grayson, died age 81 in 1966 and they had no children. Lee was the eldest and only son of Joseph Anderson Grayson, who was the son of William H. Grayson.
7. Mrs. Walter C. Grayson, Rt. 1, Whitwell, Tenn. Her husband is deceased, was the son of William Grayson who was a son of Houston Grayson. They have 3 sons and 4 daughters.
8. Miss Mary Elizabeth Rogers, Rt. 3, Box 21, Whitwell, Tenn. Her mother was Edith Hudson who married Mr. Shirley Rogers. Edith was the daughter of Nancy Elizabeth Grayson who married Eliza H. Hudson. Nancy was a daughter of Houston Grayson. Miss Rogers wrote the "Houston Grayson Family Tree" of Marion county Tenn.

Miss Rogers further stated that Henry Grayson (b. 1799) had two sisters: Patsy Grayson married Joe Rogers and they had one son, James Anderson Rogers. Jane Grayson married John Bailey.

March 18, 1974.

31 Oct. 1850

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
34	90	90	Elyson, James E.	33	M		Farmer			Ark.					
			, Peralee	29	F					Ark.					
			, John W.	12	M					Ark.					
			, Sarah T.	8	F					Ark.					
			, Charles A.	6	M					Ark.					
			, George W.	5	M					Ark.					
			, James F.	4	M					Ark.					
			, Ambrose C.	2	M					Ark.					
			Elliott, Alston B.	22	M		Farmer			Ark.					

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

29 Oct. 1850

State

Ala.

County

Marshall

Town

Township

23rd Subdivision

Call No.

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
216	117	117	Erason, Mary	88	F				Va					
			, John F	52	M		Farmer		Tenn					
			, Sarah	37	F				Ala.					
			, Matilda	19	F				Ala.?					
			, Nancy	12	F				?					
			Erison, Mary A.	40	F				Tenn					
216	218	218	Erason, Ambrose	47	M		Farmer		?					
			?	18	F				"					
			, William	17	M				"					
			, Mary	16	F				"					
			, Martha	13	F				"					
			, John	11	M				"					
			, Sarah	8	F				"					
			, Anna	50	F				"					

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

14 Nov. 1850

State Ala. County Sumter Town Bellmont Dis. Dis. Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
302	676	676	Grayson, Ralph	50	M		Farmer		Tenn.					
			, Margaret	17	F				Ala.					
			, Joseph	17	M		Farmer		Ala.					
			, Young W.	15	M				Ala.					
			, Catharine	12	F				Ala.					
			, Ralph	10	M				Ala.					
			, Martha H.	4	F				Ala.					

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7 Aug. 1850 1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES
 State Mo. County St. Francis Town District #80 Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
159	108	108	B. G. Grayson	33	M		Farmer		N. C.					
			Sarah	31	F				"					
			R. H.?	9	F				"					
			Mary J.	5	F				"					
			Wm. F.	3	M				"					

Page 13.

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

8 Oct. 1850

State Ala. County Montgomery Town Township Call No.

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
59	581	581	Grayson, William B.	21	M		Farmer		Ala.					
			, Emeline	40	F				Ala.					
			, Susan	17	F				Ala.					
			, Charles	14	M				Ala.					
			, Elizabeth	12	F				Ala.					
			, Sarah	10	F				Ala.					
			, Martha	8	F				Ala.					
			, Alexander	6	M				Ala.					

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1900 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

State Texas County Montague Town Township P.O. Call No.

Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
		Grayson, James M.	69	M	W	Farmer			Tenn.					Born: May 1831
		, Emiline D.	46	F					Tenn.					Mar. 1833
		, Sarah	31	F					Tex.					June 1868
		Burnett, James	26	M										Oct. 1872

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1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

13 Sept. 1830

State

Ala.

County

Macon

Town

Township

Call No.

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
20	267	267	Grayson, Cliver E.	35	M		Farmer		Tenn.					
			, Francis H.	28	F				Ky.					
			, Tom H.	10	M				Ala.					
			, Sarah Ann	8	F				Ala.					
			, Susan E.	7	F				Ala.					
			, George W.	3	M				Ala.					
			, Francis O.	1	M				Ala.					
			, Susan	65	F				N.C.					
			Hance, Emeline	18	F				Miss.					
			, Mary J.	15	F				"					
238	238		Grayson, James W.	32	M		Farmer		Ala.					
			, Rebecca J.	20	F				Ala.					
			, Thos ^W .	4	M				Ala.					
			, Martha	5 1/2	F				Ala.					

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

31 Oct. 1850

State Ala. County Madison Town District 35 Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
315	93	93	Grayson, Napoleon B.	35	M		Farmer		Ala.					
			, Jeanine	35	F				Ky.					
			, Eliza J.	14	F				Ala.					
			, Sarah A. R.	12	F				Ala.					
			, Mary E.	8	F				Ala.					
			, John C.	6	F				Ala.					
			, Joseph W.	3	M				Ala.					
			, James A.	1	M				Ala.					
			Elliott, Richard B.	20	M		Farmer		Ala.					

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1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

30 Sept. 1850

State Ala. County Choctaw Town Township Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
148			Grayson, A. L.	28	M		Physician		Tenn.					

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1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

9 Nov. 1850

 State Ala. County Madison Town Madison District 35 Call No.

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
401	185	185	Grayson, Nancy	42	F				Ala.					
			, John C.	16	M		Farmer		Ala.					
			, Martha E.	13	F				Ala.					
			, William	10	M				Ala.					
			, Sarah E.	8	F				Ala.					
			, Nancy	4	F				Ala.					
575	95	95	Grayson, George	56	M		Farmer		Va.					
			, Sintha	47	F				S.C.					
			, John	22	M		School Teacher		Ala.					
			, George	20	M		Farmer		Ala.					
			, Jerome	18	M		Farmer		Ala.					
			, Samuel	12	M				Ala.					
			, Napoleone	11	M				Ala.					
			, James	8	M				Ala.					
			, Andrew	6	M				Ala.					
			, Nancy	16	F				Ala.					

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

25 Nov. 1850

State Ala. County Dallas Town Township Call No.

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
313	124	124	Grayson, George	22	M				1719.					
			Living with a											
			family named											
			"Walker" headed											
			by "Margaret" who											
			is 57 & born in											
			Ala.)											

Page 18.

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

15 Oct. 1850

State Ala County Macon Town Township District 21 Call No.

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
215	224	232	Grayson, L. M.	32	M		Post Master		Va.					
			, Cornelia F.	26	F				Eu.					
			, Sarah E.	5	F				Ala.					
			, Martha S.	3	F				Ala.					

Page 18.

State Illinois County Monroe Town
Township Call No.

[illegible]

State Texas County Johnson Town Township Call No.

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
30		10	Grason, Rebecca	27	F				LC					

Page 20.

State Ill. County McHenry Town
Township Call No.

[illegible]

2 Dec. 1852

Alq.

County

Wilcox

Town
Township

Call No.

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
403	568	568	Grayson, S. E.	57	M		Physician		Ky.					
			, Mary A.	36	F				S.C.					
			, William S.	24	M		Lawyer		17/12					
			, Thomas	17	M				17/12					
			, Harriet	13	F				17/12					
			, Mary R.	11	F				17/12					
			?	10	F				17/12					
			, Martha	7	F				17/12					
			, Charles E.	5	M				17/12					
			, Caroline	4	M				17/12					
			, Robert B.	2	M				Miss.					

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

State Tenn. County Harris Town
Township Call No.

County

Town
Township

Call No.

22-285

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

State

Tenn.

County

Monroe

Town

Township

Call No.

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
241		51	Grayson, William B.	35					Tn.					
			Malinda	41					Tn.					
			May	16										
			John	14										
			Wm. H. H.	10										
			R. W.	3										

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1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

State

Tenn.

County

Henry

Town

Township

Call No.

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
61		34	Grayson, William	36					Tn.					
			Henry	34					Tn.					
			Caroline	10										
			Marion	8										
			Emerita	6										
			William	4										
			Clinton	2										

Page 23.

State Tenn. County Marion Town Township P.O. Call No.

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks	Page
11	473	72	Geo. B. Pleasant	34	M		Boat Smith	100	50	Tenn.					Looney's Black R.	24
			Nankie	31	F					Tenn.						
			Wm.	15	M					"						
			Mary	12	F					"						
			Tennessee	10	F					"						
			George	6	M					"						
			Pleasant	3	M					"						
12	474	123	Sparrow, Martin E.	8	F					Tenn.					Living with Mr. & Mrs. E. W. W.	

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

State Tenn. County Marion Town Township Call No.

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
798		16	Graeson, William	24	M				Tn.					
			"Sarah"	24	F				Tn.					
			Kelly Joseph	32	M									
			Bennett Mary J.	25	F									
			Jackson	W/2	M									

Page 24.

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

State Tenn County McKerron Town 3rd District P.O. _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks	Page	
5	31	31	Grayson, Patrick H.	31	M		Farmer	4200	1200	Tenn.							25
			Martha	29	F					Tenn.							
			Nancy L.	7	F												
			Sarah Ann	6	F												
			Francis E.	4	F												
			George W.	3	M												
			P Robert P.	2	M					England							
5	33	32	Grayson, Lous ton	23	M		Farmer	2000	500	Tenn.						LOUVER'S BRICK PIER	
			MISCILLA	26	F					Tenn.							
			Anderson	12	M												
			Joseph	10	M					Mo.							
9	60	59	Grayson, Margaret	3	F		LIVING WITH Wm + Sarah E. ?			Mo.						Sarah E. was 25 when in Tenn	
										~~Mo.~~							

1870 CENSUS - UNITED STATES

State Tenn County Marion Town Jasper P.O. Jasper Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal property	Birthplace	Father Foreign born	Mother Foreign born	Month born in year	Month married in year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Eligible to vote	Date of Enumeration
22	22	21	Rayson, Patrick	41	M		Farmer			Tenn								
			Martha	39	F					"								
			Nancy	17	F					"								
			Sarah	15	F					"								
			Frances E.	14	F					"								
			George	13	M					"								
			Henry	9	M													
			Amanda	17	F													
			Adah	5	F													
			Jelah	3	F													
			James	12	M													

1870 CENSUS - UNITED STATES

State

Tenn

County

Marion

Town
Township

P.O.

Jasper

Call No.

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Per- sonal property	Birthplace	Father Foreign born	Mother Foreign born	Month born in year	Month married in year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Eligible to vote	Date of Emigration
1	2	2	Prason, Houston	35	M		Farmer	1200	1000	Tenn.							1	
			Pessilla	30	F					"								
			Lafayette	10	M					"					1			
			Nancy	9	F					"					1			
			Henry	7	M					"					1			
			James	6	M					"					1			
			Samuel	5	M					"								
			Mascilla	2	F					"								
			Pleasant	2	M					"								
1	4	4	Prason, William	44	M		Farmer	2500	2000	Tenn.							1	
			Sarah	48	F					Ala.								
			Flowers M.	18	M					Tenn.					1			
			Cynthia E.	15	F					Ala.					1			
			Patrick L.	11	M					Ala.					1			
			Joseph	9	M					Tenn.					1			
			Easter	6	F					Tenn.								
			Samuel H.	2	M					Tenn.								

1870 CENSUS - UNITED STATES

State Ill.

County DeKalb

Town
Township

Township

- P.O.

Call No.

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal property	Birthplace	Father Foreign born	Mother Foreign born	Month born in year	Month married in year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Eligible to vote	Date of Enumeration
17	134	126	Grayson, Pleasant	44	M		Farmer	1000	250	Tenn.								
			Elizabeth	37	F					Ala.								
			Rose	17	F					Tenn.								
			Emessine	15	F					"								
			Carroll	12	M					"								
			Anderson	9	M					"								
			Wist, Sarah	75	F					S.C.								
17	134	30	Grayson, Anderson	29	M		Farmer			Tenn.								
			Josephine	19	F					"								

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

State Tenn

County Marion

Town
Township

Township

Call No.

[illegible]

1880 CENSUS - UNITED STATES

State

Tenn.

County

Madison

Town
Township

Dist. # 43

Cull No.

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Color	Sex	Age prior to June 1st	Month of birth if born in census yr.	Relationship to head of house	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Married in census year	Occupation	Miscellaneous Information	Cannot read or write	Place of birth	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Page Enumeration Date
12			Grayson, Anderson	W	M	38											Tenn.			30.
			Josephine		F	29		Wife									"			
			Nancy F.		F	10		D.									"			
			Lanance		M	8		S.									"			
			Lula F.		F	6		D.									"			
			Elizabeth		F	4		D.									"			
			Martha E.		F	2		D.									"			
			Grayson, Nancy		F	80		M.									Ohio		Died 1882 Born 1800	
23			Grayson, Carol		M	25											Tenn.			
			Sarah		W	25		Wife									"			
			Relley		M	3		S									"			
			John H.		M	2		S									"			
			Grayson, Houston		M	43														
			Priclar		F	47		Wife									Tenn.			
			Anderson		M	20		Son												
			Nancy E.		F	19		D.												
			Daniel H.		M	18		S.												
			James B.		M	11		S.												

State

County

Town
Township

Call No.

[illegible]

DEATHS
TEXAS VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u>	
<u>Grason,</u>	Daria	Bexar	1909-6-17	James	Freestone	1925-2-18
<u>Grayson,</u>	Alfred Moore	Jefferson	1939-11-1	Andrew G.	Freestone	1928-11-10
	Andrew S.	Williamson	1928-8-28	Annie	Dallas	1932-7-24
	Aslee	Leon	1940-7-12	Beatrice	Hopkins	1920-10-13
	Beattrics	Freestone	1925-12-25	Benton C.	Kerr	1929-3-29
	Burnett	Mueces	1929-6-6	Calvin	Henderson	1914-4-19
	Carroll Otis	El Paso	1927-12-10	Charles E.	Freestone	1929-5-31
	Charles W.	McLennan	1937-7-14	Charlie	Rusk	1937-12-11
	Clinton	Wharton	1921-1-20	Clyde	Smith	1932-4-24
	Agatha D.	El Paso	1911-10-8	Alfred	Falls	1932-7-10
	Alfred	Freestone	1928-8-19	Coleta A.	McLennan	1931-11-9
	Connie	Falls	1935-1-4	Cora	Marion	1934-6-23
	Cozy	Marion	1937-2-21	D.G. (I)	Angelina	1915-8-2
	David	Falls	1911-12-31	Della	Eastland	1935-2-28
	Dorris K.	McLennan	1939-2-20	E.D.	Dallas	1913-7-21
	E.E. Mrs.	Travis	1911-6-27	Edd	Leon	1940-5-4
	Edmond	Dallas	1921-9-21	Ella Mona	Hopkins	1918-10-23
	Ellen Bruce	Travis	1922-1-30	Elnora	Falls	1929-9-23
	Emett Gordon	Ellis	1918-4-19	Emma	Freestone	1940-12-19
	Emma	Harris	1940-6-8	Emma	Milam	1919-7-25
	Evelyn Edith	Bexar	1909-11-10	Francis	Washington	1940-1-7
	Frank	Washington	1939-6-15	Frank W.	DeWitt	1920-5-4
	G.R.	Taylor	1930-11-30	Gladys T.	Tarrant	1935-12-7
	Gloria Ruth	Bexar	1931-11-22	H.A.	Leon	1926-2-24
	H. F.	Wichita	1927-2-26	Henry	Dallas	1925-8-29
	Henry Fawcett	McLennan	1940-8-27	Howard	McLennan	1925-2-3
	Ike, Jr.	Red River	1936-11-20	J. D.	Collin	1912-7-23
	J.H.	Taylor	1937-5-14	J. N.	Lamar	1929-4-29
	Jacob	Freestone	1940-9-1	James	Dallas	1919-1-8
	James (I)	Dallas	1919-1-2	James	Bexar	1922-7-31
	James	Harris	1911-8-30	James L.	Harris	1915-4-12
	James Newton	Jack	1936-10-15	Jennie Mae	Bexar	1938-8-2
	Joe	Tarrant	1918-9-11	Joe Phillips	Collin	1920-9-16
	Joel Leaton	Shelby	1937-1-26	John	Brazos	1930-7-18
	John	Kaufman	1935-8-31	John	Waller	1926-8-12
	John R.	Harris	1931-8-21	John Robert	McLennan	1927-5-3
	John W.	Bexar	1903-9-15	Julia	Bexar	1920-5-20
	Julia	Harris	1927-4-14	Julia Mrs.	Red River	1905-1-26
	Julia An	Johnson	1920-6-14	Kate, Mrs.	Smith	1929-2-16
	Kate	Reeves	1927-10-27	L.G.	Freestone	1938-12-21
	Lattis	Nolan	1932-1-29	Lawyer	Harris	1940-4-8
	Lee	Dallas	1930-4-23	Lela	El Paso	1939-4-27
	Leslie G.	Freestone	1938-12-21	Lester	Freestone	1912-1-?
	Letha	Red River	1928-9-17	Libby	Dallas	1930-7-28

(I) indicates that the deceased was an infant.

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u>
Grayson, Lizzie	Nacogdoches	1934-10-31	Loselle	Navarro	1908-10-15
Lula	Milan	1904-3-8	Loretta	Harris	1916-12-31
N. H. (I)	Harris	1940-10-10	Margaret	Bell	1938-12-2
Margaret E.	Tarrant	1939-6-25	Mary	Hutchinson	1937-6-19
Mary	Kinney	1931-3-21	Mary	Leon	1929-6-11
Mary Ella	Leon	1935-1-13	Mary Frances	Leon	1929-6-6
Natilda	Brazos	1934-12-1	Minnie	Smith	1917-11-17
Mollie	Nueces	1933-11-20	N. G. (I)	Dallas	1917-4-16
Nancy	McLennan	1928-12-5	Nannie Eliza	Llano	1913-7-1
Ophelia	Freestone	1933-5-9	Orion Dean	Cherokee	1935-1-18
Pearl	Limestone	1918-9-28	R. C.	Montague	1930-11-3
Ray	El Paso	1927-12-7	Bennie	Nacogdoches	1940-4-27
Robert Dias	El Paso	1915-2-13	Robert N.	Hidalgo	1930-5-4
Ross	Hopkins	1924-5-26	Roxanna	Montague	1918-4-29
Ruben	Dallas	1919-11-23	Ruthie Marie	Wichita	1918-10-30
Sallie	Leon	1934-1-16	Sally Marton	Harris	1925-9-6
Sam	Bexar	1925-4-13	Sancho	Freestone	1940-11-19
Sarah	Montague	1937-12-11	Solomon Robbins	Smith	1903-10-3
Stella Alta	Tarrant	1915-1-8	Suda	Dallas	1927-4-27
Susan	Harris	1932-12-26	Tommie Alton	Shelby	1936-12-4
Valree	Dallas	1919-1-5	Vernon	Dallas	1936-1-19
W. L. (I)	Hopkins	1918-10-21	W. S.	Ft. Bend	1911-7-29
W. S.	Navarro	1922-6-7	W. W.	Hopkins	1920-7-27
Walter Robert	El Paso	1928-5-10	Wm.	Webb	1932-9-11
Wm. Edwards	Harris	1937-2-25	Willie	Hidalgo	1938-6-26
Willie Ruth	Freestone	1930-1-?	<u>End of 1903-1940 Records</u>		
Alice	Dallas	1941-3-11	C. E. Mrs.	Freestone	1944-6-18
Dona	Taylor	1943-10-6	Donnie Lee	Angelina	1944-12-5
Elburney	Falls	1944-2-6	Isreal	Freestone	1945-2-11
J. H. Mrs.	Taylor	1945-8-21	James G.	Quilberson	1944-3-22
L. M. Mrs.	Leon	1945-12-20	Margaret D.	Brown	1943-7-6
Martha Ellen	Bexar	1943-1-20	Mary Alice	Harris	1942-11-22
Miley C.	Falls	1945-4-27	Nola	Wichita	1942-2-7
Rosa M.	Ellia	1945-6-6	Rosie	Freestone	1943-6-1
Sampson	Falls	1942-6-13	Sheila R.	Dallas	1941-12-5
Theodore E.	Cameron	1942-2-10	Tom	Leon	1942-10-18
Verdee	Falls	1942-9-4	J. W. (I)	Cameron	1941-10-6
William H.	Red River	1942-11-7	Willie A. Mrs.	Jefferson	1943-3-25
			<u>End of 1941-1945 Records</u>		
Carrie Evelyn	McLennan	1946-5-9	Horace Evoy	Jefferson	1946-12-21
Hugh Chancy	Tarrant	1946-2-20	Ida Mae	Tarrant	1946-11-8
James Cornelius	Eastland	1946-5-5	Margaret Tabitha	Lamar	1946-11-2
Nettie	Nolan	1946-11-6	Trecy Mrs.	McLennan	1946-11-21
Cornellia Green	Milan	1947-6-16	Edward Thomas Jr.	Galveston	1947-3-29
Joe G.	McLennan	1947-6-10	John	Leon	1947-6-29
John	Galveston	1947-5-23	Mattie C.	Cameron	1947-3-12
Annie Florence	Harris	1948-8-9	Corynne	Navarro	1948-10-13
Lucy Waddell	Bexar	1948-7-5	Oder H.	Potter	1948-6-18
Zollie Lycurgus	Comanche	1948-8-23	Bessie Conway	Smith	1949-3-8
Elizabeth	Taylor	1949-5-26	Ellen	Dallas	1949-1-31
Jim Davis	Howard	1949-2-7-	Josephine	Jefferson	1949-10-6

Name	County	Date	Name	County	Date
Grayson, Mattie Etta	Collin	1949-7-10	Nina Dell	El Paso	1949-7-1
Parella	Falls	1949-9-24	Sam Lafayette	Taylor	1949-12-1
Laura Carnes	Shelby	1950-2-12	Napoleon B.	Cherokee	1950-6-4
Rhoda Brown	Harrison	1950-5-1	Robert Benjamin	Galveston	1950-1-12
Robcoe	Hardin	1950-4-12	Valree	Dallas	1950-8-26
Alice	Freestone	1951-7-24	Allan Monroe	Dallas	1950-4-13
Bailey	Collin	1951-7-16	E. Jewell	Hardin	1951-3-2
Emma	Cameron	1951-5-1	Jesse Craft	Red River	1951-3-27
John	Harris	1951-4-21	John Charles	Marion	1951-10-27
Melvin L. (I)	Marion	1951-12-7	N. B. Mrs.	Cherokee	1951-10-20
Annie Watson	Polk	1952-12-19	Coot	Dallas	1952-3-6
John Ray	Wichita	1952-5-20	Lephelina Ann	Freestone	1952-3-26
Mary I.	Jefferson	1952-5-10	Ambrose B.	Henderson	1953-8-31
Elizabeth Stone	Jefferson	1953-12-14	Fred	Midland	1953-10-17
James R.	Dallas	1953-2-13	Joe Bob	Palo Pinto	1953-3-23
Julia Margaret	Dawson	1953-8-30	Lee Ella	Bell	1953-5-15
Lena Mae	Tarrant	1953-7-27	Leonard Wade	Dallas	1953-4-28
Thomas R.	Harris	1953-6-14	Wirdner	Dallas	1953-1-14
Martha Mercer	Falls	1954-11-29	Peter W.	Harrison	1954-6-12
Sherman	Shelby	1954-1-10	John Thomas	Nueces	1956-7-10
Mary E.	Navarro	1956-3-13	Nannie	McLennan	1956-12-8
Quill	Henderson	1956-10-27	Ruby Nell	Dallas	1956-6-28
Susie Lee	Bexar	1956-6-12	George Ray	Polk	1957-6-9
James Lee	Bexar	1957-11-1	Paul Lois	Burnet	1957-7-
Robert C.	Tarrant	1957-8-15	Sam Houston	Folk	1957-6-
Bessie	Harris	1958-8-21	Beulah	Childress	1958-1-22
Celestial Agnes	Lamar	1958-5-2	Mandy Elizabeth	McLennan	1958-4-16
Samuel V.	Armstrong	1958-3-1	Verna Dean J.	Harris	1958-1-14
Viva S.	Harris	1958-7-27	James C.	Nolan	1959-3-14
John	Dallas	1959-12-21	Cecil Clyde	Gregg	1960-2-28
Diana Lynn	Dallas	1960-12-20	Emmett Gordon	Dawson	1960-11-11
Gordon Houek	Gregg	1960-12-25	Harvey Roger	Jones	1960-7-30
Katie Elizabeth Angelina		1960-4-15	Mary Eva	Montague	1960-1-1
Willie Pearl	Dallas	1960-6-23	Brenda Sue	Leon	1961-6-21
Carl Edward	Orange	1961-11-22	DeWitt Clinton	Harris	1961-3-1
Everett Samuel	Harris	1961-11-5	George	Bexar	1961-1-6
Horace	McLennan	1961-4-5	Horatio A.	Smith	1961-11-23
Mattie Neill	Tom Green	1961-7-21	Tillman	Cameron	1961-8-18
Viola	Houston	1961-10-17	Chauncey Beaty	Tarrant	1962-4-20
Della	Hill	1962-11-16	Doretha	Navarro	1962-5-15
Edwyna Beatrice	Young	1962-2-2	Geneva Baucom	Dallas	1962-6-26
Hugh Ruth	Taylor	1962-9-22	L. Zeama	Bell	1962-8-23
Merton T.	Childress	1962-8-18	Sterling L.	Freestone	1962-3-9
Thomas Roy	Comanche	1962-4-17	Viola	Smith	1962-8-30
Willie	Dallas	1962-9-5	Annie Price	Tarrant	1963-12-7
Edda Houek	Grayson	1963-5-22	Ely Franklin	Lubbock	1963-2-12
Malissa	McLennan	1963-6-29	Martha	McLennan	1963-10-20
Mary Ella	Freestone	1963-4-11	Sam Marcus, Sr.	Tom Green	1963-3-3
Simon Davis	Bell	1963-3-17	Tom L.	Freestone	1963-1-
Walter G.	Harris	1963-1-11	Albert Lewis	Galveston	1964-10-
Bill L.	Anderson	1964-3-12	Clarence Snowden	Dallas	1964-12-10
Daniel (I)	Dallas	1964-12-3	Eli	Kerr	1964-8-6
Everene	Freestone	1964-2-29	Florence E.	Kerr	1964-1-28

*Mr. and Mrs. W. Harry Sutherland
5607 Chamberlayne Avenue
Richmond, Va. 23227*

December 8, 1978

Dr. Richard R. Grayson
103 West Main Street
St. Charles, IL. 60174

Dear Dr. Grayson:

The enclosed article about Ola Grayson is sent because I thought someone might be interested if you need a "filler" sometime. I am sure her husband Will Grayson is one of the Grayson family from Montgomery County, Virginia.

I am originally from Montgomery County but have lived in Richmond over 30 years but still get the Montgomery News Messenger to keep up even though I no longer see very many people I know - time does march on!

The article mentions her daughter-in-law, Tex Grayson. Ola Grayson's son was Ward Grayson but he is dead now and I knew him and Tex as I was growing up.

Harry and I want you to know how much we have enjoyed the Grayson Newsletters and look forward to them. We both have been so busy this past summer and fall that we have been unable to do much genealogy but hope to get busy after the holidays. Harry is the Grayson descendent but enjoy helping him on his lines - as well as my own.

We hope you and yours have a very Merry Christmas and do keep up the newsletters.

Sincerely,

Evelyn S.

Evelyn W. Sutherland
(Mrs. W. Harry)

Enclosure

The News Messenger, Friday, December 1, 1978, Page 5

'Granny' Celebrates 99th Birthday

Ola Grayson, affectionately known as "Granny," was 99 years old yesterday.

Residing at 7 Radford Street, she is one of the oldest residents of Montgomery County.

She was born Ola Simpkins on November 30, 1879, in the Riner area and was one of seven children. Her mother was Mollie Feathers, whose name rings a historical note to many who have studied Montgomery County history.

She is the lone survivor of her family. She married Will Grayson, who operated a mill at Graysontown years ago. He also furnished electricity for Christiansburg when it first became a town. Mrs. Grayson became a widow in 1910 when her husband was killed.

A hard worker, mentally and physically, all her life, Mrs. Grayson was a practical nurse and worked at Dr. Evan's hospital, which was located on the Roanoke Road, as well as by going to the homes. Her daughter-in-law says, "She helped bring half children in Montgon.

County into the world. That was when you delivered in the home."

After retiring from the nursing profession, Mrs. Grayson remained active up until about five years ago. She reports, "I worked all my life. I just loved to work. If I could, I would get out here and clean up the yard."

Tex Grayson, who cares for her mother-in-law, adds, "There wasn't a weed in our yard or garden when she was able to work in it."

Mrs. Grayson planted and worked a garden until she was 94 years old. She tells about mowing the yard with the old-time mower which had to be pushed.

At 99 years old, Mrs. Grayson has never tasted whiskey or beer and has never smoked a cigarette. She enjoys eating and lists what she had eaten for breakfast—egg, bacon, orange juice, toast, apple butter and coffee. "It takes that for old people, you know," she says.

Her favorite food is "all of it." Then the birthday lady adds with a chuckle, "I don't like slick things." By this she means foods such as



Birthday Girl

Ola Grayson, affectionately known as "Granny" was 99 years old yesterday.

asparagus and cheese.

Mrs. Grayson's eyesight and hearing has failed somewhat but she still is able to get around the house. She went to the beauty shop Saturday and had her hair fixed. Never for a moment would one believe she is 99 years old. Her attitude, looks and personality are deceiving.

A witty person, Mrs. Grayson jokes and has a comment for everything anyone says to her. She believes "That's what keeps me going is laughing."

When asked what she does for past time, Mrs. Grayson says, "I just sit here, eat and sleep." Then she adds that she enjoys watching television, especially quiz problems. The Lawrence Welk and Hollywood Squares are her two favorite shows. In discussing Lawrence she says, "I wonder where his wife is when he is cutting up with them girls."

Company means more to her than the Lawrence Welk Show, though. "Oh, I love for people to come," she exclaims. She jokingly told this reporter, "If you can't

come back to see me before, don't come at my 100th birthday."

An interesting topic of her conversation is her male friends. She says, "You know I got 20 beaus. I got another one Sunday night." She's not particular about whether or not they have other women in their lives as she mentions Bill Bennett, Howard Bane and W. K. Miller as three of her beaus.

About her picture and story in the paper, she adds, "If you're going to put it in the Messenger, make it real, real good." Then she adds with another laugh, "I don't care what you put in the paper. I can't read it anyway."

Friends and relatives have been remembering "Granny" for the past several weeks in observance of her birthday. She reports, "I've been celebrating since the sixth of this month." Yesterday was no different as friends brought her sent flowers and cards, made visits to wish happiness and health.

According to Grayson, her mother could not stand the antidote of old age.

1317 Pennsylvania Street
Columbus, Indiana 47201
February 28, 1979

R.R. Grayson, M.D.
130 West Main Street
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

Dear Dick,

I enclose the pages referring to members of the Grayson family from the History of Westport, Indiana, a booklet by George Cann of Westport.

Several references are very interesting. On page 102 there is a reference to Wren Jr. serving on a committee with two other men with instructions to purchase new spittoons for the Masonic lodge.

Pages 130 and 131 have a partial genealogy on the decedents of Eliza Ellen Grayson, a daughter of Wren Jr.

This winter has made travel in search of information of the Grayson family very difficult here, though not nearly as bad as your area. I did make several trips to our local library to search census records of several areas with very little success. I did find however, in the 1870 Federal Census for German Township, Bartholomew County, Indiana and village of Taylorsville this listing for James Grayson, eldest son of Henry and Cynthia Grayson.

Page 2, Taylorsville, German Township

James Grayson	33	M	broom business	Indiana
Mary	31	F	housekeeper	In
Alica	8	F		In
William	4	M		In
Heather (not legible)	3	F		In
Effie	1	F		In

James was evidently a man of little means, for listed on page 6, German Township

Sara Hunt	57	F		Ohio
Elizabeth Hunt	35	F		Ohio
Catherine Grayson	9	F		In

Page 23, German Township

John L. Jones	30	M	Farmer	In
Mary E.	21	F	housekeeper	In
Lizzie Sipes	20	F	housekeeper	In
Thomas B. Grayson	18	M	farm hand	In

Page 6, Taylorsville, German Township

George Becker	34	M	Clk. drug store	In
Emily E.	18	F	housekeeper	In
Edgar	10	M		In
Laura	9	F		In
Cynthia Grayson	7	F		In
Mary E.	5	F		In

The 1880 Federal Census for German Township, Bartholomew County, Indiana, village of Taylorsville, page 27, records:

Tobias Grayson 18 M farm hand Indiana

Emily E. Grayson was listed as born July 17, 1853 when Henry Grayson's widow, Cynthia, filed for his Civil War pension. Emily E. Becker and H.W. Grayson on June 4, 1877, in Calistoga, California, witnessed her application to transfer this pension to Napa, California. Evidently Emily E. Grayson and Emily E. Becker are the same person, and sister to James. A marriage record has not yet been located. A search of the 1880 Federal Census of Napa County, California did not reveal any member of the family.

Nothing was found to prove Catherine and Cynthia are the children of James and Mary Grayson but it would seem so, except the ages of Cynthia and Mary E. were in a different handwriting and were evidently filled in at a later date. Could this possibly be Henry's widow Cynthia, known to be with the Beckers in California in 1877, who would have been 57 then?

Thomas B. Grayson no doubt is the son of Sanford Grayson of Westport, for the years of birth match.

Tobias Grayson was residing with a Mr. William D. Carvin in Taylorsville, according to the 1880 Federal Census and was the only Grayson listed in German Township. A county wide search has yet to be made.

I enclose my check for the future News Letters. If I am sending too far in advance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Earl Grayson

Earl: Thank you. for everything. The material on Westport I will try to include or abstract next issue.: Dick Grayson

Sent by H. E. Grayson. History of
Howard and Tipton. Indiana.
Publ. F.A. Battey Co. 1883

RES:

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

359

ked in an iron manufactory man. It was while laboring Sarah Lemon, daughter of New Jersey. Four years nily, removed to Decatur in the green woods; took a moving a short distance, he a farm of eighty acres, upon residence on this farm, his excellent woman, and a Church. They had ten Mrs. Mary E. Wainright, Crail, Mrs. Lovenia A. a large family, Mr. Foster Sarah Martin, daughter of Kentucky, and of English.

He removed to Prairie located on 160 acres of n, beautifully situated and ically, he is an active Ro- although his first vote was and wife are identified with g its active workers. He is a broad and liberal charity. an County, Ind., February nnah (Botman) Gibbens, and, the former of Irish tion. The former died in in 1879, aged ninety-four.

James, our subject, was rtunities for acquiring an th son of a family of nine iana, Iowa and Missouri. ats until the 25th of Sep- Elizabeth Jones, born in the daughter of Thomas ton County in 1859, being ter, who died in Howard escent. James' marriage —Lydia A., Mrs. Mary Powell Morton and Riley now owns, and remained

there for three years as a renter. On account of sickness, he returned to Owen County, and remained about seven years, five of which were passed in Gosport. In 1862, he came back to his farm, and has been there ever since. He has had considerable misfortune in his career. At one time he lost a fine team of horses, supposed to have been caused by poison. He has made a specialty of breeding fine stock, always having on hand a superior variety of hogs. He owns a good farm in Section 26 of Prairie Township, which he last year ornamented with a handsome residence. He has been for twenty-five years a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife has been a member since childhood. His older children also belong to the same organization. He has succeeded by industry in accumulating a competency, and is regarded as an honest, upright and worthy citizen. Politically, he is a Republican.

JOHN THOMAS GRAYSON, farmer and carpenter, was born in Decatur County, Ind., November 6, 1836. He is the third in a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are living, born to Wren and Lucinda (Williamson) Grayson, natives of Tennessee. John was reared on a farm, and during his youth learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until President Lincoln's call for 300,000 volunteers, when he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Indiana Infantry, in August, 1861. He participated in the battles of Greenbrier and Winchester, and in the defense of Washington. Here he was taken sick and sent to the hospital, where he remained only a few days, although he was kept in the convalescent camp all winter. In the spring, he again joined his regiment and was in the battle of Gettysburgh. From there, he went to the Wilderness, where, on the first day's engagement, May 5, 1864, he was taken prisoner, sent to Lynchburg and thence to Andersonville Prison. For seven long months he endured the torments and agonies of a living death. Released from prison December 6, 1864, he returned home, and as soon as he regained his strength resumed his trade, and removed to Tipton County, Ind. He was married, November 1, 1866, to Miss Lucinda Smith, born in Johnson County, Ind., July 21, 1848, and the daughter of Harrison and Margaret A. (Foster) Smith. This union has been crowned by the birth of five children, three of whom are living—Maggie Alice, Eva May and Della Maud, the others dying in infancy. John is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and attends Westport Lodge, No. 52. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for six years—his wife from childhood. He is the owner of a nice little farm in a fair state of cultivation, ornamented by a neat residence, built in 1881. He is public-spirited, and stands well in the community.

ORLANDO HARLOW, a farmer and wagon-maker of Prairie Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 1, 1822.

Richard R. Grayson, M.D.

Internal Medicine

24 Hour Telephone: 584-2250

103 W. Main Street, St. Charles, Ill. 60174

GRAYSON GENEALOGY NEWSLETTER VOL. 3.. No. 3.

Page 1.

Leon E. Brooks of Shreveport, La. has sent a very interesting manuscript, the first 2 pages of which follow. At first glance, I thought it was a copy of the account which appeared in Tyler's quarterly in April 1924 and which itself was an edited version of the manuscript of Frederick William Grayson of Kentucky and later of Philadelphia. However upon comparing the two papers, I find that they are different and were by different authors. The manuscript sent by Leon Brooks (to be known as the Brooks ms.) contains definite first person references which identify the author as a man who was the grandson of the brother of Susana Monroe who was the wife of the first Benjamin Grayson in the colonies. She had a brother who was Spence Monroe, father of the president James Monroe.

The Brooks ms. was written by a man therefore only a few generations removed from one of the first Graysons in America. Furthermore, he states in the ms: "I am relying on the papers written by Lund Washington 30-40 years ago" and also that he is indebted to some data from "my cousins, the late Col. Peter Grayson Washington and Mr. Frederick Wm. S. Grayson of Philadelphia and from what I have heard from other older members and friends of the family."

On page 7 is a copy of one of the many manuscript pages sent me by Leon Brooks. This appears to be the same handwriting as on pages 2 @ 3. The author identifies himself as a descendant of Rev. Spence Grayson. ("My great grandfather Rev. Spence Grayson".) Also refers to a letter "from cousin Monroe dated Nov. 24 1913."

Obviously the writer could not also be a grandson of the father of President Monroe as indicated in the Brooks ms. So the mystery deepens.

I will get these various manuscripts typed for future publication in the Newsletter. These papers promise to be of first class interest to all of us.

I wish to thank those who sent material for this issue: Leon Brooks, Evelyn Sutherland, Howard E. Grayson, J. Wendell Grayson, Jean Mitchell, H.T. Grayson, Helen Payne, Clifford Grayson, Dorothy McCoy, Mrs. Keir, and Kathryn Jean. Note to Leon Brooks. Thanks for the Mallet-Prevost book; I have not found the Grayson connection for it. Does anyone have a Mallet-Prevost in his records?

The Grayson Family.

The first of the Graysons in America of whom there is any record at hand was Benjamin, who with his sister emigrated from England or Scotland to Westmoreland Co. Virginia, afterwards settling on the Occoquan River near the spot which later became Colchester. His family in England are not known to his descendants.

It is believed that he came of the descendants of the same stock as was the celebrated Duchess of Salisbury of the time of the institution of the order of the Garter, ^{Henry VIII. time} ~~and~~ whose name was Catherine Grayson. (Catherine de Grey, Countess of Salisbury)

Those gone before my time have told

my Elder relatives that Benjamin Grayson was a man of exceedingly fine address and notably was of good blood. He came to

America in the ^{same period} ~~early~~ part of the 17th (seventeenth) century. He was

x
more
early
the
18th
century
He
1700.

Captains of the Foreign vessels trading
to the Bay of Otago.

His great industry and judicious
management of his affairs enabled
him to acquire a large Estate,
and the great Esteem and popularity
which his probity and diligence
obtained, were the cause of his
being made Executor to some con-
siderable Estates, and the Guardian
of some very wealthy Children of the
County.

He was Colonel of the Militia in the
Year 1740, a large purchaser of
lands in Virginia (and that part
afterwards Kentucky) from persons
with whom he had dealings and
was first among the most popular
and Esteemed Gentlemen in the
County in which he resided.

He married the rich widow Linton,
whose maiden name was Susanna
Monroe, Sister of Spence Monroe,
the father of President James Monroe.
who was from an old and distinguished
Scottish family. Susanna Monroe
first married a Mr. Tyler then

GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND: WILLIAM GRASON, 1839-42

The Twenty-Fifth Of A Series Of Biographies Of The State's Executives.

FORTHCOMING ARTICLES OF MARYLAND GOVERNORS

March 3—Francis Thomas.	May 12—James Black Groome.
10—Thomas George Pratt.	19—John Lee Carroll.
17—Philip Francis Thomas.	26—William T. Hamilton.
24—Enoch Louis Lowe.	June 2—Robert M. McLane.
31—Thomas Watkins Ligon.	9—Henry Lloyd.
April 7—Thomas Holliday Hicks.	16—Elihu E. Jackson.
14—Aug. Williamson Bradford.	23—Frank Brown.
21—Thomas Swann.	30—Lloyd Lowndes.
28—Oden Bowie.	July 7—John Walter Smith.
May 5—William Pinkney Whyte.	14—Edwin Warfield.

By HEINRICH EWALD BUCHHOLZ.

Of all the sorts of men that go to make up the human family, there is none more discredited, less loved, and so much abused as the clan of Jeremiahs.

Their office of lamenting strikes no responsive note in the average bosom, for they see only the ills of the world, while the people are striving to forget that there is aught of ill in life; and every word which comes out of their mouths is a blow at some tradition or custom which, whether fallacious or true, is the source of comfort and pleasure to the adherents of that tradition or custom.

An ordinary man finds a mountainous task in the way of optimism in the mere fact that the world is more cheerful than it is.

THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND, however, have chosen that they may see the truth clearly is never stored to one side by the masses or parted with with division, while he who wears the posited spectacles has ever at his back a respectable mob. To reduce this to reason were as difficult as to solve into mathematical proportions an ordinary case of love, and hence it is most convincing when not reduced—accepted simply as a fact.

The people of Maryland in the first half of the last century were largely optimists, just as they are today; there was, however, this difference: the course which public affairs were taking some 70 or 80 years ago was bound to lead to financial disaster, and ambition rather than reason dictated that State and city governments should assume gigantic obligations. Today the people are pleased to believe that the foundation of the State rests upon solid ground, and reason and judgment are paramount in directing public affairs.

A POLITICAL JEREMIAH.

Remembering, then, that the early nineteenth-century Marylanders were unreasoning optimists, it seems somewhat inconsistent that they should have chosen as their first popular Governor a pessimist, for William Grason throughout his administration seldom emerged from the role of a political Jeremiah.

The fondest delusions of the people he shattered as easily as one might prick a bubble. The thing which had for years

been worshiped as prosperity he labeled "illure." And, as if his greed for destruction could not be satiated, he frequently wound up his gloomy review of the things that were with a peep into the future, which read: "Cheer up, the worst is yet to come!"

As Governor, at least, Grason was a destructionist; but the result of his efforts along this line were more beneficial to Maryland, in the long run, than many times as much constructive work of his predecessors. He was termed the "Farmer Candidate," but during his life on the farm he had permitted no weeds to spring up in his mind. Lawyer and politician were not shrewder than he.

To wit: when Grason advocated the adoption of a new Constitution for Maryland, his opponents called his attention to the fact that there was no provision in the document which would permit the people constitutionally to displace it, though they might amend it as often and as freely as they wished. To which the "Farmer Candidate" replied in substance: "Well, then, let us devise an amendment making the Constitution repealable."

William Grason was born at Eagle's Nest, on the Wye river, in 1786. His father was Richard Grason, a farmer, who provided his son with an excellent education. The boy received his elementary education in the neighboring schools on the Eastern Shore, but he was later sent to Annapolis, where he entered St. John's College.

His intimacy with the sea—for from earliest years his eyes had been accustomed to watching for the appearance of a sail on the horizon—had developed in the youth an inclination for the life of a sailor, and after completing his course at the Annapolis school young Grason entered the United States navy as a midshipman.

RESIGNED FROM THE NAVY.

His connection with the navy, however, did not continue for long, and Midshipman Grason soon returned to his home, with his back forever turned upon the career of a sailor.

In 1812 he embarked upon the sea of life, being Susan Orrick

Sullivan. Miss Sullivan was a daughter of James Bennett Sullivan, of Cambridge, and was near the Dorchester county town that the young couple spent the first years of their married life.

In about 1814 or 1815, however, Mr. and Mrs. Grason returned to the native county of the future Governor, and here he spent all the remaining years of his life, except, of course, when his gubernatorial or legislative duties carried him to Annapolis.

Grason was altogether a home man. Although he filled a number of public offices in his life, and showed a disposition to fill more, he nevertheless was happiest when amid homely surroundings. He followed the rather unpretentious calling of a farmer; in the election in which he was chosen Governor of the State he was dubbed "The Queen Anne farmer."

The greatest delight of his life was when he could gather his family of five boys and two girls about the old farm fireplace with their mother. But in his manners and in his intellectual development William Grason was as far from the common conception of the old-time farmer as "Lagobin and Harlequin" Harrison was from the things which were associated with his name in his Presidential campaign.

In early years Grason was a member of the Federalist party, and in later years one of the arguments used against him as Democratic candidate was the fact that he had once been a hearty and decided supporter of the Federalist faith. He had not favored the second war with England, although heaulted in the success of the American arms over those of a mercenary foe. His conversion to Democracy was during the fight against Jackson when Old Hickory made his campaign for the Presidency. Indeed, Grason was a disciple of Jackson in that the latter stood for certain great public principles, rather than of Democracy. There was not a more ardent enemy of the Bank of the United States, the prevalent method of making internal improvements, and high tariff than Grason—and these were also the traits of Jackson's creed.

CANDIDATE FOR LEGISLATURE.

In 1828 the voters of Queen Anne's were offered two legislative tickets, one made up of Jackson and the other of anti-Jackson candidates. Upon the former was included the name of William Grason, and in the election this candidate received the greatest number of ballots of any of the chosen members to the lower house of the General Assembly.

Grason was chosen an elector of State Senators in 1831, the members of the upper house of the General Assembly at this time being named by an electoral college instead of coming directly before the voters, as at present. Two years later, or in 1833, Mr. Grason appeared as a candidate for nomination as the Eastern Shore's Congressman in the national legislature.

When the Democratic delegates of the second counties met to select a Congressional candidate the Queen Anne's members were for Grason; the other delegates, however, preferred John T. Reese, of Kent, and the latter was named.

Before the election came off Mr. Reese died, and another convention had to be called. Queen Anne's delegation now, in-

From
Leon E. Lookes

stead of insisting upon the nomination of Grason, placed before the convention the name of another Queen Anne's Jackson follower, and in the Congressional election this candidate—Richard B. Carmichael—was elected.

Two years later Grason was the nominee of the Jacksonian party for Congress, and his campaign was carried on with the creed of "Opposition to a United States bank, to a system of internal improvement by the general Government and to a protective tariff beyond the wants of an economical administration." The Whigs nominated James A. Pearce, who was elected by a majority of 123 ballots, receiving 3,386 to 3,363 for Grason. Nothing daunted by his failure Grason got the

and of the three em-
erats and was chosen he re-
ceived the greatest number of votes, despite the assertion of the Eastern Gazette that Mr. Grason had a few years before been one of the most active Federalists of the county.

By the Constitutional Reform act, which became operative in 1838, the people of Maryland were given their first taste of a Republican government. The greatest defect in the Constitution, as it had existed theretofore, was the fact that both the Governor and the State Senators were elected by representatives of the people instead of by the people themselves; and since the manner of apportioning the representation of each county had been regulated solely by arbitrary boundary lines, without thought to extent of population or taxable property, the least populous sections had naturally been the most powerful in determining the control of State affairs.

The Constitution, as altered, provided that a Governor should be chosen for three years—which had come to be the customary length in office of most Governors elected under the one-year term provision. The Governor was to be elected by popular vote, and the State was divided into three gubernatorial districts, which should each have a regular turn in naming the candidates for Governor. The Eastern Shore was constituted into the Eastern district, Baltimore city and the Southern counties were the Southern district and Harford, Baltimore and the Western counties were the Northwestern district.

The first State convention for the nomination of a candidate for Chief Magistrate of Maryland was held in Baltimore on May 31, 1838, when the Democrats nominated William Grason, "a citizen of extensive attainments and of unusual probity." June 7, 1838, the Whig State convention was held in Baltimore, and John Nevett Steele, of Dorchester county, was named as candidate for Governor, thus making the first two gubernatorial candidates voted for under the new Constitution citizens of the Eastern Shore. The campaign was one of excessive bitterness and vilification, and throughout the campaign there were charges of dishonesty and fraud and corruption lodged against anybody and everybody who chanced to get into the contest. Grason was elected by a scant majority of 311 votes in the entire State, while the Legislature was slightly Whiggish in both branches. The election in October, 1838, was marked by another of the typical Maryland mob demonstrations.

INAUGURATED AS GOVERNOR.

William Grason was inaugurated Governor of Maryland on January 7, 1839, and of the ceremony a contemporary said: "After he had taken the oath of office he addressed his fellow-citizens for the space of ten minutes, during which time the flag of our country majestically floated from the State House steeple and the roar of artillery continually poured forth from

the rear grounds of the Capitol." And perhaps the cannon's mouth, which had belched forth its shrieks while Grason was speaking, had not become cool again before the Queen Anne's countian, who was so greatly gratified to be the "first Governor of Maryland elected by the people," began his lamentations. From then on until Grason's term as Chief Executive expired his voice gave expression to one endless Jeremiad.

Because pessimism is so often held a sin, this charge of administration lamentations against Grason may lead to the inference that he was not a beneficial Governor. Such a conclusion would, however, be erroneous. First of all, the peo-

ple of Maryland in appropriating public funds for internal improvements which had to be raised by loans, and they had never for a moment considered that there would come a time when both interest and principal would have to be paid.

The people had known only a light taxation for the current expenses of the governmental machinery, and the mere suggestion of imposing a tax for the purpose of taking care of the obligations incurred aroused the masses to a state of bitter opposition. The trouble was that the people of the Commonwealth were trusting to something—they had little idea and apparently as little concern what it might be—to deliver them from the debts which they owed; but one thing was very positive in their mind, whenever they thought upon the public debts it was with no thought of ever discharging them by the means of contributing one cent extra to the funds of the State treasury from their own pockets.

"TO PAY OR NOT TO PAY?"

In the meantime the people were enthusiastic about continuing to invest State bonds in public improvements. Only a few years before, when the Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$8,000,000, the citizens of the State had regarded it as a fit occasion for celebrating with public dinners and fetes.

This hearty support of internal improvements would have indicated progressiveness and praiseworthy public-spiritedness but for one thing—and that was the fact that the strongest advocates of contributing State funds to private enterprises were also those who were figuring upon how the State might repudiate these debts and never pay one of the many bonds thoughtlessly issued. Despite this diseased state of public morals, the Governors who had come before Grason had never sounded aught of warning to the people; they had only encouraged them to involve themselves deeper in debt.

In the first year of his administration Grason informed the Legislature that "The pecuniary embarrassments of the State and the present condition of the works of internal improvements are the most important subjects that will come under your consideration" and added that while the public debt was \$11,587,689, "the interest on the public debt is increasing every year, in proportion to the amount of stock sold. The

debt is now at the loan office in Baltimore, amounting to \$1,000,000 * * * and in his administration, in his warning: "giving a particular account of the embarrassments into which the State has been drawn by the wild spirit of internal improvement, my object is to call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of making against an increase of existing debt, and of providing, if possible, for the gradual reduction of the public debt."

Grason called attention to the fact that some held that the debt was not binding on the State, and others that, if binding, it was useless to pay it, because the people would not consent to being taxed. "But it has been contracted, and contracted by successive legislatures sanctioned by the people themselves. In the continued election of representatives who were most prominent in creating it, and the obligations of the State are in the hands of men who relied upon good faith, and whose hon-

rowed money has been expended on her works. It is impossible to question the validity of the debt, and unreasonable to plead inability without first making an effort to discharge it."

GRASON PAINFULLY TRUTHFUL.

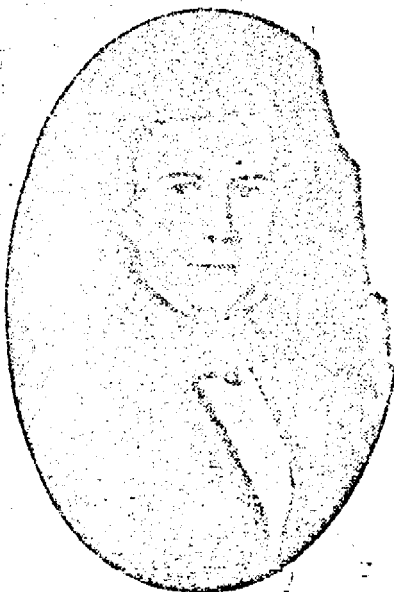
There is no more unpleasant truth than Grason or any other man could have uttered at this time to the people of Maryland, who were seeking to devise some way in which to escape the great public debt which had been accumulated.

Every utterance of the Governor, however, was a drive at the weak ground assumed by the people. He warned them that the longer they postponed leveling taxes the greater would those taxes have to be. Almost every official utterance of his during his administration contains a gloomy reference to the state of affairs in the Commonwealth generally, and every avenue of escape the people meditated upon he willfully closed up with incontrovertible argument. He appears as a great bear who found especial delight in destroying the hopes of those he came in contact with, but the truth is that he was preeminently practicable, and the people were not.

Throughout his three years as Governor he pleaded with his fellow-statesmen to go down into their jeans and get the funds which were necessary to discharge Maryland's obligations and keep the State honor inviolate, but the people heeded his words, for they were not favorable to any scheme which would involve self-sacrifice. They planned that the Federal Government ought by rights to assume debts which Maryland's Legislature contracted, but Grason cried out: "The best thing to do is to expect the State pay her own debts and not look to the Federal Government."

He somewhat sarcastically said the Whigs, who had started the State into debt, "but who feared to burden the

heavy taxation. It is easier



[From a portrait by Bordley.]

GOV. WILLIAM GRASON

the necessity of making some provision to support the credit of the State than to suggest such measures as will accomplish that object without being oppressive to the people."

When the people demanded that National Government turn over certain moneys obtained from public lands he showed how unreasonable and unconstitutional such an action would be, and again advised that, instead of planning to escape their obligations, they should meet them bravely and promptly.

from Loan Record

DID NOT LIKE CONSTITUTION.

In December, 1840, he said: "Many persons are under the impression that all the evils of a deranged currency have been produced by the measures of the general government, and that, under the administration of General Harrison, they will be removed without the aid of State legislation. Without intending to discuss the general question of the currency, I will briefly state my reasons for believing that so much is expected from General Harrison's administration."

He then sets forth in some details the way in which the financial troubles were brought about, and how they could, in his opinion, be removed. He opposed the Baltimore and Ohio's manner of disposing of State bonds in the market then existing, since it brought discredit to all the State's securities. And finally, while the words of praise of the reformed Constitution, uttered by Veazey, were still echoing through the State, Grason made the rather tart observation that "No one can tell what the Constitution is, or where it is to be found."

After his retirement from the executive mansion, on January 3, 1842, he returned to his Queen Anne's farm. He was succeeded by Francis Thomas, of Frederick, the Democratic nominee in 1841 from the Northwestern Gubernatorial District.

In 1850, ex-Governor Grason was nominated by the Democrats of Queen Anne's for the Constitutional Convention which was to devise a new Constitution for Maryland, and he and the two other Democratic candidates were chosen in the county over their Whig opponents. The Whigs, however, had a majority in the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution

of 1851.

In 1851 ex-Governor Grason was Democratic nominee for State Senator from Queen Anne's, and he once more showed his popularity in his home county by polling more votes than any of the other candidates voted for at that election. Six years later he was again candidate for the upper house of the General Assembly, but in that year was defeated by the Know-Nothing nominee, Stephen J. Bradley.

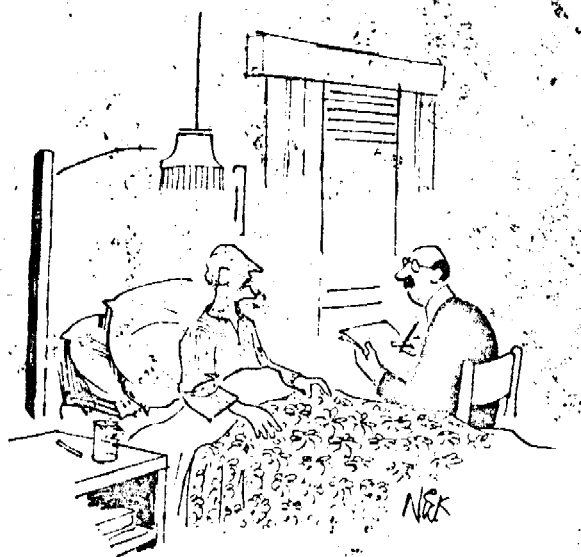
EYE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Queen Anne's county was much wrought up about the Presidential campaign in 1860, and when Lincoln's election was announced, the countians began to discuss what course they should pursue for self-protection. How strongly the county was against the Republican candidate is shown by the fact that Lincoln received not one vote in all Queen Anne's.

A delegation was appointed by the county to take part in a conference of leading Marylanders, to be held in Baltimore in January, 1861, to determine what course Maryland should pursue in the "emergency," and Grason was one of this delegation. He was chosen President of the Convention, but, was unable to preside. Grason was now getting well on in years, and was not able to take the active part in public affairs which he had done earlier. He spent the closing years of his life on his Queen Anne's farm, dying on July 2, 1868, in his 83d year. Just how much Grason gave to Maryland through his Governorship is a matter that cannot be solved; but that he gave something is undeniable. The greatest act of his administration was to save Maryland from the dishonor which he knew threatened her. That he did not do so was due primarily to the fact that the time for salvation was not yet ripe. He must, however, be given credit for having contributed something toward the saving of the State's flight behind the dishonorable walls of repudiation.

And though his voice was melancholy and his words the messengers of doom during the years that he was Governor, the temper which bore the doom and melancholy was like that of the Puritan of old.

(Copyright, 1907, by Heinrich Ewald Buchholz.)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

"As a firm believer in reincarnation, I'm leaving everything to me."

from Leon Brooks

Brief descent of Dr. Cary J. Grayson
 Asst Surg. U.S. Army. from the by
 Cousin Monroe Grayson^{4th} and
 President Wilson's also family M.D.
 "His father was Dr. J. W. Cook Grayson
 grandfather Dr. R. C. Grayson
 great grandfather Benjamin Grayson 3^d
 great G. G. grandfather Benjamin Grayson
 5^d great G. G. G. grandfather Benjamin
 Grayson 11th of Virginia ancestor of all
 of our Graysons.

His great great grandfather
 Benjamin Grayson^{2d} and his great
~~grandfather~~ grandfather Rev. Spencer Gray
 son his mother. He is of the "Lancaster
 Co. Belmont" Graysons founded by
 Benjamin Grayson no 2^d Virginia
 From a letter from cousin Monroe
 dated Washington D.C. Nov 24. 1913.

Dr. Grayson has been a close

friend of the President.

was President of the President's (Vice)

5607 Chamberlayne Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23227

March 27, 1979

To: Dr. Richard R. Grayson, 103 W. Main Street, St. Charles, Ill. 60174

From: Mr. and Mrs. W. Harry Sutherland

We are most anxious that you keep up the good work you are doing in being a "clearing house" for Grayson family information and realize the cost of having material photocopied, reproducing and then postage costing more, that we must help you solve the problem. Every organization to which we belong is having the same problems of increased costs.

Attached are suggestions and comments that may help in some manner if everyone will cooperate. Saving space on every page will cut down on number of pages, and too, comments on mailing might help the cost.

The question of hiring a genealogist is fine and we will go along with the majority - but there are so many lines to the Grayson family - just how that could be managed raises the question as to whether it would be practical. Genealogists in the Virginia Genealogical Society have difficulty in tracing one line and spend days and even months - not hours - on one line and much travel. We shall wait until we see how others feel along this line.

I am not adverse to the idea of hiring a professional researcher. But I do have a question or two. What method(s) would be used to direct his/her activities? Would just a general research campaign be done on the Grayson lineage or would specific names, dates, places, etc. be researched?

J. WENDELL GRAYSON
121 OLD HICKORY LN
VERSAILLES, KY.
40383

May 5, 1979

Dear Dr. Grayson:

Please note date of my memorandum - March 27, 1979 - that I never did get everything together to mail to you! You had asked for comments and I got "sidetracked" before finishing - so am sending everything on to you as first written. I had intended to rewrite but comments may or may not be useful. Others I am sure will make helpful suggestions.

GUIDELINES FOR GRAYSON GENEALOGY NEWSLETTER

Because of the increased cost of publishing and mailing costs, the following guidelines are suggested for uniformity in sending in material for publication to help reduce these costs by saving space:

1. Please type, if possible, on 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" paper, with minimum 1" margins on both sides with ample and uniform margins at top and bottom. If hand writing, it will be helpful to follow these guidelines as much as possible.
2. Single spacing - rather than double spacing - will save paper, labor and postage.
3. In typing lists of data, single space with proper paragraph spacing.
4. For census data - when sending in this information - rather than sending in the pages of census data, condense in tables by either typing or handwritten tables to save space. (See Exhibit 1)
5. Some space could be saved by writing in memo style rather than in letter form:

To: Dr. Richard R. Grayson, 103 West Main Street, St. Charles, Ill. 60174

From: John W. Grayson (address)

6. THINK SAVING SPACE WHEN SENDING IN MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION!

How many people now receive your newsletter? Have not recently seen any figure. Would more members make it less expensive?

Sincerely,

Evelyn Sutherland
Evelyn W. Sutherland
(Mrs. W. Harry)

Alexandria, Virginia
21 April 1979

Dear Dick:

Check enclosed for the last issue. Sorry to be so long getting it to you but I have was in Europe for three weeks and then the tax return was due. Also, I wanted to get a contribution ready to send. Hope that you don't mind if I am late occasionally.

While in Texas I came across a history of Hamilton County, Tenn., which includes a chapter on Sequatchie Valley covering Sequatchie, Bledsoe and Marion Counties. If you haven't encountered before, you may appreciate it. Copy enclosed. Some notes are listed on the Fly Page which may be of interest. An excerpt from Goodspeed's History of Arkansas was also copied and is enclosed which related to a Hefy L. Grayson who had East Tenn. connections. One of his sons was a "Jesse H." which is of particular interest to me. Another item encountered was a list of early Tenn. taxpayers which include your Wren and a "Berry" Grayson. Berry was listed in Bledsoe County for 1815 and Wren was listed for the same year in the same county. Likely they are related. On the 1850 census a son of one of the Marion County Graysons, Anderson, I believe, was listed as "Derry". Do we have any info re Berry? A copy of the Early Tenn. Grayson Taxpayers is enclosed. Also, do we have anything re the Harvey Grayson identified on the same sheet from the 1900 Texas Census?

Excerpts from the Arkansas Mortality Schedules for 1860 thru 1880 are also sent. The Emeline and Lavena Grayson listed on the 1880 schedule were likely the children of Daniel and Sarah Grayson-Census Sheet enclosed. The names are common amongst the Marion County Graysons. Likely they are our kin. They, too, had a son named "Jesse" which is of interest to me. The Anderson Grayson listed for 1860 is likely ours also. I couldn't find an 1860 census schedule that included him in Randolph. With his Mo. birth he may be a son of the Joseph who died in Mo. in the 1850's.

Re your question relative to hiring a professional researcher, it is a question of value received. If something worthwhile can be expected as a result of the research, I am willing to participate.

Most of my travels for the year are now behind me and most other pressures are off. Hence, there is time for one of my loves, The Family and its Origin, but I am without and undeveloped lead. I guess it is back to basis research at the DAR Library and the Library of Congress plus Census Record checking.

Will close for now.

Best wishes,

Howard
Howard

Ed Note: The Berry Grayson above was actually Benjamin Grayson, probably the brother of Wren Grayson. The name was scrawled thus: Berry ("Benj") and looked like "Berry". There was no person named Berry Grayson.

--R.R.G.

Early Tenn. Tax Lists

- By: Byron & Barbara Sistler
- Byron Sistler & Associates
- 1626 Washington Street
- Evanston, Ill. 60202

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u>
Berry Grayson	Bledsoe	1815
Charles Grayson	Washington	1814
James Grayson	Granger	1815
	Washington	1814
	Granger	1804
Joseph	Anderson	1805
	Monroe	1825
Ren	Bledsoe	1815

Texas Census Records of 1900

Harvey Grayson, Age 71, Born Tenn., counted in Montague, County, Texas, a neighbor of James M. Grayson who was written about in Capt. B.B. Paddock's History of North and West Texas. Harvey's wife was listed as Darshula, Age 71, Born in Tennessee.

Mortality Schedule of Arkansas

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1850	None.	
1860	Moses Grayson	Male, Age 9 days, April, Craigh County. Born Ark.
	Thomas Grayson	Male, Age 2 yrs., January, Born Mo., Newton County.
	Anderson Grayson	Male, Age 6 yrs., Oct., Born Mo., Randolph County.
1870	Porter Grayson	Male, Age 2 yrs., Family 130, Greene County.
1880	Emeline Grayson	Female, Age 2, Born Ark., Father born in Tenn., Mother born in Ark., Died in Nov., Van Buren County.
	John Grayson	Male, Age 24, Born Ark., Father born Ill., Mother born Ark., Died in Feb., Sebastian, County.
	Lavena Grayson	Female, Age 6, Born Ark., Father born Tenn., Mother born Ark., Died in Nov., Van Buren County.

Ark. Slave Schedule of 1861

David Grayson of Yell County was listed as the owner of three slaves. Other county were not available.

H. E. Grayson

GOODSPEED'S

HISTORY OF ARKANSAS.

→ Henry L. Grayson comes of a family well and favorably known throughout Ouachita County, for his father settled here in 1859, and here Henry has since made his home. He was born in Hamilton County, Tenn., January 21, 1839, and is a son of John and Sarah (Frix) Grayson, the former having been born in Tennessee in 1807. He was a farmer by occupation, and for a number of years was deputy sheriff in Tennessee. In 1859 he emigrated from there to Ouachita County, Ark., and purchased 500 acres of land, to which he afterward, by industry and good management, added some 400 acres more. He was a Mason, and his wife was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their deaths occurred in 1881 and 1875, respectively. To them a family of five sons and four daughters were born, six of whom are now living: Mary A. (wife of William Donaldson, a farmer of Washington), Martha J. (wife of James M. Douglas, a farmer of Ouachita County), Henry L., George W. (a farmer of Clark County, Ark.), Thomas J. (a farmer of Ouachita County), and Zachariah T., who is the present postmaster of Prescott, Nevada County, Ark. Henry L. Grayson, the subject of this sketch, came to Arkansas with his parents and was married here to Miss Elizabeth Webb in 1866, his wife being a native of Tennessee, born in 1843, a daughter of Anderson and Martha Webb, also of that State. A family of four sons and four daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Grayson: Albert S., Edward C., Virginia O., Lewis N., Endora, Hesterly, Essie P. and Jessie E. In 1861 Mr. Grayson enlisted in Company H, Arkansas Infantry, and was in the battles of Shiloh, Missionary Ridge and numerous skirmishes, and in the first-named battle was shot through the left breast and had one finger shot off. He continued to serve until 1864, then returned home and engaged in farming and ginning cotton, which occupations have received his attention ever since. He has been more than ordinarily successful, and is now the owner of 1,500 acres of fine farming land and has 250 acres in a good state of cultivation, his principal crops being cotton and corn. He has an excellent steam cotton and grist mill combined, which has proved quite remunerative, and every enterprise which has received his attention has been attended with good results. He is now engaged in conducting a grocery store at the cross roads where he lives, and is pushing quite a thriving trade. In 1868 he was appointed tax assessor of his county and discharged the duties of this position for one year. He is a member of the R. A., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

9 June 1882

1880 CENSUS - UNITED STATES

Township

County

Van Buren

Call No.

State

Ark.

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Color	Sex	Age prior to June 1st	Month of birth if born in census yr.	Relationship to head of house	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Married in census year	Occupation	Miscellaneous Information	Cannot read or write	Place of birth	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Enumeration Date
22	15	115	Grayson, Daniel	W	M	46								Farmer			Tenn.	Van.	Ark.	
			Sarah	W	F	33		White									Ark.	Kin.	Kin.	
			Thomas	W	M	13		Son									Ark.	Tenn.	Ark.	
			Jessie	W	M	11		Son									Ark.	Tenn.	Ark.	
			Benjamin	W	M	6		Son									Ark.	Tenn.	Ark.	
			Daisy	W	M	2		Son									Ark.	Tenn.	Ark.	
			Martha	W	F	1/2	May Day	Daughter									Ark.	Tenn.	Ark.	

nos 15 115 - Grayson

1682.

COMBINED HISTORY

EDWARDS, LAWRENCE AND WABASH (ILLINOIS)

somewhere in this vicinity. John Grayson, with a family of six children, viz., Jackson, Susan, William, Napoleon, Elijah and Robert, arrived from Indiana in 1814, and entered the S. W. 1/4 of sec. 31. He was a man of character and enterprise, and built the first water-mill in the precinct, on the Bonpas, a short distance above the railroad. A writ of *quod damnum* was issued to view a site for the mill, in 1817, and it was probably built in that year. It was at one time rebuilt, and it subsequently washed partly away and was abandoned. Grayson and most of his family died from disease contracted in the malarial bottom. Some of the descendants, however, are living in the precinct. John Cannon, his three sons and his son-in-law, John Starks, came across the river, from Indiana, in 1815, and built a house on or near the site of the old Painter grave-yard. The building was completed for the rest of the family, and they came and took possession of their new home, late in the afternoon. Two of the sons were to return to Indiana the next day, and went that afternoon as far as Samuel Campbell's. The father, mother, their little daughter, their son Samuel, the son-in-law and an aged lady remained and spent the approaching night at their new home. Next morning they went out to cut a beech-tree they had discovered a few days before, and were attacked by the Indians. Cannon was murdered on the spot, and the rest of the family, except Samuel, were made captives. The latter ran so fast that his pursuers had some difficulty in overtaking him. He leaped from a rock or bluff clear across the Bonpas, and landing in the soft mud sank into it nearly to his knees. His body was found headless and bereft of the collar bones, and of the lower portions of the limbs, which were left sticking in the mud. The bodies were wrapped in a horse-skin, and buried without a coffin, in the first grave dug in the Painter grave-yard. Among those who officiated at this sad rite were Samuel McIntosh and Henry Gam-

bril. The captives were with the Indians about six months, and were ransomed with ponies by Governor Harrison. The year of this massacre, 1815, was that of the arrival in the precinct of Daniel Keen and David Wright. The former at the age of eighteen years came as a part of his father's family from Ohio, to what is now Wabash precinct, about the year 1814, and there in the following year married Mary Compton, moved to Coffee precinct, and settled on the N. E. 1/4 of sec. 9, the place of his permanent residence. He was an influential man in his neighborhood and served acceptably as county commissioner for a number of years.

ERY

AND

of some of their Prominent Men and Pioneers

PUBLISHED BY

MCDONOUGH & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

RESPONDING OFFICE, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

1883.

John H. E. Grayson

IOWA.

BENJAMIN GRAYSON.

Among the old and honored residents of Fort Dodge is numbered Benjamin Grayson, who is a native of the old Dominion, his birth having occurred in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 27, 1833. His parents were Richard O. and Margaret (Fitzhugh) Grayson, both representatives of old and distinguished families of that state. The father, who was a large landowner, died in Virginia, when about forty years of age, and the mother when forty-one. In their family were six children, namely: Ann, wife of Colonel Fitzhugh, of Staunton, Virginia; Mary, wife of Rev. E. H. Harlow, of Washington, D. C.; Benjamin, our subject; T. F., a resident of Fort Dodge; Richard O., who was killed in the Civil war; and Helen, who died in infancy.

The subject of this review was principally reared and educated in his native county. He attended an academy at Leesburg, Virginia, and also the mathematical school at Alexandria, that state, where he took a course in mathematics and civil engineering. Leaving home in 1853, at the age of twenty years, he went to Missouri, and at St. Louis became connected with a civil engineer who had in charge the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and who appointed Mr. Grayson as superintendent of the building of the road along the first twenty-five miles east of St. Joseph. He was thus employed until the suspension of the work, when he came to Fort Dodge, October 1, 1855, as a civil engineer in locating land warrants. He also acted as agent for several eastern land agencies, and is to-day well known among the extensive land owners of Iowa.

On the 27th of October, 1858, Mr. Grayson married Miss Nannie S. Rhodes, also a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and a daughter of Captain H. H. Rhodes, of the United States navy, now deceased. Of the eight children born of this union, four are still living, namely: Marion, a resident of Hartford, Connecticut; Richard, a lumberman of Seattle, Washington; and Benjamin and Robert, both residents of Des Moines, Iowa.

When Mr. Grayson came to Fort Dodge there was not a settlement between this city and Sioux City, and those early days were fraught with considerable pioneer experience. He served as assistant paymaster in the Federal army for a time, returning to Fort Dodge in 1864, since which time he has made his home uninterruptedly here. He was made a Mason in 1858, being the first man initiated into the lodge at this place. Religiously he is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr.

Grayson has made for himself an honorable record in business, as a citizen, friend and neighbor he is true to every duty, and justly merits the esteem in which he is held.

CHICAGO.

THE S. J. CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1892.

from Mr. Grayson

WASHINGTON COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

John Grayson, who was for more than half a century a citizen of Washington, and for over forty years editor and publisher of the *Washington Examiner*, was a son of Robert Grayson who, with his sons William and John, aged respectively two years, and nine months, sailed from Ireland in the brig "William," arriving at New Castle, Del., in June, 1784. The following sketch of John Grayson is from his diary:

"My father proceeded to Mifflin, where he made his lodgement for a short time, until after the death of my mother, then with brother William and myself removed to Carlisle. My inclination turned upon the printing business at quite an early age, as much perhaps as from anything else, and perhaps more from observing with very great interest and attention some printing-type among the sweepings of a printing-office. I went home resolving in my mind to learn the printing business and no other. Accordingly, at a suitable age, my father placed me with George Kline, of Carlisle, to learn the 'art, trade, and occupation of a printer,' himself providing clothing, etc. Although discouragements met me and induced relinquishing my intention; having determined upon the matter, I resolved to go through; and can say with all seriousness in my own heart, my duties were performed faithfully and honorably. In the winter of 1805 went to Philadelphia, obtaining a situation in the book printing-office of William Duane, editor of *The Aurora*, whose office was in Franklin Court.

Continued to reside in Philadelphia until the summer of 1806, when, the yellow fever making its appearance there, went to Trenton, N. J. Worked with James Oram, book-printer, during the summer. Returned to Philadelphia; and between that city, New York, and the city of Baltimore, spent the remaining days of my journeyman-printer life.

"June 18, 1812.—The same day war declared by Congress (about noon the Declaration was received by express from Washington) against Great Britain. Being in the city of Baltimore, gave myself mind, heart, and body to be a soldier while the war lasted. The city was in extreme frenzied excitement; business almost suspended; the population in masses in the streets, and agitated as if a hostile army had invaded their homes. About simultaneously with the declaration of war, Congress had promptly passed a bill providing for accepting the services of fifty thousand volunteers, signed by President Madison. Under this act many young men volunteered, and we signed our names at a rendezvous immediately opened at a tavern in Pratt Street, east of the basin. Opposite, across the street, was a large building used for a riding-school. Before many days plenty of volunteers signed for filling the company, and many were excluded. We drilled daily in the above building, and became pretty fair soldiers at least in evolutions of the drill. . . .

"Went through several promotions and served until close of the war, thus completing three years on the *Niagara* and *Northern* frontier,—one as a volunteer in the Baltimore volunteers, and two in the regular army; obtained a furlough for three months from this date, Nov. 7, 1814; return to duty; no operations of this division of the army of any importance from date until the news of peace having been concluded at Ghent was received. Now that war has happily terminated, my anxieties are for private life and active business. A military one—in peace—affording very little pleasure to me. In the arranging of the peace establishment am retained and assigned to the corps of artillery in my present position as second lieutenant from the date of my commission as such in the infantry (2d June, 1814). Report to Adj.-Gen. Parker at Washington City, who solicits me to remain in the service, offering some inducements to do so; that I should be stationed at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, or any other post I should choose. Gen. Parker was particularly kind, but I had joined the army because there seemed to be a necessity,—my country engaged in war with a foreign nation. Now that an honorable peace was obtained, and our just claims granted, I felt as standing in the way of some worthy young man who wished to make arms his profession. I therefore preferred returning to private life and the printing business. Forthwith resigned my commission Sept. 7, 1815. Thus completing three years in the service on the *Niagara* and *Northern* frontier, one as a volunteer in the Baltimore volunteers, and two in the regular army.

"Return to the city of Baltimore; enter into the book and job printing as partner with James Kennedy; married to Martha, daughter of John and Mary Wray, by Rev. James Inglis, D.D., May 9th, 1816." From Baltimore he removed to Philadelphia, and thence to Washington, Pa.

The causes that brought him to this town are related in the history of the *Examiner* and his connection with that paper. During his long residence in Washington he filled important offices of honor and trust, having been elected to the offices of register in 1830; protonotary, in 1839; associate judge, in 1843. Served as trustee of Washington Female Seminary from its organization till his death, and pension agent from 1853 to 1861. He died on the 11th of March, 1871, in his eighty-eighth year. Of his children, Thomas W. resides in Meadville, Pa., John in Pittsburgh, and Dr. Wray Grayson and Miss Martha Grayson are residents of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA:

L. H. EVERTS & CO.

1882.

RENO COUNTY
KANSAS

JOHN W. GRAYSON.

It was in 1875, in Ritchie county, West Virginia, that John W. Grayson was united in marriage to Mary Ebert, who was born on August 7, 1851, and who died at her home in this county on April 7, 1890, leaving six children: J. Ambrose, Roxie Della, Hiram K., Morris E., Mary Dorothy and Felix N., of whom Hiram and Morris are still at home with their father, assisting in the management of the latter's extensive estate.

John W. Grayson, one of the largest landowners and most substantial citizens of Ninnescah township, this county, owner of a fine farm of six hundred and forty acres in the Pretty Prairie neighborhood, and an active participant in all public enterprises thereabout, is a Virginian, born in Ritchie county, a part of West Virginia since the days of secession, April 29, 1849, son of Felix and Lucy Ann (Wilson) Grayson, farming people of that community, whose last days were spent there.

Felix Grayson was the son of Ambrose Grayson, a sailor. He was reared a farmer and farmed all his life. He was twice married, his first wife, Lucy Ann Wilson, having been a daughter of Joseph Ambrose Wilson, a Virginia farmer, also a resident of Ritchie county. To that union four children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch, the third in order of birth, is the only one now living, the others having been J. A., Sarah E. and James H. Upon the death of the mother of these children, Felix Grayson married, secondly, the Widow Smith, which union was without issue. Felix Grayson died in 1886 at his home in West Virginia. Sarah E. Grayson married a Mr. Patton and was accidentally killed on June 3, 1900, at the crossing of Main street and the Santa Fe railroad in Hutchinson.

John W. Grayson was reared on the home farm in Ritchie county and received his schooling in the schools of that neighborhood. He was living with his Uncle during the Civil War and the Rebels came up the valley taking all stock. Mr. Grayson tried to drive his uncle's cattle to safety and ran by the Rebels. They went after him and shot at him six times and hit him three times after which they captured him and later in an attack on them by Bushwhackers they ran off and left him and he was taken home. He grew up a farmer and in 1875 married and continued farming there until in 1887, when he came to Kansas with his family and settled in Reno county, joining his brother, who had preceded him here some time before. Starting

with practically nothing he prospered in his farming operations until now he is the owner of this large tract of land in Ninnescah township and long has been counted as among the leading men of his community. Mr. Grayson's well-kept farm is marked by one of Reno county's most distinctive pioneer land-marks, the old stone house erected there by John Defreace when that energetic pioneer filed on that claim back in the days of the Ninnescah township's earliest settlement, and which house is still standing, with in twenty rods of Mr. Grayson's home, giving promise of being able to weather the storms of many a year to come.

from Mr. Grayson

BIOGRAPHICAL AND

VOL. I.

HISTORICAL

MEMOIRS

OF

LOUISIANA

W. B. Grayson, of Columbia, Caldwell parish, La., was born in this parish November 3, 1829, the fifth of eight children of Alfred M. and Eliza Ann (Bowden) Grayson, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, where they were reared, educated and married, and whence they removed to Louisiana at an early day, becoming pioneers there. The father engaged in planting and stockraising, and being a man of good attainments, of a high order of business judgment, and of great integrity and trustworthiness, he was elected sheriff of what was then Catahoula parish, which embraces Catahoula, Caldwell and Ouachita parishes of to-day. In that office he served for a number of years with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the large territory over which he traveled. He took an active interest in political and public affairs, and assisted generously in every-

thing tending to the improvement and advancement of this parish. He and his family were Methodists and did much toward the establishment of Methodism in this part of the state. He died in 1885 and his wife survived him until 1855, ending their days in Caldwell parish, where they had lived for many years. W. B. Grayson began the battle of life single handed at the age of sixteen years. He was a planter, and though one of the youngest in his vicinity, he was at the same time one of the most successful. A few years later he became a clerk in a store at Columbia, where he remained for two years. At the expiration of that time, in partnership with E. Abel, he opened a general store and was successful as a merchant for several years thereafter, when he again turned his attention to planting. In March, 1851, he was married to Miss Josephine B. Boatner, of East Baton Rouge parish, and they have had born to them six sons and six daughters, named as follows: Ann Eliza, Edgar F., Luda R., Mary M., F. Boatner, Eunice L., Susan M., Wiley B., Overton H., Alfred M., Elias M. and Josephine B. Ann Eliza is the wife of F. M. Reed; Luda R. is deceased; Susan M. is the wife of J. M. Kellar, of Monroe, La.; Alfred M. and Elias M. are twins and Josephine B. is deceased. Mr. Grayson was for two years tax collector of Caldwell parish and he has for the greater part of the time for the past twenty-five years, been on the police jury, and during the entire period of his connection with this board has served as its clerk. He is the owner of 200 acres of land near Columbia, upon which he lives and is engaged in planting. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity. He is highly esteemed by all who know him as an honorable, high-minded, Christian gentleman and a good citizen and neighbor. His contributions to the causes of education and religion and to charitable and beneficial institutions generally have been frequent and liberal. No measure having for its object the enhancement of the public weal has been refused his support.

Chicago

The Goodspeed Publishing Company

1892

GRAYSON, CLAUDE ALBERT, lawyer, was born February 23, 1882, at Gurley, Madison County; son of John William and Sarah Smith (Allison) Grayson (q. v.). He was educated in the common schools of Madison County; at Robert Downell high school of Gurley; the Huntsville business college; the summer law school of the University of Virginia; and at the University of Alabama, graduating LL. B., 1902. On August 6, 1902, he was admitted to the practice in the circuit court of Madison County, at Huntsville, where he remained until 1905 when he removed to Mobile. He is a Democrat; and represented Mobile in the house of 1915. He is a Mason; Presbyterian; and a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. Married: May 25, 1905, at Marion, to Sarah Fairbanks, daughter of John Lawrence and Fidella Adams (Morrow) Bowen, of Gurley. Children: 1. Frances Bowen; 2. Claude Albert, jr.; 3. John William. Residence: Mobile.

GRAYSON, JOHN WILLIAM, planter, was born May 23, 1838, in the Big Cove, Madison County; son of James Gordon and Paralee (Wright) Grayson, the former a planter who lived and died on the plantation which his father settled in 1808, called the "Big Cove," near Huntsville; grandson of John and Sally (Carter) Grayson, the former one of the early settlers of Madison County, accumulated a considerable landed property and was one of the incorporators and trustees of Green academy of Huntsville, one of the first educational institutions established in the State, and of William and Jerusha (Connally) Wright (q. v.). Mr. Grayson was educated in the common schools of Madison County; at Somerville academy, Morgan County; and at Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. He left college during his junior year and joined Co. E, 37th Tennessee infantry regiment, C. S. Army, of which he later became first lieutenant and captain. At the time the company was organized neither Alabama nor the Confederate government could furnish it with arms, hence it joined a Tennessee regiment rather than disband. In 1866 Mr. Grayson began the career of a planter. He was a member of the house of representatives from Madison County, 1870-71; member of the senate, 1873-75, and again of the house, 1880-81, and 1915. In 1901 he was a delegate from the fourth senatorial district to the constitutional convention. He was a member of the board of convict inspectors, 1895-96; and a member of the board of commissioners of Madison County, 1912-1914. He is a Democrat, a Presbyterian, and a Mason. Married: (1) July 11, 1861, to Sarah, daughter of David and Sarah (Smith) Allison; (2) September 7, 1887, to Charity C., daughter of Rev. Alex and Isabella J. (Allison) Penland; and (3) March 1, 1893, to Mrs. Azubah Martin, daughter of Edward T. and Mary Jane (Allison) Parker; all of Madison County. Children by first wife: 1. James Gordon, m. Eliza Moseley; 2. David Allison, m. (1) Nannette Dubose, (2) Juliet Whitthorne; 3. Ambrose Tilden, m. Telle Kelly; 4. Claude A. (q. v.), m. Sarah Bowen; by second wife: 5. Nannie P., m. Murphy Laughinghouse, both dead. Residence: Gurley.

HISTORY OF ALABAMA AND DICTIONARY OF ALABAMA BIOGRAPHY

BY
THOMAS McADORY OWEN, LL.D.
Fmr. Founder and Director Alabama State Department of Archives
and History, and author of numerous historical and
bibliographical publications

55563

IN FOUR VOLUMES

VOLUME IV

CHICAGO
S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1921

from H. E. Cragg

ALBEMARLE COUNTY IN VIRGINIA

GRAYSON.

William Grayson was a native of Spotsylvania, and came to Albemarle some time before the Revolutionary War. In 1761 he bought land on the head of Mechum's River from Speaker John Robinson, who was then selling off the immense tracts in Rockfish valley, patented by his brother-in-law, John Chiswell. Having sold this property a few years after, he purchased from Gamaliel Bailey and Obadiah Martin at what was then known as the Little D. S., where the old Richard Woods Road forks with that passing through Batesville, and where his descendants have been living ever since. In 1801 he sold a small parcel at this place to William Simpson, who there established a tanyard that for many years went by his name, and afterwards by the name of Grayson, and that was one of the most noted landmarks in that neighborhood. Simpson in 1818 sold it to Joseph Grayson, a grandson of William. William died in 1829, having attained the remarkable age of ninety-seven years. His wife was Ann, daughter of Thomas Smith, and his children were John, Thomas, Martha, Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Sutherland, and Susan, the wife first of Isaac Wood, and secondly of a Tomlin. Joseph Grayson married Rhoda, daughter of Daniel White, and died in 1867. His children were Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of John Jones, Ann, the wife of James H. Shelton, Frances, Elizabeth, the wife of Benjamin F. Abell, John and William.

THE GREEN BOOKMAN
BRIDGEWATER, VIRGINIA
1 9 3 2

State of Georgia

Department of Archives and History

Georgia's Official Register

1927

SPENCE MONROE GRAYSON, Savannah. Lawyer. Born Dec. 7, 1900 in Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga. Son of William L. Grayson (born Aug. 21, 1870 in Savannah, Ga.) and Lillian (Turner) Grayson (born Aug. 11, 1872 in Richmond, Va.). Grandson of Edward F. R. and Laura (Patterson) Grayson of Savannah, Ga., and of Richard and Margaret Turner of Savannah, Ga. Graduated University of Ga., LL. B. degree, 1924. Began the practice of law in Savannah, June 1924. Married Dec. 2, 1925 in Leesburg, Fla., Margaret Armstrong Postell, dau. of John and Idella Postell. One child—William L. H. Episcopalian. Democrat. Mason; Elk; Eagle. Member, American Legion; Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

18831

COMPILED BY RUTH BLAIR
State Historian and Director

M. L.

1927
STEIN PRINTING COMPANY, State Printers
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A STANDARD HISTORY

OF

2339

Georgia and Georgians

 Aldrim
Jones;


* COL. WILLIAM LEON GRAYSON. One of the most distinctive honors ever conferred upon a Savannah citizen was given to Col. William L. Grayson at the national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Spokane, Washington, in 1913, when he was elected grand worthy president. In addition to that honor the order also chose Savannah as the convention city for 1915. This becomes the more significant when it is recalled that only ten per cent of the members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in America live south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi. It was due to the dominating personality of Colonel Grayson and to his energy and enthusiasm that this duplicate honor was so fittingly bestowed.

When the people of Savannah turned out in throngs to greet the returning national head of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, it was a recognition not only of his new distinction but also of his long standing prominence in fraternal, business, social and military affairs in Georgia. Colonel Grayson represents a long line of military men, and while his own active field service was confined to a brief campaign during the Spanish-American war, he has for years been active in organizing and maintaining Georgia's militia, and his work was the basis for a tribute from one of Georgia's governors, who once said that no braver, more efficient or more reliable officer ever held a commission from the state than Colonel Grayson.

Born in Savannah, August 21, 1870, he comes of a noted old Virginia stock. His great-great-grandfather, Rev. Spence Grayson, was chaplain in Grayson's Regiment during the Revolution, and the commander of this regiment was William Grayson, great-great-uncle of Colonel Grayson. That revolutionary officer subsequently became one of the first senators from Virginia. The great-grandfather was John Robinson Grayson, who was a lieutenant in the United States navy during the War of 1812. The grandfather, Langston Grayson, served as a private in the Florida or Seminole war of 1836, though only a boy at the time. In 1848 he was commissioned lieutenant by Governor Towns to serve in the Mexican war, but never was called upon to serve since the quota from Savannah was already practically filled. The parents of Colonel Grayson were Edward Fahn Recker and Laura Amanda (Patterson) Grayson, the former born at Savannah, March 3, 1847, and the latter in Hampton County, South Carolina, on June 11, 1847. Colonel Grayson's father, though but fourteen years of age at the outbreak of the war between the states, afterwards did his part as a boy soldier and assisted in the defense of Savannah under Major Sherman.

Col. William L. Grayson received his early education in the public schools of Savannah. At the age of seventeen, in 1887, he began his business career as office boy for Jacob S. Collins, a wholesale grain and produce dealer. In June, 1891, on reaching his majority, he was made a partner of the firm, the title of which then became Collins, Grayson & Company. For the past fifteen years Colonel Grayson has exerted a large influence in local business affairs. He became secretary and treasurer of the Savannah Candy Company when it was organized in 1903. He has long been identified with the fighting forces of the local democracy and has been of great service to his own municipality. In January, 1896, he was appointed a member of the city board of fire commissioners, became chairman of the commission, and served until May, 1898, when he resigned in order to take his place with the volunteer forces of the United States army. Some years later, in January, 1903, he was elected an alderman and re-elected in 1905, and during that term served as chairman of the police committee. In September, 1911, he was appointed clerk of the Superior Court of Savannah to fill out the unexpired term of James K. P. Carr,

from W. E. Grayson

2340

GEORGIA AND GEORGIANS

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However, it is through his connections and numerous distinctions in Georgia military affairs that William Leon Grayson is best known. He first became identified with the Georgia militia in 1886, as a member of the noted Republican Blues. He held the rank of second lieutenant in that organization at the time the Spanish-American war began. In May, 1898, he volunteered, was commissioned first lieutenant on the second day of that month by Governor Atkinson. He was assigned to Company M and subsequently was appointed adjutant of the First Battalion by Col. Jordan F. Brooks. Colonel Lawton put him in charge of the regimental post exchange and he made that a very popular and profitable institution in the regiment. On November 18, 1898, he was mustered out with his regiment at Macon and continuously since then Colonel Grayson has manifested the deepest interest and has taken an increased part in the Georgia National Guard. His associations have been particularly beneficial to his old company, and after the Spanish war he reunited the organization and on December 6, 1898, was elected captain of the Republican Blues. This company soon reached a standard of efficiency second to none among the units of the state's military troops. He has been an officer with his command at different times when the troops were called out for state duty. In August, 1899, during the Darien riot he commanded a composite company from the regiment under direct authority from Governor Allen D. Candler. Later, on December 9, 1899, he was unanimously elected major of the First Battalion, First Infantry. Governor Candler in 1901 appointed him a member of the state advisory board on military matters, and he has been able to render a great service to the state military organization in that capacity. He was also a member of the committee of three who revised and codified the military laws of the state in 1902. Very shortly after his election as major he was offered the office of lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment in December, 1900, but declined in order that his fitness might be proved to the battalion which had chosen him major. In March, 1901, Governor Candler ordered him to Sylvania to protect from violence seven negroes who were in jail and in danger of being lynched. He assumed charge of the local company and succeeded in conducting the prisoners safely to Savannah. He was also in charge of the local military company at Savannah during the lynching at Statesboro, but was not ordered to that point for the purpose of protecting the prisoners until too late, since the crime had been done before he could arrive. On December 2, 1902, Major Grayson was elected, examined and commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and on February 10, 1903, he was appointed a member of the field officers' examining board of the state. He also qualified for three years as a sharpshooter in the Georgia state troops, and took part in the combined army and militia maneuvers at Manassas. In September, 1904, he was second in command of the Second Georgia Provisional Regiment. He has also served as secretary and treasurer of the Officers' Association of Georgia.

Colonel Grayson and wife are members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Savannah. He is one of the board of managers of the Georgia Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution; is affiliated with Zerubebel Lodge No. 15, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being past master; Savannah Lodge No. 52, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor; Savannah Company No. 15 of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias, of which he was captain; DeKalb Lodge No. 9, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Savannah Lodge No. 183, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and has long been prominent in the local and national affairs of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, terminating in the honor bestowed upon him at Spokane in 1915, as already mentioned. He is also a member of the Military Society of Foreign Wars and the J. S. Polant Camp No. 2 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, of which he has served as commander.

On February 7, 1893, Colonel Grayson married Miss Lillian Turner, daughter of the late George T. and Margaret Alice (Johnson) Turner, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Colonel Grayson has a beautiful home and a very happy family. The home circle comprises seven children: Lynne, born December 20, 1893; William Turner, born May 17, 1897; Spence Monroe, born December 7, 1900; Dorothy Thomasson, born August 4, 1903; Leon Harnan, born December 15, 1906; Edith Hering, born August 16, 1912; and William Morris, born September 25, 1915.

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HISTORY
OF THE
NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY
OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
FOR
ONE HUNDRED YEARS
1819-1919

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES

BY
WILLIAM WAY

WILLIAM JOHN GRAYSON, JR.

William John Grayson, Jr., was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, November 10, 1788. He was graduated from the South Carolina College in 1809, studied law, and entered upon its practice in his native town. He was a many-sided man—he possessed the rare capacity of doing many different things and doing them well.

He was successively a commissioner in equity of South Carolina, a member of the legislature, and state senator.

Mr. Grayson opposed the Tariff Act in 1831. He served two terms in Congress and afterward

OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 97

became collector of customs of the port of Charleston. He joined the New England Society in 1841 and was prominent in its deliberations.

During the secession agitations of 1850, Mr. Grayson published "A Letter to Governor Seabrook," deprecating disunion, and with cogent argument he pointed out the evils that would certainly follow it. In addition to his political prominence, Mr. Grayson was a literateur of attainments. Among his publications were *The Hireling and Slave*, *The Country*, *Chicora* and *Other Poems*, and *The Life of James Lewis Petigru*.

He was also a patron of art. Through his influence a number of art exhibitions were brought to Charleston from the more advanced art centers of the United States.

His portrait hangs in the Charleston Library as one of the representative men of letters of South Carolina.

He died in Newberry, South Carolina, October 4, 1865.

SAMUEL GILMAN

The Reverend Samuel Gilman was a national character. When he died in 1858 there was scarcely a newspaper or periodical of prominence

from H. F. Grayson

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA

VOLUME VI NORTH CAROLINA BIOGRAPHY

BY SPECIAL STAFF OF WRITERS

ILLUSTRATED

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK
1919

CHARLES S. GRAYSON, M. D. While his ability as a physician and surgeon has kept his services in increasing demand at High Point, Dr. Grayson has also found time to interest himself financially in several of the business enterprises of that city, and is one of that group of citizens who have been responsible for the remarkable growth and development of this industrial center of the state.

Dr. Grayson was born on a farm near Marion in McDowell County, North Carolina. His father, Beatty Grayson, was born in Rutherford County of this state, and his grandfather Rev. Joseph Grayson, was a native of that county. His grandfather was very prominent in religious and public affairs, was a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, and served as a moderator of the Green River Baptist Association. In 1870 he was elected to represent McDowell County in

the State Legislature. His last years were spent near Bridgewater, just over the county line in McDowell County. Rev. Joseph Grayson married Eliza Wilson, also a native of Rutherford County.

Beatty Grayson, father of Dr. Grayson, was a soldier in the Confederate army. After the war he became a merchant at Marion and subsequently bought a farm nearby and looked after its cultivation until his death in 1885. He married Margaret Goforth, who was born in Rutherford County, daughter of J. C. and Eliza (Morris) Goforth, the former a native of Rutherford and the latter of McDowell County. Beatty Grayson and wife had eight children: Ella, John W., Hugh, Joseph M., Mary L., Charles S., George H. and Albert W.

Dr. Grayson from the district schools entered a preparatory school in the same neighborhood, and subsequently attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, where he took the scientific course. His medical studies were pursued in the George Washington University in the District of Columbia, where he graduated with the class of 1906. He also spent a year as an interne in Washington Hospital, and began practice at High Point. He has kept in close touch with advancing knowledge in the field of medicine, and has taken post-graduate work in Johns Hopkins and a special course in diseases of children at Harvard University Medical School, also did post-graduate work at The Lying In and Post Graduate Hospitals of New York. Dr. Grayson is a member of the Guilford County and North Carolina Medical societies, the Southern Medical and American Medical Association. In addition to his large practice he is a director in the Bank of Commerce at High Point, and is a stockholder in several of the local industries.

June 25, 1903, he married Miss Bertha Crawford, who was born in McDowell County, daughter of J. C. and Ella (Hemphill) Crawford. Dr. and Mrs. Grayson have one daughter, Margaret, who are active members of the Baptist Church. He has served as deacon. Fraternally he is associated with Numa F. Reid Lodge No. 344, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Piedmont Camp No. 62, Woodmen of the World, Guilford Camp No. 13867, Modern Woodmen of America, High Point Lodge No. 1155, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Repeton Lodge No. 63 of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

from H. E. Grayson

Dear Dr. Grayson

am still trying to tie in my Edmondson family with the correct Grayson family and had another clue in this last Grayson Bulletin, page 8. Reference is made to the Clinch River in Tennessee, and to 400 acres that Joseph Grayson bought from Stockley Donelson for \$400 on April 24, 1801. I have mentioned before that my Edmondsons lived on the Clinch river, and according to Knox Co. Deed Books, Samuel Edmondson, father of John and Francis who married Sarah and Jane Grayson, respectively, and Solomon Edmondson, father of John who married Nancy Grayson, both bought land which was a "part of the Stockley Donaldson grant from N.C sold to James King and which extended from Holston River near mouth of Turkey Creek to the mouth of Hickory Creek on Clinch up Clinch River, mouth of Beaver Creek, Bull Run Creek, and Little Dismal, thence back to Holston River, 5000 acres more or less."

I have always known that "our Graysons" lived close by the Edmondsons, so have to believe this is the Grayson branch I', related to. Also, for Burton Garten's information, I saw in the 1830 Lawrence Co. Ind. census that a Benjamin Grayson lived next door, so to speak, to his ancestor, John Edmondson, who married Nancy Grayson. This Benjamin Grayson, 1830, Lawrence Co. Ind: 3 M under 5, 2 M 5-10, 2 M 10-15, 2 M 15-20, 1 M 40-50, 1 F 20-40.

Sincerely,

Jean Mitchell,
RR2, Box 6
Clayton, Indiana 46118

MISCELLANY:

From an insigned old manuscript: "From Wm. A Croziers. Virginia County Records. Land Grants. A Grant of 500 acres was given Richard Greyson in Elizabeth co in 1642." Can some one confirm this? This seems to be ealier than any other Grayson record we have.

From same book above, Wills, Vol. I. Will of Ambrose Grayson of St. George Parish Spotsylvania Co., d. Jany. 25, 1743, prob March 6 1743. Executor, bro Benjamin Grayson. Son is a John Grayson.

Virginia. Middlesex county records. Christ Church parish. Baptised 15 May. 1687, Charles Grasson, son of Thomas and Mary Grasson.

423 Shade Street
Panama City, Florida 32401
December 18, 1978

Dear Dr. Grayson •

I am sorry for the delay, I am retired and am gone some of the time, and my wife is not well. I have my problems.

My father was John Henry Grayson born in Blakely, Georgia. His father was Zachariah Grayson, born in Germany, came to North Carolina at age of 9. He married Mary Kite - or Kyte, who was the mother of my father. Whether they married in N.C. or after he came to Blakely, Georgia, we do not know.

At Blakely the courthouse burned and upon inquiry of my sister, no records were saved.

Respectfully yours,

H. T. Grayson.

POB 21
Bushton, Kansas 67427
February 28, 1979

B

Dear Dr. Grayson,

In skimming through the March, April, 1978 Genealogical Helper, I found your advertisement relative to the Benjamin Grayson family. At the time it was published, I did not know that my second great-grandmother was Nancy Grayson. The locale and the names correspond to the little I have. However, if we do have mutual ancestry, I will be happy and share my line of Nancy Grayson's descendants.

I have Nancy Grayson b. May 15, 1971, d. Oct. 1865, place of birth unknown, place of death Indiana, probably Martin County. Marriage, Knox Co., Tenn, to John Edmondson.

Children: 1) Polly (really Mary), 2) Thomas, 3) Benjamin, 4) Solomon, 5) John Grayson, 6) William, 7) Wiley Manson (my line), 8) Elbert I., 9) Elijah, 10) James, 11) Susannah.

Helen Payne
POB 21
Bushton, Ks.

Bushton, Kansas
March 9, 1979

Dear Dr. Grayson,

I greatly appreciate the Grayson family sheets that you sent as well as the newsletter. Do you edit the news sheet? I think I might like to be included on the subscriber list.

I can answer part of the puzzle regarding the three Grayson sisters and their marriages to Edmondsons by giving you a fairly complete record of Nancy Grayson's family. I would welcome information in re Francis Edmondson. The sisters may have become cousins-in-law.

William and Elizabeth Edmondson, 1028 Glendon Way, South Pasadena, Calif, 91030, edit The Edmondson Family Bulletin. Through them I have been in touch with Burton Garten. Also through them I have had contact with Sibyl Edmondson, 265 East George Street, Banning, Calif, 92220, who sent me the line of Solomon Edmondson which I am enclosing. This record with Burton's family Bible record makes my Edmondson line complete and authentic, I believe.

I am puzzled about both names Wiley and Manson. Have they occurred in the Grayson line?

Sincerely,

Helen Payne,
POB 21
Bushton, Ks 62427

I John Edmondson b. ca 1630 d. 1698
m. Sarah Parker
* William b. ca 1660

II William b. ca 1660 d. 1702
m. Sarah Sharp
* John b. Sept 1, 1690

III John
m. Mary Neal m. July 3, 1730
d. of Francis & Ann Neal
* Solomon, July 26, 1744

IV Solomon b. 7-26-1744
m. Susanna
1.
2.
3. John
m. Nancy Grayson, Sept 8, 1809 Knox County, Tennessee

3-21-79

Dear Richard,

Here are some biographical sketches I've had tucked away as they weren't related to our lines but since we are turning up more and more links thought they may help in keeping some families in order. No doubt some of their off-spring are numbered in the "Texas Vital Statistics" of the recent newsletter.

A cousin of mine is listed (Paul Lois, Burnet County) Page 34, second column. I never knew exactly where he had lived in the state when he was killed in a heavy equipment accident.

About hiring the genealogist? Count me in. I believe that is what it is going to take. I could work a couple of lifetimes and not come up with all the info. the newsletters have supplied plus all the pages I acquired from Daniel. The idea is great. Here is my check for #2.

Sincerely,

Cliff.

April 26, 1979

Dear Dr. Grayson,

Sorry for the delay. Our children are grown and gone from home. They left us with too much house, so we put it on the market. My last two months have been spent looking for new quarters - packing, moving, and unpacking.

I wrote to an accredited genealogist, Mrs. Michelle Lawing, in Raleigh, N.C. I gave her a brief outline of our Wilke's Co., N.C., Graysons and asked her opinion concerning our searching of Surry and Rowan Counties, since Wilkes was formed in 1777 from Burke and Surry, and Surry from Rowan in 1770. Rowan was formed in 1753. She answered my letter in February when I was too involved with our house to get back to her. She did agree that Surry and Rowan records should be checked and advised me that her fee is \$10 per hour + xeroxing.

I don't know if you'll find a really qualified person for \$4 per hour, but I would certainly be willing to send money to pool and hire a researcher. I am also interested in some of my other lines, and consequently primarily interested in my direct line Grayson ancestors, as opposed to all Graysons. I believe that if we can hire a qualified person who is acquainted with the records housed in the N.C. State Dept of Archives and History, and the N.C. State Library in Raleigh, we might possibly find record of our ancestors there.

Will await your decision on this -sorry for the scribble, my typewriter is not yet unpacked.

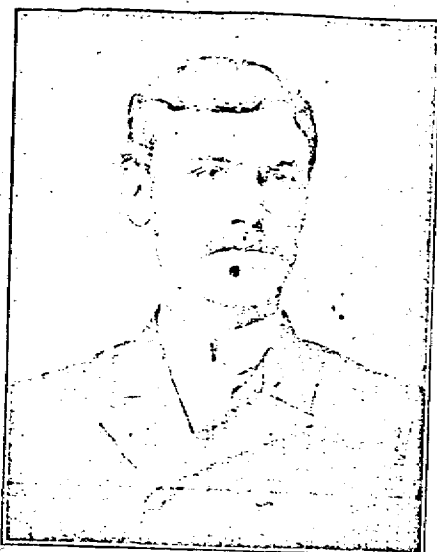
I've received no answer ~~from~~ the Graysons I've written to this past 6 8 months.

Sincerely,

Dorothy McCoy

(New address) Apt 124, 300 East Windson Road, Arkansas City, Kansas 67005

JOHN L. ADAIR, JR.



The subject of this sketch was born June 8th, 1866, at Tahlequah, being third son of John L. Adair, of that town. John L., Jr., began attending the Indian University in 1879, and after three years, went to the Male Seminary at Tahlequah, where he remained four years. On leaving there he devoted his time for three years to assisting his mother in the post office, after which he entered his father's business house as clerk, in March, 1890. In 1891 he was appointed district clerk, to fill the vacancy

left on the death of Allen Ross, which office he still holds. In 1891 he married Miss Abbie G. Bourdman, daughter of William and Margaret Bourdman, of St. Louis, a family of prominence in that city. John L., Jr., is six feet high, weighs 150 pounds, and is a young man of prepossessing appearance, good address and polished manners. He is the owner of property in Vinita and Tahlequah to the amount of about \$2,000, and is now practicing law at the last mentioned town. Being talented and ambitious, and possessing a good education, he will, no doubt, be heard from in the near future.

W. S. NASH.

The subject of this sketch was born September 10, 1846, at New Orleans, La., the third son of Nathaniel H. Nash and Sarah Jane Smelser. William attended school in New Orleans until he was thirteen, when he went to Fort Gibson in 1861, and the year following went to New York, returning to Fort Gibson in 1864. In 1884 he embarked in the mercantile business, and in the January of 1878 married Miss T. Thompson, daughter of Richard

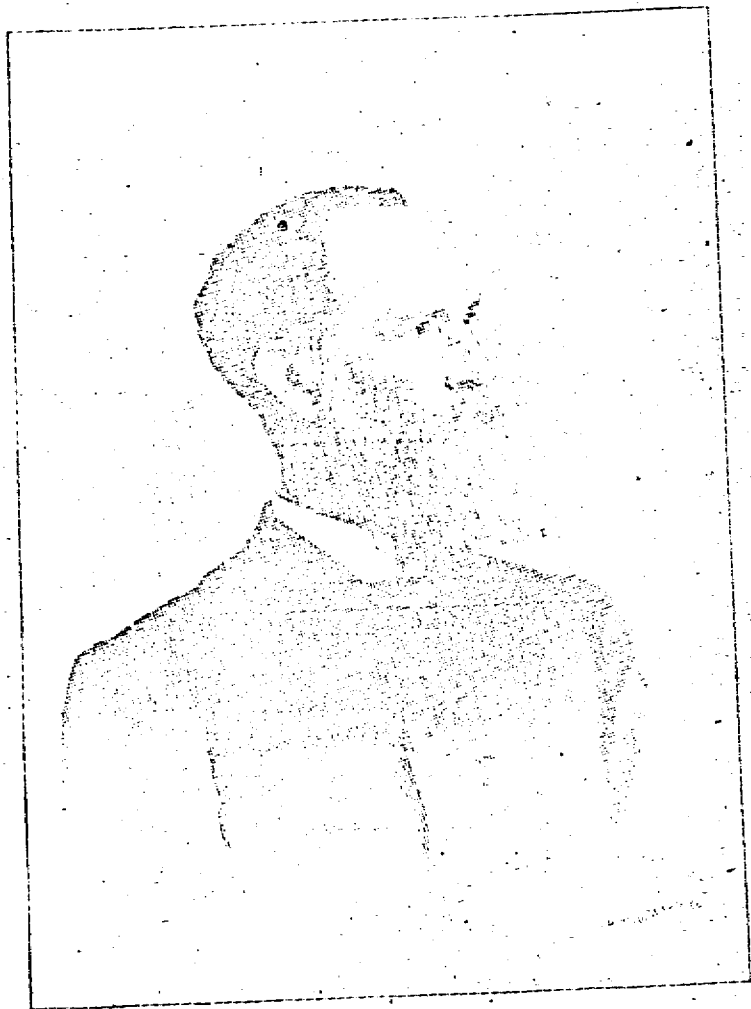
Thompson, a prominent Cherokee. By this marriage they have three children (living)—Carla A., born November, 1880; Bertha M., born December, 1884, and William Carroll, born March, 1886. Mr. Nash owns about 120 head of stock cattle, fourteen head of improved stock horses, and carries a stock of about \$12,000 in merchandise. He is also owner of a gin and machinery valued at \$2,000, and a considerable number of town lots in the best locality in Fort Gibson. Mr. Nash commenced business on a capital of \$800, and through strict attention, economy and fair dealing, has accumulated a good competence, with the prospect of attaining wealth before many years. He is a gentleman of good education, courteous in address and popular with the people of his district. He is a Mason of old standing and a member of the Presbyterian church; is nearly five feet eight inches in height, and weighs 140 pounds.

CAPT. GEORGE W. GRAYSON.

The subject of this sketch, George W. Grayson, was born in 1843, within four miles of Eufaula, Creek Nation. He is a son of the late James Grayson and Jennie Wynn, a half-breed Creek. The original name of Grayson was Grierson, having become corrupted in some unaccountable manner. The original Grierson was a Scotchman, reputed to have come from the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. He married a Creek woman of the Hillabee Town, who bore him several children, among whom was the grand-parent of the subject of our sketch. George W. was the first-born of his family, and his parents, being great admirers of literary attainments, persisted in keeping him and his brother "Sam" at such schools as the nation could afford, in preference to holding them at home, where, by assisting on the farm, they could have materially lightened the parental burden. In the course of time these young men became recognized among the most advanced pupils in the old Asberry Manual Labor School, close to Eufaula. George W. was finally singled out by the nation as most worthy of the superior advantages afforded by schools in the States, and, thus favored at the expense of the nation, was placed at Arkansas College, Fayetteville, where he remained two years, until the outbreak of the Civil War. His father died about this time, and George W. joined, as private, the

C. GRAYSON
Rolla, Mo.

Second Regiment of Creek Volunteers, under Colonel Chilly McIntosh (Confederate service). At nineteen years of age he was captain of Company "K," which he commanded until the close of



CAPTAIN GEORGE W. GRAYSON.
CREEK NATION.

the war. Captain Grayson took an active part in several skirmishes, the most notable being the engagement and the capture of the steamer "J. R. Williams," at Pleasant Bluff, Arkansas River, and the sutlers' train at Cabin Creek, each loaded with commissaries for

the enemy at Fort Gibson. Soon after the war the subject of our sketch was called to the clerkship of the chiefs and councils of the nation, in which capacity he, with others, served for a time, when



MRS. GEORGE W. GRAYSON.
CREEK NATION.

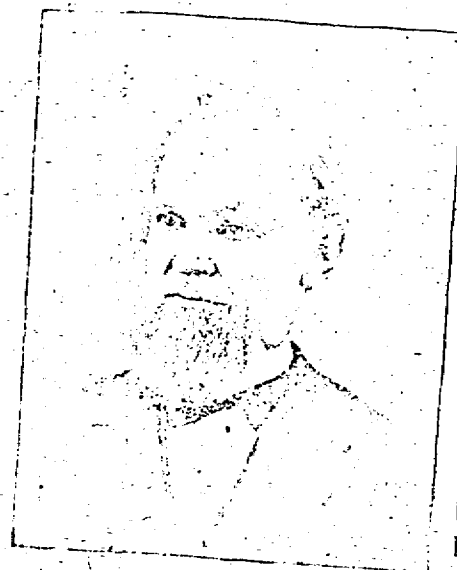
he married Miss Anna Stidham, and soon afterward left the old home for a farm which he had purchased, seven miles west of Eufaula. About this time he was elected national treasurer, which office he held two terms of four years each. He was next elected

as one of the Creek representatives at the international council of the tribes, which position he relinquished for the secretaryship of the same, the appointment being conferred on him by the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, E. S. Parker. Captain Grayson has represented the nation as its delegate before various departments of the government and committees of Congress at Washington during some five or six sessions, and at one time successfully conducted, on the part of the nation, a contest for the chieftaincy, which the constitutional party claimed for J. M. Perryman, and which Lpar-he-char denied. Mr. Grayson has been a member of the House of Warriors for Coweta Town eight years, and has been recently re-elected for another term of four years. In each of these elections he was seated by the unanimous vote of his town. He belongs to what is generally known among the Creeks as the Tiger clan, from which, in former times, many of the leaders were chosen.

Mr. Grayson's wife, Georgiana, is the oldest living daughter of the late lamented G. W. Stidham. Her mother was the third wife of Judge Stidham, and was the daughter of Paddy Carr, whose name is familiar in the history of the Cherokees (see McKinney and Hall's Indian Tribes, page 145). Mrs. Grayson's parents were slave-owners, and she was brought up in affluence and ease, knowing nothing of hardships until the war swept away everything. Mrs. Grayson possesses a fair knowledge of books and music. She has traveled considerably in the West and South, and visited the city of Washington. She is a quiet, unostentatious woman, exceptionally lady-like and queenly in her deportment, and is loved and admired by all her acquaintances. Her daughter Lena, her eldest-born, is married to W. H. Sanger and has a pleasant home in Eufaula, while she has with her Walter C., Washington, Eloise, Tsianina and Ethel, with the raising and education of whom she is at present most deeply concerned. Captain George W. Grayson is a tall, dignified, handsome man, of gentlemanly address. Though but forty-eight years of age, and possessor of an almost boyish complexion, his hair and beard are strangely white. He is fastidious in dress, intellectual in conversation, and polished in his manners.

ALMON C. BACONE, A.M.*

Almon C. Bacone, A.M., President of the Indian University, was born in Scott, Cortland County, N. J., April 25, 1830. His early days were spent on a farm, but his father dying, and the young man's health and strength rendering him unfitted for physical labor, he walked to the village of Cortland at the age of fifteen and sought occupation in a tailor shop. During three years spent at this place, he acquired a keen desire for education, and moving to the village of Homer, became a student in the Cortland Academy. During his early studentship he was forced to labor in various capacities to pay his board bill. But when sufficient knowledge was obtained, he was enabled, by teaching a



part of the time, to complete his preparation for college. Entering Rochester University, he soon graduated in the class of 1858. During his preparatory studies, Mr. Bacone united with the Baptist Church, and for some time entertained serious thoughts of entering the ministry, but circumstances seemed to require that he should engage in teaching. In this capacity he has held prominent positions in the schools of New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Ohio; but the work which enlisted his sympathies most has been among the Indian people. In 1878 he was called to take charge of the Cherokee Male Seminary, located at Tahlequah, the capital of the nation. While thus employed for a year and a half, there was furnished to him a good opportunity for getting a better insight into Indian character, and studying the best means of elevating the people. Consulting prominent Indian missionaries, the work of founding an Indian University followed. It is pre-eminently a Christian institution, having for its primary object the training of native Christian workers.

* See sketch of Indian University on page 84.

Returning to Fayetteville, Ark., he was admitted to the bar, and there commenced practicing. In 1881 he was elected mayor of the city, and was re-elected the following year. In 1884 he ran for the Senate, in Washington County, on the Democratic ticket, and was beaten by a few votes. In 1885 he was again elected mayor of Fayetteville, it having just been chartered as a city of the second class. Resigning the office of mayor in 1886, Mr. Jackson returned to the practice of law at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in connection with Colonel E. C. Boudinot, and in 1889 formed partnership with Mr. Hinds, of Muskogee, moving to that locality January 1, 1890. Mr. Jackson and his partner are now practicing in the United States Courts of the Indian Territory, where they have a large practice and an excellent reputation. Mr. Jackson is unmarried, and a young man of gentlemanly appearance and address, possessing an extensive knowledge of the law, considering his age, and with a fine prospect before him. He is five feet ten and a half inches in height and weighs 200 pounds.

COLBERT GRAYSON.

The subject of this sketch was born at Elk Creek, south of Muskogee, in 1845, and is the eldest son of Elijah Grayson and Louisa Scott. In 1853 he was sent to Asberry Mission, and remained there until the outbreak of the war, joining the Confederate service in 1863. In 1865 he married Mary Elizabeth Steward, second daughter of R. W. Steward, a white man who had come from Kentucky to this country in 1844. By this marriage he had six children, only one of whom has survived, named Charley Coleman, born December, 1873. His wife dying in January, 1879, he married in the fall of the same year Mrs. Posey, a white woman, widow of the late Wm. M. Posey, by whom he has two boys and one girl: Edmond T., born June, 1880; Louisa Antoinette, born May, 1887, and Grover Cleveland, born December, 1890. Mr. Grayson has been a farmer since the war. In 1883 he was elected to the House of Warriors, and in 1887 was re-elected, serving until 1889, when he resigned for the office of District Inspector of Wewoka District, which office he still holds. Mr. Grayson is a man of sound education and very intelligent. He

is one of the best interpreters in the nation, and has held the office of United States Interpreter at Fort Smith for one year, and could have held it permanently had he so desired. He is one-third



COLBERT GRAYSON.
CREEK NATION.

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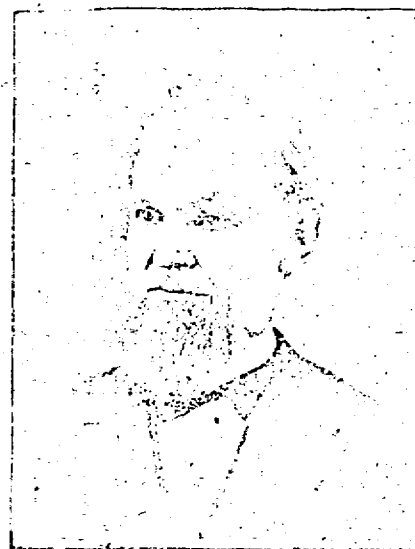
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The Grayson Family Bible (continued)

12. James Gordon Grayson, born March 17, 1817 and died in 1864. He married February 9, 1837, Nancy Paralee Wright.

NOTE: The James Gordon and Nancy Paralee Grayson, above, were the parents of John W. Grayson who purchased the Bible in Chicago in 1883. The Bible is now in the possession of Dr. Ambrose Grayson, the son of John W. Grayson. Dr. Grayson is now past ninety years of age and resides with his daughter, Mrs. Winifred Van Valkenburg at 929 Locust Ave. SE, Huntsville, Alabama. The record was copied and submitted by Mrs. Evelyn Hodge.

 BENJAMIN GRAYSON⁶ Brother of Wren

In the 1830 census of Marion county, he had a wife age 40-50, 5 sons, and 2 daughters. He himself may have been absent during the census taking.

This family was still in Marion county when John A. Grayson was born Oct. 23, 1832, according to a History of Tennessee quoted by John Abbott.

Military records of Pvt. John A. Grayson, age 29 years, show him first mustered into service at Fort Smith Ark., June 9, 1861 by Capt. McIntosh for 12 mo's in Capt. McAlexander's Co., Churchill's regiment, Ark. Volunteers, 1st Mounted Rifles (Confederate.) His age of 29 matches the birth year 1832 of the John A. Grayson who was the son of Benjamin above.

This muster roll shows John A. Grayson traveled 240 miles to rendezvous at Fort Smith.

He resigned from the service Oct. 3rd, 1863, after having been promoted to 1st Lt. by election Apr. 29, 1862. 13th Reg., Ark. Inf.

John A. Grayson apparently married Avey R. Altman in Madison county, Ark. (in 1844.) The center of this county is about 50 miles from Fort Smith, where John Grayson joined the army. Therefore, the Benjamin Grayson family, or part of it, might be in the 1850 census in Madison county, Ark. However, Madison county, Tenn., in West Tenn. is more nearly 240 miles from Fort Smith, Ark., and furthermore, is adjacent to Gibson county, Tenn., where Benjamin Grayson, John A.'s father, is said to have died. (Abbott)

To investigate this family to find clues to the father of Benjamin and therefore of Wren:

1. 1840 census in Madison and Gibson co., Tenn. Also 1850 and 1860 for John A. Grayson, Benjamin Grayson. Other Graysons.
2. Madison county, Ark., 1860 for John A. Grayson. 1840 for Benj.
3. Look for records, adj. & Insp. off., confederate States.

THE GRAYSON FAMILY BIBLE

The flyleaf of the family Bible of John W. Grayson bears the following inscription:

J. W. Grayson
Purchased in Chicago, Illinois
May 30, 1883

Published by
A. J. Holman & Company
No. 1222 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Penn.
1882

The following was copied from this family Bible:

John Grayson was born August 9, 1770, and died July 29, 1826 at 5 P.M.

Sarah Grayson was born January 2, 1776 and died September 13, 1838 at 9 P.M.

John and Sarah (believed to have been Sarah Carter) Grayson were married October 23, 1792 in East Tennessee (He came from Virginia).

Children born to John and Sarah Grayson were:

1. George Grayson, born January 11, 1794, and died about 1856.
George Grayson married December 2, 1820, Cynthia Hannah.
- 2.&3. James and William Grayson, twins, born July, 1797, and died in 1806.
4. John Cullen Grayson, born April 1, 1799, and died July 19, 1848.
He married January 1, 1838, Nancy B. Glover.
5. Robert Grayson, born March 30, 1801, died when quite young.
6. Charles Grayson, born June 12, 1803, and died in 1855. He married Miss _____ Carpenter.
7. Jackson Grayson, was born August 30, 1805 and died in 1856.
8. Nancy Grayson, born January 11, 1808, and died in 1854. She married John Sartin.
9. Ambrose Grayson, born April 5, 1810, and died 1860. He married December 30, 1829 to Miss Sallie Vann.
10. Sarah (Sally) Ann Grayson was born August 25, 1811, and died in 1860. She married Wash Sartin.
11. Napoleon Bonaparte Grayson was born January 10, 1815 and died about 1856. He married first January 15, 1835, Ann Ellett.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES OF INTEREST

...from a letter from Dr. A.T. Grayson to his brother, Claude. "Green Bottom Inn belonged to your great grandfather, John Wm. Connally. His daughter, Jerusha Ann, married Robert Wright, Sr. Their son, William, had a daughter, Paralee. She was your grandmother."

...from Alabama records in the DAR library in Washington, D.C. "Paralee Wright, b. 1820, wife of James Gordon G. who was born in 1817, was granddaughter of Robert Wright who was born in 1762 in Amhurst Co., Va. He entered the Virginia State Militia subsequently inducted into the patriot Army of the War of 1776 the war of the American Revolution. He was at the Siege of York and assisted in the capture of Cornwallis. In 1808 he purchased 160 acres of land near Flint River in N. Alabama where he lived until his death at 85 in 1847."

...from a letter inviting Judge C.A. Grayson to become a member of the Sons of the American Revolution written by Col. Wm. T. Carpenter, historian, October 1, 1956. "Knowing that all Graysons are eligible for Membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, the Alabama Society extends to you a cordial invitation to become a member. ...There were five Virginia Graysons in that war; Robert, Spence, Thomas and two Williams; one of whom was the famous Col. Wm. Grayson. We have here in Tuscaloosa Dr. Charles Grayson Summersell as a member of the S.A.R. and also of the Sons of Confederate Veterans."

Thomas Grayson, eldest son of John Jr. and Susannah Grayson was a merchant of Deal County, Kent, England. (Recorded in a deed.)

For membership in Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution, if wished:

Robert Wright (name on DAR plaque in Huntsville, Ala. honoring veterans of the Revolutionary War - Keziah Bibob.

Their son, William Wright = Jerusha Connelly, whose daughter Paralee Wright = James Gordon Grayson, whose son, John Wm. Grayson = Sarah Smith Allison, parents of Nannie Paralee, James Gordon, David Allison, Ambrose Tilden, and Claude Albert.

For membership in Colonial Dames if wished:

John Grayson, Jr. "took ye oath as an officer Oct. 7, 1729 in Virginia Colonial Militia" (Crozier, p. 122). He died in 1784 in Spottsylvania Co., Va.

NOTES REGARDING GRAYSON FAMILY INFORMATION

The Virginia records of the GRAYSON family were compiled by Mrs. Jennie Grayson who "has done genealogical work for forty years". Her home, Charlottesville, Albemarle Co., Va. She authenticated her findings copying court records, parts of deeds and wills and other legal papers. She was painstaking and thorough. Judge Claude Grayson and later Margaret Grayson were happy to have secured her capable services.

The Grayson line was also traced by Sarah Davidson Riley, granddaughter of James Gordon and Paralee Wright Grayson. Her chart of the early Graysons differs in no way from Mrs. Jennie Grayson's. She was able to provide names of many more members of the later families and their spouses and numerous offspring.

Additional information was obtained from family Bibles, tombstones and the recollection of older living Graysons.

All the written authenticated copies of deeds, wills, etc. will be kept with one copy of the genealogy for reference if questions arise.

COMMENT

I found this material most interesting. It is good to know where your "roots" came from. Many will agree with me, though, that what is really important is not so much who your antecedents were, but what kind of person you are today, and what kind, through your own efforts and God's guidance, you are becoming.

Margaret Grayson

May, 1978

EXPLANATIONS OF SYMBOLS

= means married

Names underlined show direct line of descent

Texas; SALLY ANN, b. 1811 = WASH SARTAIN and moved to Texas; NAPOLEON BONEPART, b. 1815 = ANN ELLET and stayed in Madison Co.; and JAMES GORDON, b. 1817. These children were born in Madison Co. before the territory of Alabama became a state.

JAMES GORDON, b. 1817, d. 1864 = PARALEE WRIGHT, b. 1820, d. 1876. They stayed in Madison Co., and they also had seven-teen children.

JOHN WILLIAM, the eldest, b. May 23, 1838, d. April, 17, 1917; SARAH JANE, b. 1841 = JAMES THOMPSON DAVIDSON in 1860; CHARLES ALBERT, b. 1843 = ALMIRA AVA JORDAN in 1867, second marriage to MAYME WATTS in 1901; GEORGE WASHINGTON, b. 1844, d. 1854; JAMES FRANKLIN, b. 1846, d. young; AMBROSE CARTER, b. 1848 = MATTIE LOGAN in 1876; JERUSHA ANN, b. 1850 = RICHARD MEDLIN in 1867; ANDREW JACKSON, b. 1852 = EUGENTIA ELIZABETH WADE in 1874; MARY PARALEE, b. 1857 lived only five months; FANNIE ELIZABETH, b. 1860 = WILLIAM R. KING in 1892; HENRY, b. 1861, d. 1870; EMMA POLK, b. 1863 = DAVID E. ALLISON in 1879; LULA, b. 1864 = HENRY POLK MC GAHA in 1895; SALLY, b. 1866, d. 1878; CHARLES, b. 1868 = ETHEL JAMES in 1905; JOHN WILLIAM, b. 1870 = KATIE BLYSTONE in 1899; MINNIE, b. 1872 = FRANK S. HENRY in 1807.

JOHN WILLIAM, eldest son of JAMES GORDON and PARALEE WRIGHT GRAYSON = SARAH SMITH ALLISON in 1861, b. 1834, d. 1883. She bore all his children. Following her death he married her niece, CHARITY PENLAND. Following her death he married his first wife's cousin, AZUBAH PARKER. A Captain in the Confederate Army where he served four years, JOHN WILLIAM was a teacher for two years, a farmer for most of his life and a member of the Alabama State Legislature 1870-72 and 1884-86. He also served in the State Senate 1873-75. In 1913 he wrote a brief but interesting autobiography. A few copies of this are available.

NANNIE PARALEE, b. 1864, d. 1906, the eldest daughter = MURPHY LAUGHINGHOUSE. They had three daughters; SALLY, b. 1885 = THOMAS WILEY, MARGARET = WHITLOCK; MATTIE, b. 1893 = SHAW.

JAMES GORDON, eldest of four sons of J.W. and SARAH GRAYSON, b. 1862, d. 1942 = NANNIE ELIZA MOSELEY, b. 1874, d. 1913. Their children are: EDITH, who died in infancy; ETHEL, b. 1886, d. 1904; WILLIAM GORDON, b. 1899, d. 1975 = LOUISE, b. 1895, MERCER DAVID, b. 1902, d. 1954 = LOIS CADDELL, b. 1907, d. 1972; MARGARET GRAYSON, b. 1904, never married.

DAVID ALLISON, second eldest son of J.W. and SARAH GRAYSON, b. 1871, d. 1947 = NANNETTE DUBOSE then JULIET PATTERSON, had one child, JULIET.

GRAYSON FAMILY

JOHN GRAYSON

Came from England, settled in Lancaster County, Va.

JOHN GRAYSON, JR., his son

Was in Christ Church Parish, Lancaster County, Va. in 1700. Was first Vestryman of St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Va. 1726. Took "Ye Oath" as an officer Oct. 7, 1729 in Virginia Colonial Militia (from Crozier, p. 122). d. 1734 in Spotsylvania County, Va. = SUSANNAH WHITE in Spotsylvania County, Va. A Deed recorded in Spotsylvania County March 3, 1729 made her Executrix and Guardian of JOHN and AMBROSE GRAYSON, orphans of JOHN GRAYSON, JR. Other children were THOMAS, BENJAMIN, ELIZABETH and MARY. Captain BENJAMIN GRAYSON was "of age" in 1726 = SUSANNA MONROE. They lived in Bel Air.

AMBROSE, son of JOHN JR. and SUSANNAH, b. "about 1700" d. Sept. 6, 1743. He patented land in Spotsylvania County, Va. in 1727. His will is recorded in the County Will Book, p. 321 = ALICE JAMES. Their children were JOHN, WILLIAM (b. 1732, moved to Albermarle County before the Revolutionary War. He was a Captain in the State Militia, in Revolutionary Service, Albermarle County, Va. = ANNE SMITH and they had a large family), AMBROSE, JR. and THOMAS.

JOHN GRAYSON, son of AMBROSE and ALICE, b. about 1725, d. 1822. Moved from Spotsylvania Co. to Orange Co. in 1734; to Culpepper Co. in 1748. He patented land in Culpepper Co. in 1751 = BARBARY BIBB.

JOHN, their son, b. August 9, 1770; d. July 29, 1826; went from Culpepper Co. to East Tenn., then to Alabama in 1806 as a surveyor. He lived at Haden, Madison Co., Alabama = SALLY CARTER.

SALLY CARTER of Carters' Grove family, Charlottesville, Va., moved to Dandridge, E. Tennessee at age 15. At age 16 she married JOHN and they came to Alabama. They had seventeen children. GEORGE, the eldest, b. 1794 = CYNTHIA HANNAN; POLLY, b. 1795 = BRYANT COBB; JOHN and WILLIAM, twins, b. 1797, d. young; JOHN CULLEN, b. 1799 = NANCY GLOVER and moved to Texas; ROBERT, b. 1801, d. young; CHARLES, b. 1803 = BEATRICE CRAFT and moved to Texas; JACKSON, b. 1805 = ANNIE CRAFT and moved to Texas; NANCY, b. 1808 = JOHN SARTAIN and moved to Texas; AMBROSE, b. 1810 = SALLIE VANN and moved to

Zip 28761

Box 212x80

Wetco, NC

Dec 21-1979

Mr. M. H. Loper
Fulburn Co

Dear Sir:-

Rec'd a letter today from Town Office Ingon Co
With Enclosure of your letter requesting information

Will try give you herein a short rundown of
my Genealogy that originated in Golden Valley
in the adjoining County (10 mi) Rutherford.

According to Records I have - a Joseph Grayson
Came down from Va. to this area about 1779 and

possessed land from yr 1782 to 1806. Contains over 1000 acres
He had family of at least 5 children - Joseph Jr Benjamin
William, Isaac and Susannah Grayson.

My lineage was of the son Benjamin who had 3 sons
Joseph C. John M. and William C. Grayson.

My lineage was Joseph C. who raised 10 children (6 girls
+ 4 Boys. His eldest son was Jonathan Bity Grayson

who was my Grandfather that lived at Glenwood NC
Jonathan Bity G. - Had - Harve, Chaucery, Shobe + Albert

and Joseph M. 1 girl Margaret at Glenwood NC
My Dad was Joseph M. lived on farm until deceased at

All these of above have passed on few years ago.

I am an only child (age 73) at Nabe NC. Retired from Rf Co.

47 yr Agt. - Telegrapher. I signed off with pension Jan 1973.

Now let's hear some of your story - All quite interesting.

Enclosing Copy of Lr. Grayson letter.

Happy Holidays - Best Wishes All Grayson.

(in Charlotte NC)
I have one daughter - Mary Bell G. Segawa and she lives in Bermuda on Base.
one daughter - Mary Elster S. Elmo - married a Navy Boy + lives in Bermuda on Base.

P.S.

Store No.

Dr. Richard R. Grayson

We recently received a copy of your letter from N. A. Grayson of Nebo, W.C. and are forwarding to you a copy of my family tree prepared by my Aunt, Margaret Grayson

I am the son of Mercer David Grayson and Lois Laddell (who I placed the ^(*)) are married to Helda Ann Stanford and have two children, Lee Ann and Randal David Grayson. I am a district manager for Kumon in the Atlanta, Georgia area. I would be very pleased to find out what you have learned concerning your ancestry and any place where we may have connections.

I have also forwarded a copy of your letter to my Aunt Margaret and my cousin David Grayson. We are also forwarding a copy of Mr. W. A. Grayson's letter to me so you might see how this all

M. D. GRAYSON
Southern Region

got started. We would all be interested in learning more about the Grayson family Association and I am certain they will probably be contacting you themselves.

We look forward with interest to your reply.

Sincerely

Mercer David Grayson Jr.

Two obits are included. The one for Dorothy S. Grason indicates that her father was a senator. The records do not list a senator Grayson by that first name in the U.S. senate. I assume that he was a Maryland senator.

The Grayson listings for 1964-65 of Who's Who of American Women is enclosed. I find it interesting that Emilie B. Grayson lived in Troy, Ohio, which is very near the Grayson, Ohio, previously identified.

Here are two more Grayson place names for you. No map to support them. Grayson Street in Menlo Park, Calif., Southeast of San Francisco and Grayson Avenue in St. Helena, Napa County, just Northeast of San Francisco. Menlo Park is in Santa Clara County.

I anticipate a change in my situation and probably should withdraw my offer to be an alternate editor.

If there is interest, I will copy the passenger lists and forward them before the end of the year. Typing will be my big problem.

Will close for now.

Best wishes,

Howard

WHO'S WHO OF AMERICAN WOMEN

GRAYSON, Elizabeth Watkins, lawyer; b. Jackson, Miss., Mar. 25, 1899; d. W. H. and Margaret (Mitchell) Watkins; student Millsaps Coll., 1915-16; B.A., Agnes Scott Coll., 1919; law student Jackson Sch. Law, 1932-33; m. Harry Hulén, May 25, 1920 (dec.); children—Margaret (Mrs. Theodore W. Robinson), Elizabeth (Mrs. John Ray Barr); m. 2d, Gen. T. J. Grayson, Jan. 28, 1950. Admitted to Miss. bar, 1933, since practiced in Jackson; partner Watkins & Eager. Active Jackson Little Theatre. Mem. Am. Miss. bar assns., Am. Miss., Jackson bridge assns., Phi Mu. Methodist. Home: 446 Decelle St. Office: Plaza Bldg., Jackson, Miss.

GRAYSON, Emilie B. (Mrs. A. Edmund Grayson), newspaperwoman; b. Leavenworth, Kan., Apr.

3, 1916; d. A. T. and Zell (Wilson) Stewart; B. J., U. Mo., 1938; m. A. Edmund Grayson, Apr. 14, 1944; stepchildren—Mrs. Barbara Houk, Mrs. James A. Wilson. Copywriter, Koenigsburg-Edlin-O'Hare Advt. Agcy., 1939-40; pub. relations Von Hoffman Corp., 1940-42; reporter United Press Assn., St. Louis bur., 1942-45; free lance writer for trade publs., St. Louis, Mpls., 1945-49, society editor Troy (O.) Daily News, 1950—. Dir. Troy United Fund, 1958-62, Troy Sr. Citizens Center, 1962—. Mem. Ohio Newspaper Women's Assn., Bus. and Prof. Women's Club, Alpha Chi Omega. Republican. Episcopalian. Home: 428 Drury Lane. Office: S. Market St., Troy, O.

Tuesday, July 24, 1979

THE WASHINGTON POST

GRASON, DOROTHY S.
On Sunday, July 22, 1979, DOROTHY STERETT GRASON, of Cornwaley's Cross Manor, St. Inigo, Md., daughter of the late Sen. Charles S. Grason and Rose Ellicott Grason; beloved sister of Marie Grason Cruik, St. Inigo, Md. Also survived by her cousin, Mrs. Thomas Watson, Tacoma, Wash., Mrs. Ross S. Kingsbury, Vallejo, Calif. and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Rea, St. Inigo, Md. Funeral services Tuesday, at 11 a.m., in Trinity Episcopal Church, St. Mary's City, Md. Interment church cemetery. Memorial contributions to Trinity Church Memorial Fund.

THE WASHINGTON STAR Friday, August 3, 1979

GRAYSON, SHIRLEY B. Officers and members of Gethsemane Chapter Number 3, O.E.S., P.H.A., are hereby notified of the death of Sister SHIRLEY B. GRAYSON. No Eastern Star Service. Funeral and interment will be in Ida-bell, Oklahoma.
CATHERINE VINES, W.M.
AARON C. MOYE, W.P.
CASSIE W. HOLLAND, Secy. 76

4921 Seminary Road, Apt. 424
 Alexandria, Va. 22311
 8 October 1979

Dear Dick:

The Dykes papers are intriguing. My check for a set of copies of these and the next news letter is enclosed. As you may recall, I have searched the Mo. census records for 1850 for a record of Joseph and/or Benjamin who reported moved to that State to no avail. The Dykes letter printed on Page 31 of the last new letter may provide a clue. If the "Way Bill" included in the letter were traced on a modern day map, it might be as follows:

- to: winchester (Winchester, Franklin County, Tenn.)
- to: fayettavill (Fayetteville ~~REVERK~~ Lincoln County, Tenn.)
- to: cametsvill (Campbellsville, Giles County, Tenn.)
- to: purda (Purdy, McNairy County, Tenn.)
- to: memfres (Memphis, Shelby County, Tenn.)
- to: little rock (Little Rock, Pulaski County, Ark.)
- to: van burian county clintin post office (Clinton, county seat of Van Buren County, Ark.)

This letter is dated 10th 1825 Oct. According to the records, Van Buren County was not created until 11 Nov. 1833. I suspect that this letter was actually written in 1835, and that Benjamin and perhaps Joseph actually were in Ark. and not Mo. at least for a period of time.

My g-grandfather, Jesse Grayson, settled only about 65 miles south of Van Buren County in what is now Logan County in the 1830's. A Daniel Grayson settled in Dardanelle in Yell County in the 1840's. Dardanelle is about 45 miles from both Jesse and Benjamin. There was a definite connection between Danil and Jesse. I suspect that they were brothers. There was probably a connection with Benjamin also. Daniel had sons, Daniel Robert H. and Charles W. and a girl, Sarah S. and probably a son who was older than Daniel F. In June of 1861, Charles W. and my grandfather, Enoch Boone Grayson, teamed up and rode together 140 miles to Benton County, Ark., on the Mo. line where they enlisted in the same Ark. Confederate Army Unit on the same day. Charles W. died at Ft. Pillow, Tenn. in April of 1862 just after the battle of Shiloh. My grandfather named his second son Charles reportedly after the deceased Charles W. whom I had previously thought was a brother. I have no proof but think that Charles W. and my grandfather were cousins. This is interesting because Charles' father Daniel and his mother Cathrine were both born in Va. Daniel in 1805. My g-grandfather, Jesse, was born in N.C. in 1810. There may be a clue there. To carry this further, Daniel F., son of Daniel, in 1880 lived Van Buren County. Four of his six children had identical names to children of my g-grandfather, namely, Jesse, Benjamin, David and Martha. Also a nine year old boy named Anderson Grayson died in Van Buren County in about 1830. This almost surely indicates a connection with the Marion County, Tenn., Graysons. He was born in Mo. in about 1871. I now think that he was Daniel F. Grayson's son. Daniel is not listed on the Van Buren County, Ark., census records for 1870. Your comments would be welcome.

Lewis Grayson suggested a search of the passenger ship lists as a part of our efforts. Lists were not required by the Federal Government until 1820 and few records exist for prior periods. Records for periods after 1819 are not always complete. I have been thru the Boston and Baltimore lists which constitute about 20% of the total. Most Graysons come from England. There were 38 entries recorded for the Port of Boston. One came from Ireland and one from Nova Scotia. All others came from England.

Richard R. Grayson, M.D.

Internal Medicine

24 Hour Telephone: 584-2250

103 W. Main Street, St. Charles, Mo. 60174

GRAYSON GNEALOGY NEWSLETTER VOL. 3 No. 5.

Page 1.

Many thanks to you who contributed articles.

Howard E. Grayson states that he can send us Grayson passenger lists. Please do. I think that we should start with those prior to 1800.

Welcome to new member Mercer David Grayson, jr. whose genealogy is enclosed.

Welcome to Paul E. Grayson of Joplin, Mo. who sends us what he knows of his family tree.

Welcome to Mrs. Dorothy Hodges Thrawley of Houston. If anyone has answers for her questions, please write to me for the next Newsletter.

Welcome to Thomas M. Johnson also of Houston who comes from the Tennessee John Grayson born 1807 in Hamilton co., Tenn and who probably was from one of the brothers of my ancestor Wren Grayson. Wren had 4 brothers: Jesse, Benjamin, jr., Joseph, and John, all born apparently, in Wilkes county, N.C..

Hello to Sue Clark of Ark. who is researching her g. g. grandfather Benjamin Franklin Grayson, born in Ark, 1848. Can anyone help Sue? Send the info to me for the Newsletter. Sue, you should remain a member so you can receive more Newsletters.

Members who have written that they would like to support a research project on Benjamin Grayson of Wilkes County, N.C., who entered land in Wilkes in 1779 and whose sons were Wren, Benjamin, Joseph, John, and Jesse, are: Lewis F. Grayson, of Okla.; Dorothy McCoy, of Kansas; Clifford Grayson, of Mo.; and Helen Payne, of Kansas. Anybody else? Now for the hard part: I suggest we each pledge \$100.00 for the hiring of a genealogist in N.C. With my pledge that would be \$500.00. You would each get a copy of the genealogist's report plus a copy of the original billing. If anyone else joins us or if I forgot somebody, he would pay \$100.00 also, thus making the pot larger. The genealogist's report would not be published in the Newsletter; therefore there would be no free riders. I have not chosen a genealogist yet, so I cannot tell you how much work this money buys. I will suggest that the work comes in \$100.00 increments so we can see if we are getting our money's worth. Please send pledges and suggestions next. (See pages 43 & 44 for reprint on Benjamin Grayson of Wilkes.)

historic love story, performed in the vicinity of where it actually happened.

The summer of 1866. Even in good times, life is harsh for the mountain people of Wilkes County. It's a rare person who sees a doctor. A family with more than two milk cows is considered well-off. It's a time of confused events and troubled people. And as summer ripens, an explosive mixture of people and events will boil out of the cool valleys and into the headlines, ballads and legends of an entire nation.



Tom Dula

At 22, old beyond his years. Served the South bravely. Virile and attractive, with an eye for the ladies.

It's a final irony of his life that this man who lost control of his fate should also lose even his name. The ballad-singers and story-tellers changed it to Dooley.



Laura Foster

She left home to marry Tom. Instead, she got a grave.

Her shy good looks caught Tom's eye. They whispered of marriage. Innocent and wanting to believe, Laura Foster became one-third of a tragic love triangle.



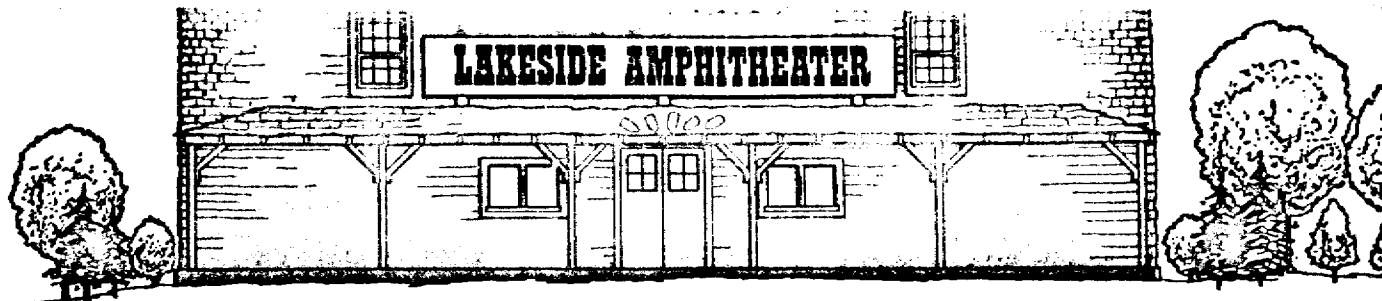
Ann Melton

A strong-willed personality, she always got her way.

She spent many nights with Tom...while her husband slept in an adjoining bed. Haunting good looks...quick temper...and a plotting mind. She hated Laura.

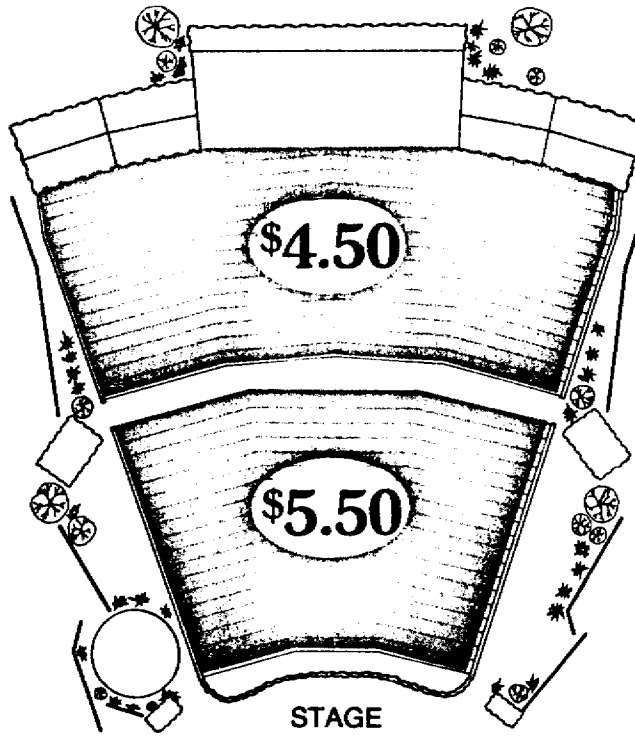
A love story? A murder plot?

To a country desperately wanting to have its attention taken away from the agony of post-war time, the Tom Dooley trials became headlines across the nation for two years. They quickly became the fabric from which legend is spun. It's a classic love triangle, complete with War Hero, Girl he promises to wed, and the Other Woman. Come watch our piece of history unfold...fact from fable...and form your own legend about Tom Dooley.



Lakeside Amphitheatre is a new and modern drama facility.

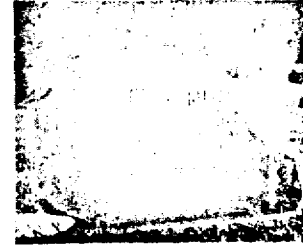
Nestled in a rustic natural setting, the outdoor theatre overlooks scenic Kerr Scott Reservoir. This 1800 seat facility is sculptured into a wooded hillside. There's 3 acting levels totaling 3000 square foot of stage area. This family facility offers all one could hope for in a vacation atmosphere. Lakeside Amphitheatre is an evening of entertainment you won't want to miss.



Children 4 To 12 — \$3.00 All Seats

Advance Reservations Recommended

Buy tickets in advance to insure best seats and avoid standing in line. Box office opens at 10:00 a.m. You may fill out order form at right to order your tickets by mail. Special rates quoted on request for school, church, scouts and other organized groups.



Tom Dula's grave is only a few miles away

You can walk in Dooley's footsteps: Visit his grave nearby Ferguson; tour the Tom Dooley Room in the Old Wilkes Jail; and just across the lake, you might find Laura Foster's ghost.

Ticket Order Form

All Seats Reserved. Mail For Reservations.

Or stop by our Box Office if you're close by.

Indicate Number Of Tickets

Adults _____ @ \$5.50 Each _____ @ \$4.50 Each
Children (4-12 yrs.) _____ @ \$3.00 Each/All Seats _____

I would like reservations for the performance on _____ (Day) _____ (Date)

Enclosed is check or money order for \$ _____ payable to Tom Dula Outdoor Drama, Inc.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Area Code _____

You May Charge My

☐ Master Charge ☐ Visa

Account No. _____

Signature _____

All tickets will be held at box office. Confirmations of mailed reservations will come to you via mail.

If it rains before the end of the first act and the show cannot continue, tickets may be exchanged for another performance this season. No ticket will be exchanged on the night of the discontinued performance.

Tom Dula Outdoor Drama, Inc.
P.O. Box 24, Wilkesboro, N.C. 28697
(919)-973-4767

In 1866 Tom Dula was charged with the murder of Laura Forrester, in Wilkes County, North Carolina. He escaped from the authorities there and made his way to Trade, Johnson County, Tennessee, to the home of Colonel James W. M. Grayson, who was a Colonel of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry. Dula was very poorly clad at the time he reached the Grayson home and was almost barefooted. Colonel Grayson employed him on a farm for some days and he worked out a pair of boots. He then escaped or left the home of Colonel Grayson and the Colonel had learned that he had committed this crime in the State of North Carolina. Being suspicious when he slipped away from his home, the Colonel pursued him on the highway leading to Mountain City, to Pandora, now Doe Valley, and overtook Dula there, sitting on a rock.

While the Colonel was armed with a revolver, he did not use it in the arrest of Dula, but instead got off the horse and picked up a rock, told Dula he was under arrest and immediately brought him back to his home at Trade, Tennessee, where he spent the night under guard. The next morning Colonel Grayson returned Dula to the authorities in North Carolina. He conveyed Dula back, leading a horse which Dula rode and proceeded through the mountain roads with Dula to Wilkesboro, North Carolina.

At the date of Dula's trial, his cause of action was moved to another County on account of prejudice and was tried and executed at Statesville, North Carolina,

Luke
"Grayson, Grandson of James W. M. Grayson, related the story to
Dr. John F. West (former Professor at Appalachian State Univ., Boone, N.C.)
for his book "The Ballad of Tom Dula," Moore Publ. Co.

H. Elijah Hudson

Joseph Grayson

Jesse Grayson

Patsy Grayson

Henry Watson

Henry Grayson

Benjamin F Grayson

and my wish that as the youngest children come of age for to have an equal part with the rest of the children that is now of age.

State of Tennessee

Marion County court May Term 1823

Then was the witnin last will & testament of the said Joseph Grayson deceased duly by the oaths of Elijah Hudson Jesse Grayson and Henry Watson sworn in court and ordered to be certified and comitted to record given under my hand and private seal not having an official seal at office this 21st day of May 1823

John Kelly D P

State of Tennessee

Marion County I Amos Griffith Reg. of said county by my deputy John Kelly do certify that () with last will and testament was duly registered in my office in Book A pages 135 and 136

Registered June 18th 1823

Amos Griffith Reg

of Marion County

By John Kelly D P

A Will in Solomn Form

In the name of God, amen I Joseph Grayson of marion county being sick and weak of body but of sound mind and disposing memory for which I thank God and calling to mind the uncertainty of human life and being (diseases) do dispose of all such worldly substance as it hath pleased God tobless me with I give and bequith the same in (manner)

Following that is to say

I Joseph Grayson of the state of Tennessee and County of Marion do hereby make my last will and testament in manner and form following that is I desire that all my perishable propoerty be sold and put to the use of the family after the payment of my debts I give to my wife Patsy Grayson the land and mare swine and cattle and one rifle gun during hur natural life and after her disease I give the same to my children herein after named equally to be divided among them and to be enjoid by them and their (use) for ever.

I give to my daughter Elizabeth Grayson one young mare and my balcksmith tools and (*farming*) tools to my youngest sons James Grayson and Joseph Grayson and lastly I do hereby constitute and apoint my friends Patsy Grayson and Henry Grayson and Benjamin F R Grayson executors of this my last will and ~~testament-by-me-heretefere~~ hereby revoking all other or former wills or testaments by me heretofore made in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 10th day of September in the year of our lord eighteen hundred and twenty two signed sealed published and declared to be the last will and testament of the above named in the presents of us who at his request and in his presents have hereunto subscribed our names as witness to the same

~~State of tennessee~~ dear wife (and) () & to Henry &
 Hardin county (Huuy) Daniel Joseph & friends

I inform you that i am well & have bin well ever sins I
 left home I am living at Samuel Purkins 5 miles from Savania
 a very fine gentleman at my () pade at
 one dollar per day I now have let you know what i am doing
 () will inform you my grief is more than anytang
 can express about my family i have rote one before this and i
 have had no ancer yet I want you all to hurry to sind my
 waggans and family on and to tend to my affairs their their
 you can tell their better what to doo than i can here doo what
 you think is best I have give a way bill in the othe letter
 I now will give it again the first to winchester to
 fayettsvill then to (cametsvill then to savania then to
 purda then to memfres then to little rock then to van burian
 county clintin post office this is the direct way and if i
 could ever get ancer from you i wood know what to do tell
 daniel and sindy to be certain to com and stay with my
 family till i find them if no bad luck I will be redy to
 gow to (town) soon as i hear from them give my best respects
 to hayworthe wright to (purdy) as soon as you can I am very
 uneasy bout my family i want to hear from them I have greaved
 a greadle about them I want them to com quick as posible

I am yet well

mald the 10th 1825 oct

B F Grayson

On Envelope

tennessee
 Marion County
 Cheaksville Post Offi ce to Henry Grayson

TENNESSEANS IN THE CIVIL WAR

*A Military History
of Confederate and Union Units
with
Available Rosters of Personnel*

Union *

GRAYHAM, Daniel J.-Pvt. C Co. 5th Inf.
GRAYHAM, John B.-Pvt. I Co. 5th Inf.
GRAYHAM, John B.-Pvt. C Co. 11th Cav.
GRAYHAM, Marion F.-Pvt. A Co. 8th Inf.
GRAYHAM, Samuel J.-Pvt. A Co. 8th Inf.
GRAYSON, Benjamin C.-Pvt. G Co. 4th Inf.
GRAYSON, Jack-Pvt. G Co. 2nd U.S. Cld.
L-Arty.
GRAYSON, James-Pvt. 44th U.S. Cld. Inf.
GRAYSON, James W. M.-Lt. Col. F&S 4th
Inf.
GRAYSON, Jerome-Pvt. E Co. 2nd U.S. Cld.
Inf.
GRAYSON, Joseph P.-Pvt. F Co. 10th Cav.
GRAYSON, Pleasant-Sgt. I Co. 10th Inf.
GRAYSON, Thomas M.-Pvt. E Co. 6th Inf.
GRAYSON, Washington-Pvt. I Co. 1st U.S. Cld.
Inf.
GRAYSON, William-Pvt. E Co. 15th U.S. Cld.
Inf.
GRAYSON, William H.-Cpl. A Co. 5th Inf.
GRAYSON, William H.-Pvt. C Co. 6th MI

* Cld. in the unit designation
indicates colored and probably
indicates that the listed is colored.

Tennessee, CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Nashville, Tennessee

1965

Confederate

GRAYDON, G. W. A.-Cpl. Bibb's Arty. Co.
GRAYHAM, James F.-Pvt. K Co. 4th (McLe-
more's) Cav.
GRAYHAM, James-Pvt. D Co. 12th Cav. Bn.
GRAYHAM, James F.-Pvt. K Co. 4th (McLe-
more's) Cav.
GRAYHAM, John-Pvt. I Co. 16th Inf.
GRAYHAM, William-Pvt. Lea's Co. 2nd
(Smith's) Cav.
GRAYHAM, William A.-Pvt. B Co. 27th Inf.
GRAYSON, Anderson C.-Sgt. Rankin's Co. 2nd
(Smith's) Cav.
GRAYSON, Charles A.-Sgt. E Co. 37th Inf.
GRAYSON, G. W.-7th Inf.
GRAYSON, J.-Pvt. D Co. 3rd Cav.
GRAYSON, James-Pvt. E Co. 39th MI
GRAYSON, J. B.-Pvt. E Co. 37th Inf.
GRAYSON, Jerome-Pvt. D Co. 37th Inf.
GRAYSON, Jerome-Pvt. D Co. 39th MI
GRAYSON, John C.-Pvt. E Co. 37th Inf.
GRAYSON, John W.-Capt. E Co. 37th Inf.
GRAYSON, L. P.-Cpl. I Co. 42nd Inf.
GRAYSON, Patrick Henry-3rd Cav.
GRAYSON, William-Pvt. D Co. 59th MI
GRAYSON, W. J.-Capt. K Co. 18th Inf.
GRAYSON, Wody-Ck. E Co. 37th Inf.
GRAYSON, W. P.-Pvt. D Co. 34th Inf.

In Two Parts

Part II

H. E. Grayson

Page 6.

with and who were in the army under him. He used a cane for walking and made 2 trips a day, about a mile, to town and would sit on the ledge at the courthouse. I had to pass it coming home from school and I'd say, come on Grandpa, let's go home...and he'd say, is that you Esther? It's not 12 yet. Then the clock would strike and he would take out his watch and say, Right on the dot."

Edna Freese recalls, "Grandpa Grayson said the Graysons came from Ireland and the Lawrences from Scotland." She has no idea why he said that, "but that is what he always said."

Mabel said that Grandpa "also told us all about the war. He had his suit and American flag all folded in a suitcase and my, so proud of them. He used to say he was only here on a visit as Heaven was his home, and point up to the sky with his cane."

Andrew Jackson Grayson died at the age of 75 at the home of his son William in Franklin, Ind., July 22, 1913. In one of his obituaries is recorded, "Dear old Jack; his lips are dumb, but his spirit will linger long in the hearts of those who knew and loved him, and will ever bring memories, sweet with hours and days of good cheer and joy. He never searched for the unpleasant things in life, nor recalled sad and sorrowful hours of man's existence. His motto was that of the sun dial; he recorded only the days of sunshine. His friends were legions and their faces that were once wreathed in smiles at the mention of his name were tinged with sorrow and regret when told of his death.

"It may be that his life was not a success as the world views it, for he filled not his coffers with silver and gold to be cast on the threshold of eternity, nor strove for power that passes away like perfume of early dawn; he built no monument of brick and mortar to perpetuate his name, as if to mock the living God, but leaves an inheritance rich with good humor and full of sunshine which neither summer's sun nor winter's blast can decay."

Page 5.

"Besides being an A No. 1 printer", according to an article about him in the Madison Herald in 1910, he was a member of Western Fire Company, senior member of the Madison Lodge of Odd Fellows, President of No 8 Building Association, and served for several years as Justice of the Peace.

Edna Freese, one of his son William's daughters, remembers Andrew telling her of officiating at weddings as a justice of the Peace, and singing "My Old Kentucky Home" for the wedding parties.

Mabel Burkhart, a sister of Edna's says that "Grandpa Andrew Jackson Grayson was a squire on the Ferry boat that went from Madison to Kentucky and he married couples on the boat, mostly runaways and eloping. He used to tell us funny stories about it all." According to Webster's dictionary, one definition of "squire" is: 'a title of respect commonly applied to a justice of the peace or similar local dignitary, as in a rural district.'

The 1910 Herald article goes on: "In addition to this varied career, when a young man he made two or three trips to New Orleans on flatboats, before the era of fast steamboats and trains, and in describing these dangerous, yet fascinating trips to the young men of those days, we have heard him facetiously epitomize them as walking from Madison to New Orleans with a big log of wood on your shoulder, referring to the fact that the crew would have to work at the oars of the flatboat and make the long sweeps by walking hour after hour, in order to make the trip in as quick time as possible."

Matilda Grayson, his wife, died at age 56 on July 28, 1899. The Courier devoted almost a full column to her obituary the following day. Besides her children she left 2 sisters and 1 brother: Mrs. John Pollock of Battle Creek, Mich., and Mrs. Thomas McNutt, near Wirt in Jefferson County, Ind. The brother, Oliver Lawrence, lived in Dayton, Ohio. She "was of a lovely and loveable disposition, devoted to home and fireside." She was a member of the Trinity M. E. Church. Her 4 sons and 2 sons-in-law served as pall bearers. "She was the center of a beautiful homelife which she created and held together. She lived to realize the brightest and best reward that can come to womanhood---the satisfaction of seeing her family grown to maturity, filling honorable stations in life, respected and useful."

Ward M. Jones, son of Andrew's daughter Lottie Jones and her husband John Jones, remembers that his family moved to Kansas City, Mo. from Indianapolis about 1906 when Ward was 5, and lived at 3300 Wampool Avenue. He says that Lotta invited her father to live with them because he was getting old, so Andrew moved in with them and lived there till about 1910, when he moved back to Madison and stayed with his son George.

Shortly after, he moved to Franklin, Ind., to live with his son William, where Will's daughters Faye, Edna, Esther, and Mabel learned to know him. Esther recalls, "everyone who knew him loved him and they called him Jack. I was 13 when he died...he lived with us; he kept very little of his pension money for himself. Sent it to old friends who were in need, whom he kept in touch

Page 4.

Following the Battle of Shiloh, Andrew returned to Madison where he returned to work at the Madison Courier Newspaper. He worked at the newspaper for over a half a century all told, "filling all positions from devil to foreman, and doing his work well." (Ref.: his obit.)

In 1864, he published a series of sketches of the 6th Indiana regiment in West Virginia, the last of which appeared in the Dec. 3rd issue, 1864, of the Madison Daily Courier. Following this, he "revised, rearranged, and put the entire work in book form". He was foreman of the Courier office at the time. "These articles have been eagerly sought for and read with a remarkable degree of interest by the public"...according to an account in the Courier at the time..."Jack has the happy faculty of taking us with him, and we see everything that occurred as plainly as if we were actually living the whole thing over again. We are glad to learn that Mr. Grayson contemplates putting it in book form, and if he does so, we hope that every citizen of Jefferson county will secure a copy, as it will be put at a mere nominal sum, in the reach of all."

There are 4 items of his writing in the Indiana State Library; they are: 1. Jennie Lind at Madison in 1851; 2 The Boy Surgeon, a Military Character Sketch; 3. The Spirit of 1861. History of the 6th Indiana Regiment in the Three Month's Campaign in Western Virginia; 4. Collection of about 40 articles he wrote for the 2 newspapers in Madison from 1881-1900.

Less than a month after Andrew was discharged from service, he and Matilda had their first child; Laura H. Grayson was born June 13, 1862.

Five other children were born to the couple; they are listed, in Andrew's own handwriting on a pension application dated May 4, 1898: William M. Grayson, July 22, 1865; Frank E. Grayson, June 8, 1868; George E. Grayson, August 5, 1871; Lotta B. Grayson, March 25, 1874; and Howard Grayson, October 15, 1877.

In the 1879 Madison business directory were listed 5 Graysons:

1. Andrew J. Grayson, foreman News Room Courier, residence 3rd W Depot
2. Charles M. Grayson printer Courier (eldest son of Salathiel)
3. John Grayson supt Springdale Cemetery (Andrew's father)
4. John W. Grayson asst supt Cemetery (Andrew's brother)
5. Salathiel Grayson, compositor & correspondent Courier (Andrew's brother)

The Grayson family seems to have been almost all in the printing trade, although Andrew was part journalist; in the 1887-8 Madison City Directory were listed 14 Graysons, of whom 6 were printers. These were 1. Andrew, 2. his son Frank, 3. his son George, 4., his brother John W., 5., his brother Salathiel, and 6., his son William. All 3 sons and Andrew were listed as living at 724 W. Third Street.

Page 3.

May 9, 1883. It is signed by "Phelix Adair", which was his frequent pen-name.

"THE OLD MADISON BAND. HOW THEY FOUGHT THE REBELS AT SHILOH WITH "YANKEE DOODLE". ...When the 6th Indiana disembarked from the steamer Hill at Pittsburg Landing at daylight on the 7th of April, 1862 and moved up to the top of the bluff, Klein's band was in the lead playing Yan kee Doodle Dandy. The regiment halted long enough for Col. Crittenden to tell the boys what Indiana expected of them, when "forward" came again and into the thickest of the fray marched the band, still at the head of the regiment, all the while firing their Yankee Doodle battery in to the rebels' ears while the notes of the grand old tune re-echoed across the Tennessee River, only drowned for a moment by the roar of the eleven-inch guns on board the gun boats Lexington and Tyler, which kept up a constant shelling of the woods in our front and to do this had to fire over our heads, the projectiles cutting off the limbs of the trees, which fell upon our soldiers injuring a great many....."

The battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, was fought on Sunday and Monday, April 6 and 7, 1862. It was the first large conflict of the civil war. In the book Ohio at Shiloh it is recorded that the Fourth Brigade (Rousseau's) formed in line of battle at 8 a.m., April 7, 1862, in front of the camp of the 3rd Iowa, in the following order: the 6th Indiana (in which was A.J. G.) on the left....at 9 a.m. the brigade advanced across Tilghman Creek and engaged Trabue's Brigade until about 11 a.m., when Trabue retired and Rousseau advanced to Wolf field, where he found a force of the enemy on the west side. His ammunition being exhausted Rousseau retired and Kirk's Brigade took his place in first line. As soon as ammunition was supplied Rousseau took position again in front line and engaged the enemy until he retired from the field."(p.149-150.).

The battle of Shiloh was one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War; over 20,000 men were killed or wounded in the two days fight.

Andrew Jackson Grayson, Lieutenant in company D, 6th Regiment of the Indiana Infantry, age 22, resigned and was honorably discharged on May 22, 1862 at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, according to his war records in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. In a pension application in 1884 he stated that "he contracted varicose veins of the left leg while on a seven days forced march to join General Grant at Pittsburgh Landing," and thus incurred disability.

At the time of the above declaration in 1884, his physical description was listed as: Height, 5 feet 8-9 inches; light complexion; dark hair, hazel eyes. In the 1910 biography is this: "...and his dome of thought requires a No. 7½ hat evidence of his great mental capacity."

Page 2

now the home of Hon. Manly D. Wilson, and the fire company's membership was employees at the foundry, which is now the McKim-Cochrane furniture factory. Among other prominent members that answered to the tap of the foundry bell were and John Grayson, who was then acting as "Messenger" in charge of the engine house...

"I never hear that bell ring but what I think of the Whedon boys and Andy McManaman, the old time railroaders in Madison's palmy days. When the new regime came about, the old time ways were wiped out and you had to carry a watch or get left if you didn't keep a hand or an eye on it."

"Where are the billions of passenger pigeons that in the early fifties annually passed over Madison?....Immense flocks would pass over Madison like a rain-cloud in their migrations, darkening the sun for hours, and breaking down trees by their weight in their roosting places."

According to Andrew's obituary in the Madison courier (22 July 1913), "he started to work when quite young, so that his education so far as going to school was exceedingly limited. His long service at the printing trade, however, ...equalled...a collegiate course in the fundamental branches of knowledge, history, close study of the bible, historical and other works, with his exceptionally bright memory, made him a most entertaining and interesting, witty, and instructive writer."

On the 20th day of April, 1861, it is recorded that Andrew Jackson Grayson officially enlisted as a Sergeant in Company E of the 6th Regiment of the Indiana Volunteers. It is notable that Fort Sumter had been fired upon only 8 days earlier, April the 12th, and President Lincoln had issued his call for 75,000 3-month volunteers on April the 15th. Andrew later (perhaps 1864) published a 52 page book recounting in detail his service in the 3-month campaign in West Virginia. A photocopy of this book has been obtained from the Indiana State library at Indianapolis. Sergeant Grayson saw much action in that campaign and luckily escaped wounds and sickness. He and his company of Madison men were mustered out August 2nd, 1861. Andrew was 22 years old.

Wasting no time before Company E was reorganized for further fighting, Andrew applied for and was issued a marriage certificate on August 13th, 1861, for marriage to Matilda Lawrence. They were married August 18th following. Matilda was 18 years old.

To digress regarding Matilda Lawrence: according to her obituary (in the July 29, 1899 Madison Courier), she was born in Burlington, Iowa, on January 16, 1843. "Her parents removed to this county when she was 8 years old."

One month after his marriage, on 20 September, 1861, Andrew enlisted as a Sergeant in E company and as Lieutenant in D company.

6th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. (War records from National Archives, Washington, D.C.) Prior to his mustering in, the record shows that he "joined for duty and enrolled Aug. 26th, 1861, in North Madison."

Nothing is known about his next 6 or 7 months of military service but one article written by him concerning his memories of the battle of Shiloh. The story is taken from the Madison Courier of

Chapter 5

ANDREW JACKSON GRAYSON
a biography

by Richard Roland Grayson, M.D.

December, 1975

My great grandfather, Andrew Jackson Grayson, by all accounts from those who knew him, was a remarkable man. In order that his achievements not be forgotten by his descendants and in recognition of the fond memories of him by those yet alive who remember him, it seems appropriate to commit to paper a brief story of his life.

John Wren Grayson and his wife Permelia (nee Cummins) had lived in Indiana only 8 years and had been married 9 years when their 5th child, Andrew Jackson Grayson was born. The place was at the family farm near Westport in Decatur county, Sandcreek township. The whole Grayson clan was in Decatur county at the time, and included about 7 other families. Andrew was born the day after Christmas; Dec. 26, 1838. (As I write this, the 137th anniversary of his birth approaches.)

When Andrew was born, he had 3 older sisters and a brother: they were Rebecca, age 8; Sarah, 6; Mary, 4; and Salathiel, 1. The other brother, John Wren Grayson, jr., was born in 1842, making a neat family package of 3 boys and 3 girls.

When Andrew was 3, the family sold the farm and moved 60 miles south to Madison, Ind.

Some anecdotes from his youth still are with us: between 1881 and 1900 Andrew published many stories in the Madison Courier and the Madison Herald. These stories were collected and are on file at the Indiana State library in Indianapolis. Below are reprinted some selected paragraphs from these stories to give us an idea of Andrew's childhood and adolescence:

"The old Third street cemetery, now John Paul Park, was originally much larger, reaching across what is now Third street. The city in opening up the street cut off a part of the cemetery on the south side and never removed the bones of all the departed. Among those now lying about the center of the street, or on the south side, are the bones of "White" who was shot and killed by "Sheets" near Poplar Lane and Second streets. In 1846-1849, when father lived across the street from the old cemetery, the youngsters would try to locate the spot where different ones, that were not removed, were still lying.

"I used to be afraid of dead ones, like all children. All such foolishness vanished as I grew old. Never fear the dead ones, but always be on the alert and keep an eye on those rascally live ones."

"In 1849, when I was but 11 years of age, my father was employed as cupalo tender in the old Lewis and Crawford Foundry. When Western Fire Co. was organized and received its charter from the State of Indiana in 1850, the company's first engine house was a frame carriage house in the rear of Samuel Crawford's residence,

another, she made baskets, taught housewives to gather and turn herbs into salves, teas and other medications for tasty drinks and also for cures.

The relationship between the colonists and the Catawbas began to dissolve because of the Cherokees' and the Earl of Granville's agents' attacks. The Cherokees became more and more intolerant of the aid given the settlers by the Catawbas, as they themselves lost great tracts of land.

The Earl of Granville's agents encouraged the settlers to dislike the Indians and engendered friction between the races. He himself wished the Indians removed from his lands, which the agents were selling; but they were using duplicity, often selling the lands, the same ones, to different people and attempting to exact "quit rents" from each party. Many of them were unscrupulous to a great degree.

The colonists in turn began to treat the friendly Catawbas more as servants, to belittle them, and to take more advantage of them in land deals and in other trades. A divisive hatred developed between the whites and the Cherokees. Consequently, the Cherokees became more and more irate and their raids became more frequent. They often descended upon a home, killed the inhabitants and burned the house. Wives who had heretofore lived with little fear when their husbands were away hunting food for the family, refused to remain at home by themselves.

General Lenoir wrote that he slept with his wife on one side and his gun on the other.

At one of the "chiverrees", a celebration of marriage,

where Catawbas were present, the angry Cherokees sent a message to the Catawbas by one of their braves telling them they were associating with the white men so frequently, they were beginning to look like them and the scout threw down a glove, an invitation to battle.

The Catawbas, though slow to anger, were at last aroused by the Cherokees and began preparing for battle. The drums of both tribes could be heard as their smoke signals rose over the hills. Fire dances and other rituals involving painting ceremonies were held.

Another message was sent. The Cherokees warned they would first kill the white people, and then the Catawbas.

To protect the settlers, the Catawbas advanced, first meeting the Cherokees in the area known yet today as Warrior on Highway 321 above Lenoir. A great battle ensued that almost exterminated both tribes. It was related that the slaughter lasted a week, until all involved were killed or wounded or exhausted to the extent that those surviving lay down their arms.

As a token of peace, the two tribes tied together two young tulip poplars, which stand today, less than a mile from the highway, and now have attained a height of over 100 feet.

A large grave was dug and mounded over the dead. Rocks were placed atop the huge grave site and each time an Indian passed he added another rock in remembrance of the peace treaty.

Though there were still bears in the region, the buffaloes had been driven westward. Nights rang with the cries of wolves and panthers screamed at the moon.

Colonists Rebel

Thought was given to the training of children. Schools and churches were developed. It is said the first school was held under a large beech tree in the Happy Valley community. Families or neighbors built small schools about the countryside or held them in their homes, maintaining them and the teachers, who boarded at the homes of various scholars. Children were needed for farming and harvesting and schools were held only during winter months. A long hickory stick enforced discipline. To obtain Christmas holidays, students usually had to resort to "turning the teacher out", an act whereby they rushed to school on an agreed morning and barred the door.

Staunch teachers resented such interference and refused to be "turned out", climbing through windows or ripping off shingles for entrance.

Recitation periods were held on Friday afternoons. These involved poetry, spelling bees, and singing of old songs.

Singing schools were also held for adults. Since there were few books, those who wished copies had to make their own with pen and ink and sew them together.

Captain William Lenoir described the times and the people there as "being frontier country in 1775, and of the thinly inhabited situation of the Western Country, it being an entire wilderness".

"Men generally had long hair, and wore it either in a cue or clubbed. Once at a large meeting, I noticed there were but two ladies that had on long gowns. One of them was laced genteelly, and the body of the other was open, and the tail thereof drawn up and tucked in her apron or coat string. They appeared very orderly and devout at meetings, and going to their homes you would find them living well, and they would treat you with great hospitality, giving you plenty of pork, bacon, beef, bear meat and venison; also milk, butter, cheese and honey. The buffaloes and elks were then chiefly destroyed.

Legend has it that the Catawba Indians, who lived in the lower part of the county around Granite Falls, were friendly to these first settlers. Kindly, and slow to anger, they were mostly fishermen and agrarians who welcomed the colonists, teaching them to set fish traps in free-flowing rivers and streams to catch runs of shad in the spring and other fish, to organize deer drives, to make clothing from skins of animals, to plant, to sow, to treat and medicate themselves for wounds and sickness with the plentiful herbs growing in the hill country.

Noted among the Catawbas' leaders were King Hagler and Sachems, a warrior. According to the first settlers, the woods were full of Indians, peeking from behind the trees. There were almost as many wolves and panthers, too, whose howls filled the night air.

Far less warm and welcoming were the Cherokees, a fierce, proud, highly intelligent, hunting type of Indian who lived in the western part of the county, so legend has it. They immediately realized that, with the coming of the white settlers, they were losing valuable fishing and hunting lands, especially as areas of forests were cleared and cabins built. Soon, too, they recognized the newcomers were bringing dangerous diseases against which the Indians had no immunity. Smallpox became rampant and killed many of them. They also found white people were taking advantage of them in trading trinkets for valuable furs and hides. The introduction of brandy and other whiskeys destroyed the lives of many Indians who had little tolerance for the strong drink.

The immigrants built their homes similar to the ones they had left in Scotland and Ireland, though few covered them with mortar, as was done there. Most of the first homes were one-room log cabins, with perhaps a lean-to or loft for children to sleep. Small areas were cleared for gardens where they grew potatoes, tomatoes, various greens, corn and other plants. They had apple and peach trees, making brandy from peaches and apple cider from the apples. They raised cattle, hogs, turkeys, geese, which wandered about the countryside, the animals being marked with certain brands for identification. They grew flax, hemp, cotton, and sheep for wool for clothing. Many gathered gold dust and herbs, dried berries and apples, and took them, with chestnuts and brandy, to Cross Creek (Fayetteville), Charleston, and sometimes as far as Philadelphia, to trade for calico, kitchen and garden utensils, salt and rum.

Though there was little money, except that brought from Europe, and though there was much privation, these resourceful people improvised furniture, using stumps for seats, until they could carve their own chairs and make their own beds and chests. Mattresses were constructed of leaves and straw and later, goose feathers. They carved garden implements, wooden plows, rakes and other tools. They also carved plates, eating utensils and buckets, though some of the latter were made from bark.

Their clannishness and dry wit helped them survive. They assisted one another, often making jolly occasions of the practices of holding corn shuckings, barn and house raisings, quilting parties. At the end of a hard day's work they occasionally held dances—the square dance, the Virginia Reel and the minuet, with the music often provided by talented Negroes. There were also horse races and cockfights.

They sang ballads, related ancient stories of kings and queens, sang many sad lyrics and clogged to fiddles carved with their hands. They created a new instrument, the Appalachian dulcimer.

Their chief purpose was to be free and independent, "to do their own thing", to have and to hold their own lands and to rear their children as they pleased.

Travelers were welcomed for news of the outside world, for they lived in isolation, remote from civilization, often receiving no word from the large cities like Washington and Philadelphia for months. There was no mail service and no method of communication, other than traveling.

To have a certain amount of law and order, militia units were organized and musters were held, though they were almost carnival times, for many of them had no guns, using sticks instead for practicing. Few of them knew real military maneuvers and usually marched out of step—prodding one another and making merry.

Fort Defiance and Fort Grider were built about 1775, for many of the Cherokees were becoming angry at the increasing intrusion of the white men and began making occasional raids. Settlers fled to the forts and remained sometimes as long as a week or so, until they thought the danger temporarily over.

Musters became more frequent, though after them there was gaiety, when games and dances were held.

One evening after a muster, when brandy was freely flowing and the Catawbas were standing about enjoying the occasion, one of the Indian boys lightheartedly stretched out a hand to an appealing white girl and danced with her. There was some consternation and indignation among the elders of both races, who later admonished the couple. When it was learned they were meeting secretly, the boy, a chief's son, and the girl were severely punished.

The two, realizing there was little opportunity for a marriage between them, traveled to the upper reaches of Caldwell, and, with arms entwined, leaped from Blowing Rock, so the story went. Instead of committing suicide as intended, the two were lifted by the Great Wind Father to soaring heights and then gently floated into the bosom of the green hemlock forest. Because of their miraculous survival, they were allowed to marry.

A favorite among the white women was Abby, an ancient Indian woman, who became a household word in the area. Living with first one white family and then

A History of Caldwell County

by Nancy Alexander

Early Caldwellians were basically of Scotch-Irish origin. Interspersed with Germans, Africans, French, Welsh and English, they developed into a sturdy mixture who became a special breed. They were rugged, strong, hardy, independent, fearless people of simple tastes, often curt and crude in manners, provincial in outlook, democratic and friendly, tenacious of their hard-won rights, they brooked little encroachment on their personal liberties and ideas and were generally fundamentalist in religion. They were clannish and sometimes contentious, and rather "set in their ways".

They arrived here after suffering hardships for almost two centuries. In the 1600's King James I of England decreed that he would be head of the Church instead of the Pope; therefore, much unrest and many troublesome conditions developed in Catholic Ireland, where people refused to accept anyone, other than the Pope, as the figurehead. Riots developed, especially in the counties of Ulster.

Seeking to settle the problems in this part of Ireland, the King decided to send colonists from Lowland Scotland, and a few from England, as both were loyal to him, to bring about solidarity in the six counties of Ulster in Northern Ireland (where there is yet trouble today between these same factions). Thousands of Scots moved to Ireland. The King knew they observed law and order. They had always respected civil authority and believed that rulers should govern according to some established law, well known and understood, in case of dispute. They also submitted to reasonable taxation.

In return, they expected honesty and fairness from the King. They did not believe in tyranny and usurpation of rights, and, if these occurred, they thought this was a time to revolt, to throw down authority.

At first they were happy in Ireland when they were given plots of land and an opportunity to build homes. They transformed Ulster into a prosperous region. They raised sheep and cattle and started linen and woolen industries.

As Protestants, they began to realize they were not entirely free in areas they believed important to them. They especially demanded religious freedom in selection of their local ministers and in the right to their own beliefs. They also believed firmly in being allowed to educate their children in the manner they saw fit and proper.

When the church was not allowed by the Crown to observe its own beliefs in the different parishes and to

teach the children as members desired, unrest and riots resulted. These Scots were fined and imprisoned for their form of worship and their churches were nailed closed.

Added to their concerns was the fact they were not allowed to hold military or civil office, practice law or teach school. They were also required to ship their wool only to England and Wales, where they felt they were not receiving fair prices for it.

In addition to these miserable restrictions came famines, beginning in the early 1770's, that drove them in increasing tides to America. When a severe famine hit in 1771-1773 and thousands died, they fled in growing numbers, crossing the ocean under starvation conditions in voyages that required months.

Drawing them to America also were promotions for colonization sent out by the Lords Proprietors of the Colonies and Land companies.

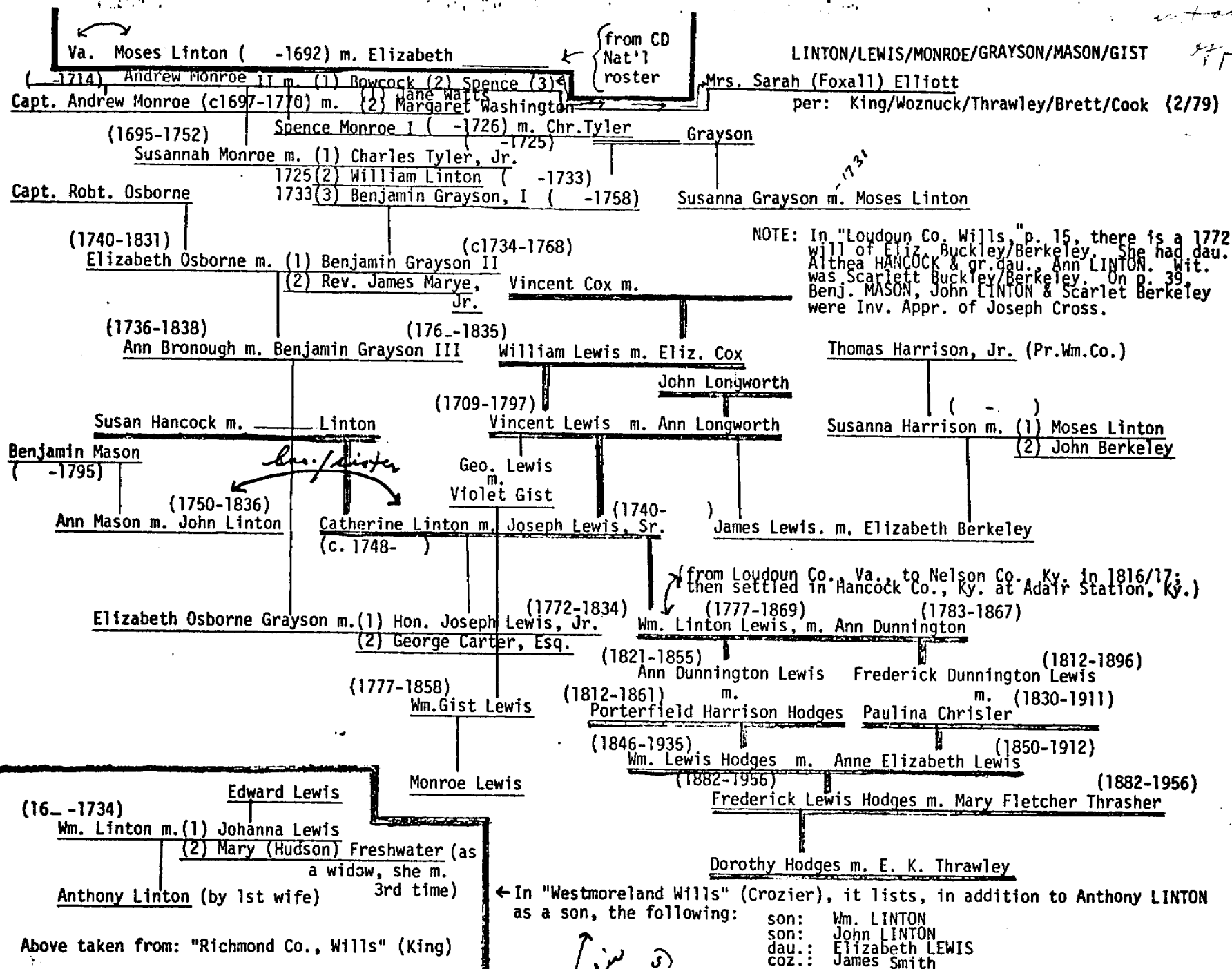
When they arrived, these Scotsmen who had adopted many customs and often the speech of the Irish, referred to themselves as Scotch Irish. When they arrived in Pennsylvania, they found only destitution awaiting them, for many of the best lands were taken. Weak, worn and sickly, they headed southward, seeking property, a place to call home.

They traveled down the great Philadelphia or Wagon Road, seeking lands in Maryland, Virginia and finally in North Carolina, where the Earl of Granville had promised each settler fifty acres with additional acreage for others whose passage they paid. A few settlers arrived from ports of Charleston and North Carolina.

It was not until about 1775 that the immigrants or settlers reached Caldwell. There had been traders, trappers and scouts who preceded them. Seldom did a settler acquire more than 200 acres.

The journey here required months of exhausting travel on foot or horseback in dust, rain, mud and heat. They brought their few belongings from the old country, usually dragging them on sleds, occasionally pulled by oxen or a horse. With them, too, they brought their customs from both Ireland and Scotland, manner of speech, songs, dances, stories, rhymes, ballads, which are here today. Their wry humor eased their burdens.

Among the few who had preceded them were the Moravians who had made a survey in 1753 under direction of Bishop Gottlieb Spangenberg, directed by scout John Perkins. The Moravians, however, continued onward to Bethabara near Winston-Salem before they settled.



3611 Stanford St., Apt. 17
Houston, Texas 77006

August 28, 1979

Richard R. Grayson, M. D.
103 West Main Street
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

Dear Dr. Grayson:

RE: Grayson/Lewis/Linton

Enclosed is for your current issue of the Grayson newsletter.

Since you may have covered the answer to my broken line in one or more of your previous issues, which I would have no possibility of recovering, I should like to ask you if you would be kind enough to tell me in which issues the following lines are covered, so that I might buy back issues, if they are available. These are the bases on which I (and others) are researching our Linton line:

1. My documented line includes all the names that are heavily underlined in the family group down the center of the enclosed chart.
2. On a loose peice of paper in an old Lewis family Bible in my possession, written by either Anne Dunnington Lewis or Frederick Dunnington Lewis, it is stated that (to this effect) "my grandmother, Catherine Linton, had a brother John Linton^{at first} who moved to Springfield, Kentucky," and goes on to name the children of "Capt. John" Linton (1750-1836) shown ^{attached} on enclosed chart on left margin. That note, by this time, ^{roughly 1836} 83 to 124 years old, lists the children of John Linton (1750-1836) whose will was filed in Springfield, Kentucky.
3. There is a tradition in the family of "Capt. John" Linton in Kentucky, with whom I am working, that "Capt. John" was a first cousin to President James Monroe, although the family has conceded that that close a relationship probably did not exist.
4. There is also a tradition in that family that "Capt. John" Linton descended from the marriage of Susannah Monroe and William Linton.

Naturally, my interest is determining the parents of my Catherine Linton, first of all. Then, since one of her grandchildren stated that my Catherine was a ^{sister} ~~brother~~ to "Capt. John" Linton, and since his Kentucky descendants claim a relationship to Susannah Monroe, I am interested in determining the connection to the Monroe family. Lastly, of course, I want the whole picture of the relationship (direct line) of my Lintons to the much intermarried web of families: Grayson, Scarlet, Linton, Berkeley, Monroe, ^{Harrison} and others. . . a big order.

Note that my great grandfather's brother, Hon. Joseph Lewis, Jr. (1772-1834), married Elizabeth Osborne Grayson (according to the records of a premier Virginia genealogist). If you can direct me to a correspondent who has this same interest, I would appreciate it. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Thrawley
Mrs. E. K. (Dorothy Hodges) Thrawley

* JOHN GRAYSON

son of Benjamin⁷

Benjamin⁶ Grayson b. 17...
 and Nancy
 Reaney
 Nancy b. 1791
 Grayson⁶
 and John
 Edmundson

1. Census 1790

WILKES Co, N.C. p. 123

MORGAN'S DISTRICT

JOHN GRAYSON

1 male age ≥ 16

1 female

note: John⁶
 was a neighbor
 of Benjamin⁷ in
 this census

2. 1791. 4. 1 deed for 100 acres

John Grayson paid Thomas
 and Nancy Shepard £60 for
 100 acres on the middle fork of
 Kings Creek, abutting the land of
 Thomas Stappes and the line of
 Joshua Jones. Witnesses:

William Durum, Benjamin Grayson:

Proved in the July Term 1791
 in Wilkes County, N.C. on the oath
 of Benjamin Grayson, testator:

H. Jordan C.C.

[Book B-1, p. 148]

3. 1794. 11. 16 Wilkes Co, NC

deed for the same land as in # 2.

sold by JOHN GRAYSON to ANN WISDOM
 for £55, witnessed by William Durham,
 Lawrence Bradley, and John Walker.

Proved in Court 1797. 1 by oath of
 Lawrence Bradley; County Clerk Wm. B. Lenoir.

seed, and sad to say, had as little compunction in inflicting the improved article upon their innocent offspring as probably their Grandmother had in inflicting the crude material upon them. Such is human nature, such was Anthony Absolute, Captain Absolute, and all their successors in parental authority.

"Voici le matron role!" The children with a horror of what awaits them are out of the way, hid, perhaps, amid the shrubbery or elsewhere. The servants are sent to bring them in. They are hunted out and run down and caught like so many little pigs and brought to the bullrag. There is the horrid thing, a large basin of the wormseed and molasses. A tablespoon is presented to each.

Some submit and force the nauseous dose down with a good grace and go off with the sense of a painful sacrifice so performed. Some recusants hold out and resist. "Come, Marse Tom, come take your does", says the nurse in attendance with coaxing amiability, "now dat am a good boy." "O, Marse Tom, see! Grandma is waiting, see!"

The French horse-fanciers tell us that a bulking horse if left quiet for fifteen minutes without blows or objurgations will quietly go ahead of his own accord.

Tom finally yields to the patient persuasions and oexpostulations of nurse, and herpas in "Curier pense"??sp?" that he cannto face Grandma nor get his breakfast without.

Slavery now no more, wore upon these old estates its mildest features. The children of the two, played and grew up together.

The grown Nigroes from policy as well as attachment cultivated with all the little offices in their power, the children of their owner, their ready intercessors and advocates with him for favors they desired.

The Cabins had their dandies as wellas the big house.

Scrambled eggs, peanuts, sweet potatoes, fine home-cured Hams, persimmons, and an abundance of fruits anseason and whenever any of the larger children happened to wander of to a nigroe cabin it was sure, there was something of the kind on hand to requite and acknowledge the visit.

Mrs. Grayson, her two youngest daughters, the last two left at this old homestead having married and gone to MIssissippi, removed from "Belle Air" to Washington, D.C., where she died in 1810 at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Lund Washington.

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Before closing this, in justice to the above named gentleman, I must note what has been overlooked in this record.

After the death of his wife, Susanna Monroe Grayson, Lund Washington remarried a lady much younger than himself. He was approaching seventy and she was barely twenty-one. Her name was "Mary Washington" and there was no established kinship between them. He had by her several children.

Two of whom now reside (1880) in Washington, D.C: Quinten L. Washington, a noted literary man, writing considerably for magazines and papers on science and politics. He is a bachelor of middle age.

His sister, Mary, (Mrs. Dr. Evans, has quite a family of grown daughters married and signle and also resides in Washington, D.C.

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Below the hill were the many cabins for the negroes. The family vault on the other side, furnished an ample bulwark against (?). Bouyancy in that direction.

The taste for fruit in all its acclimatable varieties, probably brought by the earlier emigrants from England, here found its ample scope as in other old established farms of the State. Of the negroes held on the place, several families were, as they were called at that time, green negroes, that is, natives of Africa. Amongst these was one called Tom, who always declared he was the son of a King in his own country and was captured in battle, and if truth, honesty, and fidelity are royal virtues, Tom certainly vindicated his high descent by the possession of them.

Several of Tom's children were Albinos with white skins, thick cadavrous-looking and apt to freckle, pinkish eyes, sensitive to the light and with bushy white wool. When the first was born some scandal was stirred amongst the negroes at the Expense of Tom's wife, but he soon dissipated it by declaring that such cases were not uncommon amongst his kindred in Africa, and the children also proved their honest lineage by all the other African peculiarities, the wooly hair, the low forehead, the flat and expanded nostril, the wide mouth, Tom and his wife also had children as black as themselves.

Tom's honor and integrity unhappily did not in every case descend to his children. One of them, an Albino, "White Tom", as he was called, having been detected in an act of burglary at Occoquan Mills, was tried, convicted, and hung. The negroes of the place received the offices of the English Church at the hands of their Clerical Master.

He officiated at their marriages, and baptized their children, always allowing, of course, the parents to choose the names.

One of the house servants brought her child to her Master for Baptism.

"Well, Molly," he said, "what will you have her called?"

"Kitty Copatrick", Molly replied.

"Why, Molly," returned her Master, "That is a strange name, and I have never heard it before, are you certain?"

"O, yes, Marser, sartan shure."

So Kitty-Copatrick the child was named.

Sometimes afterwards, she happened to overhear read aloud by one of the members of the family, of "Anty and Cleopatria" and, stepping up to one of the young ladies, said, "Miss Sally, 'dats da name" meaning Cleopatra. But the evil was unremediable. The poor Mother's honest ambition for a fine name for her offspring had failed and it had to bear the common, or rather the uncommon, name of Kitty-Copatrick instead.

After the death of the Rev. Spence Grayson in the year 1798, his widow continued with her two unmarried daughters, Sally and Caroline, to reside at "Belle Air". All the others had married and left for various parts of the South.

The daughters grew up to be elegant, beautiful, and accomplished ladies and contributed to render the house attractive and agreeable.

Besides the visits of the neighborhood, the married daughters, not far off, found "Belle Air" a pleasant summer resort for themselves and their families. The grandchildren about, at times, might be called legion, and that not merely in the sense of numbers for they were scamps in youthful mischief and kept the old lady always on the ? , and more than frequently trying her patience as to the utmost.

Her tenderness and indulgence could only be surpassed by her anxiety to keep them out of harm's way. The Mothers for the time being resigning the most of their maternal rights to her.

There was one particular in which the old lady was inflexible. Each and all the children had to take before breakfast a dose of wormseed, the vilest in taste and quality perhaps that ever entered the mouth of a child. The servants called it pasilymoke or Jerusalem moke. Botanists tell us that the word Jerusalem applied to the wild arichoke is a corruption of Girolese the Sunflower and "moke" may be a substitute as more Euphonious in the combination of "Poke" the name of a well-known plant bearing purple berries, the toolet uses of which some of the country belles long since found out.

The dose was a tablespoonful of the green seed with enough molasses to keep them in combination. The taste and smell are indelible. The unhappy victims of these Grandmotherly precautions had not the least difficulty in after years when the progress of medical science and chemistry had placed in the hands of anxious parents the "Wormseed Oil" themselves becoming Mothers, in recognizing that Beautiful preparation as the product of the Paselymoke.

resign, which he abstained from so doing as long as the U.S. Government did not resort to coercive measures, but on the first demonstration of that character in April, 1861, he promptly forwarded his resignation and in company with twenty-five other ex-officers started overland to San Antonio, Texas, a distance of six hundred miles. In the winter of 1860-1861, Genl. Grayson had a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia and had not recovered from the effects of the same at the time the overland journey was undertaken. He arrived in New Orleans in a very debilitated condition and there remained some time to recuperate. In the meantime his services had been accepted by the Confederate Government and he was commissioned Brigadier Genl., ordered to Richmond, Virginia, and the organization of his Brigade. In February, 1862, the State of Georgia and Florida made a demand upon the Confederate Government for the assignment of an experienced officer to command the troops and the line of Coast defences in those States. Genl. Grayson was selected by President Davis and proceeded at once to his command, the duties of which were very extended and arduous.

Under his supervision, the various fortifications were repaired or finished and the troops organized and consolidated into Regiments and Brigades. The battles of Camden, Brunswick, and Tallapoo were successfully fought under his command. In the fall of 1862 the enemy made a determined land and naval attack upon Fernandina, Florida. Genl. Grayson successfully resisted both attacks and drove the enemy to their gunboats and transports, capturing many prisoners and much material. The great exertion attending the defense of this point, and the personal fatigue upon one in his still debilitated condition had a serious effect upon Genl. Grayson and he fainted on the battlefield from complete prostration. He was immediately removed to his Head Quarters at Tallahassee, where he died on Oct. 21st, 1862. The Legislature of Florida then in session passed a series of Resolutions regretting his death and extolling his efforts for the defence of the State. At his own request his remains were removed to New Orleans, La. Genl. Grayson was a man of fine personal appearance and address, and was noted in the old Army for his high-toned character and punctilious adherence to duty. He was warmhearted and amiable in disposition, a charming conversationalist, and a favorite of all. He died as he had lived, a high-toned Christian Gentleman. Genl. Grayson left one son, John Breckinridge Grayson, who was born in New Orleans, Sept 9th, 1835, and now (1877) resides in Demopolis, Alabama.

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Appendix 2 - Belle Air The Grayson Homestead and the Wagener Lineage

It will be observed from the schedule recited that there were fifteen children born of the Rev. Spence Grayson and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Wagener, and that there was but one of them that died in infancy, fourteen having been raised.

This fact has been cited as evidence of the salubrity of the old Homestead, but it is probably that it is of something besides, of the blood, the habits, the customs of the parents, their attention to their offspring, and care and judgement in bringing them up.

What does appear from the schedule is that these fourteen children so raised were of more than common size, health, and vigor of mind and body.

There was not a feeble person in either mind or body amongst them.

The males averaged more than six feet in height, and both they and the females were perfect in symmetry and elegance of form. Such was the result, whether due to the place, to blood, or to training, to the one, or to all these influences combined.

"Belle Air" was situated in the South East corner of Prince William Co., Va. The broad Potomac flowed in front about a mile distant, south Colchester two miles to the East, Occaquan Mills three miles to the North and Dumfries six miles west. The view of the Potomac was particularly fine, extending as it did up and down many miles and including Indian Head directly opposite on the Maryland Shore. The point at which in 1814 the American Batteries opened fire on the British Squadron under Genl. Gordon on its descent down the river after plundering Alexandria. The Plantation consisted of seven hundred acres of fine rolling and well-watered land. The general culture and production was very like that of "Belmont" already described.

In nearly the center of the plantation there was a beautiful table land elliptical in shape, large enough for the dwelling, the out-houses, shade trees, walks, gardens, lawns, and exclusively used for that purpose.

offered him but he declined preferring the practice of his profession. He died suddenly on Oct. 10th, 1811, leaving his widow and son a fine estate in Kentucky and Ohio. On Oct. 16, 1818, Mrs. Grayson married Genl. Peter B. Porter of New York, a gentleman of high national reputation. He was a member of Congress in 1810 and as chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations reported the famous Resolution of Dec. 11, 1812, which immediately preceded the Declaration of War, of 1812, through which he served with distinction and was Commissioner Major Genl. in the Regular Army of the U.S. In 1816 he was appointed Commissioner by President Madison to settle the Boundary between Great Britain and the U.S. and in 1828 Secy. of War under President John Quincy Adams. By this marriage Mrs. Porter had two children both of whom are now dead (1877). This estimable lady died July 27, 1831, and was buried at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

At this point it is just and proper that the writer should particularly notice the character of his Grandmother, Mrs. Letitia P. Porter, and, in so doing, will use the language of one, who for years, was her intimate friend. "She was a woman of noble presence and form, very gracious in her manners, and of a most benevolent and charitable disposition. She was the friend of the friendless and the benefactress of all worthy institutions. At her decease the papers of Washington, New York, Philadelphia, and Louisville, spoke of her in terms of highest eulogy and recorded her many virtues. Her correspondence shows her to have been a friend of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Scott, and the most distinguished statesmen of her time. All of whom wrote letters of condolence upon her decease, extolling those remarkable graces of mind and person of which she was so justly distinguished.

John Breckinridge Grayson, son of Alfred William Grayson and Letitia P. Grayson, was born at the family estate, "Cabell's Dale" in Fayette Co., Ky., on Oct. 18, 1806. In 1822 he was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Academy at West Point, from which he graduated with distinction in the class of 1826, and was placed upon Engineering duty. On the 10 Nov, 1828, he married in Washington, D.C., Miss Caroline Seart, daughter of Sir Francis Seart. Sir Francis was an English Baronet nobleman who came to this country with his family in 1808 to look after large purchases of land, which he had made. He died suddenly in Boston, in 1810. Lady Seart placed her children at School in this country and returned to England to settle up her husband's estate. The War of 1812 commenced and, finding it impossible to get her children to England, she returned to America and, at the close of the war, married Thomas Hines (sp?), a wealthy merchant of Boston. Mrs. Genl. Grayson (?) was partly educated at the Convent in Georgetown, DC., and in her young days was celebrated for her beauty and finely cultivated voice.

At the time of her marriage, her husband's step-father, Genl. Porter, was Secy. of War. Genl. McComb (sp?), then commander in Chief of the U.S. Army, acted as Father for her at her wedding and the ten President, John Quincy Adams, gave her an elegant dinner and reception at the White House.

Mrs. Grayson now (1877) resides in New Orleans, La.

It is a source of pleasure to hear her speak of the eventual periods through which she has passed, and to listen to her entertaining remarks of the great men of our country, with all of whom she had been on terms of friendship.

Genl. John Breckinridge Grayson was actively engaged in the Crick, Seminole and Mexican Wars, was wounded in Florida at the battle of Okeechbee. On the breaking out of the Mexican War, Genl. Grayson was stationed at New Orleans, and at the request of Genl. Zack Taylor was especially assigned to duty as Chief Quarter Master of that Depot, the duties of which were very onerous and required particular administrative qualities to perform the same. On the organization of the Army of Genl. Winfield Scott, Capt. Grayson was assigned as Chief of Staff and served with Genl. Scott from the siege of Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico. Genl. Grayson was brevetted three times for "gallant and meritorious conduct" on the field of Chapultepec, Charabusco, and Contresas, and was wounded at the storming of the Garita Gate, immediately preceding the capture of the city. On his return to New Orleans after the termination of the War, he was presented by the city with a handsome sword "in recognition of his distinguished services, and as a token of their admiration and esteem for him as an officer and gentleman". Soon after, he was assigned duty at Detroit, Michigan, where he remained until 1856 and was then ordered to Santa Fe, New Mexico. The national difficulties which succeeded the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency found Genl. Grayson a strong southern man in his sentiments, and he determined to resign his commission. Every effort was made by Genl. Scott and others to induce him not to

Fairfax Co., who had neglected to take security from her guardian. A compromise took place between the parties and Mr. Orr received twenty five hundred pounds Virginia money for his wife's personal estate. Mrs. Orr was a tall, elegant woman, and fine and spirited in her manners. The following were the children of this marriage:

1) Alexander Salrymple Orr, who removed to Kentucky and about 1782, married Miss Mary Ball of Dumfries, and was a member of Congress for two terms, from Kentucky, and was well-known as a gentleman of cultrue and refinement.

2) Benjamin Grayson Orr, was bred a merchant, was active, energetic, and enterprising. He had large transactions with the Gen. Government as Contractor for the NorthWestern Army in the War of 1812. After its close he settled in Washington, D.C., and was mayor of that city from 1817 to 1819. He is remembered as an official of unsplotted character who was ever solicitous of the public weal. He left no children.

3) John Dalrymple Orr, born in 1771, educated in Scotland, he married a daughter of Thomas Lee, Esq. A daughter of the marriage is the wife of Genl. Rogers of Loudoun Co., Va., and is well remembered as one of the former Belles of Washington.

4) Wm. Grayson Orr, married a Philadelphia lady, and it is believed left one son.

5) Nelly Orr, married Levin Powell, son of Col. Levin Powell of Loudoun, mentioned as an officer of the Regiment of Col. Wm. Grayson. She left children one among whom was Alexander Orr Powell, of Loudoun, Va. Dr. Pwell, now practicing physician of Baltimore (1876) is of this branch.

The eldest daughter of John Orr and Susanna Monroe Grayson married Hugh Stewart, a Scotch Merchant, in 1778. They had the following children:

1) Susanna M G. Stewart married to Jeremiah Williams of Georgetown, D.C. They left no issue.

2) Ann Stewart married to Charles A. Carter of Loudoun Co., Va., and left a large family.

3) William Montgomery Stewart, died single.

4) Margaret Stwewert, married John Ashton and died without issue.

5) Parker Stewart, died unmarried.

6) Archibald Stewart, went to South America and is supposed dead.

7) Adam Duncan Stewart, married the widow of Genl. Atkinson of the Army nee Bullett who died without living issue. Col. Adam D. Stewart is also in the ULSL Army and was stationed in New York in 1860.

8) Hebe Grayson Stewart, married Captain Thomas Gedney of the U.S. Army. Both are deceased, leaving no children. Capt. Gedney discovered the new channel into the harbor of NY.

9) Marion Stewart, considered one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies in Washington, died in her twentieth year, unmarried.

10) Arabella Stewart, married 1st Wm. Snowden of Maryland, and, some years after his death, she married John Magle, a member of Congress from New York. She left three sons and one daughter by Magle.

John Orr, the husband of Susanna Monroe Grayson (the 2nd) was a robust man five feet eight inches in height. His manners were amiable and pleasing, his character excellent, especially for charity and liberality. He was drowned while crossing Bull Run River, having been swept down in the stream at night.

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Appendix

Relative to Alfred W. Grayson, 4th Son of Col. Wm. Grayson of Revolutionary fame: he was born April 16th, 1780, at the family residence in Prince Wm. Co., Va. He received a thorough education and in 1801 went to Kentucky and commenced the practice of the law at Lexington. On Oct. 24, 1804, he married Miss Letitia Preston Breckinridge, daughter of the Hon. John Breckinridge, an eminent lawyer, Senator in the U.S. Congress, and attorney General of the U.S. in the Cabinet of President Jefferson, by which union there were three children, all of whom died in infancy, except John B. Grayson.

Alfred W. Grayson was a very talented and remarkably handsome man, and was regarded considering his age as one of the brightest lawyers in Kentucky. Political preferment was

Revd Spence Grayson but that he was intimately acquainted with his brother, Col. Wm. Grayson, and he related an anecdote of the latter illustrative of his activity and determination of character. The good Bishop said that while Col. Grayson was stationed in Phila. A furious mob of many hundreds of persons occurred opposite diagonally to the Bishop's house at the corner of Walnut and Fourth Street. He was sitting at the window observing the when he saw Col. Grayson pass hastily by with eight or ten soldiers. He was alarmed and expected nothing less than that the little party would be torn to pieces. Instead of which he saw Col. Grayson, without pausing or parley, with that dignity and determination so characteristic of him, advance directly upon the infuriated howling mob and, in a brief time, it was dispersed and ended.

Col. Grayson was elected a member of the Confederate Congress in 1784 and continued to serve in it until that Congress was superseded by the present Constitution formed in the year 1778. On the 24 Dec 1784 the Commissioners of the states of Massachusetts and New York addressed a joint communication to Congress in which they say, "that in the pursuance of the pleasure of Congress to us signified on the 7 Dec last, have agreed on the following gentlemen to constitute a Court for hearing and determining a dispute or controversy now subsisting between the said States, as set forth in the petition of the said Commonwealths now in the files of Congress. That is to say: the Honorables Robt. H. Harrison, Maryland, Thomas Johnson, Maryland, John Rutledge, South Carolina, John Wythe, Virginia, William Grayson, Virginia, James Monroe, Virginia, George Reed, Delaware, Isaac Smith, New Jersey, William Patterson, New Jersey.

To most persons it would have been distinction enough to be placed on the roll of this illustrious catalogue.

To Col. Grayson it was only the evidence of the just estimation in which he was universally held, even by the representative men of distant States. Col. Grayson was a member and as appears from Elliot's Debates, an Active member of the Virginia Convention, called to deliberate and decide on the adoption of the Constitution. He opposed the adoption. His principal objection appears to have arisen from a belief that seven of the Northern States were then willing to yield the Mississippi River to Spain, temporarily if not permanently, and his apprehension that as under the proposed Constitution nine states would have the power in the Senate to ratify a treaty to that effect. That the two additional states required might be gained to that end. His opposition was happily ineffectual. Yet such was the estimation in which he was held, altho in the minority, and such the great ability and statesmanship he had exhibited that upon the Constitution in spite of his opposition being approved by the majority of the Convention and adopted by the Nation, he and Richard Henry Lee were chosen the two first Senators of the State of Virginia in the Congress of the United States. Col. Grayson took his seat in the Senate on the 21 May 1789. And the Journal shows that on the same day he was added to the Committee appointed 13 May "to define the Crimes and Offences that shall be cognizable under the laws of the United States, and the punishment due."

It would be tedious as well as uninstrusive at this late day to recite his votes on the various questions which came before and were passed upon by the Senate in that Session with which his actual service terminated. And the Senate during that and many a succeeding Session having sat with closed doors and held their deliberations confidential and secret none of the debates or speeches of Col. Grayson or of other Senators whilst their secret sessions continued were ever published and of course have not come down to us. Sickness probably prevented his making the journey to New York to attend the meeting of Congress in Dec. of the same year in that city. He died at his home at Dumbries in the 12th March 1790 and his remains were interred in the family vault of the Graysons at "Belle Air".

In persona Col. Grayson was over six feet in height and inclining to fullness, with a florid complexion, black eyes and hair, and the finest of teeth. He possessed all the genteel and gallant accomplishments of the day, was refined and social in his disposition, full of animation in conversation, and well informed in the Arts, Sciences, and Literature.

He married the sister of Genl. Wm. Smallwood of the Maryland line of this family and who was one of the early Governors of Maryland.

Susanna Monroe Grayson, only daughter of Benjamin Grayson and Susanna Monroe, was born in 1743. She married John Orr in 1761, a Scotch Merchant, of Leeds Town on the Rappahannock. Her father gave her a fine Estate of six or seven tracts of land, sixteen valuable servants, and one fourth of all his personal estate including large amounts of debts due to him. Her brother Benjamin, who was her guardian, by his failures in business lost all her fine estate which had fallen into his hands. A suit was brought against the Justices of

There was another point of dispute. The British had returned a number of prisoners in such an emaciated condition from privation and cruel treatment that Genl. Washington had refused to acknowledge them as an equivalent exchange for an equal number of prisoners who had been well treated by the Americans and were, when returned, in a sound and healthy condition capable of immediate service.

In order to settle these differences, Genl. Washington on the 28 March 1778 appointed a commission to confer with Lord Howe upon the subject, consisting of Col. Wm. Grayson, R. H. Harrison, Alexander Hamilton, and Elias Boudinot. The Commissioners are here named in the order of their appointment which may or not represent the estimation in which the several gentlemen were held by Genl. Washington.

There is a tradition that Col. Grayson, upon receiving notice of this appointment, respectfully declined it and that Genl. Washington sent for him and in their interview stated that he had particular reasons for designing him to act, and that then, and only then, Col. Grayson yielded and accepted the appointment. Genl. Washington's reasons were not avowed or, if they were, are not part of the tradition. It is not improbable from what is known of Col. Grayson that his commanding figure, elegance of address, his polished manners, and splendid abilities may have suggested it to the pride or policy of the Genl. to send him on this mission to Lord Howe as a specimen of the men of America whom he was trying to subdue and make slaves of. On the 15th April 1778 these gentlemen reported the failure of their negotiations with Lord Howe but Genl. Lee was nevertheless soon afterwards exchanged.

The report of the Commissioners to Genl. Washington of the 15th April 1778 in the possession of Col. Force in manuscript to be published in his 4th volume of the 5th series of the Archives of the American people still feeling a little interest in the incidents of the Revolution shall decide in favor of the continuance of the valuable publication.

Early in May, 1778, the gratifying information reached America of the treaty concluded with France of recognition and alliance and of the succor to be expected from that nation and also from the other great Catholic ally, Spain.

At that time, Lord Howe was succeeded in command of the British Army by Sir Henry Clinton. The new Commander, in a short time evacuating Phila, and proceeding across the Jerseys towards New York in order to be in connection with his fleet, was followed closely by the American Army and was overtaken near Monmouth. There is no notice in any of the histories referred to in this sketch except Lassing and one other of the part bown of Col. Grayson in the battle of Monmouth, fought 28 June 1778. From Lassing's account, Col. Grayson led the attack.

He says, "Before daylight Col. Grayson, with his Regiment leading the Brigades of Scott and Varrener, was in the saddle, moving slowly in the direction of Monmouth. Lee followed with the Brigades of Wayne and Maxwell and sent an order to Grayson to press forward and attack the pickets of the enemy. Grayson had passed the Freehold Meeting House two and a half miles from Monmouth when he received the order. Lee's aid de Camp, who bore the order, gave it as his opinion that he had better halt for he had learned on the way that the main body of the British Army was moving to attack the Americans. The information was false, but it caused Col. Grayson to halt.

This historic fact vindicates the tradition already inserted that Col. Grayson and Lt. Thos. Washington of Capt. Monroe's Company of Grayson's Regiment were within earshot of Genl. Washington and Genl. Lee, when the spicy colloquy of that day took place between them. Thus placed in the van of the Army and with a command above his actual rank, it is safe to conclude that Col. Grayson's bearing in the action that ensued fully vindicated the prestige which had assigned him to that distinguished position.

After this battle the Americans made a precautionary movement toward the east but there was no more fighting during the year and towards the close of it the Army was placed in winter quarters around New York, and in the direction of the Delaware for the protection of the Country.

At this period, also, Col. Grayson's services in the field appear to have ceased, a resolve of Congress on the 8 Dec 1778 having placed him in administrative position. Resolved, that Col. Wm. Grayson be and is hereby appointed one of the Board of War and Ordinance in place of Lieut. Col. Robt. H. Harrison.

The late Bishop White of Phila, some allusion having been made to the Rev. Spence Grayson, whom it was supposed the Bishop had met in England, since both were ordained and received Anglican orders there, replied that he had never had the pleasure of meeting the

His Excellency has desired me to acquaint you, that by advice received last night from a prisoner who was servant to Capt. Bell, aid de camp of Genl. Vaughn, he is informed that the enemy intend to return. Indeed, the numbers of wagons which have been moving down towards Bardentown seem to favor this intelligence. His Excellency thinks they have a design of sending their forage wagons and baggage by the route of South Amboy, and the present as a front on the river for the purpose of effectually covering them, while by sending them that road they secure them against a forced march from Genl. Lee. For should he cross their line, they would have it in their power to cross his. However, the General is by no means certain that this is the case. He therefore desires that you will exert yourself to the utmost of your ability and by every method in your power in discovering the movements and intentions of the enemy.

In particular, he requests that you will be extremely attentive in finding out whither any numbers of wagons have filed across the country towards South Amboy, either at Burdettown or Burlington.

Should you upon inquiry discover that these are their views, and these forage wagons have small escorts and that there is a strong probability that an attempt on them may be made with success, then you are to endeavor to effect so salutary a purpose by sending proper persons to secure them. I am, sir, with great respect,

William Grayson, A.D., C.

To Col. John Cadwalader, Pennsylvania Militia
Arch. 5, Lia. 3, Vol. p. 1231

Two days before the date of this letter, Genl. Lee, moving down nearer the coast and slowly and reluctantly, under orders to form a junction with the main Army, had been captured near Basskin-ridge in New Jersey, eleven days after it Genl. Washington, after crossing the Delaware in retreat before the overwhelming forces of Lord Howe, suddenly recrossed that river through the floating ice, attacked Trenton, and captured eleven hundred Hessians.

The conclusion would be, from the fact of the connection alone, that his Aid de Camp, Col. Grayson, was with Genl. Washington on these movements and in that action, but the fact does not appear from the histories of that period nor from the archives of all the documents instructive of the transaction of the closing days of that year, and, in the absence of direct information upon the point leave it in some uncertainty.

When Genl. Washington crossed the Delaware River in retreat, the Army was reduced to its minimum effectiveness. He made every effort to increase its strength and amongst other means doubtless exerted his personal influence to induce gentlemen of his acquaintance and avowed of ability and influence to recruit and bring into the field and to his aid fresh levies. Col. Grayson may have been so approached and from his long association and existing connection with Genl. Washington, it is extremely probable that he was and that he yielded to his solicitations for the public good.

He was then appointed Colonel of a new Regiment to be raised in Virginia, but whether his appointment was before or after the recrossing of the Delaware and the battle of Trenton on the 26 Dec. 1776 neither the histories or the Archives show. Under the date of the last named day there appears the following resolution of Congress:

"Resolved, that Col. Grayson and Lieut. Col. Innes of Col. Mason's regiment to be raised in the state of Virginia be immediately furnished with cloth for two hundred suits of clothes, in order to Expedite the raising of those regiments." On the 11th Sep. 1777 the battle of the Brandywine was fought and on the 3d of Oct. of the same year the battle of Germantown. Whether Col. Grayson's regiment had been recruited in Virginia and marched in time to the lines to take part in these battles is a question which must be left to the reasonable probability of the case. The probabilities are certainly in favor of it. The Regiment formed part of the Army in winter Quarters at Valley Forge at the close of that year and the beginning of the next.

Whilst at this contention, the subject of a contact with the enemy for the exchange of prisoners occupied the anxious thoughts of Genl. Washington. Upon the capture of Genl. Lee, the British claimed to treat him as a deserter and the order of the British government to send him to England for trial had been suspended upon the remonstrance of Lord Howe that the American Congress, in way of reprisal, ordered a British prisoner, Col. Campbell, and five Hessian officers to be held in custody to abide the treatment of Genl. Lee, the effect of the result to be apprehended if the British Government persisted might be inurious to the Kings Service in respect to the Hessian troops. Genl. Washington felt bound to insist upon a fair exchange of Genl. Lee as a prisoner of war.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1775

Gentlemen,

I am now about to bid adieu to the Companies of your respective commands.

I have launched into a wide and extensive field, too boundless for my abilities and every far beyond my experience. I am called by the unanimous voice of the Colonies to the Command of the Continental Army. An honor I did not aspire to, an honor I was solicitous to avoid upon a full conviction of my inadequacy to the importance of the service. The partiality of the Congress, however, assisted by a political motive, rendered my reasons unavailing and I shall tomorrow set out for the Camp near Boston.

I have only to beg of you therefore before I go, especially as you did me the honor to put your Company under my directions and know not how soon you may be called on in Virginia for an exertion of your skill by no means to relax in the discipline of your respective commands, I have the honor to be,

Your obt. servant,
George Washington

To Capt Wm. Grayson and others,

It is to be remarked here that Mount Vernon and Dumfries were within visiting distance of each other. According to the habits of the country in that day, and that up to this period there was much social intercourse between the Washington and Grayson families at their respective houses, as well as at others in their neighborhood.

In Genl. Washington's diary before mentioned, Col. Grayson is frequently referred to as a guest at "Mt. Vernon" and as partaking with the General in his favorite recreation of hunting. This intercourse may account in part for the manner in which Col. Grayson makes his first appearance in the theatre of the Revolution. This will appear from the following order printed in the Archives,

Head Quarters, New York
August 24, 1776

Parole Jamaica,

"The General has appointed Wm. Grayson, Esquire, one of his aides de camp. He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly."

The battle of Long Island was then impending and was fought three days after the date of this order. Col. Grayson crossed over to Brooklyn with Genl. Washington whilst the action was going on and was employed by him after it ceased, with others in reconnoitering along the line of the East River to enable him to effect a safe retreat from the immediate front of the victorious enemy to York Island. There are always in every army buoyant and irrepressible minds to sustain and cheer either from policy or temperament, the spirits of their associates drooping from disasters and over-exhausted from action and fatigue. Col. Grayson was both buoyant and firm. The historian, Schroeder, states that it was a pleasant-ry of Col. Grayson on the further retreat from New York that "Mrs. Murray had saved the American Army".

She was the wife of Robert Murray, a Quaker. Whilst the American Army was on its retreat from New York and the British in close pursuit the officers of the latter in advance stopped at the house of Mrs. Murray for refreshments, and she, knowing the importance of even minutes to her friends, detained the British officers so agreeably as to give the Americans the necessary time for escape. The forts on the Hudson having been manned, the main Army took the direction for New Rochelle and fought in succession the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains.

It was at this time that Alexander Hamilton, the Capt. of an Artillery Company, came under the notice of Genl. Washington and was added as aid de camp to his personal staff.

Col. Grayson was at the Battle of White Plains and tradition states commanded a column. He was probably not at Harlem Heights which was fought by a detachment under Knowlton and Leith. Thence came the retreat across the Jersey, so called. The Archives contain letters of Col. Grayson as aid de camp from 3d Oct to Dec 15, 1776.

As an indication of the mode in which these duties were performed the last of the series is here inserted. It is addressed to Colonel John Cadwalder.

Headquarters at the Keith House
Dec. 15, 1776

Sir,

Robert H. Harrison of Maryland in like manner not surpassed in Patriotism and Ability by any during the Revolution dying as he did too soon after its close may be cited as another instance of this ill-considered discrimination.

It does not fall within the scope of this sketch to write a panegyric or even a biography of Col. Grayson. All that it can do is to present a synopsis of the prominent events of his life:

In the movements in Virginia which looked to the struggle that seemed to be impending we find Col. Grayson taking an active and leading part.

On the 11th Nov., 1774, a company was formed in Prince Wm. Co., called the "Independent Company of Cadets". That company chose William Grayson for Captain, and adopted the following resolutions:

- 1) resolved that this motto of this company shall be "? Ant like ant muller ?"
- 2) resolved unanimously that Thomas Blackburn, Richard Graham, and Philip Richard Francis Lee, gentlemen, do wait on Col. Geo. Washington and request him to take command of this Company as its field officer and that he will be pleased to direct the fashion of their uniforms, that they also acquaint him with the motto of their company, which is to be found upon their collars.

The example of this company was speedily followed in the adjoining counties of Fairfax, Fauquier, and Spottsylvania.

Sparks, in speaking of this movement, says, "Genl. Washington had hardly returned from the Congress when he was solicited by the Independent Company of Prince William Co. to take command of them as Field Officer. Other companies tendered him the same honor and it seemed to be the unanimous expectation of the people that in the event of War he would be placed at the head of the Virginia forces. He yielded to the solicitations of the Companies, reviewed them at different points of rendezvous, animated them by his example and his advice and instructions were received by them as orders which they were bound to obey. Upon the occasion in April, 1775, of Lord Dunmores' removal of the powder from the public magazine at Williamsburg, and of Patrick Henry extorting from him its value in money a meeting was held at Dumfries, of which Capt. Grayson was the leader and which passed resolutions of thanks to Mr. Henry for his spirited and patriotic conduct. On the same occasion a proposal was sent to Capt. Grayson by the Independent Company of Spottsylvania to unite and march to Williamsburg in order to show by that demonstration the determination of the people to prevent the repetition of such an outrage.

Captain Grayson, uniting with Mr. Lee, an officer and member of his Company, immediately submitted the question to the common field officer of the several Independent companies.

Dumfries, Va.

April 22, 1775

Sir,

We have just received a letter from the Officers of the Independent Company of Spottsylvania which is here with enclosed. We immediately called together this company and the vote was put whether they would march to Williamsburg for the purpose mentioned in that letter, which was carried unanimously.

We have nothing more to add but that we are well assured you may depend on them for that or any other services which respects the liberty of America. We expect your answer and determination by Mr. Daviss. We have the honor to be,

Your most Obt. Servant,

William Grayson

By order of the Co., Phil, Richard Fran Lee (sp?)

To: Col. George Washington.

Mt. Vernon.

The day after Col. Washington received from Congress his commission appointing him commander in chief of all the forces raised or to be raised in the American Colonies he took leave of these Independent Companies in the following letter to Capt. Grayson and others:

Legislature of Virginia under the present constitution and held that appointment at the time of his death in 1790 aged about 56 years.

He was a large and remarkably handsome man, of noble appearance and manners, and was certainly among the most amiable, honorable, and popular men of the day in which he lived.

(Note: the above is from Uncle Lund Washington. He met and dined with Col. Grayson at "Bell Air" in the fall of 1786.

William Grayson married the sister of Genl. William Smallwood, Governor of Maryland, distinguished in the Revolutionary War, by whom he had issue:

- 1) William, a Lieutenant in the U.S. Army, who died at Norfolk of yellow fever.
- 2) George, who married in Kentucky.
- 3) Robert, who married Miss Cabell of Virginia.
- 4) Alfred, who married Miss Breckinridge, an aunt of Genl. John Cabell Breckinridge, Vice-President of the U.S. Under President Buchanan, and General and Secretary of War in the Confederate States. He left one son, John Breckinridge Grayson, an officer in the U.S. Army, who was afterwards a Genl. in the Confederate Southern Army and died at Tallahassee in 1862. He left one son. (For further records see Appendix). Alfred Grayson died in the faith of the Holy Catholic Church. He was a talented and remarkably handsome man of very fine address.
- 5) Hebe, daughter of Col. William Grayson and Miss Smallwood, married John Carter of Loudoun Co., Va. He had a fine estate. They removed early to Kentucky where she had lands from her father. Her eldest son, Alfred Grayson Carter, resided in Tennessee and was one of the most respectable and wealthiest men of the state.

Col. Wm. Grayson, a few hours before his death, emancipated all his servants.

(note: the emancipation delusion had taken root in the minds of many good men and the growth of it has inflicted great evils upon our country.

Co. Wm. Grayson left a large and valuable Estate (from Uncle L.W.) Tidball, a merchant of Winchester, Val, became his administrator and sacrificed a great deal of it.

His Hanawba lands became even more valuable on account of their Salt Springs. In 1820 Alfred Grayson was offered \$40,000 per annum for lease of the works, which he refused.

A daughter of Hebe Grayson and John Carter married Dudley Mann, Asst. Secretary of State under the Pearce Administration and had issue: William Grayson Mann, now (1876) a lawyer in Savannah, Georgia.

The sons of Hebe Grayson and John Carter are:

- 1) William Grayson Carter of Tennessee.
- 2) Alfred Grayson Carter of Tennessee.

The interesting history of Col. William Grayson, which follows, is copied from the papers of Col. P.G. Washington in which he was assisted by our cousin, Fred. K. Wm. S. Grayson of the "Sunday Mercury" (1876), Philadelphia, Pa.

With the single exception of the father of his country, there was no more patriotic and enlightened man engaged in the Revolutionary struggle than Col. Wm. Grayson. There was none who rendered before and after it more useful and public varied services. There was none whose memory is more fondly cherished in his native state and, yet strange to say, his name is scarcely mentioned in the early histories of that period. The solution of this neglect is perhaps two-fold: in the first place he does not appear to have been ambitious of position nor fame nor to have taken any thought or provision for it and, in the second, he died before any of these histories were written, and when they came to be written, the minds of the writers naturally turned to the Marshalls, the Monroes, and the Hamiltons, his compatriots, not more distinguished in the Revolutionary War than he was, but who had survived and were then occupying high public positions and filling a large space in the public eye.

All the patriots of the Revolutionary War being now gone the latter consideration has ceased to operate.

In place of former histories and biographies posthumous as to him but contemporaneous as to other distinguished actors in that contest in which authors may have been led under the personal motives or the absence of historic materials to panegyryze a living patriot and let down or ignore one that was no more.

Documents, forces, archives, and others of late years are being published in which Lassing, Schroeder, and other searchers for original truth have found many remedial facts yielding partial but tardy justice to departed worth.

He had previously held a parish supposed to have been Cameron in Loudoun Co. and it was there that he made that impression from his fine and manly figure, his dignity, and rare scholarship upon the mind of young LaCock, a native of that County, but for many years a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania of which impression he was fond of speaking when in Washington.

His sermons were masterpieces of composition, elegance of diction, and forcible eloquence, and should have been preserved to be given to the work, as it was intended after his death they should be. But his sons had all emigrated or died and the purpose was protracted by his daughters until from accident and removals the stock was much reduced and finally lost.

He had a very fine voice and was much in the habit of reading to his family.

He was a large and handsomely formed man of unusual urbanity possessed of elegance of manner, great affability of temper, and of the most honorable principles. He was a personal friend and great favorite of Genl. George Washington and universally esteemed by all! When Genl. Washington's nephew, Major George Washington, was married, there were three clergymen present, and the General chose the Rev. Mr. Grayson to perform the ceremony and afterwards presented him with \$100 in gold. There was no family in closer communion with or more fraternally regarded by Genl. Washington than the Grayson family.

(note) The above copied from the papers of Uncle Lund Washington.

En passant, we mention, as we know the Graysons are found of a good table, that it is thought that the Revd. Spence Grayson had the clerical penchant for the table for in a lease which he granted for the "Inch Tract" so called a little detached from the Estate of "Belle Air" the rent reserved was seventy pairs of Canvas back ducks to be delivered between Nov. 15th and Feb. 1st.

The old church, Christ Church, in Alexandria is still standing where he has often preached. This is the same church of which Genl. Washington was a vestryman. The Washington pew and the General's appearance of the place remained the same as it was in the time.

By paying the usual fee to the attendant I visited the quaint old building in 1876 and felt in my heart how pitiful is that man who can visit these old and sacred places with a cold and formal feeling and not be imbued with that veneration for the great and good that never can be offensive to God.

The Revd. Spence Grayson died at his residence, "Belle Air", in Prince Wm. Co., Va., in the fall of 1798 aged 64 years.

His widow died at the residence of Lund Washington, her son-in-law, at Washington City, D.C., in 1810, and was interred with her husband in the family vault at "Belle Air". She was a lady of rare virtues of heart and mind, and the best type of the old Virginia Lady. The issue of the Revd. Spence Grayson and Mary Elizabeth Wagener will be given in the closing portion of this record.

William Grayson, third son of Benjamin Grayson and Susanna Monroe, was born in the year 1736. Like his brother, the Revd. Spence Grayson, he received his Education classical and professional in England. Upon his return to Virginia, he commenced the practice of "Law" at Demfries, then a thriving town in Prince William Co.

Having a liberal education and a good estate he exerted himself all in his power for the improvement of his young cousin, James Monroe, and as he enjoyed the intimacy and esteem of Genl. Washington to a large extent, no doubt the General was much influenced by him in bringing James Monroe forward in the arena of the world's notice in the favorable manner he did. At the commencement of the War (the Revolutionary) he was appointed Captain and entered the General's military family as aid de camp. In 1776 he was appointed Colonel of one of the Virginia Regiments. The Regt. suffered so much in the battles of the Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, that it was broken up and he was again on Genl. Washington's staff.

He was twice a member of the Board of War and President thereof. He was a member of the Continental Congress, a member of the Convention which formed our Constitution, and member of the Virginia Convention that ratified it, and the first Senator elected by the

Owing to the great increase in the families of the first Benjamin, the inconveniences and difficulty of travel in early times, Emigration of many of the descendants to various parts of the States may have had a tendency to darken their memory as to direct tracings to this first Benjamin without the aid of a table of genealogy, but it has never upon any of the names or blood, chilled that warmth of fraternal feeling so evident between the three sons of our Great-Great-Grandfather Benjamin, and which they, the many descendants have inherited one towards another. Even to what some term remote kinship. As has ever been evident in that spirit of clanship which has been the marked characteristics of the Grayson family.

The fraternity and affection for the ancestors have not it is believed been without its influences upon their descendants, or at least the blood, after many generations have been cast, has not lost its parent instincts, and however remote in degree of relationship or separation by circumstance and distance, wherever there is the common name and blood, there is, with most rare exceptions, a genial and kindly feeling one towards the other.

The same sentiments have prevailed in the hearts of the descendants of John and Lawrence Washington, the ancestors of Genl. Goerge Washington and Lund Washington.

Spence Grayson, second son of Benjamin Grayson and Susanna Monroe, was born in the year 1734, inherited and resided at "Bell Air", the former residence of his Father in Prince Wm. Co., Va., about two miles from the Occoquan River. He married Mary Elizabeth Wagener, a daughter of Dr. Peter Wagener, whose wife was Catherine Robinson. The mother of this lady was the wife of Speaker John Robinson, memorable for the manner graphically described by Wirt as presiding officer of the House of Burgesses when he received Genl. Then Col. Washington upon his return from his campaign in 1759. She was also the cousin of Col. Beverly Robinson, so active as a loyalist in New York, who after the Revolutionary War returned to England and inherited a title of nobility. Mary Elizabeth Wagener, Mrs. Spence Grayson, was born in Va., in 1741, died a widow in Washington, D.C., in 1810 at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Lund Washington.

(The following was crossed out: The name of Beverly came from Catherine Beverly, the Grandmother of John Robinson).

Dr. Wagener was an English gentleman and settled on the Occoquan River. This latter fact appears from an act of the Legislature of the Colony passed in 1753 which sets forth upon representation to the Legislature that a town on the lands of Dr. Peter Wagener on the Occoquan River would be very convenient for trade and navigation, and it appointed Commissioners to lay out said town and declared said town shall be called Colchester.

Dr. Peter Wagener is also mentioned by Bishop Mead, as member of the Vestry of the Parish and writing with George Washington in a deed to the Rev. Lee Massey for a pew in Pohick Church.

From this gentleman the name of Peter, with or without the addition of Wagener, has been established in the family. The sons of Dr. Wagener, Cold Peter Wagener, it appears was for some time clerk of Fairfax C.H. A Captain Wagener appears in the annals of the Revolution and although it cannot be said he was the above Col. Wagener, yet it is very probably. Sometime after Spence Grayson had married he left that he had an inward call from the Holy Spirit to go forth and preach the gospel of Christ Crucified. He left his young family at "Bell Air" and went to England, where he had previously been educated, and entered the Scholastic Seminary for Clergymen at Oxford to study Theology, and was ordained there or in London and admitted to Anglican Orders. He was in the habit of relating his London observations and adventures.

An anecdote which he told illustrates the change, apparently if not really, which has taken place in the habits of the clergy for the better and in his time and talent for the worse.

On one occasion, being at Covent Garden Theatre, the common resort of the Anglican clergy of that day, the Great Garrick performed. So true to nature the part of "Othello" that in the strangling scene a scotch bumpkin, unable to restrain his emotions, bolted off in the pit and exclaimed, "Dinna ye kill her, dinna ye kill her! She's honest, she's honest and dammed Iago is a go between."

It convulsed the house but to Garrick was the greatest tribute of admiration at his superb rendition of a most difficult part. Bishop Meade states that the Rev. Spence Grayson was chosen Minister or Rector of Nettingen Parish in Prince Wm. Co. in 1784.

satisfied with the broken but bright link they find upon the old Bay of the Occoquan in Virginia, our noble Mother country.

There they meet with the resolute and energetic colonist hewing a home in the virgin country, and living a life of manly nobility and bequeathing to posterity the most worthy example of good deeds, and the character of an honest and fearless Christian gentleman. Let his descendants emulate his life, and let it not be said that his energy, industry, and worth have died out from the Clan.

John Tyler, the son of Mr. Tyler and Susanna Monroe, was many years Inspector of tobacco at Dumbries and the founder of the Tyler family in Prince William Co. Some of his descendants have been very wealthy.

The family of President Tyler are of the stock of Susanna Monroe's first husband. As was President William Harrison of the same stock as the ancestor who married the sister of Benjamin Grayson.

(Note) Mr. Lund Washington, the husband of my Grandfather's sister, Susanna Monroe, lived during the times of the lives of most of the persons in this record and in the main I am but relying upon and copying the papers written by him about thirty or forty years ago.

I am also indebted to some data from my cousins the late Col. Peper Grayson Washington and Mr. Fred Wm. S. Grayson of Philadelphia, and from what I have heard from others older members and friends of the family.

Benjamin Grayson and Susanna Monroe had the following children: Benjamin, Spence, William, and Susan Monroe (Mrs. John Orr).

Benjamin Grayson, eldest son of Benjamin Grayson and Susanna Monroe, was born in 1730. He married a Miss Osborne, and had one son, Benjamin, and a daughter who married Bronough of Loudon Co. After his death his widow married a Mr. Marce.

Benjamin Grayson the second, like the father, was also extensively engaged in mercantile business, but was not successful. Becoming involved his halfbrother Linton and Tyler, and his brother, the Rev. Spence Grayson, became his security for large sums for which a great part of their fine estates had to be sold. This brother Spence being the heaviest loser.

His sister, Susanna Monroe, also lost heavily by him, he being her guardian and all her large interitance except her lands and some slaves, being lost in his hands. His grother, William being at a College of Law in England, at the period of these events, fortunately, was not involved for him.

His widow, in consideration fo relinquishing her dower rights, a valuable estate for her son, and which included 2,200 acres of the best land in Loudoun Co., Va., for which belonged to the Rev. Spence Grayson, and formed a part of the property sacrificed by him for his Benjamin. The widow of Benjamin Grayson (the 2nd) married the Rev. Mr. Maree and had some children.

Her son, Benjamin Grayson (the 3rd) married a Miss Bronough of Loudoun. He left a large family and fine estates.

His sons were the late Dr. William Grayson who died in New York. He was a gentleman of rare culture and distinguished in his profession. He left one son of whom we have no further record at hand that that he died single.

The late Dr. Robert G. Grayson, who died in Stafford, and Dr. Richard G. Grayson of Oudoun and two daughters the widows, Mrs. Betty (Grayson) Carter and Mrs. Josephine (Grayson) Steramdon (sp?) of Loudoun Co. All these have had children and some are residin in Loudoun Co. and some emigrated since the Civil War to the west.

Alexander and Richard Grayson of this branch of the family were officers in the Confederate S. Army and died in Battle.

Mrs. Betty Carter, daughter of the third Benjamin Grayson, married a wealthy Mr. Lewis died leaving no issue. She then married Mr. Carter, by whom she had two sons, Benjamin Grayson Carter and George Carter. She was, before the war, wealthy, and her two fine estates, "Oatlands" and "Bellefield" in Loudoun and Fergusin Co. were the most beautiful and elegant places in Virginia. The writer was at Bellefield in 1861 and tho never having met his relatives there, was much gratified at their spirit of cordial clannishness and will ever remember the kindness of Cousins Betty Carter and Josephine Staven-son and Mary Grayson. This latter gave me a circlet of pressed flowers from the beautiful porterre in front of the mansion which I long preserved in memory of my brief but delightful sojourn.

The first of the Grayson's in America of whom there is any record at hand was Benjamin, who with his sister, emigrated from England or Scotland to Westmoreland Co., Virginia, afterwards settling on the Occoquan River near the spot which later became Colchester. His family in England is not known to his descendants. It is believed that he came of the descendants of the same stock as was the celebrated Duchess (Countess ? sic.) of Salisbury of the time of the institution of the Order of the Garter at the time of Henry VII, whose name was Catherine Grayson, or Catherine de Grandson so say old Purull (sic.).

Those gone before my time have told my elder relatives that Benjamin Grayson was a man of exceedingly fine address and notably was of good blood. He came to America in the early part of the 17th century.* He was supposed to be the younger son of a refined and wealthy family, holding high rank, as his requirements, person, and habits bore ample evidence.

In his new home he became a merchant, trading in tobacco largely, with vessels in the then Bay of Occoquan, and carried on a large commission business for the Captains and the SuperCargoes. Seeing the wants of the people in the new country he planned and executed for their benefit and improvement. Among many branches of his extensive business he started a large wholesale trade in homemade crackers, sea-biscuits, and wheat bread, which extended to every settlement from Occoquan to the Mountains. At that time cornbread was the universal provision of the staff of life and his starting the wheatbread and cracker branch of his business was gladly welcomed by both the colonists and the Captains of the foreign vessels trading in the Bay of Occoquan.

His great industry and fidicious management of his affairs enabled him to acquire a large estate, and the great esteem and popularity which his probity and diligence obtained were the cause of his being made Executor to some considerable Estates, and the Guardian of some very wealthy children of the Gentry.

He was Colonel of the Militia in the year 1740, a large purchaser of lands in Virginia (and that part afterwards Kentucky) from persons with whom he had dealings and was first among the most popular and esteemed gentlemen in the County in which he resided.

He married the rich widow Linton, who's maiden name was Susanna Monroe, sister of Spence Monroe, the father of President James Monroe, who was from an old and distinguished Scotch family. Susanna Monroe first married a Mr. Tyler, then Linton, both of whom left her one son and large estates.

The sister of Benjamin Grayson married Mr. Harrison, the ancestor of Colonel Burr Harrison of the Revolutionary Army, and of Matthew Harrison, a Lawyer of Semfries.

The name of Spence was introduced into the Monroe family by an intermarriage of a Monroe with a lady of that ancient, wealthy, and respectable family and has long been a favorite name in the Grayson family, as is evident from many of the descendants having been so named.

The names of Susan M. or Susanna Monroe, were also long adhered to in the several branches.

After the death of Susanna Monroe, he (Benjamin Grayson) married the widow Ewell, by whom he had no issue. This lady was of the same family as was the late Lieut. Genl. Ewell of the Confederate Army.

Benjamin Grayson departed this life in 1757* at his residence in Prince William Co, Virginia.

The burial services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Scott of the Church of England.

He left a handsome Estate, and an unblemished name for the glory of his posterity for their edification and example.

The Graysons of America even of behoned (sic) the mighty Ocean the name of family, of their progenitors, is shrouded in uncertainty from them which the Revolutionary War, time, and neglect to investigate have but intensified, have indeed abundant reason to be

*more likely, the eighteenth century, 1700 (sic)

*Mr. S.M.Grayson has it 1657 but he was a militia Col. in 1740 so how could this be?

The next item published herein is my chapter on Andrew Jackson Grayson of Madison, Ind., my great grandfather. He was son of John Wren Grayson who was son of Wren Grayson, sr., who was son of Benjamin Grayson of Wilkes co., N.C. See previous newsletters for their biographies.

Next, a page of Tennessean Graysons in the Civil War from Howard E. Grayson. This should make good reference material for all researchers. Howard: I have the book The Graysons, by Eggleston. Unfortunately, the Graysons are all fictional people in the book.

I have 71 pages of original letters and documents plus typewritten transcriptions to most of them. These items I received from my 5th cousin Graysons in Chatanooga, Tenn., when we visited there this summer. These documents and letters have been kept in a drawer by Mrs. Mina Dykes and her Daughter Bobbie Dykes, who are descendants of Joseph Grayson of Marion county, Tenn., through his son Henry Grayson. Joseph Grayson died in 1823. Joseph Grayson's son, Benjamin F. Grayson went to Missouri, from where he wrote many of the letters. Joseph's brother Wren Grayson went to Indiana, from where he and his sons wrote some of the letters. Those of you who want copies, send \$10.00 and I'll have them xeroxed and mailed first class. I have included the will of Joseph Grayson and one letter from B.F. Grayson dated 1825, to his brother Henry, in this Newsletter as examples of these fine discoveries.

Some of you have written about hiring a genealogist, but we have been stalled for want of a definitive research project. I suggest that there are enough of us who trace our lines back to Benjamin Grayson of Wilkes to join in sponsoring research of him; namely to discover his ancestry. All those who wish to join in that project please notify me right away.

When I was in Wilkesboro, N.C., I looked up the Graysons and discovered Mrs. Barbara Gross whose father was James Conley Grayson. The father of James was William Franklyn Grayson of Mountain City, Tenn who had another son, Luke Grayson, plus 11 other children. The father of William F. Grayson was the famous Col. J. W. M. Grayson who captured Tom Dooley. (Really Tom Dula.) The father of Col. J.W.M. Grayson according to Mrs. Gross was her gr gr grandfather William J. Grayson who came from Glasgow, Scotland in the 1700's and settled at Sweetwater, Tenn., near Mountain City. He had other sons who went to Ky. and Texas. I wonder if this William J. Grayson was the William Grayson in the 1800 census in Wilkes county, N.C.? Notice the recurring tradition of Scotland as the home of the N.C. Grayson lines. I have reprinted a short history of the Tom Dula affair herein to remind you what that was about. We attended the excellent play about Tom Dooley while in Wilkesboro and I am enclosing a page from the playbill because Grayson was so prominent in the incident and in the play that the name Grayson has become important to the culture of that region.

Richard R. Grayson, M.D.

Internal Medicine

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GRAYSON GENEALOGY NEWSLETTER VOL. 3: No. 4.

Page 1.

The manuscript sent by Leon Brooks that I mentioned last issue has now been transcribed and is published herein. This article about the first Virginia Grayson families bears some resemblance to The Grayson Family published in the Tyler's Quarterly because the authors apparently drew upon some of the same source material. The manuscript is original, is on old lined paper, is in excellent condition, and is in pen and ink. It is unsigned. It was written in 1876-1877 according to internal evidence.

Clues to the identity of the author as I have gleaned from the article itself are as follows: The author was a man. He was a nephew of Lund Washington who had met with and dined in the company of Col. Wm. Grayson at Bell Air in the Fall of 1786. Lund Washington was the son-in-law of Spence Grayson, and was the husband of the author's grandfather's sister, Susana Monroe. The writer's grandmother was Mrs. Letitia P. Porter. The first part of the article was copied from papers written by Lund Washington in 1836-1846. The history of Col. Wm. Grayson was copied from the papers of Col. P. G. Washington. Leon Brooks states that the manuscript was sent to him several years ago by the widow of a Theodore Grayson.

Jean Mitchell writes that she wishes all information on the John Grayson in the 1830 Knox Co., Tenn. census because he lived near her ancestor Samuel Edmundson on the North bank of Beaver Creek. I have included 2 pages from my files on this John Grayson in this issue. I believe he was the son of Benjamin Grayson sr., of Wilkes co., N.C.

Next is a letter and a genealogy chart sent by Mrs. Thrawley regarding Lintons and Graysons. I have no more information of Lintons than is in the Grayson Family manuscript. Perhaps some one else can help Mrs. Thrawley.

Lewis F. Grayson suggests that there are two Grayson lines, one English, the other Scot-Irish. I agree but cannot prove this since we have established few completed lines back to immigrants. My own Grayson family has a tradition of being Scotch (Scottish)-Irish. My Benjamin Grayson of Wilkes county had a farm which became part of Caldwell co., N.C. We visited there this summer in the area of Lenora, N.C. and King's Creek. While there I obtained a history of Caldwell county which is published herein. The first line supports the idea of Scotch-Irish: "Early Caldwellians were basically of Scotch-Irish origin." Lewis Grayson suggests that we search for passenger lists carrying those people to this country.

from: U.S. Census 1850
 Jasper County, Mississippi
 #198 Grayson, Samuel 52 b. Tenn
 " Mary Ann 40 " S.C.
 Louisa 18 " Miss.

(this might be Laura who Grayson, John
 married an Easterling) d. 5 April 1881

Margaret 16 Miss. Adm. Book A p. 46 (Ouachita Co. Ark.)
 James A 17 " Administrator - H. L. Grayson
 Hugh 14 " Heirs:
 Mary Jane 12 " Mary G. Donaldson - Ouachita Co.
 (she also married an Easterling, brother of the above) H. L. Grayson - " "
 M. J. Douglas - " "
 Thomas J. Grayson " "
 Z. T. Grayson Nevada Co.

This was sent to me by a friend
 who knew I was searching Grayson
 and maybe cousin of John Grayson
 or Uncle? and they say when our
 Graysons came to Arkansas they came
 down through Mississippi

from:
 Kathryn R. Jean (Kitty)
 1022 Lawton Circle
 Magnolia, Ark. 71753

Continued Grayson, Thomas
 Minnie & Lida Winstead - Ouachita Co.
 Thomas Bragg " "
 Clifton Bragg " "

(my great grand-father - Zachariah
 Taylor married Sarah (Sallie)
 Fricks (Frit)

G. W. Grayson - Ouachita Co.
 W. W. Alexander " "
 J. G. Alexander " "
 Thomas Alexander " "

from:
 Kathryn R. Jean (Kitty)
 1022 Lawton Circle
 Magnolia, Ark. 71753

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Wife		Husband	
NANCY GRAYSON		Name	JOHN EDMONDSON
MAY 15, 1791		Born	JULY 16, 1786
		Married	SEPT 9, 1808 KNOX CO. TENN.
OCT 1865		Died	FEB 28, 1856
		Burial	
		Father	SOLOMON EDMONDSON
		Mother	SUSANNA
husband		Other (if any)	wife
Notes			

Date married & spouse

#	Sex	Children in order of birth	Born Day Month Year	Where born	Died Day Month Year	Where died
1	F	MARY (POLLY)	JULY 28, 1810			
		1829 WILLIAM TOWN	1808		1857	
2	M	THOMAS	OCT 14, 1811			
3	M	BENJAMIN	JAN 26, 1814		SEPT 20, 1844	
4	M	SOLOMON	MAY 26, 1816			
5	M	JOHN GRAYSON	NOV 6, 1818			
6	M	WILLIAM	JAN 3, 1821		APRIL 1849	
7	M	WILEY MANSON	MAY 19, 1823	KNOX CO. TENN.	SEPT 21, 1883	
		MAR 5, 1846 SARAH ANN PARROTT DAVIES CO. IND	1827	IND		
8	M	ELBERT I.	SEPT 28, 1825			
9	M	ELIJAH	JAN 27, 1828		SEPT 2, 1848	
10	M	JAMES	MAR 6, 1830			
11	F	SUSANNAH	FEB 28, 1834		JULY 27, 1888	

Source

FAMILY BIBLE - BURTON GARTEN

FAMILY BIBLE - W. M. EDMONDSON FAMILY - EARL WILSON, NEVADA, MO.

DAVIES CO. MARRIAGE RECORDS.

RECORDS OF S. DYI EDMONDSON

by HELEN PAYNE

THE EVERGROWING FAMILY RECORD

THE SYSTEM FOR RECORDING AND PRESERVING FAMILY INFORMATION

THE BOOK OF THE YEARS

Created & Designed by Enola Powell Keir

Are you one of the thousands who have been hunting for "a place to PUT" family information? Have you already discovered that tablets and loose-leaf notebooks just do not fill the NEED for keeping family records properly and keeping them up-to-date?

If you have any family information at all, whether ancestral or present day, you NEED a simple, systematic way to record that information. You also need a way to continue to enter Births, Weddings, Deaths and Burials as they occur PLUS other important data you may wish to preserve.

THE EVERGROWING FAMILY RECORD fills that NEED! The instructions in this beautifully designed book are very clear as to HOW to fill in the information you have and to add information as it occurs. You may start your Index with the name of any member of your family, male or female, single or married, young or old, dead or alive.

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That is what The Evergrowing Family Record is all about. It solves the problem of "a place to put" AND to preserve. You can create a family treasure that will become more valuable as it continues to "grow" with your entries. NOW is the time to gather your scattered notes and to record them systematically in this permanently bound book. Tomorrow could be too late to confirm some of the names and dates that you have jotted down. Don't let that happen to you! Order THE EVERGROWING FAMILY RECORD for your family today. Remember, you will want several for gifts.

The price of this large, attractive book, beautifully lettered with gold, is \$37.50. (Texas residents add 6% sales tax to total order). This includes postage and handling in USA. Price subject to change without notice.

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☐ RED ☐ BLUE
☐ GREEN ☐ BROWN

Check or M.O. enclosed for _____

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

3 - Dr. Grayson

5 Volumes and I delivered the 6th to him last week. He is past 80, prints a beautiful hand and has entered his family records into these books. Even some 1700 information. One of the beauties about my book is that it is arranged so that you can enter any information that you find (about a member) on the History Sheet of that member at any time. This man is taking his volumes to Kentucky on May 24 to a Family reunion which has been scheduled because of the vast amount of information he has been able to coordinate in these books. He is very proud to have at last found a way to "get it all together" in a systematic manner. I am going to enclose one of my brochures and my cards for you to see.

Now, back to the Grasons. I regret that I do not have the name in any other place in the old records. If I should run onto anything of Grason or Grayson, I will be happy to mail it to you.

We have a large library here in Houston that is for genealogy exclusively. I have planned for years to go to try to find the passenger lists that might include William and Mary Grason Powell. In fact, I have tried but the place is always crowded and a long line waiting for the microfilm.

I must close this thing off and hope that I have not been a bore. I am 66, my husband will be 78 next month, and we have more fun than people. We have tentative plans to drive to Pensacola, Fla. in the next few weeks to try to find my great-great grandfather's grave. It's about 550 miles or so from here but we both like to drive places and see things. We hope to go before June because we are driving to Oklahoma City to attend the District Conference of our Printing Club in that month. I admit that we work hard and sometimes long hours, but we also have our fun. We don't have a lot of time left. Ha.

Please do not do me as I have done you. Please let me hear whether I have helped with a connection.

Much happiness to you and yours,

Mrs. Howard L. Keir
Mrs. Howard L. Keir

You can create a Family Heirloom
with

The Evergrowing Family Record

A proven system for your genealogy

522-1091
MRS. HOWARD L. KEIR

717 WEST DREW
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77006

(OVER)

2- Dr. Grayson

I would like to tell you how I received the family information that I have. Over 50 years ago one of my uncles became interested in gathering names, birthdates, wedding dates, death dates, etc from the members of our families. When we would have our family reunions and gather at my grandfathers home, he would wait everybody to death for their latest family dope. In his spare time he would fill in whatever information he could get by writing letters, visiting old cemeteries, searching in our old Bibles etc for whatever he would add.

We thank the good Lord that he did ! As his information grew, he began to try to find a system whereby it would not be necessary to hunt through tons of files etc. to find the data you needed. I worked with him for years on recording the information we had. In the 40's he started using a system which we have continued to use with all our records because it is a system that works. In late 1959 my uncle was about ready to print a book using this cross-reference system so that any family could simply fill in their own information.

My husband and I own the Commercial Printing Co., and my uncle wanted us to print the book. About 2 weeks after he went back to his home (about 200 miles from here) he had a stroke and died. After the funeral I was given all of his works and plans and even the old family book that we had both worked on for so long.

I do not know where he got the info about my great-great-grandparents but he had plenty of years to "pick the brains" of a lot of the older members. He was 77 when he died. My uncle was a specialist in Optometry and was a very smart man in many fields, having received much of his higher education in Chicago.

I didn't touch that load of stuff I brought home from his funeral for quite some time, EXCEPT, of course, the old book because it was necessary to go to it to fill in births, marriages, deaths and any events of the day.

Finally, I began to try to finish what he had started for a book to sell. My uncle died in 1959 and it was not until 1973 that my first books were ready for sale. I realize that sounds wierd, but, after all, I work in our business every day, and around a Printing business, there is always something to do. We are a small company, just old. (1922). Also, I found it necessary to make many changes in the arrangement of his work in order to give a much larger area for writing or printing the information. In fact, I changed most everything except his system for cross-reference. Ha.

I have done very little advertising but it has drawn orders from most of the U. S. and I have mailed a few to Canada. I have one customer here in Houston who has filled
~~5 Volumes and bought his 6th~~ o o o p's SORRY!

Commercial Printing Company

OFFSET - LETTERPRESS

717 WEST DREW

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77006

PHONE 522-1091

March 31, 1979

Richard R. Grayson, M. D.
103 West Main Street
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

Dear Doctor Grayson:

I have been holding your letter dated June 13, 1978 close around me until such time that I could get back to working with my family records. I certainly will apologize for the long neglect but will only mention heart attack to one and death for another within my family circle.

The first mention of the name Grason in my records is that of Mary Grason. She married William Powell, my great-great grandfather before coming to the United States from County Downe, Vischa, Ireland.

I do not know their birthdates or where they entered the U. S. but there is one line that they "came to South Carolina." William Powell and Mary Grason Powell had 5 sons: J. J., David, Isaac, William and Samuel Grason Powell, my great-grandfather.

I do not know where Mary Grason is buried but I have one line that her husband, William Powell was buried in "Pensacola, in the Army". I do not have dates.

Their youngest son, Samuel Grason Powell was born April 25th, 1809, in South Carolina. He married Eliza Ann Sanderson (b. 4-26-1818 in Alabama) on Aug. 18, 1833, near Florence, Alabama on the Tennessee River, in Hill County. He is buried in a small community cemetery near Rockport, Texas, having died December 25, 1887. He and wife Eliza Ann have the same tombstone. I have uncovered it from the sand several times. He was said to have been a great grandson of Lord Sidney of Ireland. We never checked on it. Ha.

I have the names etc of their children, which include my grandfather, William John Sanderson Powell. Also the names birthdates, wedding dates, death dates etc of his children, which include my father, Chauncey John Powell - - BUT, I do not have any more GRASONS.

I am planning to do some checking on this information on my great-great grandfather William Powell about the burial in Pensacola, Fla. It could open up some info on his wife Mary Grason.

Over 50 years . Old enough to know better

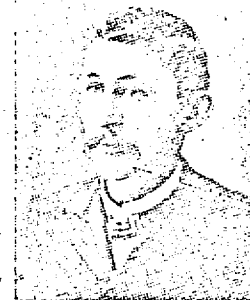


PILOT GRAYSON.
CREEK.

year and three months, his wife died, leaving one child—a boy—born in January, 1834, and named C. W. Grayson. In March, 1887, he married Mrs. A. Buckner, of Eufaula, widow of the Rev. Dr. Buckner. Mr. Grayson is owner of a good farm of 250 acres, west of town, besides a small stock of horses, cattle and hogs. In his Eufaula store he carries a \$6,000 stock of merchandise, and is a man of good business qualifications, of pleasant address and an education far beyond the average. He is a member of the Baptist Church and the Masonic order.

M. E. MILFORD.

The subject of this sketch was born January 12, 1856, near Rockville, Connecticut, and came West about the outbreak of the Civil War, where he has ever since remained. The greater portion



of Mr. Milford's life has been spent in newspaper offices, and he bears the reputation of being a first-class newspaper man, whether in his connection with daily or weekly newspapers. In 1884 he was induced to abandon his work on a daily paper published in Topeka, Kansas, and, instead, to assume the business management of the *Indian Chieftain*, published by a stock company, at Vinita; and since that time the aforementioned paper has largely increased in popularity, and at present has a large circulation and advertising patronage. Mr. Milford has, at different periods, held a number of positions of public trust, in which he has never failed to honorably discharge the duties incumbent on his position. He is now a member of the Board of Trustees for Worcester Academy, and a member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank, Vinita. Mr. Milford married Miss Laura A. Chesney, daughter of Dr. Charles T. Chesney, of Topeka, Kansas, by whom he has one child, Lucille, born March 17, 1891. Mr. Milford is a gentleman of refinement, affable in manner, kind and hospitable to all, which accounts for the many friends he has made in the Indian Territory.

tion and force of character. In 1882 Mrs. Daniels moved to Vinita after her daughter's marriage and her son's death, and is now living in a nice residence. She is seventy years old, though she appears much younger. She is kind and charitable and much beloved and respected.

HON. GEORGE W. PARKS. *Chad*

Hon. G. W. Parks, deceased, supreme judge of the Cherokee Nation, was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, March 20, 1820, and emigrated with his father and family to the present nation in 1838. George received a common school education, and at eighteen years of age was appointed wagon master by Gen. Winfield Scott, who conducted the Cherokees to their homes in the Indian Territory. George remained in the new country two years, after which he returned home, and at his father's death embarked in the dry goods business in 1840, in Cleveland, Tennessee, on a capital of \$4,000. Remaining there until October, 1867, he sold out and came West, but the war had shattered his fortune and he arrived in the nation with only two good wagons and teams and \$9 in money, his family consisting of a wife and eight children. During the war he had served in Wheeler's Cavalry, Joseph E. Johnson's army, and participated in a number of battles. In 1852 he joined the Masonic fraternity at Cleveland, Tennessee, and there took the Royal Arch Degrees, filling almost all the stations of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, but since coming West he has never affiliated with the order. Judge Parks married Miss Louisa Spriggs, August 9, 1844. She was the daughter of Ezekiel Spriggs, her mother being a McCoy, of Scotch descent. Mrs. Parks is a most charitable and hospitable lady and a loving wife. Their family consists of six children, two having died some years ago. The survivors are named Susan Caroline, Samuel C., Lucy Cordelia, Dondina, George W. and Ruth. In 1880 Mr. Parks was elected associate supreme judge of the Cherokee Nation, and held the position until his death, which occurred in November, 1883. Judge Parks, on his mother's side, was descended from Lord Fox, an English nobleman, who married a Cherokee at the time that the British troops garrisoned Charleston, North Carolina. Her maiden name was Taylor. The judge's father was Samuel Parks,

of Irish descent, who died in Bradley County, Tennessee, in 1841. Judge Parks, during his active and not unromantic life, enjoyed several prominent positions in the old States, among them the office of mayor of Cleveland, Tennessee, which he held for six years. In appearance he was rather tall, possessing sharp angular features and gray eyes. He was a temperate man, and of a sociable disposition, while in his capacity of judge he is reputed to have acquitted himself honorably, wisely and conscientiously.

PILOT GRAYSON.

Pilot Grayson was born in 1852, within two miles of Eufaula, son of James Grayson, of the Creek Nation. It was not until the close of the war that Pilot began attending the neighborhood school, which he continued for the space of two years, moving from thence to Cane Hill College, Arkansas, where he remained several sessions. Returning home, he afterward went to Howard College, Alabama, where he spent one session, and from thence went to La Grange College, Missouri, where he continued his studies for two years, and thus completed his education. Pilot commenced life in the capacity of a school-teacher, and taught in the Creek Nation for about five years; but his health began to fail and he concluded to try farming for awhile. Meantime he was appointed examiner on the National School Board, which office he held for four years. Soon after this he embarked in the mercantile business in Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation, in partnership with D. A. Carr, which he continued for two years, until, selling out, he returned to Eufaula and farmed for a few more years. Again he went to Okmulgee—this time to clerk for Messrs. Harrison & Carr, but did not sojourn very long there, returning to his home and his agricultural pursuits, where he spent another two years. Not long afterward Mr. Grayson opened a mercantile house at Brush Hill, northwest of Eufaula, which business he is still carrying on. In September, 1891, he purchased Dr. K. R. Cutler's mercantile interests in Eufaula, and now personally manages the house, which has a very extensive trade. In December, 1882, Mr. Pilot Grayson married Miss M. F. Buckner, daughter of the Rev. H. F. Buckner, but, unfortunately after being married but one

trade in the Creek and adjacent nations, and carry a stock of \$15,000 or \$16,000 in general merchandise. They have about 4,000 head of cattle and 1,000 acres under fence, 600 acres of which is in good cultivation, the remainder in pasturage. This, with 30 head of horses and a stock of hogs, forms their agricultural property. These gentlemen also own a half interest in the *Indian Journal*, the official organ of the country, and now the oldest established newspaper in the Indian Territory. They also own a large gin-house in Eufaula, which carries the Munger machinery, a system superior to all others introduced here. Mr. Grayson is a man of good education and exceedingly popular with all classes.

WILLIAM M. MERRILL.

The subject of this sketch was born May, 1865, in Saline County, Missouri, second son of Asa C. Merrill, a prominent farmer of that State. William's mother was a Miss Akres, also of that State, whose father is now residing in Kansas City. William attended public school until fifteen years of age, when he began assisting his father, and remained on the farm until that parent's death in 1885, when he and his brother assumed charge of the property for their mother. In 1886 William took the responsibility upon himself, and with his family, in 1888, moved to Vinita, Cherokee Nation, where he farmed two years, and in 1891 was appointed deputy constable for the first judicial division of the Indian Territory. On August 8, of the same year, he received the appointment of deputy United States marshal, and is, at the time of writing, employed in both of these capacities. Mr. Merrill is a young man of gentlemanly bearing and good address, and as an officer is energetic and trustworthy, gaining the confidence of the public by his good moral character and attention to his duties.

CHARLES SCOTT SMITH.

This gentleman was born in September, 1849, the eldest son of Rev. J. G. Smith, Baptist minister of Eufaula, and of the Creek tribe of Tuckabatche Town, and a very prominent man among his people. At six years of age Charles commenced attending neigh-

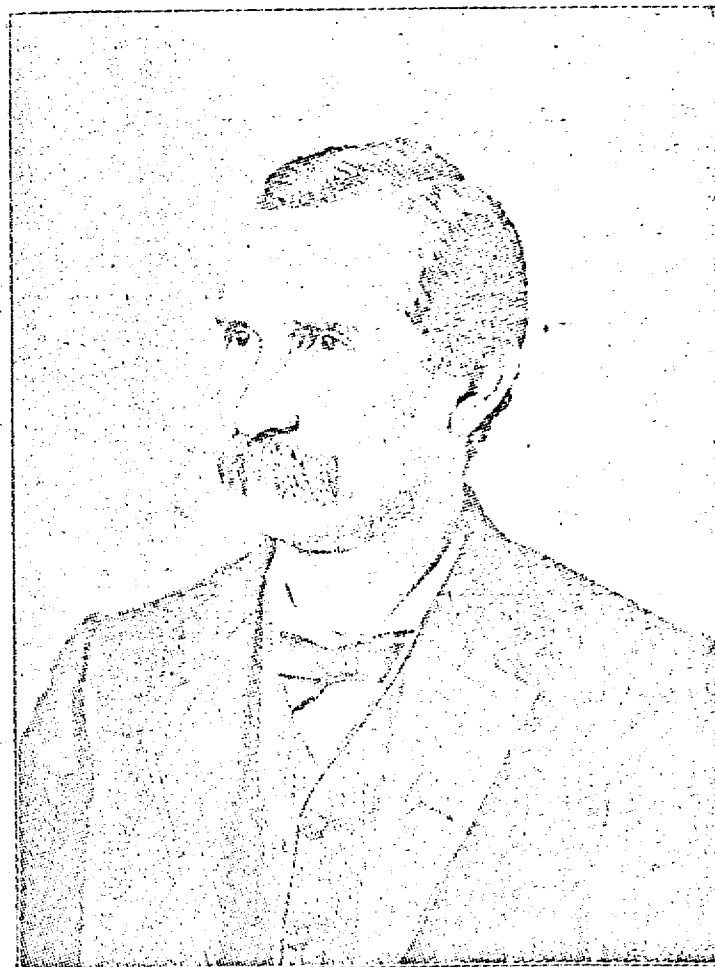


CHARLES SCOTT SMITH.
CREEK.

remaining in that position but seven months, until he purchased the livery stable built by Mr. Alberty, and embarked in the livery business, in which he still continues. Dr. Wilson married Miss M. Jeffers, of Berryville, Arkansas, July 29, 1889, a daughter of John Jeffers, a white man, and brother of Drs. Captain Adair, of Tahlequah. By this marriage they have one child, born May 7, 1890. Dr. Wilson's stable consists of sixteen horses, four buggies and five hacks, while his building and lot is valued at \$2,500. He is also owner of a farm of 250 acres, two miles west of town, sixty acres of which is in good cultivation, and a small stock of cattle, hogs, etc. Dr. Wilson is six feet high, weighs 195 pounds, and is a man of fine intellectual appearance, full of energy and enterprise and very popular.

SAM GRAYSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1849, the second son of James Grayson and Jane Wynne, daughter of John Wynne, a Georgian. When eight years of age Sam was sent to the Asberry Mission School, where he remained four years. In 1860 his father died, and when the war broke out, Sam, with his mother, brother and sisters, joined the Creek refugees and settled on Red River until the war cloud passed over, returning to Eufaula in 1865. In 1868 he went to Cane Hill College, Arkansas, and there remained three terms; but, his health failing, he was obliged to leave before graduating. In 1872, in partnership with G. E. Scales, Mr. Grayson entered the mercantile business at North Fork Town, and in the same year removed to Eufaula, continuing the partnership until 1874, when his brother, Captain G. W. Grayson, united with him in buying Mr. Scales' interest in the firm, since which time until the present they have continued in business at the same stand. In January, 1879, Mr. Sam Grayson married Miss Kate Ross, daughter of Richard Ross, a Cherokee. By her he has had four children—Della, aged ten years; Claude, seven years; Jennie M., three years, and Vinnie, thirteen months. Mr. Grayson has been clerk of both houses of council for twelve years, and in 1876 and 1877 was appointed delegate to Washington. After this time he determined to ignore politics, and from thence devoted his attention exclusively to business. The Grayson Brothers do a large



SAM GRAYSON.
CREEK.

Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc.**SPECIALTY MATERIALS DIVISION****MIAMI RESEARCH LABORATORY**

P. O. Box 1090

Miami, Oklahoma 74354

918-542-1801

November 14, 1979

Dr. Richard R. Grayson
103 West Main Street
St. Charles, ILL. 60174

Dear Richard:

Please find enclosed the Oklahoma Branch of the Grayson family tree. I hope that this serves to support your activities in tracing our family with respect to its origin. There are a number of dates, marriage information, and other items of interest for which the attached diagrams are not complete, however these charts should form a basis for later corrections, or as new information surfaces.

I am very impressed with the extent of your work to date and stand ready to help in any small way that I may in the future. In the meantime, I would be very pleased to be made aware of any new information that you may find, and further to be included as a recipient of your family newsletter.

Find attached also, an item that I extracted from this month's issue of Nations Business that refers to a William Grayson who participated in the drafting of the American constitution. It would certainly be interesting to learn if this fellow was a descendent in any way.

Please note that I have sent copies of this mailing to Clifford in Rolla and to your son, Daniel, in New York City. As I told you in our telephone conversation, I do get to New York City from time to time and would enjoy visiting with Daniel if the occasion may be arranged.

Sincerely,



Paul E. Grayson
83 Canterbury Lane
Joplin, MO. 64801
Telephone 417-624-8781

cc: Clifford Grayson
cc: Dr. Daniel Grayson

(Deceased)

(Deceased Montrose, Colo.)

Lewis Franklin 1893-1950s Cardin, Okla.

Wife, Mary ----Currently resides Enid, Okla.(with daughter)

Currently resides Pryor, Oklahoma
Married 3 times

Killed private airplane crash
Miami, Okla. early 1940s

Currently resides Enid, Okla.
Never married

Currently resides Tulsa, Okla.

Currently resides Pryor, Okla.

Currently resides Enid, Okla.

8. Earl
1905-Approx.mid 1920

9. Alice McCombs
1908-Late 1960s

10. Opal Shouse
1911-

11. Woodrow Emit
Nov.1912-

Frank - 7 children

Richard

June Rose

Robert - 2 children

Clifford - ? children

Charles - ? children

Jane Cantral 1894---

Tom Cantral - Deceased Joplin, Mo.

Currently resides Myrtle Beach,North
Carolina

Ralph - no children

Edna

Currently resides Bay City, Michigan
(Mother Jane lives with them)

Maxine Rue 2 children

Niles Rue

George - 1897 - 1970s Resides in Tuscon, Ariz.
Married Picher, Oklahoma

Fay Raynor - Deceased

Deceased Tuscon, Arizona

Jimmy - children ?

Reba - children ?

Vernie 1898-1917 _____ No descendants

William Jennings 1900 - Late 1960s

May - Currently resides Commerce, Oklahoma

Currently resides Miami, Okla.

Harold Leon-Kenneth
Doris - Jimmy(deceased)

Currently resides Pryor, Okla.

Ralph children ?

Currently resides Rogers, Arkansas

Betty - 4 children

Currently resides Bernice, Okla.

Thenia - 3 children
Cliff Weatherby

Currently resides Commerce, Okla.

Phylis - 3 children
Floyd Bruton

Everett 1902 - late 1960s married Picher, Okla.

Ida Raynor - Currently resides Tuscon, Arizona

Currently resides Denver, Colo.

Marshal - 2 children

?

Currently resides Prescott, Arizona

Billy - children ?

Currently resides Flagstaff, Arizona

Dean - 2 children

(Direct decendent discover Comstock Lode)

Ed Comstock

Gladys 1903 Currently resides Phoenix Arizona
Married Picher, Oklahoma

Gerald Raynor

Currently resides, Tuscon, Arizona

Howard - children ?

?

Currently resides Tuscon, Arizona

Gerald - children ?

?

Currently resides Phoenix, Arizona

Dorthy - children ?

?

Earl 1905 - ? Deceased

Dolly Ames - Deceased Fairland, Oklahoma

Currently resides, California

Earline - never married

BENJAMIN GRAYSON OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, VA.

Born 1798-99 in Hampshire county, va.

Enlisted in War of 1812 21 Sept. 1812, served in Capt. Ephraim Dunn's Co. of Va. Militia to 28 Feb. 1813 as private.

Married MARY FOUT at Nobly Mountain, Hampshire co., Va. 3 May 1827.
(3 May 1826 on pension affidavit.)

Children:

- 1.) LUISA GRAYSON. Died 27 Aug. 1832. (Assumed).
- 2.) Margaret Grayson, relationship unknown (Daughter in law?)
a.) she had a daughter Malissa Agnes Grayson 11 June 1851
- 3.) EX SUSANAH GRAYSON married William A. Baker 22 April 1851.
(Assumed to be Ben's daughter)
a.) John Franklin Pierce Baker, son of William A. Baker
and his wife Susanah, born 3 Nov. 1852

BENJAMIN GRAYSON is assumed to be the son of AMBROSE GRAYSON (died in Hampshire county 14 Jan 1816) and SARAH (died 30 March 1848) because a Benjamin is in the will of Ambrose and of Sarah. Also, a William FOUT was a witness to the will of Sarah, mother of Benjamin, and William FOUT was also bondsman to the marriage of Benjamin Grayson and Mary Fout.

- 4.) ANN, , daughter of Benjamin and Mary is mentioned in one of the above wills.
- 5.) Was there a son who married a Margaret? (See #2 above.)

BENJAMIN GRAYSON was a farmer, height 6 feet, light sandy hair, blue eyes.

He died 23 March 1850. in New Creek, Hampshire county, Va. (Is this now West Va.?) A(-E S1-52

MARY GRAYSON was born about 1805; her pension application was executed 10 June 1878 at age 73. On 29 March 1851 she was 46 years old on affidavit. Married by a minister of the Methodist-Episcopal church, one William Welch, 3 May 1827 on affidavit.

MARY FOUT GRAYSON died before 4 April 1892, age 87, in Iowa, probably where she had been living in Washington, Washington co., Iowa.

ALL COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

Federal Census of 1850 From Byron Sistler & Assocs.
1626 Washington St.,
Evanston, Ill. 60202.

MONROE CO., TENN.

1. GRASON, William-83-M-b.Va.(1767).
Anny -76-F-b.N.C.(1774).
Synthia-34-F-b. ? (1816).
Harvy -19-M-b. (1831).
Clemantine -17-F-b. (1833).
Joseph - 6-M-b. (1844).
John -10/12-M (1849).

2. GRAYSON, William B.-35-M-b.Tenn.(1815).
Malinda -41-F-b.Tenn.(1809).
May -16-F-b. (1834).
John -14-M-b. (1836).
Wm. H.H.-10-M-b. (1840).
G.W. - 3-M-b. (1847).

.....

WILL GO TO GETTYSBURG.

Another Tipton County Veteran Who Will Make the Trip.

There are two soldiers living at Sharpville, who took part in the battle of Gettysburg. One of them Capt. W. B. Wilson, was given mention by the Tribune a few days ago. The other one is John T. Grayson. These are two two sole survivors of this fight now living at Sharpville and both of them will attend the reunion on the battle field to be held this year.

Mr. Grayson was seventy-six years of age November 9, 1912, he being born in Decatur county, Ind., his father being Wren Grayson, a native of Tennessee and of Scotch-Irish parentage. His mother was Lucinda, daughter of William Williamson, also of Tennessee.

In the family of John T. Grayson's father, there were thirteen children, five boys and eight girls, twelve of whom grew to maturity.

The Grayson and Williamson families came from Tennessee to Decatur county in a very early day and it was there that the five boys grew to manhood, four of them enlisting for service in the army, the fifth being too young for duty. The grandfather Grayson fought in the war of 1812. His son, Wren, did not see any service, but furnished four boys for the civil war. Beryl Grayson went out with the 82nd vol. infantry, John T. was a member of Co. D. 7th infantry. Hiram belonged to the 52nd as did his brother, William H. Beryl, received a broken leg at Mission Ridge, this resulting from a gun

shot wound and it finally caused his death. The others fought through the war and were not wounded. They are living at this time.

John T. Grayson was the only one of the brothers who was in the army of the east and owing to that fact was the only one of the brothers taking a part in the fight at Gettysburg.

Mr. Grayson was in the fight at Winchester and helped to defeat Stonewall Jackson. He was at the second battle of Bull Run, Battle of the Wilderness, the latter May 6, 1864, and it was at that fight that he was taken captive along with forty others, including Col. Ira G. Grover, and they were sent to Andersonville. They remained there until it was reported that Sherman was marching on Andersonville, when he was removed, being sent to the prison at Florence. They remained there one month and were paroled. They were sent to Charleston and were exchanged. He says that transfer came to him with great pleasure as his prison life had been accompanied by many horrors. Much has been written about what the union men suffered at Andersonville and Mr. Grayson says that place was as black as it was painted.

Mr. Grayson was at the fight to the finish, but strange to say he did not get to fire a single shot. He was located along with a number of other soldiers in such a position that firing was useless, they being held in reserve. When Pickett made his famous charge, Mr. Grayson and his comrades were ordered into action, but before they could get into the fight, the charge was over and Pickett had retraced his steps through the bloody line. The union reserve was not needed.

The parents of Mr. Grayson died in Decatur county and in 1866 he came to this county. November 1, 1866, Mr. Grayson was united in marriage to Lucinda, daughter of Harrison Smith, at that time a resident of Prairie township. There were five children born, two of them living at this time. They are Mrs. Seth Wheatley, of Tipton, and Mrs. Wallis Wilson, of near Newcastle.

Mr. and Mrs. Grayson resided on a farm in Prairie township for many years, owning the farm of eighty acres at this time.

Twenty years ago he bought property in Sharpville and has lived there since that time.

He is a member of the G. A. R. at Sharpville and both himself and wife are devout members of the Methodist church. They are spending the afternoon of a long life in contentment, enjoying the esteem of all.

3611 Stanford St., Apt. 17
Houston, Texas 77006

September 25, 1979

Richard R. Grayson, M. D.
103 West Main Street
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

Dear Dr. Grayson,

RE: Grayson/Lewis/Linton/MONROE

I enjoyed your recent issue of the Grayson Genealogy Newsletter, and appreciate your publishing my query.

I noticed in the anonymous Grayson Manuscript that it was stated that President Monroe descended from Susannah Monroe's brother, Spence Monroe I, making her his aunt. I have read this in Tyler's Magazine, also. However, I have read in official biographies of President Monroe that his line of descent comes from the first cousin of Susannah Monroe and her brother Spence Monroe I, ANDREW MONROE III, son of William Monroe, who was a brother of Andrew Monroe II, the father of Susannah Monroe and Spence Monroe I. If so, President Monroe's descent would appear as shown on the attached chart.

If the chart is correct, this Susannah Monroe is President James Monroe's great aunt (not aunt) only by marriage through Susannah's first husband, Charles Tyler II, the President's grandmother's brother (in addition, of course to a not-too-close relationship on the Monroe side).

My research has made me wonder if there is another ^{unrecorded} Susannah Monroe, a daughter of Christian Tyler by either of her Monroe husbands, who would truly be an ^{brother of the} aunt (or half aunt) to President James Monroe. This would preclude his descent from the ^{recorded} Susannah Monroe who m. (1) Charles Tyler II, (2) William Linton, and (3) Benjamin Grayson I, which his official biographies refute, in any event. There are enough Lintons in the area, in many collateral lines and throughout many generations, for a Linton to have married a second Susannah Monroe, through which "Capt. John" Linton of Springfield, Kentucky, and my Catherine Linton (who married Joseph Lewis Sr.) could have descended. Since my Catherine Linton (1748-), her brother "Capt. John" Linton (1750-1836), and President James Monroe (1758-1831) are contemporaries, a relationship such as that is a possibility.

It would certainly help Grayson/Lewis/Linton/Monroe researchers to clear up the relationship of President James Monroe to the Susannah Monroe (1695-1752) who m. (1) Charles Tyler II, (2) William Linton, and (3) Benjamin Grayson I.

If, on the other hand, "Capt. John" Linton and my Catherine Linton descend from the Susannah Linton (1695-1752) of the three marriages, it is the following generation (a missing generation) that I am seeking in my Linton lineage.

Thank you for your interest. I hope there is some documented way to clarify this ambiguous situation.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Thrawley

Mrs. E. K. (Dorothy Hodges) Thrawley

ABSTRACTED TEXAS DEATH CERTIFICATES

by Clifford Grayson of Rolla, Mo.

MRS. JULIA GRAYSON, white female, 24 years, Acworth, Tex.
died 26 Jan. 1905. Recorded at Red River Co.

SOLOMON ROBBINS GRAYSON. white male, 35 years, died 3 Oct. 1903
at C.O. Graysons residence 5 miles east of Tyler near Bascom Chapel.

LULA GRAYSON, white female, 45 years, born Meringo Co. Ala. 27 June
1858. Died 8 Mar. 1904 at Rockdale, Tex.

EVELYN EDITH GRAYSON, white female, 16 years, dau. of John Temple
Grayson. Born 24 Dec. 1892, San Francisco, Calif. Died 10 Nov. 1909
Bexar Co. Tex. U. S. Post Hospital. Residence U.S. Post. Birthplace
of father-England. Mothers name Ida Pumer, born, New York.

JOHN W. GRAYSON, white male, 24 years, nativity Tex.
Died, 15 Sept. 1903 at 745 W. Houston.

IORIA GRAYSON, brown negro female, 37 years. Born Luling, Tex.
Caldwell, Co., June 11 (?) (no year). Died, 17 June 1909.
Father born, Georgia.

LOSELLE GRAYSON, negro female, 10 months, 24 days. Born 21 Dec. 1907
Tex. Died 15 Oct. 1908, Navarro Co., Tex. Father Perry Grayson, born
Tex. Mother, Isabel Upton, born Tex.

From Thomas M. Johnson of Houston, Tex.:

KATHLEEN GRAYSON JOHNSON

Daughter of Powell Clayton Grayson, (b. 1875, Clark County, Arkansas; d. 1966) and Velena Dare Filer (b. 1885, Antrim County, Michigan; d. 1975).

Powell Clayton Grayson was the son of Zachariah Taylor Grayson, b. 1848, Hamilton County, Tennessee. He died in Ouachita County, Arkansas, in 1937. He married Alice Hawking, b. 1849, Ouachita County, Arkansas; died ca 1918.

Zachariah Taylor Grayson was one of eight sons and three daughters of John Grayson, b. 1807, in Hamilton County, Tennessee; d. 1881. Married Sarah Frick(s), b. ca 1800; d. 1873. Migrated to Nevada County, Arkansas in 1859.

The 1880 census of Ouachita County, Arkansas, shows the parents of John Grayson as having been born in North Carolina.

The 1790 census of Wilkes County, North Carolina, shows two Grayson families, as follows:

Benjamin Grayson , b. ca 1757 (see below)

Wife

- 1 Daughter
- 2 Boys under 16
- 2 boys over 16

John Grayson , b. ca 1770 (see below)

Wife

no children listed, but census required listing of only those over 16.

Regarding the birthdates of Benjamin and John:

N.C. State Archives contain a Pay Voucher (#4239) to Benjamin Grayson, for Military Service, Morgan District, 31 July 1784. Wilkes County Land Entries and Dead Book D list grants to Benjamin Grayson in 1778. He would have had to have attained his majority by 1778.

Wilkes County Deed Books B-1 and D contain deeds for purchase and sale by John Grayson in 1791 and 179(6?). He would have had to have attained his majority by 1791.

*Sr. G. - This is a query to N.C. Ar.;
not a claim of connection.*

October 4, 1979

Dear Dr. Grayson,

I saw your ad in the July-August Helper for 1978. Are you researching any Graysons' in Arkansas? I am trying to research my great, great grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Grayson who was born in Arkansas around 1848. His brothers were Enoch, Boone, Latt and Will. I Don't know their fathers name. I haven't been able to determine where they came from, but it is not a common name in this area.

My great grandmother Ada Grayson McCoy told my mom that she was black duthh. She was born in Charleston, Franklin County, Arkansas in 1872. Her mother died when she was 2 or 3 yrs. of age. Her father married again and settled in Central Arkansas in Sebastian county. He left no male children, only two daughters lived to maturity, my great grandmother, Ada, and her half-sister Ivey.

His brothers settled in this area too. Do you think we could be working on the same line? I will gladly exchange information with you. Please let me know if you think we might help each other, if not, no reply is necessary.

STAR Rte.
Box 91-AA
Natural Dam,
Ark. 72948

Sincerely,
Sue Clark
Sue Clark

Longfellow with a critical acumen that Fitzhugh could not equal. Fitzhugh was shrewd enough, however, to see that much which passed for literature in his time, as in ours, was intended for readers who had the mentality of adolescents. He found Burke and Johnson congenial, but he did not care for the "low novels" of Fielding, Smollett, and Dickens. Among the few novelists whom he admired were Cervantes, Goldsmith, and Scott. He admired Shakespeare, but the radicalism of Milton's prose offended him. He was willing to admit that German literature was the best written in modern times, but to him it was suspect because New Englanders were so fond of it. He knew no German, but from his reading of Carlyle and Madame de Staël he concluded that it was the German spirit that had made society in Europe "a heaving volcano." He reserved his praise for the classics—they were safe enough—but knowing no Greek he preferred Vergil to Homer.

When the sections came to blows in 1861, Fitzhugh rather foolishly undertook to glorify war; but wiser men than he have often done the same thing. Even Emerson, as we have seen, was not exempt. By 1862 Fitzhugh had been forced to leave his home and was employed as a clerk in the Treasury department in Richmond. After the war he was for a time a court agent for the Freedmen's Bureau there. His attitude toward the new regime was vacillating, but he was not among those who refused to see any good in it. He wrote once more for the revived *De Bow's Review* and contributed a few articles in 1869 and 1870 to *Lippincott's Magazine*, which was not unfriendly to the South. In 1878, his wife now dead, he went to Frankfort, Kentucky, to live with his son. In 1880 he moved to Huntsville, Texas, to live with his daughter Mariella. His later years were saddened by insomnia and partial blindness. He died in 1881 practically forgotten in his native Virginia, which was now concerned with other matters than a philosophical defense of slavery.

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William J. Grayson

WILLIAM JOHN GRAYSON (1788-1863), author of *The Hireling and the Slave*, was born in Beaufort, South Carolina. His father, who had been an officer in the American Revolution, died when young Grayson was ten years old. At twelve he was sent North to school. He had already developed a fondness for reading, but in the New York and New Jersey schools where he spent the next three years he found no books to read at a time when, as he says in his *Autobiography*, "I could have devoured a library." "The art of

WILLIAM J. GRAYSON

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WILLIAM J. GRAYSON

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keeping school in the North," he says, "seemed to consist in making the most money with the least annoyance to teacher and scholar." Returning to South Carolina in 1803, he was prepared for college by two excellent New England teachers. They were brothers of Jonathan Maxcy, the President of South Carolina College, which Grayson entered in February, 1807. The basic studies in American colleges were then Latin, Greek, and mathematics; and Grayson presumably studied the *Iliad*, the *Odes* of Horace, Cicero's *De Oratore*, Longinus's *On the Sublime*, and Hugh Blair's *Lectures on Rhetoric*. The leaders of the class of 1809 were Grayson and his lifelong friend James Louis Petigru. Together they read Horace and Rabelais and agreed that Pope and Dryden were better poets than their Romantic successors, who were now beginning to be read in this country. Grayson's literary taste was somewhat conservative even in his youth.

Grayson, who came to regard the American college "as a sort of hybrid between the English high school and the University with the advantages of neither," remarks of himself: "I became a bachelor of arts with the usual inaptitude of the tribe for any definite or useful employment." Like most of his college friends, he had been educated as though he were to inherit a plantation and live a life of leisure. When it became necessary for him to earn a living, he found his range of choice quite narrow. "Men who pursue knowledge for its own sake and who are suddenly awakened to the necessity of seeking their bread," he says, "betake themselves commonly to one of two pursuits. They become authors or schoolmasters. But the South, fifty years ago, offered no field for authorship." And so Grayson became assistant to Dr. Brantly, the Baptist minister who presided over Beaufort College. In January, 1814, he married Sarah Matilda Somarsall, the daughter of a Charleston merchant. In 1822 he began the practice of law in Beaufort but soon found himself inclined to doubt the justice of his own causes—and with lawyers, he remarks, "Right, justice, truth are secondary considerations or rather no considerations at all." In the same year he was elected to the state house of representatives. Four years later he was elected to the state senate, from which he resigned in 1831 to become commissioner of equity in the Beaufort district. During the Nullification crisis he edited the *Beaufort Gazette*. Unlike William Elliott, he shared the beliefs of the Nullification party, but he was opposed to the extreme measures they adopted. In March, 1833, Grayson took his seat in the House of Representatives in Washington, which then contained two such different personalities as David Crockett and Richard Henry Wilde. Four years later he was defeated for re-election partly, he thought, because he was too proud to solicit votes or to treat voters with liquor. In August, 1841, he became Collector of Customs in Charleston, a

THE SOUTH IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

post which he held for almost twelve years. In 1855, the year in which he wrote *The Hireling and the Slave* (1856), he bought "Fair Lawn" plantation near Charleston. In his memoir of Petigru he remarks: "It [buying a plantation] was the approved Carolina custom in closing every kind of career. No matter how one might begin, as lawyer, physician, clergyman, mechanic, or merchant, he ended, if prosperous, as proprietor of a rice or cotton plantation. It was the condition that came nearest to the shadow of the colonial aristocracy which yet remained." The ownership of a plantation colored his later writings.

Grayson had written verses while in college, but it was not until he was sixty-five that he began seriously to write poetry. His literary work brought him practically no money, but it gave him something congenial to do, for he liked to write. The establishment of *Russell's Magazine* in Charleston in 1857 brought together for the first time Grayson and the youthful editor Paul Hamilton Hayne, who describes him as a tall, erect, gray-haired man with an air of benevolence like that of a Moravian missionary. Grayson wrote the leading article for the first number—a reply to the *Edinburgh Review's* attack on slavery—and became one of the regular contributors to the magazine.

Defender of slavery though he was, Grayson consistently opposed secession. He had no illusions as to what a conflict between South and North involved, and he regarded the Confederate political leaders as demagogues motivated by selfish interests and blind to the consequences of their own actions. During the dark days of the Civil War he wrote his *Autobiography*, and a memoir of his friend Petigru, whose Unionist views he shared. He died in Newberry, South Carolina, on October 4, 1863, and was buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston.

In 1850, when many South Carolinians were loudly clamoring for secession, Grayson addressed to Governor Seabrook a pamphlet in which he contended, to quote his own summary of the argument:

. . . that the Union is the source of peace prosperity and power to the Nation, and its dissolution would be followed by disorder, violence, and civil wars; that if the present Confederacy is broken up, the formation of any other would be difficult and its continuance impossible; that no causes exist to justify the destruction of the Union; . . . that the wrong of which we complain, comes from the people of certain States, and the appropriate remedy would be the cessation of social intercourse; . . . that the South wil[l] lose nothing by waiting, she is rapidly advancing in wealth, population, and power, and nothing can arrest her progress but the imprudence of her own people, and the rashness of her leaders.

WILLIAM J. GRAYSON

Grayson ridiculed the suggestion that the South could be expected to have more than a mere dream of distempered substantial blessings of law and order abroad, we shall most certainly find the South Carolina newspaper

During the war that
memoir of Petigru:

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Bitterly Grayson sums up the situation, "I have been brought about in 50 years."

To induce the simple people to war, they were told that the world was in a serious nature; that not only the Jews, but the herds, or negroes, or the whole of unbroken prosperity would be destroyed. They control all Europe, and the whole world for the South.

Nor did the Southern
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Paradoxically, Grays
advocate of the Union.

He was convinced that with a dissolution of the Union, a power over slavery that Southern institutions, to the sympathy and aid of Northern States. This was the only way to a broken confederacy, the abolition service the ranks all parties of every

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WILLIAM J. GRAYSON

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Grayson ridiculed the secessionists' contention that a Southern confederacy could be expected to hold together. "If for this shadow and delusion, the mere dream of distempered imaginations," he wrote, "we let go the substantial blessings of law and order, and peace at home, and security from abroad, we shall most justly become a by-word among all nations." Most South Carolina newspapers ignored Grayson's pamphlet.

During the war that came eleven years afterwards Grayson wrote in his memoir of Petigru:

We flatter ourselves that our Southern Confederacy will present an example of truer amity, and closer and more lasting union. There is no just cause for the expectation; no warrant in history, reason, or our own experience. We think slavery will be a bond of union. Were not Sparta, Athens, Thebes, slaveholders, and constant and deadly enemies nevertheless? Will there be any lack among us of rapacious, unprincipled demagogues? Have we known the time when there have been no eager traffickers among us for power and office? In a word, is there no pride, vanity, or ambition in the Southern States?

Bitterly Grayson sums up the methods by which he thought secession had been brought about in South Carolina:

To induce the simple people to plunge into the volcanic fires of revolution and war, they were told that the act of dissolution would produce no opposition of a serious nature; that not a drop of blood would be spilled; that no man's flocks, or herds, or negroes, or houses, or lands would be plundered or destroyed; that unbroken prosperity would follow the ordinance of secession; that cotton would control all Europe, and secure open ports and boundless commerce with the whole world for the Southern States.

Nor did the Southern clergymen seem to Grayson more enlightened than the politicians. He wrote: "The most solemn compact between states is assailed by ambition and pride, and perishes 'as flax that falls asunder by the touch of fire,' and no pulpit censures, or protests, or dissuades."

Paradoxically, Grayson's proslavery sentiments made him a stronger advocate of the Union. What he said of Petigru's position is true of his own:

He was convinced that war, anarchy, military despotism, would inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union; that secession would impart to the Abolition party a power over slavery that nothing else could give them—a power to make war on Southern institutions, to proclaim freedom to the negro, to invoke and command the sympathy and aid of the whole world in carrying on a crusade on the Southern States. This was the long-sought purpose of the Abolitionists, which nothing but a broken confederation could enable them to reach. Secession threw into the abolition service the whole military power of the North. It forced into their ranks all parties of every description, Democrat as well as Republican. It secured

to Seward's agents in Europe the ear of all its governments, who were prepared to regard Lincoln's proclamation of liberty to the negro as a sublime act of benevolence and wisdom.

Grayson is an extreme example of the conservatism of Southern literary taste, but his conservatism, like that of Dr. Holmes, was not due to ignorance of the literature of his time. When he wrote *The Hireling and the Slave*, he deliberately selected as his model the poetry of the eighteenth century. In his Preface he wrote: "The poetry of the day is, for the most part, subtle and transcendental in character. Every sentiment, reflection, or description is wrought into elaborate modes of expression from remote and fanciful analogies. The responses of the Muses have become as mystical and sometimes as obscure as those of more ancient oracles, and disdain the older and homelier forms of English verse." In his *Autobiography* he said: "I believe in Dryden and Pope, the nonsense of Bowles and his coadjutors and of Wharton [Warton] notwithstanding. I have faith in the ancient classical models, the masters directly or indirectly of all the great poets of modern times. My taste is too antiquated to fall into raptures over the metaphysical sentiment of Shelley, or the renovated pagan deities of Keats, or the Hindoo monsters of Southey." "The sin of modern poetry," he continued, "consists in exaggeration of sentiment, of passion, of description, of every thing. It wants simplicity and truth. It seeks to be sublime and becomes inflated. It strives to be deep and is obscure only. It strives after the new and the wonderful and sinks into the grotesque and unintelligible." William Cowper seemed to him a better poet than Wordsworth, in whose poetry he felt "an affectation of [the] love of nature rather than the genuine sentiment." In "What Is Poetry?" he attacked Wordsworth vigorously:

He was a sort of verse making machine all his life. He lived to manufacture verses. His morning and evening walks were taken to levy poetical black mail from every stock and stone, every shrub and flower, every bird and butterfly. —The daisy [primrose] that to Peter Bell was a daisy and nothing more, was to Wordsworth a very different and much more important object—it was a peg to hang verses upon. He turned over every pebble in his path to see if there might not be a stanza lurking beneath it. If he sat down on an occasional bench it produced a poem. If he visited a river it was made to rhyme. If he returned again to its banks it was forced to do double duty. Not an old thorn bush in his neighborhood escaped the general tax. Every creature within reach, asses and idiots, pedlars and prostitutes, brought grist to his indefatigable mill. He wrote with a sort of malice prepense. He walked to make verses. He traveled to make verses. He never thought of his bills but only of his rhymes. He looked on nature

as a kind of poor raw material to

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as a kind of poetical milch cow, which he was never tired of milking—a mass of raw material to be made up into metrical dresses.

It seemed to Grayson that modern writers had confused the arts and forgotten the lines that separate them. The bounds of prose and verse, he believed, should be kept distinct, and meter seemed to him the one characteristic that distinguishes verse from prose. "To omit verse in a definition of poetry," he said, "is to omit its distinctive property." He who wished to write poetry should remember that: "The four greatest names of English verse [are], Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare and Milton. . . ." Halleck is almost the only American poet whom Grayson mentions. The modern practitioner, he believed, should follow Horace's advice and give his days and nights to the study of the Greek masters. Grayson might have approved of the New Humanism had he lived to read the writings of Irving Babbitt and Paul Elmer More. Substantially, he said, there is in all the world but one literature—that belonging to the Greek literary tradition. Grayson's models, however, are clearly not Homer and Vergil but Goldsmith, Cowper, Crabbe, and Scott. He was a belated Neoclassicist.

This staunch supporter of the Union was one of the most vigorous defenders of slavery against Mrs. Stowe's attack, and *The Hireling and the Slave* (1856) is the most notable of many replies to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Slavery, he admits in his Preface, is not without its abuses, but it is as easily improvable as other institutions. "I do not say that slavery is the best system of labor, but only that it is the best for the Negro in this country." The problem, as only Southerners seemed to realize, involved not only economics and politics but race as well. Like every other Southerner, Grayson was irritated by the "malignant abuse" heaped upon slaveholders by writers who knew little about slavery and who in painting the institution as infamous showed an unscrupulous disregard for fact and common sense. On his Northern tour in 1817–1818 he had taken a Negro servant with him as far north as Boston; yet he had heard no word whispered against slavery. In those days the Bostonians had seemed to him far superior to New Yorkers and Philadelphians. Now the situation was vastly different. "The chief revilers of the slaveholder," he wrote, "are the people of England and the Eastern States. They are the parties who bought the Negroes in Africa, brought them to America, and left them in exchange for large sums of money. They made the system and enjoy the profits. Now that they can no longer carry on the trade, they slander the slaveholder of their own making." The time had come, he felt, as George Fitzhugh did, to carry the war into the enemy's country.

The defense of slavery, he noted, had taken almost every form except verse; and he thought that the subject admitted poetical dress. Perhaps also he hoped by demonstration to refute the Abolitionist contention that literature could not flourish in a slave society. Following the example set by Fitzhugh's *Sociology for the South* (1854), he presented contrasting pictures of the miserable Northern and British day laborers and the contented Southern slaves. He published the poem in Charleston in 1856 and made arrangements with a New York publisher for a new edition, but the pressure of Northern opinion, we are told, compelled the publisher to cancel the contract.

"Strip the subject [slavery] of cant," said Grayson, "and the negro slave is the peasant of the Southern States as comfortable, as joyous, as picturesque as any other." In a sense this was perfectly true, but Southern writers found it much easier to portray the happy life of the slave after slavery had disappeared. Irwin Russell, Joel Chandler Harris, and Thomas Nelson Page, using literary forms more acceptable to their readers, succeeded better than Grayson in painting a convincing picture. Grayson is at his best in describing the slaves at play, hunting 'possums or fishing or celebrating the Christmas holidays. His picture of the slaves at work is less convincing. Slavery in South Carolina, except perhaps on such plantations as Grayson's own, was hardly the patriarchal institution that it was in Virginia and Kentucky. Grayson of course employs the stock arguments. The slave has few worries. He is sure of care and protection in sickness and old age. Unemployment and hunger have no terrors for him.

If Grayson's picture of the happy slave seems lacking in power, this is by no means true of his picture of the British wage-slave. It was the English rather than the Northern attacks upon slavery that Grayson most bitterly resented, and his picture of the English day laborer is done with a power that reminds one of George Crabbe's pictures of unhappy English villagers:

There, unconcerned, the philanthropic eye
Beholds each phase of human misery;
Sees the worn child compelled in mines to slave
Through narrow seams of coal, a living grave,
Driven from the breezy hill, the sunny glade,
By ruthless hearts, the drudge of labor made,
Unknown the boyish sport, the hours of play,
Stripped of the common boon, the light of day,
Harnessed like brutes, like brutes to tug, and strain,
And drag, on hands and knees, the loaded wain:
There crammed in huts, in reeking masses thrown,

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All moral sense and decency unknown,
 With no restraint but what the felon knows,
 With the sole joy that beer or gin bestows,
 To gross excess and brutalizing strife,
 The drunken hireling dedicates his life:
 Starved else, by infamy's sad wages fed,
 There women prostitute themselves for bread,
 And mothers, rioting with savage glee,
 For murder'd infants spend the funeral fee;
 Childhood bestows no childish sports or toys,
 Age neither reverence nor repose enjoys,
 Labor with hunger wages ceaseless strife,
 And want and suffering only end with life;
 In crowded huts contagious ills prevail,
 Dull typhus lurks, and deadlier plagues assail,
 Gaunt Famine prowls around his pauper prey,
 And daily sweeps his ghastly hosts away;
 Unburied corpses taint the summer air,
 And crime and outrage revel with despair.²¹

Few Northern or British readers, if Grayson had any, were willing to listen to Southern criticisms of the industrial order, which spelled "progress" for them. It was so much more satisfying to trouble about an accursed institution in the far-off semibarbarous states of the South than to investigate factories and slums nearer home. Only after the proslavery critics of the industrial order were forgotten did Americans in the North in appreciable numbers condemn child labor, long hours, low wages, and insecurity.

The Hireling and the Slave includes satiric portraits of Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, all of which suffer from a readiness to believe malicious rumors. One wishes that Grayson had not charged Mrs. Stowe with writing *Uncle Tom's Cabin* for money. She seemed to him a "moral scavenger" who

hunts up crimes as beagles hunt their prey;
 Gleans every dirty nook—the felon's jail,
 And hangman's mem'ry, for detraction's tale,
 Snuffs up pollution with a pious air,
 Collects a rumor here, a slander there;
 With hatred's ardor gathers Newgate spoils,
 And trades for gold the garbage of her toils.

²¹ *The Hireling and the Slave*, pp. 24-25. Cf. Wilfred Carsel, "The Slaveholders' Indictment of Northern Wage Slavery," *Jour. So. Hist.*, VI, 504-520 (Nov., 1940).

Mrs. Stowe's motives were not mercenary, but "Snuffs up pollution with a pious air" is a palpable hit, and *A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin* clearly reveals her as only too willing to print without investigation any slander on slavery that came her way. Grayson refers to the characters in her novel as

Creatures in fancy, not in nature found—
Chaste Quadroon virgins, saints of sable hue,
Martyrs, than zealous Paul more tried and true,
Demoniac masters, sentimental slaves,
Mulatto cavaliers, and Creole knaves—
Monsters each portrait drawn, each story told!⁸²

Grayson's other poems call only for brief comment. In 1858 he published *The Country*, which in his *Autobiography* he describes as "a poem intended not so much to celebrate the charms of wood and field, so often celebrated before, as to sketch the changes through which our continent has passed from the rude hut and small clearing of the first settlers, to the fields, meadows and orchards, the farm houses and country seats of the present occupants." The long poem "Chicora" is an Indian story reminiscent of Scott's narrative poems and Thomas Campbell's *Gertrude of Wyoming*, published half a century before. Another long poem, "Marion," was published in *Russell's Magazine* in 1858, and also privately printed in Charleston. Grayson perhaps came nearest to writing poetry of a high order in a short lyric entitled "Threescore Years and Seven," in which he expressed his deep religious feeling. The poem concludes:

I ask no scholar's lore, no poet's lyre,
Trophy nor wreath that conquerors display,
Nor wealth, nor wit, nor eloquence desire,
Nor matchless wisdom, nor imperial sway,

But faith—strong faith—that upward to the sky
In every ill unshaken, undismayed,
Looks, like the eagle, with unblenching eye,
Steadfast and bright in sunlight and in shade.

Let this be mine! and if the parting day
Grow dark, the wave seem black with winter's gloom,
Fearless, though rough and perilous the way,
I tread the path that leads me to the tomb.

⁸² *Ibid.*, p. 41. In a note (pp. 161-162) Grayson sarcastically observes that Mrs. Stowe overlooked among the horrors of slavery "the greatest of them all . . . the cannibalism prevailing in the Southern States." "It will be as authentic as the rest of her facts," he writes, "and as readily believed by her Northern and European readers."

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ASHLEY BROWN

University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

SHIRLEY ANN GRAU (1929—)

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RUTH M. VANDE KIEFT

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City University of New York
New York, New York

WILLIAM JOHN GRAYSON (1788-1863)

Grayson is chiefly known for his didactic poem, *The Hireling and the Slave* (Charleston, 1854), in defense of slavery. His other long poems are, however, of somewhat greater literary merit. The prose of his political and historical essays is at times distinguished; it displays a rigor of mind and a disciplined wit not often associated with Ante-bellum South Carolina. Frank Albrecht is preparing an edition of *The Hireling and*

the *Slave* which will include some of Grayson's other writings as well as a critical and historical introduction. The best published sketch of Grayson may be found in Jay B. Hubbell, *The South in American Literature*.

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- Wilson, Edmund, *Patriotic Core: Studies in the Literature of the American Civil War* (New York, 1966) pp. 336-74. [comparison of Grayson, Fitzhugh and Helper]

FRANK ALBRECHT
Hollins College
Hollins College, Virginia

PAUL GREEN (1894—)

Though considerable attention has been devoted to Green as a writer of folk plays and as the man who originated the "symphonic drama" (a term he created), his short stories, novels, and essays have been generally overlooked. As well as an inclusive bibliography, studies of Green as humanist and aesthetician are needed.

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CHARLES

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County EDWARDS Township ALBION Post Office _____

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Dwelling Number	Family Number	NAME	Age	Sex	MONTH BORN (70, 80 only)	Relation to family head (80 only)	OCCUPATION	PROPERTY		Md. within yr.	Parents of Foreign Birth (70 only)		BIRTHPLACE	FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE (80 only)	MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE (80 only)
								Real (50, 60, 70 only)	Personal (60, 70 only)		Fa.	Mo.			
42	42	Barns, Charles	57				Magistrate						South Carolina		
		Grayson, Mary P.	30										Illinois		
		Grayson, John C.	12										Illinois		
		Grayson, James R.	4										Illinois		
		Murphy, Catherine	30										Kentucky		
		Murphy, Adalbert	4										Kentucky		
		1880 Lawrence County, St. Francisville, Page 114B Lines 33-38 Enumeration Date: June 17, 1880													
		Grayson, Thomas J.	36				Physician						Indiana	Unknown	Unknown
		Grayson, Harriet	29			W							Illinois	Illinois	Ohio
		Grayson, Walter	10			S							Indiana	Indiana	Illinois
		Grayson, Mary	5			D							Illinois	Indiana	Illinois
		Grayson, Lewis J.	3			S							Illinois	Indiana	Illinois
		Grayson, Morton	2			S							Illinois	Indiana	Illinois

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Line 31-42

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7	7	Skinner, John	45				Farmer						South Carolina		
		Skinner, ? Bonpha	40										Iowa		
		Grayson, Sarah	23										Illinois		
		Skinner, William	19										Illinois		
		Skinner, Benjamin	17										Illinois		
		Skinner, Thomas	15										Illinois		
		Skinner, Samuel	13										Illinois		
		Skinner, Charity	10										Illinois		
		Skinner, Margaret	8										Illinois		
		Skinner, Eunice	7										Illinois		
		Skinner, Nancy	5										Illinois		
		Skinner, Mary	9/12										Illinois		

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Date DECEMBER 6, 1850 Page 428B Line 27-33

Dwelling Number	Family Number	NAME	Age	Sex	MONTH BORN (70, 80 only)	Relation to family head (80 only)	OCCUPATION	PROPERTY		Md. within yr.	Parents of Foreign Birth (70 only)		BIRTHPLACE	FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE (80 only)	MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE (80 only)
								Real (50, 60, 70 only)	Personal (60, 70 only)		Fa.	Mo.			
503	510	Compton, John	61				Farmer						Virginia		
		Compton, Rosilla	46										Kentucky		
		Compton, Van Buren	15										Illinois		
		Compton, Thomas B.	10										Illinois		
		Compton, ? Oruisand K	5										Illinois		
		Grayson, Sarah J.	13										Illinois		
		Compton, Jane	11										Illinois		
		Same Page 433B Lines 33-36 Enumeration Date: December 11, 1850													
579	587	McFarland, John	62				Farmer						Tennessee		
		McFarland, Mary	60										Virginia		
		Grayson, Sophia J	35										Kentucky		
		Grayson, Sarah	8										Illinois		

JOHN M. GRAYSON

Ref.: History of Ind.; dated 1931; 5 vols. owned by Ruby Faulkner Antique shop, Westport, Ind.:

"JOHN M. GRAYSON, former mayor of the city of Vincennes and a former member of the Indiana State Legislature, is established in the practice of law as one of the constituent members of the representative firm of Ramsey and Grayson, with offices at 118 North Seventh Street.

Mr. Grayson was born in Wabash county, Illinois, September 29, 1878, and is a son of Dr. Thomas J. and Harriet (Couch) Grayson, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Wabash county, Illinois. The Grayson family was founded in Virginia in the colonial period of American history and thence representatives of the same went forth to number themselves among the earliest settlers of Kentucky. Doctor Grayson was long and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Lawrence county, Illinois, and he gave loyal service in defense of the union in the period of the civil war, he having been assigned to the commissary department and having been in active service during virtually the entire period of the war. In this immediate connection it is interesting to record that his son, John M. of this review, well upheld the military honors of the family name by service in the Spanish American war and the Philippine Insurrection..

John M. Grayson, one of a family of seven children, was reared and educated in Lawrence county, Illinois....."

GRAYBURG, TEXAS

the creation of the Texas named clerk. Episcopal. He Church, Houston, Society of Texas," of ry.

in April 16, 1841. He was cemetery, now Founders e death of his wife, his the Episcopal Cemetery. Cemetery in Houston was ir parents' remains there. (ed.), *From Virginia to Wm. F. Gray* (1909).

Andrew Forest Muir county was created from ounty named for Peter W. ortheastern part of the the North Fork of Red rea of 937 square miles et. Much of the county r is obtained at thirty e nineteen inches. Mean degrees. The surface is een level and hilly lands, axay and sandy loam. eams consists of cotton- walnut. Grasses are of grama varieties.

industry, brought suffi- ounty to be organized in irst county seat. Agri- in 1903 with the selling White Deer Lands, the n, corn, sorghums, al- y also produces apples, s, Irish and sweet pts.

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urg, in southern Har- ont, Sour Lake, and ished in 1905 by the mpany, which built the buildings were pson, company phy-

GRAYDON, TEXAS

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GRAYSON COLLEGE

ian, suggested the name, Grayburg. The mill, with a capacity of 160,000 feet daily, employed 150 men and ran until 1928, when it was dismantled because of depletion of the timber supply. Population at the peak of activity was 1,800. In 1928 population was 400.

Graydon, Texas. Graydon, a rural community in central Chambers County, was a post office from 1903 until 1910. In 1946 the community had a church and a general merchandise store. Ross Sterling⁹⁷ was born in the community.

Grays Creek. Grays Creek rises in central Harrison County and flows north about nine miles into Little Cypress Bayou. The stream was probably named for Thomas Gray, who patented land at its mouth. The creek is dammed four miles north of the town of Marshall to create a reservoir with a capacity of 1,041 acre-feet. The lake is owned by the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

Grays Prairie, Texas. Grays Prairie, in southwestern Kaufman County near Scurry, its post office, is a farming community which reported a population of seventy-five and two businesses in 1940.

Grayson, Ben S. Ben S. Grayson, brother of Thomas Wigg Grayson,⁹⁸ was born in South Carolina. He and J. M. Shreve were part owners, with Toby and Brother Company⁹⁹ in New Orleans, of the *Thomas Toby*,⁹⁹ a Texas privateer. Grayson was a merchant at Velasco soon after the Texas Revolution and his partnership with Shreve, at Marion, was dissolved in September, 1837. In August, 1840, Grayson was a candidate for mayor of San Antonio. He acquired a considerable amount of Texas land in the San Antonio area by purchasing land scrip which had been used to pay Texas soldiers. He went from Texas to Mexico to escape malaria and established stores at Camargo and Monterrey. After the Mexican War he took a mule train of supplies to Los Angeles, California. He grubstaked miners, bought property around San Francisco, and acquired considerable wealth before his death in San Francisco on July 8, 1849.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Telegraph and Texas Register*, September 16, 1837; *State Gazette*, October 20, 1849; *Texas Sentinel*, August 15, 1840.

Grayson, Peter William. Peter William Grayson son of Benjamin Grayson, was born in Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1788. On December 2, 1830, he applied for a league of land in Stephen F. Austin's colony and set up his law practice at San Felipe. The usual land grant to a single man was one-fourth league, but Grayson felt his extensive capital entitled him to a full league. In the summer of 1834, he and Spencer H. Jack⁹⁹ went to Mexico City to argue in behalf of the release of Austin, then imprisoned there. They succeeded in having him released on bail within the bounds on the Federal District of Mexico. Grayson and Austin became good friends, and when Austin was chosen to head the company of volunteers organized at Gonzales in October, 1835, he appointed Grayson his aid-de-camp.

Grayson was appointed attorney general by President David G. Burnet,⁹⁹ and as such he signed the treaty of Velasco.⁹⁹ On May 26, 1836, Burnet sent Grayson and James W. Collinsworth⁹⁹ to Washington, D. C., to negotiate with the United States for mediation between Texas and Mexico and to seek recognition of Texas independence by the United States. Since the United States Congress

was not in session, their efforts proved fruitless. On February 18, 1837, President Sam Houston appointed Grayson attorney general of the Republic of Texas. In October, 1837, he was back in Washington, possibly as Houston's confidential agent, and on December 31, 1837, Houston authorized him to purchase ships for the Texas Navy. In the presidential campaign of 1838, Grayson's friends in Texas nominated him to succeed Sam Houston as president, but on July 9, 1838, at Bean's Station in eastern Tennessee, Grayson took his own life. The suicide was attributed to ill health.

Grayson County, created in 1846, was named in honor of Peter W. Grayson.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Anselma W. Williams and E. C. Barker (eds.), *Writings of Sam Houston*, II (1939).

Grayson, Thomas Wigg. Thomas Wigg Grayson was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, on August 8, 1808. He was in Texas as early as August 9, 1835, when he signed a petition for a Texas convention being circulated by John A. Wharton⁹⁹ at Brazoria. On September 1, 1835, Grayson was bringing the steamer *Laura*,⁹⁹ loaded with lumber, into the mouth of the Brazos when the steamer *San Felipe*⁹⁹ encountered the Mexican war vessel *Correo*. Being short of fuel, Grayson burned his cargo of lumber to insure sufficient steam to assist in capturing the *Correo*. Captain William A. Hurd⁹⁹ of the *San Felipe* took the *Correo* as a prize to New Orleans and left Lieutenant Grayson in charge of the Texas vessels. Grayson was master of the *Yellow Stone*⁹⁹ in the fall of 1835 and on December 31 brought it to Texas loaded with volunteers from Alabama and a cargo of musket balls, flints, and bar lead for the Texas Revolution. In the summer of 1836 he brought to Texas the steamer *Ocean*⁹⁹ loaded with supplies donated to the Texas cause by the citizens of Mobile, Alabama. In October, 1836, Grayson advertised that the *Yellow Stone* would make regular trips between Quintana and Washington-on-the-Brazos. He had the vessel at Velasco on November 15, 1836, but on November 30 he was back at Velasco on the *Thomas Toby*.⁹⁹ In January, 1837, Grayson took the steamer *Laura* to Houston. By August, 1837, he was captain of the fast running steamer *Sam Houston*, plying between Houston, Galveston, Velasco, and Matagorda.

In August, 1839, Grayson was living in Austin when he applied to Mirabeau B. Lamar⁹⁹ for appointment as a notary public. Grayson married Mrs. Tabitha Edwards in Austin in November, 1844; they were parents of five children. He farmed for a time at LaGrange and in 1848 located at Salma on a horse ranch, from which he sold mounts to the United States cavalry. He established a ranch on the Chupederas Creek fourteen miles from San Antonio in 1857. The Graysons maintained a home in San Antonio, where Grayson died on August 20, 1873.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: C. A. Gulick and others, *Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*, III (1923?); Alex. Dienst, "The Navy of the Republic of Texas," *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association*, XII (1908-1909); *Telegraph and Texas Register*, February 21 and August 31, 1837; *Texas State Gazette*, November 16, 1830; Ship Registers and Enrollments of New Orleans, Louisiana, III, 1831-1840 (Mimeographed).

Emma E. Pirie

Grayson College. Grayson College, founded in 1885 and chartered in 1887 at Whitewright, Grayson County, Texas, was typical of the many privately-owned educational institutions that were

REPRINTED FROM VOL. 2 . No. 9.
for the research project see page 1.

BENJAMIN GRAYSON, SENIOR, of Wilkes county, N.C..

(7/3/78)

by R. R. Grayson, M.D.

Benjamin Grayson first appears on 7 Dec. 1778 in the Wilkes county land book, entry no. 530, where Benjamin entered 400 acres of land on King's Creek adjoining the land of Edmond Tilley.

It is of interest that in the same month and the same year, a Joseph Grayson entered land in the county adjoining, that is, in Burke county. On 31 Dec. 1778 Joseph Grayson entered 100 acres of land lying on both sides of a branch of the first Little Broad River in Burke county. (Grant no. 387, book 44, p. 153.)

The second record of Benjamin Grayson in Wilkes county was 19 June 1779 for entry of 150 acres of land next to Edmond Tilley, no. 1038.

In 1784 on November 9th, in file no. 544, the state of N. C. granted to Benjamin Grayson 290 acres of land in Wilkes county on King's Creek near Edmond Tilley's farm.

Mrs. Mary Hammersmith of Naperville, Ill., has done a reconstruction of the map of the area and has written that the farm of Benjamin Grayson of Wilkes containing 290 acres, was adjacent to Joseph and William Helt and to Edmond Tilley. Benjamin Grayson's land was on the then Burke-Wilkes county line. This area is now within Caldwell county.

On July 31st, 1784, the Board of auditors of the State of N.C. paid Benjamin Grayson 9 pounds for militia service in the Morgan district.

Tax lists from Wilkes county show Benjamin Grayson every year from 1785 through 1800. In the year 1799 he was listed as Benjamin Grayson, senior. In 1799 also, a Benjamin Grayson, junior, was on the tax list for the first and only time, with zero acres and 1 poll. Benjamin, sr., had 290 acres and no polls that year.

In the first census, 1787, Benjamin Grayson was listed as 1 male age 21-60; 5 males under 21, and 3 females. In the 1790 census, there were 3 males over 16, 2 males under 16, and 2 females.

In the same year, 1790, John Grayson appears in Wilkes county in his own household as 1 male over 16 and 1 female.

Joseph Grayson appears on the 1794 tax list for the first time, then Jesse Grayson appears in 1797.

In the 1800 census Benjamin Grayson is listed: 1 male over 45, 1 male 16-26, and 1 female over 45. John Grayson, Joseph Grayson, and Benjamin Grayson, jr. are gone in the 1800 census. Jesse Grayson was present as 3 males 16-26, 1 male under 10, 2 females under 10, and 1 female 16-26.

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The birth year of Benjamin Grayson, sr., was sometime between 1727 and 1755. This is calculated as follows: In 1787 he was listed as under age 60 ($1787-60=1727$) and in 1800 he was under age 45 ($1800-45=1755$).

A William Grayson first appeared in Wilkes county in the 1800 census as 1 male 26-45, 3 males under 10, 2 females under 10, and 1 female 16-26. In the 1810 census, William Grayson was age 26-45, and in the 1820 census of Wilkes county, William was over 45. William Grayson was therefore born sometime from 1755-1775. (Under 45 in 1800; $1800-45=1755$; over 45 in 1820; $1820-45=1775$.)

William Grayson attested to the handwriting of Jesse Grayson 15 Sept. 1802 in a deed recorded in Wilkes county in the May term of 1806

A new John Grayson presumably the son of William Grayson, appeared in the 1810 census a few doors away from William: 1 male 16-26 (born 1784-1794).

A new Benjamin Grayson appears in 1820 near William and John born 1794-1804.

A new Joseph Grayson appears nearby in 1820, born 1794-1804, also.

Inferences: Benjamin Grayson, sr. entered land in Wilkes county the same year that Joseph Grayson, who was probably his brother, entered land in Burke county. Joseph Grayson became the patriarch of the Rutherford county Graysons.

Benjamin Grayson, sr., had 5 sons and 2 daughters. The sons were John, Joseph, Jesse, and Benjamin, jr., and one other. The names of the daughters are unknown. The 5th son was apparently at home in 1800 at the time when a William Grayson appeared with his own family in the Wilkes census. The 5th son in 1800 was aged 16-26. The 5th son was thus born 1778-1784. This age is compatible with the known birth of Wren Grayson, sr., born 1782. Wren Grayson is the probable 5th son of Benjamin Grayson, sr., therefore.

William Grayson of Wilkes in 1800, therefore is not a son of Benjamin, but might have been a brother. The "new Graysons", John, Benjamin, and Joseph, in 1810 and 1820, were sons of William Grayson.