

and served as one of the body guards for Governor Andrew Johnson while in Nashville.

Mr. Otto P. Grayson of Whitwell writes about Pleasant Grayson:

"Pleasant Grayson, the oldest son of Henry and Nancy was a self taught doctor. At that time people who lived in the Grayson Cove area would become violently ill from what was then diagnosed as milk sickness. They sometimes died from this illness. It was thought to be caused from drinking milk from cows that grazed in an area of the cove. This oldest brother discovered a treatment for this ailment, I have mentioned this to Doctors and none have any knowledge of this ailment."

Louisa Grayson, the eldest daughter of Henry and Nancy Grayson, married Joseph Burnett.

Andrew Grayson, the third child of Henry and Nancy Grayson, died without issue.

James M. Grayson, the fourth child of Henry and Nancy Grayson moved to Texas. It is in Montague County, Texas that he remained until his death.

The following from HISTORY OF NORTHERN AND WESTERN TEXAS by Paddock refers to 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 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.

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 tract of both the northern and southern troops, who forages 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 businessman, also possessed

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strong social qualities and 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."

Houston Grayson, another of Henry and Nancy's children, remained on the family farm in Marion County until his death. Joseph Grayson, another of Henry and Nancy's children, leaves no record.

William H. Grayson, born April 12, 1826 to Henry and Nancy Grayson, was educated at the Burnett School at Spencer, Tennessee as well as those at Red Hill and Looney's Creek. When the Tennessee Coal, Iron and R.R. Company opened up their mines at Whitwell, he took charge of their blacksmith shop for about a year. After this he returned to the farm. He was married on December 5, 1849 to Sarah Cowan, born in Jackson County, Alabama on April 1, 1827. Their family consisted of three children: Joseph, who operated the family farm in Marion; Esther Louisa who married Byron Hudson and Samuel H. who moved to Chattanooga where he lived and applied his his trade learned from his father and grandfather of blacksmithing. William H. Grayson joined the Union Army in September 1864 in Captain William Pryor's company. In this outfit he was in the Battle of Atlanta. He was given an honorable discharge in Nashville on June 30, 1865.

Patrick H. Grayson, a son of Henry and Nancy Hixon Grayson was born on September 4, 1825. He married on September 26, 1850 to Martha J. Moore, born June 1830, the daughter of George and Nancy E. Moore, in Marion County, Tennessee. Like the rest of his family, he was engaged in farming and smithing.

During the Civil War, Patrick H. Grayson joined the Confederate Army on September 1862 under the leadership of Captain Patrick H. Price Company of the Third Tennessee Cavalry. He went to Kentucky, Chattanooga and later to middle Tennessee where he was in the Battle of Fort Donelson and Beech Grove. He was captured in 1863 in Marion County and remained in prison until the end of the war.

Mr. O.P. Grayson of Whitwell writes about Patrick H.:

"I remember many of his Civil War stories. His army or his regiment was camped in Tulahoma, Tennessee. After the Union Army had moved on, I remember the story where his commanding officer ordered him to get, keep and empty several barrels of brandy that the Federals had left behind. The Captain asked that all of their canteens be filled first. Most of the Federal's supplies were burned before evacuation, but one barrel of brown sugar was overlooked. The Confederates enjoyed these as their rations were short."

"My grandfather (Patrick H.) saved a neighbor's life. He and the neighbor had been given leave to ride home from their station in Alabama. Battle Creek in Marion County had no bridge and water was high. The neighbor had never ridden a swimming horse. Grandfather gave him instructions for follow him, but the neighbor ducked his horse and was thrown into the water. The horse followed grandfather but the neighbor became panic stricken and called for help. Grandfather was a good swimmer and swam out and instructed the neighbor how to swim to the shore. I remember the neighbor. His