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REV. AARON GRIGSBY - TENNESSEE TO TEXAS

His parents were well-to-do, owned a farm, a general store, a ferry boat... They were of Irish descent, well-educated for those far away times. Their religion was the Old Blue Stocking Presbyterian of the strictest sect... Uncle Grigsby had good educational advantage. His father employed the best available teacher for his children. The school house was on the lawn in front of his residence... His father selected and educated him for the gospel ministry. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Maryville College. He spent four years and graduated with honors. Then for two years he stayed in the home of an approved divine and studied under his direction, revealed and pastoral theology and the Hebrew language, and continued to push forward his study of Greek... He settled as pastor over the church in his father's community and a church in an adjoining neighborhood... and preached for those churches for several years.<sup>11</sup>

Additional information about Aaron's early church background appeared in his obituary following his death February 22, 1884.<sup>12</sup>

His first membership was in the Presbyterian Church, New School, and he was licensed as a probationer for the gospel ministry by the Union Presbytery of said church at Knoxville, Tennessee, October 3, 1832, at the age of twenty-four years. At the meeting of the same Presbytery, held at Maryville, Tennessee, he was ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry, April 3, 1833, and was an acceptable minister in that denomination for ten years. On the twenty-first day of October 1842, he was received into the Cumberland Presbyterian Church as a regularly ordained minister of the gospel. The name of the Presbytery is not definitely known, but the probability is that it was the Hiwasee Presbytery, as his credentials are headed in Philadelphia.<sup>13</sup>

While still a minister in the Presbyterian USA denomination, several records of Aaron performing weddings or engaging in preaching assignments are available. In 1833 he preached half-time for the Leesburg Presbyterian Church near Jonesboro, Tennessee, in Washington County. Members included the names McLin, Blair, and Crookshank, all surnames of families related to his first wife, Eliza M. McLin.<sup>14</sup> Aaron and Eliza were married in Blount County, Tennessee, September 26, 1832. The marriage was consecrated by Isaac Anderson, Pastor of New Providence Church.<sup>15</sup> Aaron and Eliza probably lived in Blount County during the early years of their marriage. On December 23, 1837, he sold town lots he owned in Louisville, Tennessee.<sup>16</sup> On June 14, 1839, he purchased 210 acres on Cloyd's Creek in Blount County from William and Elizabeth McLin, mother and son.<sup>17</sup> He sold this land December 25, 1840, witnessed by George Grigsby.<sup>18</sup> While Aaron still owned land in Blount County he served as a supply minister of Washington Church, Union Presbytery (1839) and Oak Grove and Unitia congregations (1840). All of these churches were located in Blount County. Also in 1840 he performed a wedding in Roane County, Tennessee.<sup>19</sup>

Prior to Aaron's birth in 1808/9 there were three known adult males named Grigsby in Blount County, Charles, George and Simeon.<sup>20</sup> George served on

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juries frequently between 1804 and 1808 and owned land in Maryville.<sup>21</sup> In 1804 Simeon won a judgement involving the collection of money.<sup>22</sup> In 1814 a Charles Grigsby and wife, Elizabeth, sold land in Blount County.<sup>23</sup> Family tradition holds George as the father of Aaron, and it is believed that George's father was also named Aaron. Until recently the father of Aaron was not known, but the manuscript by Aaron's nephew (or niece) from the archives of the Presbyterian Church substantiates that several proven children of George were Aaron's brothers. Thereby Aaron's parentage is proven.<sup>24</sup>

From 1841 until September 1845 Aaron (sometimes called Dr. Aaron Grigsby on the tax rolls in District 11) owned 50 to 200 acres in Knox County, Tennessee. In October of 1843 Aaron was given a summons due to his failure to meet a note payment on his land.<sup>25</sup> Troubles increased for Aaron during this time in his life. "After a happy union of fifteen years, he was called to mourn the loss of his companion, who by a fit of apoplexy, was taken from him on the 20th day of June 1847, at the age of forty years and eight days."<sup>26</sup> He was left with a two-month old baby, five other sons and two daughters. On August 31, 1847, he married Mrs. Martha Ball. To them were born one son and four daughters.<sup>27</sup> Martha's maiden name was Hornbeck. Her first husband was John Ball by whom she had a daughter, Mary Jane, and at least one son.<sup>28</sup>

In the fall of 1847 Aaron was accepted into the Ocoee Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church by letter of dismissal and upon recommendation from the Hiwasee Presbytery. During that same period session records report, "Engagements between Brother Aaron Grigsby and Ebenezer and Cheekville congregations for a portion of his pastoral labors were sustained."<sup>29</sup> Family recollections of this period continue:

*Well did he know the cost of this step he had taken. He knew that he was going from a church well organized and equipped, a church with schools and colleges and a membership of well-to-do people, a church that paid their preachers a living wage, the endearments of his father's home, to a church of small membership without schools, few church houses, few settled pastorates. The people were mostly poor pioneers where the preachers were poorly paid, to a life of hardship, privation and poverty. But none of those things moved him to falter for one moment... He was assigned a circuit by Presbytery. He travelled around that circuit every 14 days. He preached every day, sometimes twice in private homes, on Sunday three times... He would take a few books in his saddle bags, read as he would ride along the road or on a bridle path.<sup>30</sup>*

Aaron's last known assignment prior to leaving for Texas was the organization of the Chattanooga church in 1851.<sup>31</sup> He, his wife, seven boys and three girls appear in the 1850 census in Marion County, Tennessee, where his occupation is listed as "teacher."<sup>31</sup> About this time his wife "took the Texas fever," and they left for Texas.

Aaron arrived in Texas in 1852 and settled in Cass County on land that he sold in January of 1853.<sup>33</sup> He immediately bought 308 acres of land 12 miles north of Jefferson on the road to the little town of Linden,<sup>34</sup> and by 1855 he had purchased some 488 additional acres. His oldest son, Justin, married Nancy A.

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Brantly in Cass County in September of that year.<sup>35</sup> She survived her husband and remained in Jefferson for many years. Daughter, Nancy Jane, married Robert D. Glass in Marion County, Texas. She and her husband lived and died in this county in the 1890's.<sup>36</sup> Daughter, Roena F. married James A. Fleming, a theology student in Marion County, Texas. In 1880 they were living in Ellis County Texas.<sup>37</sup> The early years in Texas must have been a relatively prosperous and happy time for Aaron. In his obituary written by a contemporary minister, Aaron was said to have been,

*a strong man in the gospel ministry. He was persuasive and elegant in his language, clear in his enunciations of divine truth, convincing and powerful in his logic, and 'a workmen that needeth not be ashamed.' In counsel he was safe, a clear-headed disciplinarian, and a master in discussion on any topic that elicited his powers.*<sup>38</sup>

As the Civil War approached, however, tensions grew. If any Cumberland Presbyterian clergyman openly attacked the morality of slavery or supported the abolitionist cause, they faced immediate and severe censure. Aaron with some restraint avoided open confrontation until shortly before the war when he attended a public meeting at the Jefferson Court House where another man argued for secession. Aaron could not hold back and gave a speech in which he gave five reasons why Texas should not secede.<sup>39</sup> Although he lost his pastorate, and fled to California,<sup>40</sup> leaving his home and family behind for a time, he never changed his position. In 1867 on his Marion County Voter's registration he wrote this remark, "Always loyal to the U. S."<sup>41</sup> When Aaron fled Texas he went to Napa Valley in California where several of his brothers had gone about the time of the gold rush. For two years he taught a private school for his brother's children and the children of a few other families.<sup>42</sup> An Aaron Grigsby of the correct age, born in Tennessee, and a preacher, is listed in the Napa, California, census in 1860.<sup>43</sup> When he returned from his self-imposed exile he brought home gold that later aided his sons in starting over under changed conditions after the war.<sup>44</sup>

During the summer of 1860, about 8 months before the war began, there was much speculation and difference of opinion regarding the upcoming presidential election. Talk of secession and acts of insurrection and arson swept the state. On July 8, 1860, unexplained fires destroyed the entire business district of Dallas, half the town square of Denton, and a store in the village of Pilot Point.<sup>45</sup> The editor of the *Dallas Herald* blamed the fires on a conspiracy of abolitionist arsonists and warned that "white men from the North" were linked in a slave uprising. Fear and hysteria spread. At least one mildly abolitionist Methodist minister, the Rev. Anthony Bewley of Johnson County, lost his life.<sup>46</sup>

Undoubtedly Aaron had nothing to do with any insurrectionist plot; nevertheless, his life seems to have been caught up in the drama of those times. In 1907 the Rev. S. R. Chadick remembered, "Grigsley [sic] turned Federal. The church shipped him, and called me again. I soon went into the Confederate Army, a chaplain, and remained until the war closed--four years. The church became scattered. In 1866, that bad year of reconstruction, when we had so much trouble in Jefferson, I was again called to the pastorate of the said church."<sup>47</sup>

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During at least part of the Civil War Aaron and his family appear to have called Greenhill, Texas, in Titus County home. He is named as a supply minister in the session record of the Greenhill Presbyterian church (not Cumberland) in October of 1864.<sup>48</sup> He and Martha buried their nine year-old daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, there in 1864 in the cemetery next to the Greenhill Presbyterian Church. Her tombstone remains to this day (1990). It reads, "Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of A. and Martha Grigsby, died April 13, 1864, aged 9 years and 20 days."<sup>49</sup>

The common tragedy of the Civil War splitting families and pitting brother against brother was experienced by Aaron and Martha. Aaron espoused his loyalist views, and his oldest son was a "Union Man."<sup>50</sup> Gustavus J., Aaron's second son, who was referred to as Josuvisu in the 1850 Marion County Tennessee census, joined Company G, 3rd Regiment of the Texas Cavalry the same day his brother, James Harrison, did.<sup>51</sup> Alexander M., believed to be Aaron's third son, served in the Confederacy as a part of the 6th Texas Cavalry and died in the War in Mississippi.<sup>52</sup> Albert Orlando also fought for the South and later applied for a Civil War pension from Texas.<sup>53</sup> John Newton and Thomas Aaron were only fourteen and thirteen at the start of hostilities, and neither is believed to have served in the military.

After the War all but Aaron's three older sons were active in the Greenhill church. Four of his sons and one of his daughters met and married their spouses there: James Harrison and Margaret Jane Hall on November 8, 1866; Albert Orlando and Carrie Jordan; John Newton and Columbia Hood; Martha and Pinkney J. Black; Thomas Aaron and Sallie Hood.<sup>54</sup> (The latter may have died young because Thomas later married Virginia Clendenan.)<sup>55</sup> James and family remained there until about 1873 when they moved to Ennis in Ellis County. In July of 1878 they were accepted into the Unity Presbyterian Church in Coryell County and lived out their days in Turnersville.<sup>56</sup> Albert left in 1883. He lived and died in Cooper, Texas, in Delta County.<sup>57</sup> John was an elder in the Greenhill congregation for many years.<sup>58</sup> He and his family are buried there. By 1880 "Mattie" and Pinkney lived near Buffalo Gap in Taylor County.<sup>59</sup> Thomas lived for many years in Bonham, Texas, but is buried in Anadarko, Oklahoma.<sup>60</sup>

During the Reconstruction period after the War, Aaron was a delegate from Bowie, Davis, and Marion Counties to the Reconstruction Convention of Texas. The minutes note that he was required to travel to Austin via New Orleans, a total of 825 miles, in order to avoid a conspiracy to assassinate him on his way to the Convention. A resolution was passed allowing him to enter a claim for additional expenses of \$80.<sup>61</sup> Aaron's fears were well founded. Another delegate from the Jefferson area, George W. Smith, was ambushed and killed between Convention sessions by a band of masked assassins.

Later a declaration was passed to incorporate the Jefferson, Marshall, and Big Cypress Bayou Bridge Company. This gave Aaron and two other men the right to build a wood or iron toll bridge across the Big Cypress Bayou between Jefferson and Marshall. It is not known if the bridge ever was built.<sup>62</sup> During the second session in the fall of 1868 Aaron resigned as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Texas, "Having determined to abstain from any further participation in political affairs, I deem it due to the people of this first election district to give them an opportunity of selecting a

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delegate whose thought runs in such channels...I take this step with no feeling of hostility to the reconstruction party with which I have acted, but purely on private grounds."<sup>63</sup> It is probable that Aaron resigned out of fear for his life for we learn from the manuscript in the Presbyterian archives that while in Austin he made an incendiary speech having "allied himself with the extreme radicals."<sup>64</sup> This speech was published in an exaggerated form in his hometown paper. His oldest son went to Austin and suggested that he should go to California again for his safety, but he chose instead to go to Polk County, Missouri, to the home of P.B. Fullerton's father, a family friend.<sup>65</sup> Five of Aaron's brothers had immigrated to this area of Missouri from Tennessee between 1836 and 1837, and his father, George, was there by 1850. Most of Aaron's brothers went to California in a large wagon train in 1845.<sup>66</sup> Just one year later the ill-fated Donner Party would take the same route.

Aaron "moved to Western Texas, sometime in the year 1870, where he made his home the remainder of his life."<sup>67</sup> In the late 1870's Aaron preached in Ellis County and represented the communities of Cotton Gin, Ennis, Waxahachie, and Palmer at the General Assemblies of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the years 1872, 1873, 1879, and 1882.<sup>68</sup> His youngest daughter, Fannie, met and married her husband, Peyton R. Johnson, in Palmer in 1877.<sup>69</sup> At the 1880 census Aaron and Martha were living with them. A biographical sketch of Peyton recounts that his father-in-law, Aaron Grigsby, was "a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church, and was personally acquainted with President Andrew Johnson, who was at one time his tailor."<sup>70</sup> The March 12, 1875, church records of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Weatherford, Parker County, reveal that Aaron Grigsby reorganized that church.<sup>71</sup>

Between 1880 and 1883 Aaron and Martha may have moved near their daughter, Mattie, in Buffalo Gap, Taylor County, as Aaron attended the General Assembly as a representative of Buffalo Gap in 1883.<sup>72</sup> A letter from Mattie to her sister Polly provides insight into the life-style of the family of a Texas farmer and rancher during this period.

Taylor County  
Buffalo Gap  
Sept. 26, 1880

Dear Sister

Well Polly I reckon that you will be somewhat surprised when you get this. I expect that you have thought like I have ere this that you were forgotten, but no I have been thinking a long time that I would write but just put it off as you do so often. It has been a long time since I heard from you but Pink and I often talk about you and wonder what you are doing that you keep so silent. I hope that you are well. This leaves me and my little brood well. Polly we are living in a pretty country and a healthy place but it is a lonely place. It would not be so lonesome if Pink could be at home with us. He is gone all the time sometimes three and four weeks at once and me and the little ones are left all alone. He has poor luck finding his cattle. He has not gathered more than half. We think

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sometimes that they have been driven off. Polly I have lots of kind neighbors. I am living in a thickly settled neighborhood. We have no school, have preaching twice a month. We live within five miles of Buffalo Gap. Mr. Black and family lives in the Gap. Mary and Lallie are going to school. Mr. Black expects to start back home shortly. We have seen lots of hard times since we got here; everything is so high out here. We live in a perfect dog town. It was quite amusing at first to watch the prairie dogs and the antelope but they have grown old now. Pink seems to be perfectly satisfied if he could just find his cattle. We have four horses. My little house is two rooms covered with dirt. One has a floor and the other is dirt. A plank floor is quite a sight in this part of the world. What do you do these times? It keeps me busy washing and ironing and patching. I am trying to get my thread ready for winter knitting. It has been sometime since I heard from Ma and Sis Fan. They were well when I heard last. I received a letter from Lizzie last week. They were all well and times were as usual she said. Old Uncle Jessie has lost his mind entirely. He can neither talk nor walk, has been as helpless as a babe for three months. Liz said that Karandia Beckham was well. Well Katie you are a great big girl by this time. I wish I could see you. Minnie says for you to come to see her. She is growing fast. Polly I heard that you had a boy is it so? Do write to me and tell me all the news. I do wish that I could see you. I think I could talk a week. Pink sends lots of love to you all and says tell Katie he would love to see her. He is the same old Pink though he is getting gray. Tell Mr. Howell to bring you out to look at our pretty country. There is lots of game out here. I will close. Write soon. Dudley and Taylor is growing fast. Taylor is as big as Dud. They can wear the same clothes. Paten the babe is walking everywhere and trying to talk. Don't forget to write. Love to all.

I remain your sister  
Mattie Black<sup>73</sup>

Mattie died two and one-half years after she wrote this letter. What sadness this must have brought to Aaron and Martha in the sunset of their years.

One year later, in 1884, while on a visit to see his loved children and friends at Jefferson and vicinity, Aaron "closed a long and useful life."<sup>74</sup> He died on February 22, 1884, at the Grigsby House, a hotel in Jefferson run by the widow of his son, Justin. His tombstone can be found in the beautiful, old, but well cared for Oakwood Cemetery in that city.

Martha lived fourteen more years with her daughter, Fannie and Fannie's husband, Peyton. She moved with them to Whitewright, Texas, in 1898. Martha died January 7, 1899, and is buried near Whitewright in Bonham, Texas, where her son, Tom, and daughter, Mary Jane "Polly", were living. No stone marks Martha's grave, but old cemetery records document her burial and indicate her residence at the time of her death as Whitewright.<sup>75</sup>

The last paragraph from the biographical memoirs of Aaron's niece or nephew

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provides a fitting epitaph to his life:

Uncle Grigsby was a great thinker, a virtuous student. He was familiar with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew language--a master in English. He reveled in the ancient philosophers and ancient history. He was a great preacher, a theologian. Best of all he was a devout Christian.

NOTES

- <sup>1</sup>1867 Voters' Registration, Marion County, Texas, Number 1.
- <sup>2</sup>"Red River Raft Benefited Jefferson," *The Jeffersonian*. Fall-Winter 1988-89, p.10.
- <sup>3</sup>"Jefferson Church," *Cumberland Banner*, March 15, 1907.
- <sup>4</sup>Preston, W. B., "A History of the Presbyterian Church." (Transcript in biographical files of Eugene C. Barker Texas History Center, Austin, Texas.)
- <sup>5</sup>"Jefferson Church," *Cumberland Banner*, March 15, 1907.
- <sup>6</sup>"Rev. Aaron Grigsby," *Cumberland Presbyterian*, May 1, 1884, p.2 .
- <sup>7</sup>"Rev. Aaron Grigsby," Biographical manuscript from archives of Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- <sup>8</sup>"Rev. Aaron Grigsby," *Cumberland Presbyterian*, May 1, 1884, p.2.
- <sup>9</sup>Aaron Grigsby tombstone, Oakwood Cemetery, Block G, Jefferson, Texas.
- <sup>10</sup>"Rev. Aaron Grigsby," Biographical manuscript from archives of Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- <sup>11</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>12</sup>*The Cumberland Presbyterian*, May 1, 1884, p.2.
- <sup>13</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>14</sup>Going, Mary Sue, compiler, Leesburg Presbyterian Church 1818-1882, Washington County, Tennessee, 1981.
- <sup>15</sup>Marriage Book, September 26, 1832, Blount County, Tennessee.
- <sup>16</sup>Deed Book I, p.87, Louisville, Blount County, Tennessee.
- <sup>17</sup>Deed Book X, p.471, Blount County, Tennessee.
- <sup>18</sup>Deed Book P, p.2, Blount County, Tennessee.
- <sup>19</sup>*Hiwasee Patriot*, September 1, 1840.
- <sup>20</sup>Court Records 1795-1818, Blount County, Tennessee. (Transcription by W.E. Parham).
- <sup>21</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>22</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>23</sup>Deed Book 1, p.274, Blount County, Tennessee.
- <sup>24</sup>"Rev. Aaron Grigsby," Biographical manuscript from archives of Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- <sup>25</sup>Archive Records, June 2, 1843, Knox County, Tennessee.
- <sup>26</sup>*The Cumberland Presbyterian*, May 1, 1884.
- <sup>27</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>28</sup>1840 U.S. Census, Marion County, Tennessee, p.280.
- <sup>29</sup>Allen, Penelope Johnson, Leaves from the Family Tree, p.324.
- <sup>30</sup>"Rev. Aaron Grigsby," Biographical manuscript from archives of Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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- <sup>31</sup> Armstrong, Zella, History of Hamilton County (Chattanooga: Lookout Publishing), 1931, p.235.
- <sup>32</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Marion County, Tennessee, District 5, p.280.
- <sup>33</sup> Deed Book H, p.478-479, Cass County, Texas.
- <sup>34</sup> Deed Book I, p.535-537, Cass County, Texas.
- <sup>35</sup> Marriage records, Cass County, Texas.
- <sup>36</sup> Tombstone, Old Foundry Cemetery, Marion County, Texas.
- <sup>37</sup> 1880 U.S. Census, Ellis County, Texas, p.429.
- <sup>38</sup> The Cumberland Presbyterian, May 1, 1884.
- <sup>39</sup> R. Douglas Brackenridge, Voice in the Wilderness (San Antonio: Trinity University Press), 1968, p.75.
- <sup>40</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>41</sup> 1867 Voters' Registration, Marion County, Texas, Number 1.
- <sup>42</sup> "Rev. Aaron Grigsby," Biographical manuscript from archives of Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- <sup>43</sup> 1860 U.S. Census, Napa County, California, p.108.
- <sup>44</sup> "Rev. Aaron Grigsby," Biographical manuscript from archives of Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- <sup>45</sup> William W. White, "The Texas Slave Insurrection of 1860," The Southwestern Historical Quarterly, January 1949, Vol LII, No. 3, p.259-285.
- <sup>46</sup> Dallas Morning News, March 12, 1989, p.52, 53.
- <sup>47</sup> Cumberland Banner, March 15, 1907.
- <sup>48</sup> Greenhill Presbyterian Church Session Minutes 1860-1878 and 1881-1888 (Greenhill, Titus County, Texas).
- <sup>49</sup> Greenhill Cemetery, Greenhill, Titus County, Texas.
- <sup>50</sup> 1867 Voters' Registration, Marion County, Texas, Number 331.
- <sup>51</sup> 1867 Voters' Registration, Marion County, Texas, Number 1312.
- <sup>52</sup> Texas State Archives, Raymond Watkins Collection, 1979/124, Folder 30 (Austin, Texas).
- <sup>53</sup> Texas State Archives, Application for Texas Confederate Pensions, Number 31343 (Austin, Texas).
- <sup>54</sup> Greenhill Presbyterian Church Session Minutes.
- <sup>55</sup> Marriage Records, Fannin County, Texas, December 11, 1871.
- <sup>56</sup> Unity Presbyterian Church Session Minutes, (Turnersville, Coryell County, Texas) p.18 (1878).
- <sup>57</sup> Death Certificate 18, Delta County, Texas.
- <sup>58</sup> Greenhill Presbyterian Church Session Minutes.
- <sup>59</sup> Black, Mattie (Grigsby), Letter to her sister, Mary Jane "Polly" (Ball) Howell, September 26, 1880. From the files of LaVerne Shaw, Hobbs, New Mexico.
- <sup>60</sup> This information was obtained in an interview by Lutha Grigsby with Grady Grigsby, a grandson of Thomas Aaron.
- <sup>61</sup> Journal of the Reconstruction Convention, Austin, Texas, June 1, 1868, p.423
- <sup>62</sup> Ibid. p.812.
- <sup>63</sup> Journal of the Reconstruction Convention, Second Session, Austin, Texas, December 7, 1868.
- <sup>64</sup> "Rev. Aaron Grigsby," Biographical manuscript from archives of Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- <sup>65</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>66</sup> Bush, Olive Grigsby, "The Grigsbys of Napa County, California," Memorabilia; The Grigsby Family Reunion Book 1779-1979, edited by Elizabeth M.

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- Nicholson, Green Harbor, Maine, 1979.
- <sup>67</sup>*The Cumberland Presbyterian*, May 1, 1884.
- <sup>68</sup>Minutes of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1872, 1873, 1879, and 1882.
- <sup>69</sup>A Memorial and Biographical History of Ellis County, 1892 County, 1892, p.525.
- <sup>70</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>71</sup>Campbell, Thomas H. Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Texas (Nashville: Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House), 1936, p.125.
- <sup>72</sup>Minutes of the Fifty-Third General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1883, p.131.
- <sup>73</sup>Black, Mattie (Grigsby), Letter to her sister, Mary Jane "Polly" (Ball) Howell, September 26, 1880.
- <sup>74</sup>*The Cumberland Presbyterian*, May 1, 1884.
- <sup>75</sup>Cemetery Records, Bonham, Fannin County, Texas.
- <sup>76</sup>"Rev. Aaron Grigsby," Biographical manuscript from archives of Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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JEFFERSON COUNTY GUARDIAN RECORDS, 1805 - 1832

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Bird Pate Guardian of the minor heirs of W<sup>m</sup> Pate Dec<sup>a</sup> reports to court an account of his guardianship viz. That he has notes in his hands to the amount of nine hundred seventy three dollars and fourteen cents \$973.14--Also the rents for 1841 and 42. Furnished for a saddle and schooling sixteen dollars & fifty cents \$16.50 paid for W<sup>m</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Nairy Pate--Am<sup>t</sup> for rents \$8.25 each year \$16.50 also \$16.50 paid for Willison Pate

Bird Pate

Sworn to in open court  
5<sup>th</sup> Sept 1842 before me  
Josph Hamilton Clerk  
of Jefferson County  
by his deputy  
James Fuller

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I Henry Hawkins gardean of Thomas Redmon and Ann Redmon do certify that I have nether Re<sup>a</sup> nor paid out any thing since my last Report December the 14<sup>th</sup> 1812

Henry Hawkins  
gardean

Sworn to in open  
Court

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Henry Hawkins  
a/c  
Guardian  
Received in open Court