

# Migration of the Grigsby Descendants In The United States

## Part 1 - 1st through 3rd Generations

By Matthew Beard

One of the most frequent questions that most genealogists have is "how did my ancestor get there?". This question is the basis for understanding how family groups moved together and how to connect those secondary families that you are unsure of. With this series of articles, I hope to answer some of the questions and probably create new ones.

For this series, I'll be referencing dates and locations that members have provided in the NGFS database. Some have been verified, some have not, but for looking at the migration pattern the information will give a good idea of how people moved around.

### 1st Generation - 1624 to 1730

For the first generation, I will be using the dates that are considered the birth and death of the person the NGFS calls Immigrant John Grigsby. There is still debate on whether this person is from the family in Maidstone, Kent, England, but for now we will use the information for him as the basis for starting the family in the United States. There is also debate on whether he had a brother (possibly Stephen) that may have settled in America, but so far records have not demonstrated that one stayed. The DNA project is starting to show a possible connection between members back prior to Immigrant John, but this is still being investigated and will be discussed in a later issue.

If we make the assumption that this John Grigsby was indeed the first Grigsby to settle in America, I will use the note from St. Paul's Church of his dying at 106 years of age to establish a basis for this generation. Lutha Grigsby provided convincing evidence of how circumstantial this information is and how it is open to interpretation<sup>1</sup>. There has not been a definitive identification of how he made it across the Atlantic Ocean, but circumstantial evidence points to a record entered by Thomas Brereton and Anthony Arnell on 26 September 1661 for the transportation of twenty-four people to New Kent County, Virginia. In this list is a John Brigsby. This could have been a misunderstanding of his name, an intentional hiding of his identity, or a misreading of the original transcript. We may never know for sure, but it would indicate that our John may have come across in 1661,

As Lutha mentioned in her article, the first record of John in America seems to be a land purchase of 100 acres made on 26 September 1685 and recorded in King George and Stafford Counties in Virginia<sup>2</sup>. We now have to understand when government entities (i.e., states, counties, etc.) were established to help understand where people settled.

The colony of Virginia was established by the Charter of 1606, which granted land rights to the area identified within it and allowed the London Company to finance the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown in May 1607. In 1618, the headright system was established and this granted legal rights of settlers to own land (1 to 100 acres) if they were willing to cross the Atlantic Ocean and populate the colonies. The land was assigned to anyone who would help pay for the transportation costs of a laborer or indentured servant. Virginia colonists were each given two headrights of 50 acres. Immigrant colonists who paid for their passage were given one headright and individuals would receive one headright each time they paid for the passage of another individual.<sup>3</sup>

The assumption of John being indentured when he first came over to America would be a good reason for his not acquiring property until 1685 if he did come over in 1661. Stafford County was established in 1664 from mainly

(Continued on page 5)

<sup>1</sup> Lutha Grigsby, "Comments Upon Reading the Information by William Redman Grigsby Related to John Grigsby of Stafford and King George County, Virginia, and His Ancestors", *Grigsby Gazette*, June 2008 (vol. 26, no. 1), p.10.

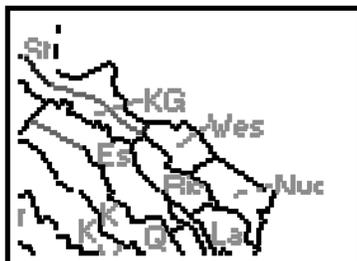
<sup>2</sup> King George County, Virginia, Deed Book No. 7, p. 229.

<sup>3</sup> *Headright*, Wikiedia, referenced March 1, 2009 online at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Headright\\_system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Headright_system).

(Continued from page 4, Migration)

Westmoreland County and King George County was established in 1720 from Richmond County. There have been many border changes throughout the years, so records may not be associated with the "real" county that they were originally created within.

The only established town in the area in 1661 was Jamestown. Fredericksburg was not established until 1728, though a small German settlement, Germanna, was established in 1714 on the Rapidan River. This meant that John would have had to arrive at the Jamestown port in 1661. The location of the land purchased by John on the Potomac River would indicate he reached the location originally either by game trails or by canoe having followed the coastline and the river bank.



circa 1721, KG = King George County, Wes = Westmoreland County, St = Stafford County

What caused John Grigsby to immigrate from his home in England to the unknown of the Americas? From history, we know that the civil war in England just ended, Prince Charles Stuart became King Charles II and the restoration of the monarchy was established. The Indemnity and Oblivion Act of 1660 pardoned all past treason against the crown. This should have meant that no matter what side John was on for the civil war, and he would have been since he was only 25 when the war began in 1649 and age 36 when it ended in 1660.

Did he have to run to the Americas to escape retribution from enemies or did he go because he realized there was nothing left in England for him following the civil war? We have evidence that his brother, Alexander, ended up working for the East India Company, could John have been sent to the Americas as part of the expansion of political control in North America with military force or representing a similar trading company as his youngest brother did in India later?

## 2nd Generation - 1675 to 1782

The second generation are the children identified in John Grigsby's (NGFS #1) written will with the estimated dates of birth and death<sup>4</sup>:

- ... Mary Ann Grigsby (1675/1680-1747) - NGFS #7
- ... Thomas Grigsby (1680/1695-1745) - NGFS #8
- ... John Grigsby (1680/1685-1752) - NGFS #4
- ... Charles Grigsby (1680/1685-1740) - NGFS #6
- ... William Grigsby (1685/1690-1782) - NGFS #5
- ... James Grigsby (1686-1752) - NGFS #3

All of his children lived and died within the confines of Stafford and King George Counties. Even Thomas's marriage, listed as being in Richmond County, Virginia was possibly in the part of that county that later became King George

(Continued on page 6)

<sup>4</sup> Will of John Grigsby, Stafford County, Virginia. Written and signed 17 March 1728/29. Presented to the Stafford County, Virginia court on 30 November 1730.

(Continued from page 5, Migrate)

County.

The people of this generation would still have been able to acquire undeveloped property to farm and raise family upon. Mortality rate from disease and external danger was very high at that time and land would become available as family members would go to more civilized areas or return to England after deaths occurred.

This generation of the Grigsby family would not have had a need to move away from the main family body. They had opportunity, family support, land and resources to build their own lives.

### **3rd Generation - 1675 to 1782**

The third generation is where we start seeing movement. This generation are the first to start expanding out from the initial location. The majority did stay in Virginia, but a few ventured to other states. So far a total of xx descendants have been identified as part of this generation.

We first can look at the children of **Mary Ann Grigsby (NGFS #7)**. She married twice; the first to Benjamin Newton and the second time to John Mees. All of these children are believed to be with her first husband as no records show her having children with John Mees. The children are:

- ... Margaret Newton (1702-?) - NGFS #46
- ... Letitia Newton (1704-1725) - NGFS #47
- ... Benjamin Newton (1706-?) - NGFS #48
- ... Mary Newton (1708-1747) - NGFS #49

The few records available seem to indicate that the three girls stayed in the Stafford County area. The information for Benjamin, and his children, show only Stafford County locations except for his death. It is identified as Westmoreland County in 1722. A look at the history of Westmoreland County shows that it was originally created out of Northumberland County in 1653, but an additional part was added from King George County in 1777. It is possible that Benjamin Newton actually lived in King George County and the records were transferred to Westmoreland County when that portion of the county was moved. If that is the case, then all of these children stayed in the Stafford and King George County area.

**Thomas Grigsby (NGFS #8)** did not have any children based on his will in 1745.<sup>5</sup>

**John Grigsby (NGFS #4)** had four children based on his wife's will probated in 1756.<sup>6</sup> These children are identified as:

- ... Thomas Grigsby (1696-1756) - NGFS # 19
- ... Aaron Grigsby (1701-1764) - NGFS #21
- ... John Grigsby (1705-1771) - NGFS #20
- ... Moses Grigsby (1715-1793) - NGFS #22

Thomas Grigsby (NGFS #19) does not have a lot of information recorded for him. It is possible that this is a likely spot where some of the unconnected family groups belong. The few locations identified with Thomas #19 have him

(Continued on page 7)

<sup>5</sup> Will of Thomas Grigsby, St. Paul's Parrish, Stafford County, Virginia. Written and signed 4 May 1745. Presented to the Stafford County, Virginia court on 11 November 1745.

<sup>6</sup> Will of Jane Grigsby, Stafford County, Virginia. Written and signed 5 December 1755. Presented to the Stafford County, Virginia court on 13 April 1756.

*(Continued from page 6, Why Did John Grigsby Emigrate...)*

staying in Stafford County.

Aaron Grigsby (NGFS #21) is identified in having two marriages, but only one child has been identified as his with the first marriage. The only location identified with him is his death in King George County.

John Grigsby (NGFS #20) is shown with one marriage and seven children. Most of the locations are still in Stafford and King George Counties, but we do see Fauquier County show up. It seems that John moved to Fauquier County before he died and at least four of his children were married there.

Moses Grigsby (NGFS #22) also had two marriages and ended up with five children with his first wife and two identified with the second. All of the records for this family group are shown in Stafford or King George County for this generation.

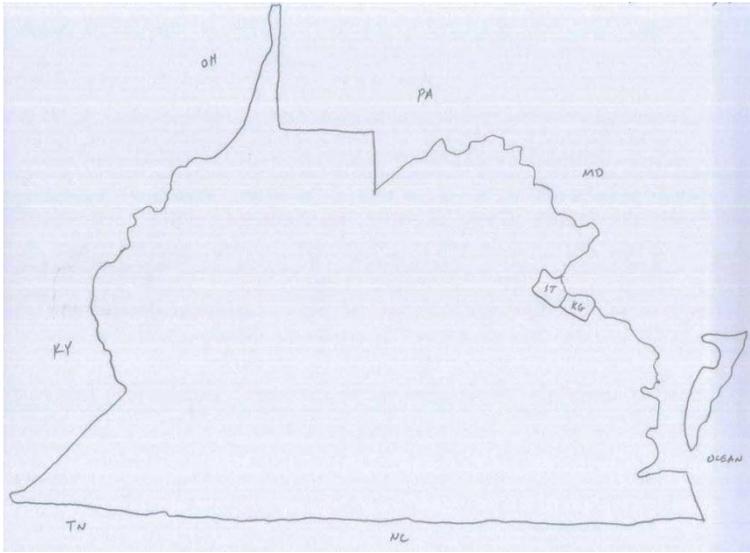
***3rd Generation –1675 to 1782 to be continued next issue.....***

# Migration of the Grigsby Descendants in The United States

## Part 2 - 3rd Generation, Continued

By Matthew Beard

To recap from Part 1 in the October 2010 issue of the Grigsby Gazette, the first two generations and part of the third generation basically seemed to settle in Stafford and King George Counties with a small migration to Fauquier County. Westmoreland County can be included for records purposes, but I believe that it was originally part of King George County. This provides a map such as:



2<sup>nd</sup> generation for Virginia as shown before West Virginia was created.

Abbreviations above are:

States:		Counties:		
KY	Kentucky		KG	King George
MD	Maryland		ST	Stafford
NC	North Carolina			
OH	Ohio			
PA	Pennsylvania			

**Charles Grigsby (NGFS #6)** had a large family with eleven children identified based on his will probated in 1740:<sup>1</sup>

- Margaret Grigsby (about 1712-*unknown*) - NGFS #34
- Rose Grigsby (about 1714-*unknown*) - NGFS #35
- James Grigsby (about 1717-*unknown*) - NGFS #36
- John Grigsby (1729-1794) - NGFS #37
- Barbara Grigsby (about 1722-*unknown*) - NGFS #38
- Charles Grigsby (about 1725-after 1819) - NGFS #39
- Rachel Grigsby (about 1728-*unknown*) - NGFS #42
- Priscilla Grigsby (about 1728-*unknown*) - NGFS #41

*(Continued on page 4)*

*(Continued from page 3, Message from Brian Grigsby)*

Wilkerson Grigsby (about 1730-before 1782) – NGFS #40

Elisha Grigsby (about 1738-after 1790) – NGFS #43

Reuben Grigsby (about 1740-1769) – NGFS #44

From what the NGFS has been able to determine, Margaret Grigsby (NGFS #34) was probably born, married and died in Stafford County. The one child we have listed for her with her husband, John Smith, is identified as being born in St. Paul Parish of Stafford County.

The second child, Rose Grigsby (NGFS #35), may have lived entirely within Stafford County, but we are unsure since her location of death and the birth of her child is unknown. She did marry within Stafford County to one husband, Benjamin Spicer.

James Grigsby (NGFS #36), as the third child but oldest son, would have been expected to take over the family farm after his father aged or died. There is some indication that he did stay in Stafford County since his son, John (NGFS #4644), which is the second child, is listed as being born in that county. However, the location of death is not known for James.

John Grigsby (NGFS #37), who the society knows as “Soldier John”, would have been expected to find his own way with some help from his parents. He would have needed to find available land, and buy it, or move off to the frontier. After serving in the British Army, John married Rosanna Etchison and had five children in Culpeper County. We can assume Rosanna died either in childbirth or soon after since John married his second wife, Elizabeth Porter, and had eight more children in the same county. Following service in the Revolutionary War, John must have decided to find better living conditions for his family. He moved them to Rockbridge County, built Fruit Hill, and had his fourteenth and last child there by 1780. We know that John died at Fruit Hill in Rockbridge County along with most of his children marrying their spouses in that county.

Barbara Grigsby (NGFS #38), the third daughter and fifth child, is an unknown. Her husband is not completely identified (only known from her father’s will by last name) without any children or location of death identified at this time.

The sixth child, Charles Grigsby (NGFS #39), was similar to his older brother, John, in that he took off on his own and went exploring throughout new territory. He had one son identified with his first wife in Virginia and this probably was in Stafford County. After her death, he married a second wife in Monongalia County, West Virginia and had eight children with her with one being identified as having been born in Harrison County, West Virginia, and another in Nelson County, Kentucky. Since West Virginia was not incorporated until February 3, 1838, this would have been outside the boundaries of the current states. However, we’ll go ahead and list current counties though for this article. Charles then married a third wife in White County, Illinois. We are unsure of where Charles died.

All we know of Rachel Grigsby (NGFS #32), was that she married Isaac Rose in 1751 in Stafford County. No other information is known at this time. Similarly, Priscilla Grigsby (NGFS #41) was born in Stafford County and married Abraham Fletcher there in 1746.

Wilkerson Grigsby (NGFS #40) does not have a location for birth, marriage, or death, but we have listed five children for him and his wife Sarah. Several of the children are listed as having died in the City of Alexandria. I believe that this was while Alexandria was part of the District of Columbia before it was retroceded back to Virginia in 1846. However, for this article, we’ll label it as part of Arlington County, which was Alexandria County until 1920, and assume that they lived there for a portion of their lives and may be a reason for lack of reasons based on the number of battles that hit that county.

Elisha Grigsby (NGFS #43) was born and died in Stafford County. As far as we know, he did not have a spouse or any children. Since he was only two when his father died, he may have been raised by his mother and oldest brother on the family farm and just never left.

Reuben Grigsby (NGFS #44) was probably also born and died in Stafford County at the age of 29. No spouse or

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(Continued from page 4, Migration)

children have been identified for him.

**James Grigsby (NGFS #3)** had a family of seven children identified based on his will probated in 1752:<sup>2</sup>

James Grigsby (about 1712-1797) - NGFS #10  
Enoch Grigsby (about 1714-1794) - NGFS #11  
Nathaniel Grigsby (1716-1801) - NGFS #12  
Elizabeth Grigsby (about 1718-before 1783) - NGFS #13  
Redmond Grigsby (1721-1809) - NGFS #14  
Samuel Grigsby (about 1724-1781) - NGFS #15  
Susannah Grigsby (about 1727-after 1783) - NGFS #16

As the oldest son, James Grigsby (NGFS #10) would normally have stayed to work his family's farm for his parents. However, we find that he died in Loudoun County in 1797 with one spouse being identified, but no children. Did he leave due to the farm being destroyed in the Revolutionary War?

As with his cousin John, Enoch Grigsby (NGFS #11) would have been expected to find his own future; and he did, both in moving away and serving in the military. After marrying his wife, Mary Butler, in Prince William County, he moved to Edgefield County, South Carolina where all his known children were born and he later died.

Similar to his brother, Nathaniel Grigsby (NGFS #12) married his wife in Prince William County. Elizabeth Butler was the sister of Mary Butler, the wife of Enoch Grigsby (NGFS #11). Instead of going to South Carolina with their siblings, Nathaniel and Elizabeth had their first four children in Fairfax County, and then two in Loudoun County (moved with his oldest brother James?). Elizabeth died and Nathaniel married Susannah Linton Smith, who he had four children with in Loudoun County. At some point, they moved to Nelson County, Kentucky where Nathaniel died.

Elizabeth Grigsby (NGFS #13) was born and married in Stafford County. She had two identified children with her husband, Edward Hughes, in Prince William County.

Redmond Grigsby (NGFS #14) was born and had his first marriage in Stafford County. All of his children, from both marriages, were born in Prince William County, where he also died.

Samuel Grigsby (NGFS #15) was also born in Stafford County, and like his brothers, he married his wife in Stafford County, who happened to be his wife, Anne Grigsby (NGFS #163). Their first child was born in Loudoun County the year following their marriage. All the children with identified locations after that were born in Fauquier County, where Samuel died. Anne's location of death has not been identified.

The last child, Susannah Grigsby (NGFS #16), was born and married in Stafford County. No children have been identified yet for Susannah and her husband, Mark Tharp.

**William Grigsby (NGFS #5)** had a family of eight children identified:

Ann "Nancy" Grigsby (1710-before 1794) - NGFS #24  
William Grigsby (about 1713-1804) - NGFS #28  
James Grigsby (about 1714- *unknown*) - NGFS #25  
Richard Grigsby (about 1718-1787) - NGFS #26  
John Grigsby (about 1719-1788) - NGFS #27  
Margaret Grigsby (about 1722-1793) - NGFS #30  
Alice Grigsby (about 1725-1815) - NGFS #29  
Lettice Grigsby (about 1730-*unknown*) - NGFS #31

Ann Grigsby (NGFS #10) is identified as having been born and died in King George County with her marriage to

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*(Continued from page 5, Migration)*

William Rowley occurring in Stafford County. No children have been identified to this couple.

William Grigsby (NGFS #28) was born in Stafford County, but died in King George County. One child is listed being born in King George County and the other is listed as being born in Stafford County.

James Grigsby (NGFS #25) has no locations identified with him. We can guess that he at least was born in Stafford County.

The fourth child, Richard Grigsby (NGFS #26), is identified as being born in Stafford County and died in Culpepper County. His oldest of eight children was born in Clark County, Georgia. Four of the remaining children are listed as being born in Prince William County.

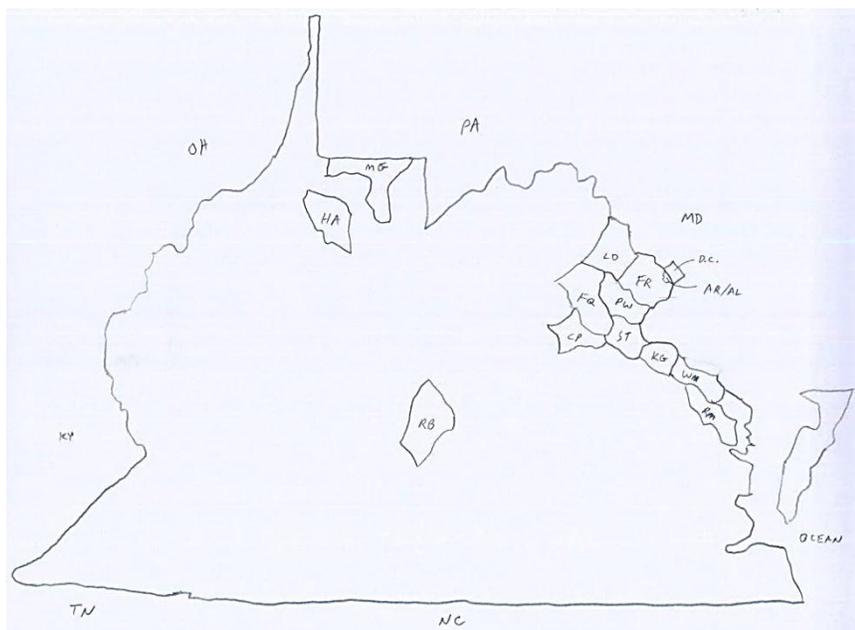
The only location information for John Grigsby (NGFS #27) is his location of death as King George County.

Margaret Grigsby (NGFS #30) was born in Stafford County and married her husband, George Foster, in that county. She had two children with one listed as being born in Prince William County. She died in King George County.

Alice Grigsby (NGFS #29) was born and married in Stafford County, Virginia. Of her twelve children, five have been identified as being born in Stafford County, while the remainder are just listed as Virginia. She died in Franklin County, North Carolina in 1815 after her husband died in Chatham County, North Carolina in 1801.

The last child, Lettice Grigsby (NGFS #31), was married in Stafford County and one of their five children is listed as being born in Prince William County.

### **Analysis of the Grigsby family through three generations:**



*3rd generation for Virginia as shown before West Virginia was created.*

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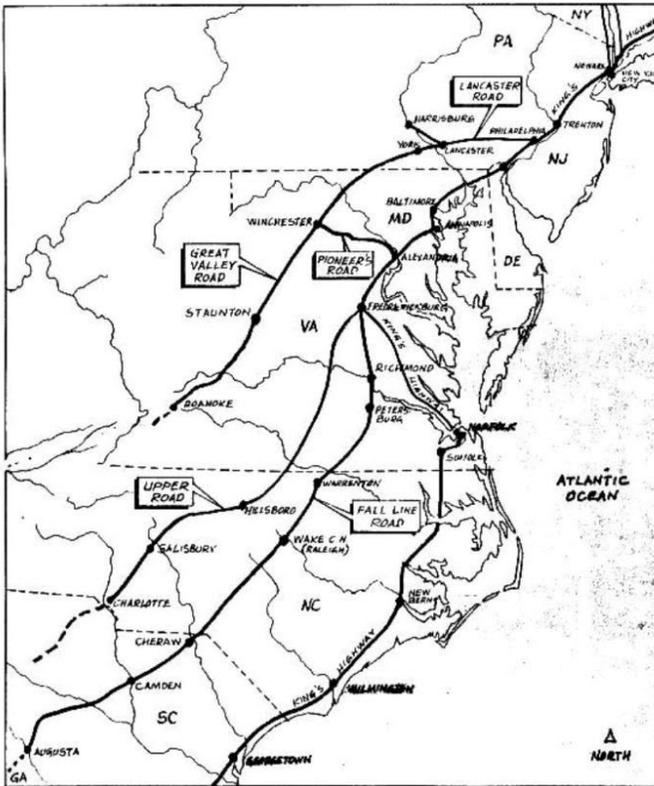
Abbreviations above are:

<b>States:</b>			<b>Counties:</b>	
DC	District of Columbia		AR/AL	Arlington/Alexandria
KY	Kentucky		CP	Culpepper
MD	Maryland		FQ	Fauquier
NC	North Carolina		FR	Fairfax
OH	Ohio		HA	Harrison
PA	Pennsylvania		KG	King George
			LO	Loudoun
			MG	Monongalia
			PW	Prince William
			RB	Rockbridge
			RM	Richmond
			ST	Stafford
			WM	Westmoreland

The map above shows Virginia before West Virginia was created in 1863. When records come from one state or county, verification needs to be made that the government entity was actually in existence at the time of the life event. In this case, the West Virginia events really occurred when those areas were part of Virginia, not West Virginia. The expansion of the Grigsby family in adjacent counties both up and down the coast, as well as inland is to be expected through normal movement.

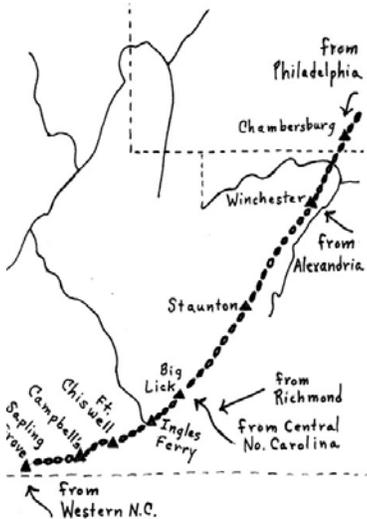
However, the movement out to the western part of Virginia had to be taken through various trails. The route would probably have started going north on the King's Highway (basically I-95 in this area) from the coastal counties of Virginia to Alexandria. The traveler would have then went west on the Pioneer Road that was created in 1746. This road started in Alexandria, crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains, and intersected the Great Valley Road at Winchester, VA. This would probably have followed the path that U.S. Highway 50 takes today.

(Continued on page 8)



Virginia & Carolina roads (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gentutor/valley.html>)

At Winchester, the traveler then would take the Great Valley Road (also known as the Shenandoah Valley Road) either north or south. John Grigsby (#37) would have taken this road south to get down to Rockbridge County. This would be following the path of U.S. Highway 11 or I-81 to the south. It passed through New Market, Harrisonburg, Staunton, Lexington, Fincastle, Big Lick (Roanoke), Ingles Ferry, and ended up at Ft. Chiswell, VA. Natural Bridge, the area that John and his family settled, is located between Lexington and Fincastle on this road.



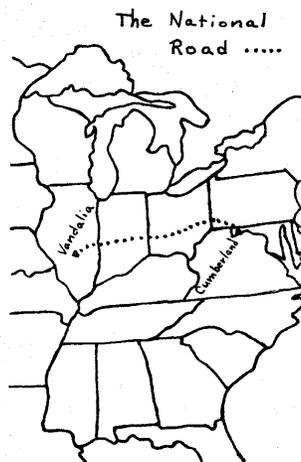
The Great Valley Road (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gentutor/valley.html>)

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The route to the western part of Virginia, for Monongalia and Harrison Counties, could have been one of several paths taken by Charles Grigsby (#39) and his family. The first being crossing to the Great Valley Road, as described above, and then going north through West Virginia into Maryland to Hagerstown. The other would have been going up from Alexandria on either the Old Pacapsco Road or General Braddock's Road (I-270) that would have taken the travelers to Frederick, MD. The path would have then turned northwestern following basically I-70 or Highway 40 past the Hagerstown / Williamsport area.

At Hagerstown, they would turn northwest to continue on to Cumberland, MD to connect with the National Road. The National Road takes the traveler through Pennsylvania and then into West Virginia (Virginia at that time) toward Wheeling. Just south of Pittsburgh, the road would meet the Monongalia River, which was used as a water thoroughfare for going south from Pittsburgh.



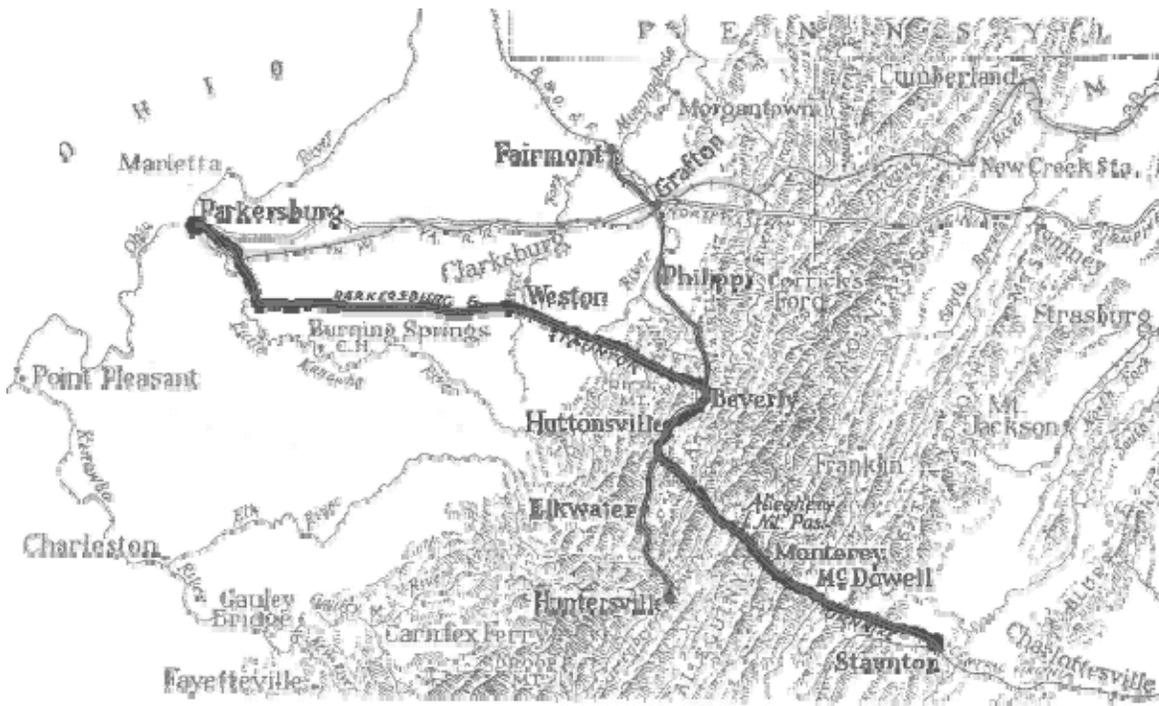
*The National Road (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gentutor/national.html>)*

A more likely path for Charles (#39) would have been to travel from Winchester west into western Virginia via the old Northwestern Turnpike. The state road that became this turnpike was not funded until 1830 (still following U.S. Highway 50) from Winchester in middle Virginia to Parkersburg in western Virginia. However, when Charles (#39) would have used it, the path through the wilderness would have been known ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwestern\\_Turnpike](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwestern_Turnpike)).

Another path could have been from Staunton toward Parkersburg via the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. As before, this turnpike was not actually started in the planning phase until 1826, but it did follow known American Indian trails through the mountains and wilderness ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staunton\\_and\\_Parkersburg\\_Turnpike](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staunton_and_Parkersburg_Turnpike)). This would have started as following the path of U.S. Highway 250 and wound its way through western Virginia to Parkersburg.

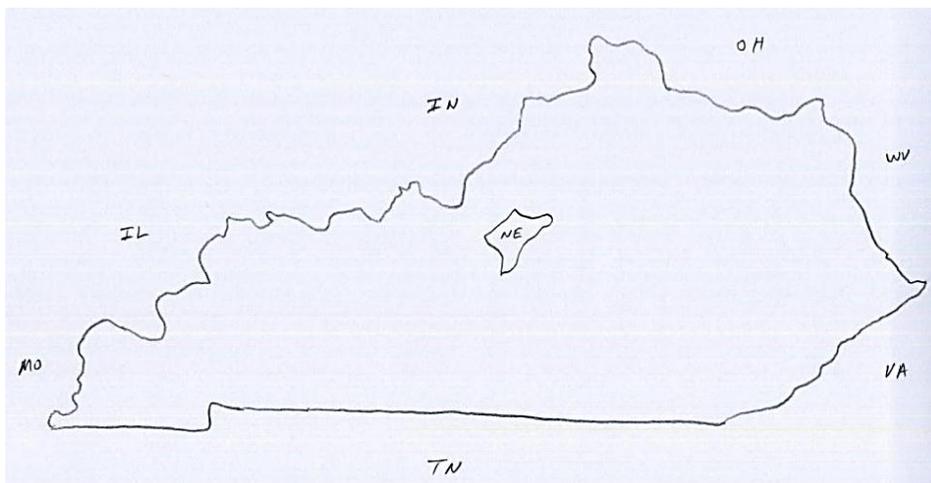
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Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike (<http://www.spturnpike.org/history.htm>)

The life events for Charles Grigsby (#39) occurred from 1777 through 1779 with a marriage and birth of children. Later on, in 1799, he has another birth of a child in Nelson County, Kentucky along with some of his older children being married in the following years afterwards in that county. From Harrison County in western Virginia, Charles and his family could have continued westward to Parkersburg and then boarded a boat on the Ohio River. The Ohio River to the west of Parkersburg marks the borders between Ohio / Indiana / Illinois to the north and Kentucky to the south. The Grigsby family could have gotten off of the boat at Louisville, Kentucky and headed south for about 40 miles to settle in Nelson County.



3rd generation for Kentucky

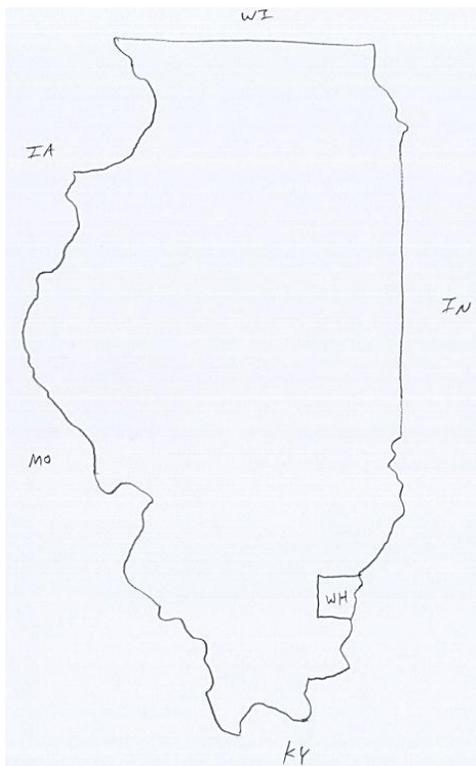
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Abbreviations above are:

States:		Counties:	
IL	Illinois	NE	Nelson
IN	Indiana		
MO	Missouri		
OH	Ohio		
TN	Tennessee		
VA	Virginia		
WV	West Virginia		

Charles (#39) is then listed in White County, Illinois marrying his third wife. To get to White County, Charles would have went back to Louisville and boarded a boat heading west on the Ohio River until it hit the Wabash River just west of Uniontown, Kentucky. A short trip north on the Wabash River allows the traveler to reach White County, Illinois. We are unsure if Charles died in White County or if he returned to Nelson County where his children had settled.



3rd generation for Illinois

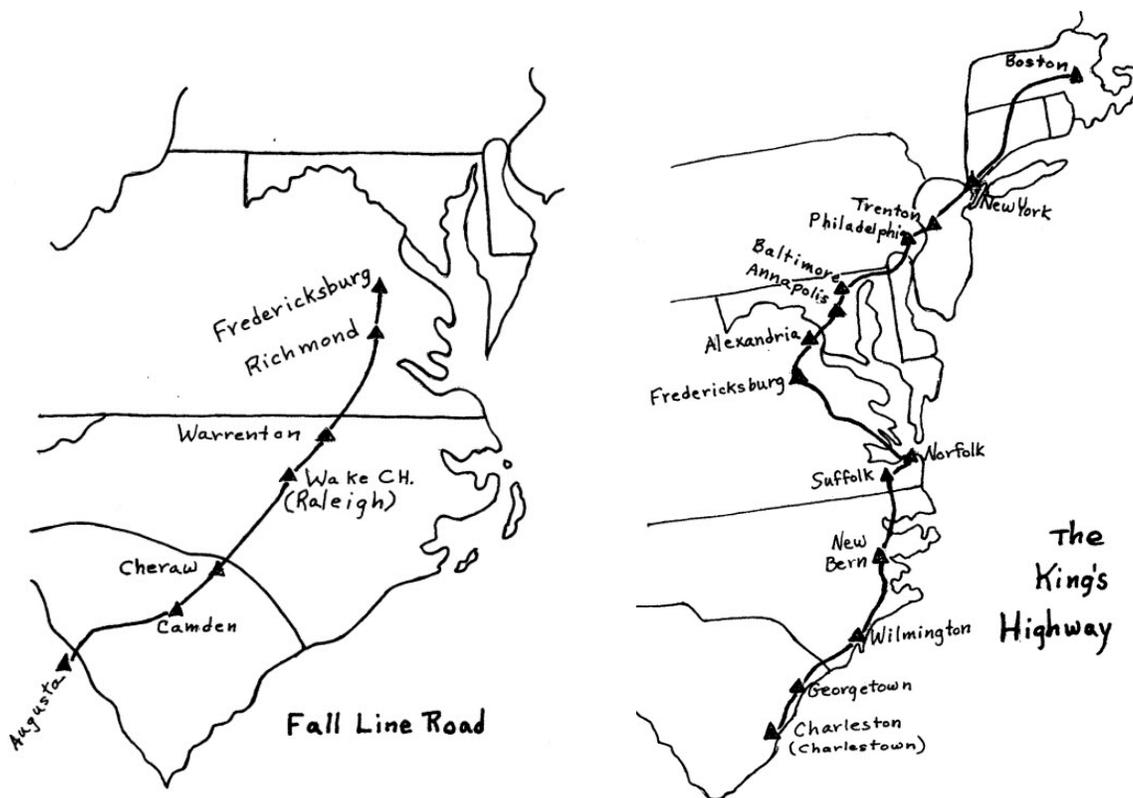
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Abbreviations above are:

States:		Counties:	
IA	Iowa	WH	White
IN	Indiana		
KY	Kentucky		
MO	Missouri		
WI	Wisconsin		

The remainder of the Grigsby families that moved out of the coaster area of Virginia going south would have used one of two routes for their journeys: the Fall Line Road or King's Highway.

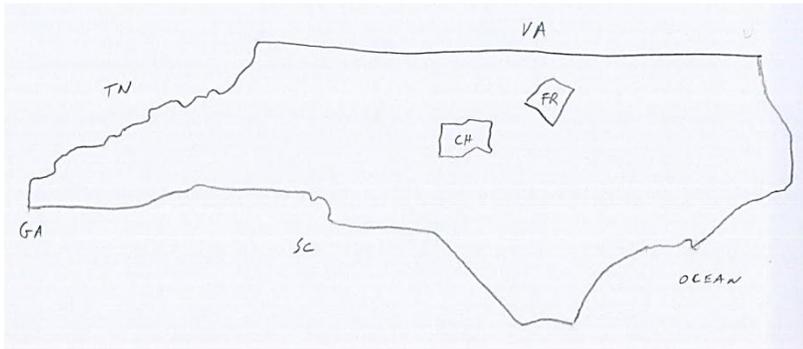


Fall Line Road (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gentutor/fall.html>)  
 King's Highway (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gentutor/king.html>)

In this case, the families going into North Carolina and South Carolina used the Fall Line Road, which basically followed U.S. Highway 1.

Alice Grigsby (#15) and her husband Benjamin Rush (#167) ended up in North Carolina. Benjamin died first in 1801 in Chatham County, North Carolina and Alice died in 1815 in Franklin County, North Carolina. A rough estimate is that they left Stafford County, Virginia about 1768 and lived in North Carolina from then to their deaths.

(Continued on page 13)



3rd generation for North Carolina

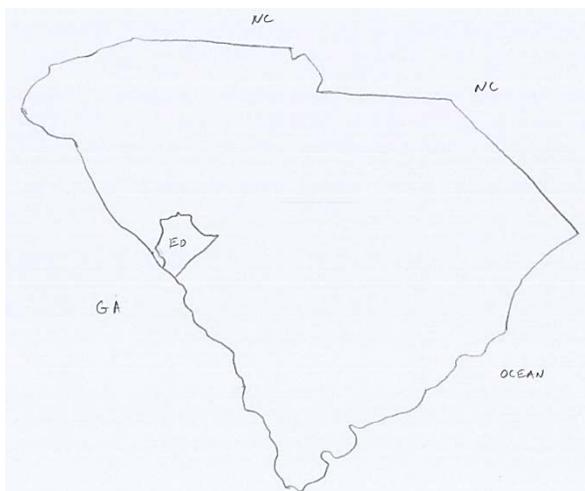
Abbreviations above are:

States:		Counties:	
GA	Georgia	CH	Chatham
SC	South Carolina	FR	Franklin
TN	Tennessee		
VA	Virginia		

The Fall Line Road extended from Fredericksburg, VA through Richmond and Petersburg. It then enters North Carolina near Warrenton, runs down to Raleigh and then to South Carolina passing through Cheraw and Camden before entering Georgia. Its most southern point was Augusta, Georgia.

Alice and Benjamin Rush would have went south on Fall Line Road into North Carolina. Chatham County is just to the southwest of Raleigh next to the road. Franklin is just northeast of Raleigh with the road running through the middle of it. Other counties in North Carolina are identified with vital events of their children, which will be pursued with the 4<sup>th</sup> generation's analysis in a later issue.

Enoch Grigsby (#11) and his family went from Stafford and Prince William Counties to Edgefield, South Carolina about 1771. They lived there until the death of Enoch in 1794 and the death of his wife, Mary Butler (#52), estimated in 1795. All of their children are identified as being born in South Carolina.



3rd generation for South Carolina

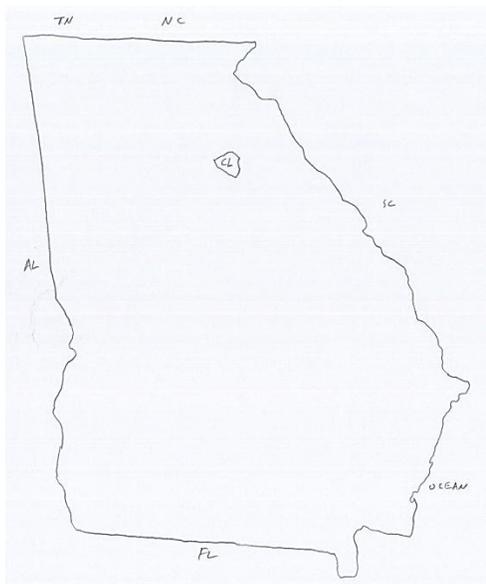
(Continued from page 13)

Abbreviations above are:

States:		Counties:	
GA	Georgia	ED	Edgefield
NC	North Carolina		

As the Fall Line Road reaches the border between South Carolina and Georgia, just to the northeast of is Edgefield County, South Carolina. This is the location where Enoch and his family reached in their travels and where they settled.

The last Grigsby family in the 3<sup>rd</sup> generation of the colonies was that of Richard Grigsby (#26). He left Stafford County around 1746 and spent the years of 1746 to 1749 in Clark County, Georgia. He then returned to Virginia and lived in Prince William and Culpepper Counties for the remainder of his life.



3rd generation for Georgia

Abbreviations above are:

States:		Counties:	
AL	Alabama	CL	Clark
FL	Florida		
NC	North Carolina		
SC	South Carolina		
TN	Tennessee		

The most likely route for Richard and his family was to proceed down the Fall Line Road to Augusta, Georgia. They would have continued on toward the west by following the Federal Road until it intersected the Middle Cherokee Trading Path that would later become the Georgia Road. They would follow the path northwest until they reached

(Continued on page 15)



*(Continued from page 15, Migration)*

relationships should help the researcher to be more aware of where they need to look. Part 3 of this article will begin studying the 4<sup>th</sup> generation of the Grigsby family that has been identified by the society.

**Sources:**

<sup>1</sup> Will of Charles Grigsby, Stafford County, Virginia. Will Book , Liber M, 1729-1748, page 297. Written and signed 20 October 1740. Presented to the Stafford County, Virginia court on 11 November 1740.

<sup>2</sup> Will of James Grigsby, Stafford County, Virginia. Written and signed 2 January 1752. Presented to the Stafford County, Virginia court on 18 April 1752.