Journal: <u>www.joqq.info</u> Originally Published: Volume 12, Number 1 (Spring 2024) Reference Number: 121.007

GENETIC GENEALOGY STUDY: THE GRIGSBY FAMILY -- UNCOVERING PATRILINEAL DESCENDANTS THROUGH Y-DNA ANALYSIS

Author(s): Donald L. Grigsby, PhD, Michael Whitehead Grigsby, MBA, and Marcia Johnson, MBA, MPA, RHIA

GENETIC GENEALOGY STUDY: THE GRIGSBY FAMILY-UNCOVERING PATRILINEAL DESCENDANTS THROUGH Y-DNA ANALYSIS

By Donald L. Grigsby, PhD; Michael Whitehead Grigsby, MBA; Corresponding author: Marcia Johnson, MBA, MPA, RHIA

The study was financed in total by the National Grigsby Preservation Foundation, a 501c3 organization which has no conflicts of interest, including personal or business relationships, including but not limited to employment, consulting fees, or business referrals, stock ownership, service on advisory committee or board of directors, or close family relationships with any genetic testing company.

Short title: Grigsby Patrilineal Y-SNP Analysis

Key words: Grigsby, Y-SNP, Y-DNA, Patrilineal

Abstract

The Grigsby Family, as verified in church records, wills and other genealogical documents, has been an established family in Virginia since the 1600s. While traditional genealogy methods are a cornerstone of proving lineage in Grigsby family pedigrees, establishing a genetic connection to the original immigrant through DNA testing has been undertaken to substantiate lineage as conclusively as possible with significant supporting evidence.

The Grigsby Y-DNA Project started in 2008 with subjects who underwent Y-67 DNA testing at FTDNA. providing 67 site STR information, followed in later years by additional tests, including Y-111 STR, the Big Y, Big Y-500 and Big Y-700 tests, culminating in both STR and SNP data for subjects, some of whom could give primary source documentation for families dating back to the 1600s.

Initial testing indicated a possible relation among participants, leading to the later STR and SNP testing. The study focused on SNP FGC48457. The advent of the Big Y, Big Y-500 and Big Y-700 tests, as they became available from Family Tree DNA after 2013, allowed for expanded analysis of the hypothesized relationships among subjects. We found that the SNP data provided from testing to be both valid and reliable, based upon additional testing and analysis.

Consequently, Grigsby lineages in America were extensively confirmed through Y-DNA testing and SNP analysis with the ability to identify whether or not a subject was descended from a single identifiable individual who was born in 1623 (known as "Immigrant John Grigsby, who by his will acknowledged his five sons by name) four of whom are responsible for having produced the patrilineal test pool subjects that have formed the basis of this study. In three of the four lines, downstream branches have been identified by downstream SNPs. Grigsby lineages not descending from "Immigrant" John born in 1623, resulting from immigration from England well after the year 1800 were also identified

by SNP analysis. All Grigsby surname Y-DNA test subjects, to date, whose lineage is traced to the period 1660-1800 are patrilineal descendants of the "Immigrant" John Grigsby (1623-1730) and exhibit the SNP FGC48457along with other SNPs such as JFS0012, JFS0014, JFS0015, JFS0016, found only in the four patrilineal lines of descent from "Immigrant" John Grigsby. In some lines, additional branching was also determined by a downstream SNP. Grigsby lineages not descending from the "Immigrant" John Grigsby born in 1623 were also identifiable based upon the SNP test results.

Introduction

History of the Grigsby Surname: The Grigsby surname has English origins, possibly derived from the name Grig, a pet form of Gregory. The largest concentration of the surname is found in Marden, Kent. The name has spread from its origins in the British Isles to the United States, Canada, Australia, and Germany. (Grigsby, 2023) (geneanet.org, 2023). Grigsbys have also moved to various counties in the United Kingdom. The genetic connection to Kent is still unconfirmed.

The Grigsby family history spans 400 years based on DNA research and 40 years of traditional genealogical research in the United States and the United Kingdom since the founding of the National Grigsby Family Society in 1981. The National Grigsby Family Society has done extensive traditional genealogy research. The Appendix to this article charts the first three generations of American Grigsbys as documented by wills, church records and other verified paper documents and researched and recorded by C.T. Denys in her seminal work. (Denys, 1995). This article aims to explore the ancestral lineage of "Immigrant" John Grigsby (1623-1730) and his descendants, drawing on

DNA research and extensive genealogical records of more than 40,000 Grigsbys maintained in an Ancestral Quest database and connect tested descendants not only through traditional genealogical methods but even more reliably through testing to the "Immigrant" and to family branches of that Immigrant.

While not yet genetically confirmed, genealogical research supports that in its English origins, "Leeds Castle" John Grigsby (1455-1550), an attorney, served on the Privy Council to Queens Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn in the court of King Henry VIII. "Leeds Castle" John Grigsby married Margaret Sharpe, a wealthy and progressive heiress with a fortune and thousands of acres. (Denys, 1995). Their great grandson, Thomas Grigsby, married Elizabeth Banks, the aunt of Sir John Banks, one of the wealthiest men in England. (Coleman, 1975). Based on documents of christening in Maidstone in 1624, his cousin, John Grigsby, Elizabeth's oldest son, is believed to be the same as the "Immigrant" John Grigsby noted in Colonial Virginia in the parish of Stafford County to have been born 1623 and died 1730, age 107 according to the church records. (St. Paul's Parish Register Stafford-King Charles Counties, 2009).

According to the Powhatan Patawomeck tribal tradition, he may have married a sister to Pocahontas. Grigsbys are listed and accepted in the Patawomeck Gedmatch Project. (A mitochondrial DNA project, separate from the Y-DNA research examined in this article, is underway with respect to determining if living descendants of "Immigrant" John Grigsby carry evidence of Native American genes).

The union of "Immigrant" John Grigsby and his wife produced five sons, including Revolutionary War heroes and others who contributed to westward

migration. Several of these early Grigsbys were childhood friends of Abraham Lincoln and played a significant role in his boyhood and young adulthood, as detailed in biographies by Doris Kearns Goodwin, William Bartelt and Joshua Claybourn. (Goodwin, 2018) (Bartelt, 2019). Aaron Grigsby married Lincoln's beloved sister Sarah.

Grigsbys fought on both sides in the Civil War and served in conflict after conflict throughout the settlement of America from coast to coast and in the many wars the U.S. was involved in throughout its history. The Grigsby family has been the subject of a PBS *Finding Your Roots* segment. (Rudolph, 2016). Grigsby family history includes its own share of the good and bad in American history. The Grigsby story is truly the story of America.

Methods and Data Understanding Ancestral Descent

Prior to the completion of the Human Genome Project in 2003, proving ancestral descent from generations past was challenging. Today, genetic analysis provides an indisputable record of ancestry, revealing how DNA is passed from generation to generation. In males, the Y chromosome carries valuable information as it remains nearly identical through generations of patrilineal descendants.

Y-DNA Analysis in the Grigsby Family

How Do We Really Know We Descend from an Ancestor Who Lived Many Years Ago?

The answer to that question is not as simple as one might initially believe. Before April 2003, the date of the completion of the worldwide Human Genome Project, there was in reality no way to establish that we were descendants of an ancestor many generations ago. All that we had to rely upon prior to 2003 were family oral traditions and paper records, some of which proved to be incorrect.

Today, however, we can learn the story of our ancestry from a record that is indisputable, and we now understand how to read its language code, and we understand the process by which it is passed from generation to generation. Every male has both sex chromosomes X and Y along with 22 pair of autosomal chromosomes making 23 pairs total. Females have two X sex chromosomes as one pair along with 22 pair of autosomal chromosomes making 23 pairs total. During the production process of ova for the female and sperm for the male, the paired chromosomes separate with one half of each pair being included in each ovum and each sperm cell. When sperm and ovum unite to form a zygote cell, the zygote cell has once again 23 pair of chromosomes. Each ovum has one or the other of the female's X chromosome pair, while the sperm with which it unites may contain either an X chromosome or a Y chromosome.

When two X chromosomes unite, the child will be a female. When an X and a Y chromosome unite to make a pair, the child will be a male. The DNA instructions on the Y chromosome will produce itself identically to be passed on to each new generation of males. Each Y chromosome is made up of millions of nucleotides.

There are four kinds of nucleotides (adenine, cytosine, guanine, and thymine) indicative of the acid base of the

https://www.jogg.info

nucleotide. Think of them as a four-letter alphabet upon which the instructions are encoded to create an individual and maintain its function throughout its life. Just as on a product assembly line, occasionally a defective item is produced. Although the body has an extremely effective system which eliminates the rarely created defective products, on very, very rare occasion, a defect gets by.

If that mutated nucleotide is on the Y chromosome and results in the creation of a son, that son will have a Y chromosome like his father's and brother's Y chromosome's millions of nucleotides – with the EXCEPTION of ONE nucleotide on ONE gene which we label a Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP). That SNP for that individual will be replicated by that individual (it is all he has to replicate) and passed on to each of his sons, and they to their sons, generation after generation until another SNP may occur again, changing one nucleotide of the millions of nucleotides passed to ONE son who then passes it to ALL of his sons.

In the case of the Grigsby family in America, the original "Immigrant" John Grigsby of Stafford County (later Prince George County, Virginia), passed his identical Y chromosome on to each of his five sons, and they to their sons, and on and on, generation after generation in an unbroken chain. "Immigrant" John had five sons and one daughter.

Results and Discussion

At some stage, either in 1623 or in some generation before, a SNP occurred and all subsequent males in the Grigsby family descended from that family carry the FGC48457 marker. This study involved testing at the FTDNA genetics lab in Houston, Texas, and at the YSEQ genetics lab in Berlin, Germany. The participants primarily consisted of 77 individuals, 66 from the United States, and 11 from the United Kingdom. It was found that the UK participants belonged to different Y-DNA haplogroups, indicating no shared common paternal ancestor among haplogroups within historic time. No UK haplogroup was related to the USA FGC48457 haplogroup. Fifty subjects were tested at the YSEQ genetics lab in Berlin, Germany. Some subjects were tested at both labs to serve as a control in testing validity and reliability. None of the individuals from the UK descended from the same patrilineal family as did John Grigsby (1623-1730). In fact, the 11 Grigsby surname individuals from the UK proved to be from five different Y-DNA haplogroups, meaning that those five groups have not shared a common paternal ancestor for several thousands of years. No UK or American Grigsby has traced their ancestry to "Leeds Castle" John Grigsby or to a date prior to 1600. Although this result was unexpected, it does not preclude relatedness on an "autosomal DNA" basis.

Of the five sons of "Immigrant" John Grigsby, four are known to have produced offspring. Descendants of all four sons have been Y-DNA tested. Descendants of those four of the sons exhibit FGC48457. The only Grigsbys in America prior to 1800 were that haplogroup. There were no brothers, uncles or cousins documented. The one daughter has traceable mitochondrial DNA through multiple generations that include living descendants but that is a subject for another article. Discussion and analysis are limited herein to the male descendants of "Immigrant" John Grigsby (1623-1730), said in recorded documents at the St. Paul's Parish Church in Stafford County, Virginia, to have died at the age of 107. (Saint Paul's Parish Register, 2009)

Our study identified a group of individuals who were believed to belong to the haplogroup R-U198. Fortyeight (48) of those individuals were determined to carry the SNP FGC48457, a SNP not found in any individual who has been tested to date with the exception of the forty-eight (48) patrilineal descendants of one John Grigsby (1623-1730). A Y chromosome nucleotide mutation (SNP) in a birth of a son occurs roughly, on average, about once every 150 years in each of the four Grigsby lines from John Grigsby (1623-1730). In that span of time, variance exists between surname families and among surname family lines.

"Immigrant" John Grigsby (1623-1730) had five sons who received his Y chromosome and a daughter who received his X chromosome. We can look at the living male descendants of John Grigsby and the Y-DNA he has passed down that is shared by ALL of his patrilineal descendants (this excludes the SNPs which have occurred later and are exhibited by some but not all of his patrilineal descendants) and we discover what "Immigrant" John" Grigsby's Y-DNA exhibited that he inherited from his father.

The Y-DNA that "Immigrant" John passed to sons John, Charles, and William was identical to his own (exact with no mutations/changes). The copies Υ chromosome that he passed to James, however, was different from that inherited by the brothers of James. On one of the genes, one nucleic acid base on one nucleotide had switched from thymine inherited by his brothers, to cytosine (T to C), which we discovered and named the SNP JFS0016. All of the sons and later patrilineal descendants of the "Immigrant" John Grigsby son James Grigsby will exhibit the SNP JFS0016 nucleotide, which has cytosine as an acid base, while all other "Immigrant" John patrilineal descendants will exhibit thymine as an acid base at that same location. This one SNP "marker," therefore, allows us to easily identify any patrilineal descendant of the James Grigsby (I) line.

In the line of "Immigrant" John, son Charles Grigsby passed a mutated Y chromosome to his son "Soldier" John Grigsby (1620-1694). While the other sons received an identical Y chromosome that Charles himself exhibited, "Soldier John" Grigsby received a chromosome with a mutation/change in one of the millions of nucleotides. On the chromosome inherited by "Soldier John," the SNP JFS0014, which had one nucleotide that had switched from thymine to cytosine. While his father, brothers, and all of his Grigsby male cousins exhibit thymine at the SNP JFS0014 position, "Soldier John" and all of his patrilineal descendants exhibit the acid base cytosine at that location on the Y chromosome, marking their SNP JFS0014 branch of the FGC48457 haplogroup.

In the John Grigsby (II) line, the third generation Benjamin Grigsby exhibited a mutation in one novel nucleotide at the SNP location occupied by JFS0012 when the acid base adenine had switched to guanine. So, while his father and brothers and all of his Grigsby male cousins exhibit the nucleotide adenine at the location of the SNP that we have named JFS0012, all of those who descend from the John Grigsby (II) son Benjamin Grigsby exhibit the nucleotide guanine at that SNP location, identified as SNP JFS0012. See the Table at the end of this article which shows the SNP markers exhibited by John Grigsby and subsequent mutations which permit identification from which son a tested male is descended.

Other SNP markers that we have discovered and analyzed designate branching at various generational points in the Grigsby family tree. For the American family who are patrilineal descendants of "Immigrant" John Grigsby (1623-1730), we have discovered that in addition to the Grigsby surname, some of his patrilineal descendants are currently named Chambless [from the SNP{4} JFS0012 {5} branch of the John Grigsby (II) line of patrilineal descent]. There are also three separate White surname families [one from the line of the "Immigrant" John Grigsby, son James Grigsby line of JFS0016{5}]; a second White surname group from the JFS0015 Grigsby branch; and a third White surname group from the SNP Y659 who are genetically patrilineal descendants of "Immigrant" John.

Furthermore, there is a Lay surname family group, descended from the JFS0015 Grigsby branch.

We have recently tested four descendants of William Barksdale Grigsby, born ca.1798 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, to Moses Grigsby and wife Abigail Fritter. All four have proven not to be patrilineal descendants of the "Immigrant" John Grigsby. This line has existed in controversy for 25 years or so. The NGFS prior to that time believed and published that Moses Grigsby [son of John Grigsby (II) and his wife Jane Redman Grigsby], who married Catherine Branson (with whom he had children Henry Grigsby and Elizabeth Grigsby), also married a second time to Mary Matheny (with whom he had a son Moses Grigsby (II), among others). Research proved this to be in error - that Catherine Branson and Mary Matheny were married to two different men named Moses Grigsby. The Moses Grigsby who married Catherine Branson died, and his will was probated ca. 1780. He was married only to Catherine Branson. The Moses Grigsby (who married Mary Matheny) and his son Moses Grigsby (II) (who married Abigail Fritter) were both still alive and on the Pittsylvania County, Virginia, tax list ca. 1800 and later - 20 years after the death of the Moses Grigsby who married Catherine Branson.

If John Grigsby (II) was the father of the Moses who married Catherine Branson (and genetic testing of his descendants prove that he was), who was the father of the Moses Grigsby who married Mary Matheny and produced the line of Moses Grigsby (II) and son William Barksdale Grigsby? Our testing proves that four Barksdale descendants from two different sons are not patrilineal descendants of John Grigsby (1623-1730), which does not prove, but casts serious doubt, on whether William Barksdale Grigsby is a patrilineal descendant of "Immigrant" John Grigsby. The Barksdale descendants have not been shown, after testing three descendants of two sons, to be descendants of FGC48457. Information is insufficient to conclude a genetic connection at this time.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Through Y-DNA analysis, the Grigsby Y-DNA Project has successfully identified patrilineal descendants of the "Immigrant" John Grigsby. To date, all non-Grigsby surname individuals who carry the novel SNP FGC48457 also carry one additional Grigsby novel SNP, either JFS0012, JFS0014, JFS0015, or Y659. Therefore, we conclude that the non-Grigsby surname individuals who carry the novel SNP FGC48457 inherit that from "Immigrant" John Grigsby because they also inherit a downstream SNP from "Immigrant" John Grigsby, either JFS0012, JFS0014, JFS0015, or Y659. The study's findings shed light on the genetic history of the Grigsby family and provide valuable insights into ancestral connections.

Further research and analysis may uncover additional details and expand the understanding of the Grigsby family's genetic genealogy. Research is ongoing to discover possible links between descendants of "Immigrant" John Grigsby FGC48457 to the United Kingdom family of "Maidstone" John Grigsby (Baptized 1624) and his ancestor, "Leeds Castle" John Grigsby (1495-1550). Other areas of important research include Native American heritage from early Colonial connections to the Patawomeck/Powhatan tribe. Chief Wahanganoche often married daughters, as a diplomatic gesture, to prominent Colonial figures which created a joint Native American/Anglo ancestry. Native American oral tradition has been that "Immigrant" John Grigsby, whose land bordered that of the Chief, married one of the Chief's daughters.

In addition, testing has included African-American male Grigsbys to determine if they are descendants of the FCC48457 haplogroup. In the Colonial Virginia Overwharton Parish Tobacco Tenders List of 1723-24, the Grigsby family is listed as owning five plantations. (Boogher, 1899). Descendants of that Grigsby group were frequent owners of slaves. Initial testing has indicated that individuals of African descent with the

Grigsby surname have descended genetically from FGC48457 while other African-American individuals with the Grigsby surname have not. The National Grigsby Preservation Foundation would like to extend research interests to include historical information for these individuals regarding their known ancestral history and their possible ancestral enslavement, through wills and other records, regardless of whether or not a genetic relationship exists.

Table



Acknowledgements

The author(s) would like to thank the many Y-DNA STUDY donor/participants who helped contribute to this study, including the members of the extended Grigsby family who donated Y-DNA to be tested at FTDNA, YSEQ, and FCG genetics laboratories without whose participation this study would not have been possible. A special note of thanks goes to the YSEQ lab for the individual "standalone" SNP tests designed for this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest and no commercial interests in the subjects covered by this study. No author has a financial or personal interest in Family Tree DNA or any other commercial DNA service used in testing.

References

- 1. <u>https://forebears.io/surnames/grigsby, ret</u>. 6/20/2023 12:45 P.M,
- 2. <u>https://en.geneanet.org/surnames/GRIGSBY, ret</u> 6/20/2023 12:47 P.M.
- 3. Denys C. T. (1995). *Grigsby Grigby-Grigbie*. C.T. Denys.
- 4. Coleman D. C. (1975). Sir John Banks: Baronet and Businessman; a study of business politics and society in later Stuart England (REPR). GREENWOOD PR
- St. Paul's Parish Register (Stafford -- King George Counties), 1715-1798. (2009). United States: Clearfield.
- 6. Goodwin, D. K. (2018). Leadership: In Turbulent Times. India: Simon & Schuster.
- 7. Bartelt W. E. & Claybourn J. A. (2019). *Abe's youth: shaping the future president*. Indiana University Press.
- 8. Finding Your Roots, In search of Freedom, Episode 3, Season 3, Maya Rudolph, PBS, January 19, 2016.
- 9. Boogher, W. F. (1899). *Virginia; Overwharton Parish register, 1720 to 1760: Old Stafford County*. Saxton Print. Co.

Appendix: Genealogy Chart of Three Generations Descendants of Immigrant John Grigsby

 John ' Immigrant John' GRIGSBY I-1 (b.1623 d.1730) sp: UNKNOWN-2 (m.1678) |-2. Mary Ann GRIGSBY-7 (b.1675 d.1747) | sp: Benjamin NEWTON-45 (b.1669 m.1695 d.1710) | -3. Benjamin NEWTON-48 (b.1694 d.1722) | | sp: Elizabeth GREGG-139 (b.1686 d.1732) | -3. Mary Elizabeth NEWTON-49 (b.1698 d.1747) | | sp: John ROGERS-440 (b.1703 m.1720 d.1760) | -3. Margaret NEWTON-46 (b.1702) | | sp: William HEABERD-4199 (m.1720 d.1721) | | sp: John TRAVIS-134 (m.1722 d.1724) | -3. Letitia NEWTON-47 (b.1704 d.1725) | | sp: Phillip CRAFFORD-138 | sp: John MEESE-518 (r.1681 m.1710 d.1733) |-2. Thomas GRIGSBY-8 (b.1680 d.1745) | sp: Rose NEWTON-50 (b.1695 m.1715 d.1785) -2. John GRIGSBY II-4 (b.1680 d.1752) | sp: UNKNOWN-37332 | -3. Benjamin GRIGSBY I-4130 (b.1707) | | sp: Ann (widow Foley) LEITCH-4131 (m.1727) | |-3. Mary GRIGSBY-30201 | | sp: John FEWELL-30202 (m.1726) | |-3. William GRIGSBY-30200 | sp: Jane REDMAN-18 (b.1680 m.1705 d.1756) | -3. John GRIGSBY III-20 (b.1705 d.1771) | | sp: Anne LAMPTON-131 (b.1708 m.1730 d.1771) | -3. Thomas GRIGSBY-19 (b.1707 d.1756) | | sp: Anne DISHMAN-130 (m.1729) | -3. Aaron GRIGSBY-21 (b.1711 d.1764) | | sp: Margaret PROCTOR-4384 (b.1690 m.1757 d.1764) | | sp: Verlinda WHITE-133 (m.1762) +-3. Moses GRIGSBY I-22 (b.1715 d.1780) | sp: Katherine BRANSON-132 (b.1724 m.1742 d.1751) |-2. Charles W. GRIGSBY I-6 (b.1682 d.1740) | sp: Sarah WILKERSON-33 (b.1695 m.1710 d.1756) | -3. Margaret GRIGSBY-34 (b.1712) | | sp: John SMITH-164 (m.1728) | -3. Rose GRIGSBY-35 (b.1714) | | sp: Benjamin SPICER-140 (m.1734) | -3. James GRIGSBY-36 (b.1717) | | sp: Sarah SUDDUTH-22539 (m.1742)

| -3. CAPT John ' Soldier John ' GRIGSBY-37 (b.1720 d.1794) | | sp: Rosanna ETCHISON-142 (b.1730 m.1746 d.1761) | | sp: Elizabeth Hawkins PORTER-148 (b.1734 m.1770 d.1807) | -3. Barbara GRIGSBY-38 (b.1722) | | sp: RUNNELS-159 (m.1740) | -3. Charles GRIGSBY II-39 (b.1725 d.1827) | | sp: Elizabeth LYTLE-158 (b.1720 m.1773 d.1777) | | sp: Mary BRADFORD-972 (m.1778) | | sp: Mary SEARS-4655 (b.1762 m.1816 d.1861) | -3. Rachel GRIGSBY-42 (b.1728) | | sp: Isaac ROSE-161 (m.1751) | -3. Priscilla GRIGSBY-41 (b.1728) | | sp: Abraham FLETCHER-160 (m.1746) | -3. Wilkerson GRIGSBY-40 (b.1730 d.1782) | | sp: Sarah -5210 (b.1740 m.1759 d.1788) | -3. Mott Calville "Mott" GRIGSBY-4132 (b.1735 d.1795) | | sp: Grace "Gracy" SANFORD-458 (b.1757 m.1778) | -3. Elisha GRIGSBY-43 (b.1738 d.1790) +-3. Reuben GRIGSBY-44 (b.1740 d.1769) -2. William GRIGSBY I-5 (b.1685 d.1782) | sp: Ursley MANN-23 (b.1690 m.1705) | -3. Ann GRIGSBY-24 (b.1710 d.1794) | | sp: William ROWLEY-169 (b.1711 m.1773 d.1774) | -3. William GRIGSBY II-28 (b.1713 d.1804) | | sp: Sarah OWENS-656 (b.1710 m.1763) | -3. James GRIGSBY-25 (b.1714) | -3. Richard GRIGSBY-26 (b.1717 d.1787) | | sp: Amy RUSH-165 (m.1742) | -3. John GRIGSBY II-27 (b.1719 d.1788) | -3. Margaret GRIGSBY-30 (b.1722 d.1793) | | sp: George FOSTER-166 (b.1723 m.1746 d.1778) | -3. Alice GRIGSBY-29 (b.1726 d.1815) | | sp: Benjamin RUSH-167 (b.1717 m.1744 d.1801) +-3. Lettice GRIGSBY-31 (b.1730) sp: Joshua OWENS-168 (b.1725 m.1747 d.1777) +-2. James GRIGSBY I-3 (b.1686 d.1752) sp: Susanna REDMAN-9 (b.1690 m.1710 d.1783) -3. James GRIGSBY II-10 (b.1712 d.1797) | sp: Frances -51 (m.1755) |-3. Lt. Enoch GRIGSBY-11 (b.1714 d.1794) sp: Susan Mary BUTLER-52 (b.1743 m.1763 d.1795)



|-3. Nathaniel GRIGSBY Sr.-12 (b.1716 d.1801)
| sp: Elizabeth BUTLER-53 (b.1731 m.1747 d.1771)
| sp: Susannah Linton SMITH-5641 (b.1729 m.1765 d.1822)
|-3. Elizabeth GRIGSBY-13 (b.1718 d.1783)
| sp: Edward HUGHES-432 (b.1700 m.1734)
|-3. Redman GRIGSBY-14 (b.1721 d.1809)
| sp: Susannah JARVIS-65 (m.1746 d.1755)
| sp: Elizabeth THOMAS-103 (b.1737 m.1760 d.1778)
|-3. Samuel GRIGSBY I-15 (b.1724 d.1781)
| sp: Nancy Anne GRIGSBY-163 (b.1742 m.1762 d.1825)
+-3. Susannah GRIGSBY-16 (b.1727 d.1783)
sp: Charles STUART-417 (m.1752)