

Moses Grigg's Father

By Dan Wharton

With enormous acknowledgment to the Grigg Family Association and its Grigg DNA Project; the Owen DNA Project; and specifically all of the Grigg and Owen historians who helped support the DNA projects and/or provided the detailed background cited below, namely Dick and Angie Grigg, Gary Grigg, Bill Kennedy, Cleo Grigg Johnson Gilchrist; Karen Grubaugh, Mary Lee Barnes, Jane Owen Hillard and Whit Athey

Two new important pieces of information have come to light in the last two months that, combined, strongly suggest that Moses Grigg's (1748-aft. 1830) father was Edward Owen (abt. 1705?-abt1769) of Dinwiddie and Lunenburg/Halifax Counties, Virginia (See Appendix I for a detailed history and analysis of Edward Owen).

Moses Grigg's Y DNA, as represented by two descendants through his sons William A. Grigg (1772-1846) and Jacob Gregg (1784-?), is an exact match with a descendant of Edward Owen's probable son John Owen (abt. 1741-1819) of Halifax County, Virginia and Chester County, South Carolina. There are additional exact DNA matches of the Moses Grigg lineage and seven other Owen-surnamed individuals including two men descended from probable grandchildren of Edward Owen: These presumed grandchildren are Burd/Bird Owen (cr. 1760-aft 1808) and Larkin Owen (1779-1848), perhaps sons of Solomon Owen (abt 1734-aft 1807). The other five Owens matching the Moses Grigg line also could be descendants of Edward Owen (see Appendix II, Grigg Family DNA results followed by Appendix III, Owen DNA results for descendants of John, Burd, and Larkin Owen).

These exact matches are especially compelling in that the Moses Grigg line does not match any of the literally dozens of Grigg, Grigg, Gregg, and MacGregor lines DNA tested to date. These Grigg, Griggs and Gregg lines represent many, if not most of the Grigg families (and variations) of colonial America, north and south, as well as some current British lines.

The second important piece of information comes from the 1748 list of tithables of Lunenburg County, Virginia by Cornelius Cargill. On this list, we find the same Edward Owen listed in immediate sequence after Aaron Pinson, Sr. and Aaron Pinson Jr (see Appendix IV). By way of the 1757 will of Aaron Pinson Sr naming "Moses Grigg" as his "grandson," we have long ago established that Moses Grigg's mother was a Pinson, mostly likely Sarah Ann Pinson (born abt 1730), identified in the will of her godfather and possible maternal uncle, Christopher Rambo in 1747. She is missing from her father's will in 1757 and could be presumed dead after an equally presumed and relatively brief marriage to a Grigg (but see below).

Moses Grigg is identified as a tithable and nephew of Thomas Pinson in 1764 thereby further establishing his relationship to the Pinsons as well as a birthdate of about 1748 (tithable at age 16). Sarah Ann's only sister "Elinor" married a Wiles (probably

Thomas Wiles, son of Stephen Wiles, a witness to Aaron Sr.'s will) after 1757 as she was still named by her maiden name in her father's will. We might exclude Elinor as Moses' mother in that the task of providing a cow and calf to Moses Grigg "upon the day he shall come of age" was assigned to Thomas Pinson. Also, there is some question about Elinor's birthdate given that Thomas Wiles was born about 1744. Although we have recorded Elinor's birthdate as 1726, it seems unlikely that she was born before 1740. Her daughter, Mary Wiles Clanton, was born in 1784 and later uses the name Pinson for at least one of her children, Sarah Pinson Clanton (thereby confirming a Pinson connection). We have also excluded the possibility of Moses being Aaron's grandson through one of his sons by comparing the Y DNA of the Pinson sons' descendants and they are definitely not a match (also in Appendix II).

While DNA evidence alone can only narrow the likelihood of a close family connection to an entire lineage (the Edward Owen family in this case), it is the known historical facts that narrow the focus to a single individual. The close proximity of Edward Owen himself to the Pinsons in at least the same year in which Moses Grigg was born is an important filter to other members of the extended family. Could Moses's father have been Edward Owen's sons or brothers or nephews? One might exclude the sons by age, mostly or entirely being younger than the approximately 17 or 18 year old Sarah Ann Pinson in 1747/48 (if her estimated birthdate of 1730 is correct). One might also exclude them on the grounds of the likelihood that an Owen marriage would have been the outcome of an Owen-Pinson relationship if both of the principals involved were not married. Although we might never know if Sarah was already married or betrothed to a Grigg in 1747/48, it is very likely that Edward Owen was married, having married "Joyce" as early as 1731 and certainly before 1740 when Edward and his wife are identified as the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth, in Bristol Parish Register, Henrico (Prince George; Dinwiddie) County, Virginia. Their most documented offspring is John Owen, as noted above, who was born 1741 or 1742 or perhaps later. The oldest of the presumed sons is Joseph Owen born approximately 1732. In 1748, Edward lists only one tithable male (himself) in his household indicating that his oldest son was almost certainly younger than sixteen years (Joseph appears to be a tithable of Edward's in 1749). If any of the several other Owens in Lunenburg/Halifax counties were Edward Owen's brothers or nephews (not unlikely), this has yet to be confirmed.

One additional piece of information from 1748, the probable year of Moses Grigg's birth, might also be interpreted as relevant to the question of Edward Owen's relationship with Sarah Ann Pinson. Karen Grubaugh notes something of a mystery regarding Edward Owen's sudden relocation some distance away from the Pinsons:

"On the 23 March 1748, 400 acres were surveyed for Edward Owen beginning at the mouth of a branch above the little rock House on S S of Bannister River to include Little Polecat Ridge. [The reason for giving up the Terrible Creek acreage is unknown, but once the family located along Polecat Creek, they continued to acquire land in that area until they left Halifax County.]"

Indeed, we see in the 1749 list of tithables by Cornelius Cargill that Edward Owen is no longer in sequence with the Pinsons, perhaps indicative of unresolved tension between the Owens and the Pinsons. Altogether, the DNA and historical findings are self-reinforcing without being simply tautological. The determination of identical DNA signatures in Edward Owen's presumed sons and in Moses Grigg, the son of an

explicitly-known neighbor of Edward Owen, tells both families much more than they knew before.

Interestingly, the conclusion that Edward Owen is the father of Moses Grigg allows the Moses Grigg family to look through a new lens at existing information and information we might seek. For instance, Cleo Grigg Johnson Gilchrist's suggestion that Sarah Ann Pinson married William Grigg (abt 1724-aft 1773) of neighboring Amelia County, Virginia perhaps has new credibility. Previous assessments of this suggestion were found lacking, first by the volume of records found on Moses Grigg over a 75-year period with no single one being in reference to William Grigg or any Grigg. Secondly, Moses Grigg's Y DNA does not match that of the William Grigg lineage tracing back to William Grigg, immigrant to the Virginia Colony (see C. Gilchrist's book of the same name).

William's wife is identified as "Sarah" when she relinquishes her dower right on 22 December 1763 but this is six years after the death of Sarah Ann Pinson's father in which she is not mentioned and presumed deceased. The five known children of William and Sarah Grigg were bound out by order of the Amelia County Court to Nottoway Parish Church wardens "As William Grigg was unable to care for them." However, an estrangement of the Pinsons and the Griggs over Moses Grigg's paternity issue might have led to the Pinsons' guardianship while simultaneously inhibiting any association of the Griggs with the Pinsons and Moses. Meanwhile, there is a 1768 reference to a "baseborn" apprentice named Moses Grigg in Prince William County. If he is Moses Grigg of Lunenburg/Mecklenburg County, he was back in that area by 1769 when he marries Martha Hurst. Perhaps of some significance, there are no other references to Moses Grigg of Prince William County before or after 1768.

William Grigg's first cousin, Lewis Grigg (abt 1718-1787) of Dinwiddie County, Virginia also married a "Sarah" (maiden name unknown) in 1750 approximately. This Sarah is known to have lived until 1796 or later. Again, survival past 1757 does not necessarily exclude this Sarah from being Sarah Ann Pinson. In both cases, the naming pattern of the Grigg children follow names common to this extended Grigg family, while Pinson names such as Eleanor, Thomas, Joseph and Aaron are absent. Given that it would have been unconventional for Moses to have acquired the Grigg name in some arbitrary fashion, we might continue to assume – as we have all along – that before or shortly after his birth in 1748, his mother married a Grigg. . Moses Grigg's descendants can be found with the three common variations of this surname Grigg, Gregg, and Griggs. Moses himself was literate and always signed his name "Moses Grigg," perhaps the best indication that his surname was derived from the immigrant William Grigg (abt 1640-aft 1688) family of Henrico, Prince George, Dinwiddie, and Amelia counties, Virginia. There are two other Grigg family members of the same generation as William and Lewis noted above that have been identified in most records as "unmarried" although deserving of another look. They are Peter and Burwell Grigg, the brothers of the William and Lewis respectively.

Owen, Martin, Becker, Whitney and Allied Families

Entries: 24148 **Updated:** Fri Mar 26 07:33:11 2004 **Contact:** Karen Grubaugh

kleegrubaugh@yahoo.com

This database is a collection of the work generously shared by many people. Only the Owen line has been thoroughly resourced. Please, very kindly and politely, email corrections.

[Index](#) | [Descendancy](#) | [Register](#) | [Download GEDCOM](#) | [Add Post-em](#)

- *ID:* I14672
- *Name:* Edward OWEN
- *Surname:* Owen
- *Given Name:* Edward
- *Sex:* M
- *Birth:* in VA ¹ ²
- *Death:* ³
- *_UID:* 9A42CA0F76100F4B8BE6CF60F69DEF813828
- *Event:* List Taken by Cornelius Cargill - 1 tithable Tithables List 1748 Lunenburg Co., VA
- *Event:* Land Grant 2 Oct 1767 Craven District, SC ⁴
- *Event:* Land Grant 26 May 1770 Craven District, SC ⁴
- *Note:*

From "All Those Unrelated Owen Families of Halifax Co. VA by Jane Owen Hillard - Part 111" Vol 17.4, p/ 41 Owen Family News:
"With Mary Lee Barnes permission, I include here, nearly verbatim, that part of her research which pertains to Halifax County.

Was Edward Owen of Halifax County, Virginia the father of John Owen of Chester County, S.C.? As of now it appears that he was. John Owen received a deed from Edward Owen 17 March 1763 for £5 for 60 acres on Little Polecat Creek which was part of tract which Solomon Owen had bought of Edward Tuck. Said tract began at a gum on Solomon Owen's line on the N. fork of Little Polecat Creek thence south Bentley's line. The deed was signed Edward+Owen. no wit. Rec. March 17 1763. John kept this property for 30 years selling it in 1799 to his son, Robert, in Chester County S.C. for £5.

Edward Tuck sold to Solomon Owen before 1749

Solomon Owen had land surveyed in 1749

Solomon Owen sold to Edward Owen before 1763

Edward Owen sold to John Owen 17 March 1762

John Owen sold to Robert Owen 1799

The first record of an Edward Owen is found in the Bristol Parish Register of Henrico Co., Prince George and Dinwiddie County 1720-1798 when Elizabeth Owen, Daughter of Edward and Joyce Owen, Feb. 26 1740 was born. Lansford Owen was on this same register. and Joyce Owen, Feb. 26 1740 was born. Lansford Owen was on this same register.

Children of Edward Owen and wife, Joyce _____

- i. Solomon Owen b. ca. 1734; (see 1750 tithable in Edward's HH)
- ii. Joseph Owen b. ca. 1732 (see 1749 tithables in Mechlenberg County)
- iii. Elizabeth Owen born 1740 in Prince George Co.
- iv. John Owen b. ca. 1741; deeded land by Edward in Halifax 1763; in Chester County, S.C. by 1773. John's wife was Rachel. (See above)
- v. Wilmouth Owen who married Samuel Griffin who was also in Chester County, S.C. Their children were Ralph, Solomon, Edward, James M. and Bartholomew and Willy, a daughter who married a Jones (Jonathan, Jr.?).
- vi. William Owen also deeded land in 1763 and 1765 and who sold land from Rowan Co., N.C. 1769.
- vii. Edward Owen? Three Edward Owens signed the deed when Edward I sold to Wm. Kerby in 1755. [This is rare but does happen; one individual signing multiple times. - Ed.]

Deed records show that Edward Owen was in Halifax County or Lunenburg by May 7, 1741 when he entered for 400 acres beginning near the head of Difficult Creek thence down the Nth side of the same for £2. Another entry labeled (void) is on the same date for 400 acres beginning in Fork of Wynn's Creek. On March 31, 1746 Edward Owen entered (also marked void) for 200 acres on the main branch of Terrible Creek beginning above James Wood thence up the creek which was transferred to Martin Brown. [Entry records were marked "Void" when the person failed to "prove" the land, and it thus passed on to the next person applying for it. - Ed.] On the 23 March 1748, 400 acres were surveyed for Edward Owen beginning at the mouth of a branch above the little rock House on S S of Bannister

River to include Little Polecat Ridge. [The reason for giving up the Terrible Creek acreage is unknown, but once the family located along Polecat Creek, they continued to acquire land in that area until they left Halifax County. - Ed.]

In 1748, 1749, and 1750 Edward Owen was named on the tithable list of Cornelius Cargill's. In 1749 Joseph Owen was named in his household and Solomon in 1750. Believe these to be his sons, but there must have been an older Solomon who had land before Edward did and must be the Solomon who bought land from Edward Tuck. On 13 Dec 1749 a survey was made for Solomon Owen on Little Polecat; on 12 March 1754 James Owen had a survey of 270 acres, and on 5 Apr. 1754, Edward Owen had survey 313 ac brs of Little Polecat. (Have copy of plat) In 1753 Edward entered 400 acres on the upper end & side line of William Gents land on the Bannister river. In 1755 he had land patent of 240 acres in Halifax (Book 31. p. 604 as did a John Owen (Book 32 p. 643) of 362 acres. On 7 November 1755 Edward sold William Kerby, both of Halifax County 100 acres for 20 lbs. S.S. Bannister River beginning at the mouth of branch against Snugs Shoals, thence down the river to Wm. Cargile's line, it being part of 240 acres granted to said Owen by patent 10 Sept 1755. This deed was signed By Edward(x) Owen, Edward Owen, Edward Owen., and William Wynne (copy of deed on file) . So there was more than one Edward Owen?

August 1757 Owen entered 400 acres being the vacant land between Barretts & James Vaughan's line on both sides of Little Polecat Creek, beginning at Vaughan's corner. On 18 March 1756 Edward Owen of Halifax County sold Richard Brown of same for £20 on the S.S. Bannister beginning near Snugs Shoals on sd river several lines in patent dated 4 Sept 1750, Robert Wade and James Roy wit. Rec. 19 Aug. 1756. Another 400 acres was entered by Owen in August of 1757 beginning at the vacant land between Barretts and James Vaughans line on both sides of Little Polecat. Edward Tuck sold Solomon Owen for 30 lbs 330 acres on the SS of Bannister Ri. Thence south ?crossing both forks of Little Polecat Cr. ? part of a tract granted to Robert Barrett 1 Mar. 1754. Richd.(R) Griffin Ralph (I) Griffin Richard Griffin wit. Recorded August 20 1761.

On the 20 May 1761 Richard Jones of Halifax Co. sold to Samuel Griffin of same for 15 lbs., 140 acres on Hico Ri. Wit: Ralph (x) Griffin, Solomon Owen, Richard Griffin. (See Samuel Griffin Below) Ralph Griffin had sold to Richard Griffin, Jr. 140 acres on Hico part of tract whereon sd Ralph Griffin lives. (Griffins are in Laurens Co., S.C. associated also with Owen and Goldens. Also see below will of Henry Green and Henry Green, Jr.) On the day before Edward

deeded John Owen land in 1763 he had also deeded land to William Owen, part of the same tract for 5 lbs. 57 acres, and he again deeded William Owen of Halifax land on 23 July 1765, 58 acres on SS side of the Banister River beginning at mouth of Polecat Creek thence along sd creek on Solomon Owen's line to a corner pine on my own line, & beg., it being part of 860 acres granted to Robert Barrott by patent 1 March 1754 all houses, orchards, gardens Wits: Edward Tuck, William Powell, Thos. Lacy, Jr. Rec. 1765.

On the 1 Sept 1766 Solomon Owen of Halifax County sold Moses Terry of same 175 acres for 80 lbs. SS of Bannister River on both sides Little Polecat Creek, the remainder of a tract purchased by said Owen of Edward Tuck--Wit: Thomas Tunstall, John Orril Tunstall, John Cox., G. Walton Rec. 18 Sept 1766.

On 16 October 1769, William Owen of Rowan County, N.C., sold John Epps of H, for 50 lbs about 114 acres, SS Bannister River bounded by Polecat Cr., it being part of land granted to Robert Barrott by patent dated Mar. 1 1754. signed by: William (X his mark) Owen Wits. Edward Tuck, David Powell, Mark (x his mark) Powell Rec. Nov. 16 1769 Deed Bk 7, p. 444 Halifax County Virginia Deeds. Also in this reference is a deed by Samuel Griffin who was in N.C., county not given, but sold 2 tracts of land to Robert Wall of H. for 65 lbs, both on Hico Cr. On the n. side about 140 acres and another 140 on the ss side. Wit. None Rec. 18 Oct 1770 Wilmoth Griffin, wife of Samuel relinquished her dower. When Samuel bought this land, Solomon Owen witnessed it. Samuel Griffin is on tax list of Rowan Co., N.C. ca. 1769. Samuel was in Chester County, S.C. and named the children of John Owen as his executor and witnesses to his will in 1799. I believe Wilmoth was the sister of John. The last reference on Edward is in 1768 when he processioned his land. The 313 Acres surveyed for him in 1754 was transferred to Stephen Neal 2 October 1769 by William Echols. The land adjoined Echols and William Gent. JAMES OWEN who also had land on Little Polecat transferred it to Moses Hendrick. No other record has been found of Edward since 1769.

There are also records in Chester County, S.C. and Fairfield County of a John Owen, Jr., and Solomon Owen who were probably related to John Owen, Sr. of Chester as his sons witnessed deeds of these two. There are also deeds witnessed by Charles Raley and Conelius Malone of this John Owen and others in Fairfield County. [End]

Mrs. Barnes carries her line down through John Owen. Other OFA members descend through Larkin Owen, who may be descended from Edward Owen through Solomon Owen, who may be descended

from Edward Owen through Solomon. If the Larkin Owen listed in the 1800 Fairfield County SC Census, age 18-25, was born in Halifax County, he is not mentioned in any records found there to date. It is, of course, a tantalizing possibility that he may have been.

Father may be William "Of the Will" Owen.

<http://www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/pubsvs/o.htm> Web site for Owens) in TN - occupations.

About Solomon: from
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnichols/owen/ows.htm>
OWEN; Solomon OWEN 1763 Halifax Co, VA w/ Edward OWEN. Solomon left Va to Chester Co, SC 1790. With John OWEN, brother? Dea4time@aol.com <<mailto:Dea4time@aol.com>> 28 Mar 1999

Edward's sons with "?" following their name are pure conjecture.

SC Registration of Land Grants

Dist Acres Vol/Pg Date

p. 29 Owen Andrew Berkley 300 8/374 30 Mar 1769

Benjamin Craven " 11/131 24 Feb 1772

David " 10/181 14 Jul 1770

Edward " 9/340 2 Oct 1767

" " 200 10/152 26 May 1770

Hugh " 12/393 21 Aug 1773 [Came to SC on board Ship: xxxx]

Jacob " 250 11/264 16 Jun 1772

James " 200 10/48 25 Jan 1776

" " 100 13/334 17 Feb 1775

" " 200 10/217 30 Aug 1770

" " 100 12/232 17 Sep 1770

Jeremiah Granville 2549 7/289 3 Apr 1760

" Craven 300 9/148 28 Nov 1766

John " 100 10/48 23 Jan 1770

" Berkley 250 11/79 22 Oct 1771

" Colleton 350 2/361 30 Sep 1774

" Craven 300 13/307 11 Feb 1775

" Granville 100 2/473 14 Aug 1775

Jonathan Craven 100 13/74 21 Oct 1774

Joseph " 8/267 13 Oct 1768

Lanciford " 7/337 15 Dec 1760

Lewis " 13/74 31 Oct 1774

Philip " 9/19 25 Nov 1765

" " 200 9/188 20 Feb 1767

" " 100 12/427 17 Sep 1773
Richard " 150 9/188 20 Feb 1767
Richard, Jr Berkley 100 8/447 2 Jun 1769
Richard, Sr Colleton 100 10/345 21 Feb 1771
Robert Craven 150 8/120 7 Sep 1768
" " 100 8/375 30 Mar 1769
Samuel " 200 9/188 19 Feb 1767
" " 100 13/74 31 Oct 1774
Hansford " 100 13/405 21 Mar 1775
Solomon " 150 11/55 20 Sep 1771
" Bear 150 13/333 17 Feb 1775
Thomas Craven 150 11/263 16 Jun 1772
William " 100 9/188 19 Feb 1767

Following is from <http://www.rootsweb.com/~scoconee/deeds.html>

About owning land in SC

Land Petitions

Petitions are applications for land grants or purchases from the colonial administration. They are not indexed but are in chronological order. Therefore a precept date is required to locate a petition.

Records of the Grand Council, 1671 - 1692 (2 volumes) ¹

Records of His Majesty's Council (27 volumes) ¹

Warrants:Land Warrants

Warrants are instruments authorizing, certifying, or proving the transfer of land ownership.

Warrants for Land in South Carolina, 1672 - 1721 ¹ edited by Alexander S. Salley, Jr. and R. N. Olsberg and published by the University of South Carolina Press, Columbia in 1977.

Records of the Secretary of the Province and the Register of the Province of South Carolina, 1671 - 1675 ¹ edited by Alexander S. Salley, Jr. and published by the Historical Commission of South Carolina, Columbia in 194

Memorials:

Recorded plats contain important information including the precept date necessary to locate the original petition. Another important land record is the Memorial. From 1731 through 1775, those who had obtained land were tasked with preparing a Memorial attesting to the location, quantity, names of adjacent land owners, and the boundaries of the land. Memorials also included a chain of title, often from the original patentee to the current owner.

Combined Alphabetical Index ¹ is also found at the Greenville Public Library. Some have been microfilmed and are available at the FHL.

Edward Owen Chronology:

26 Feb 1740 - Elizabeth Owen born to Edward and Joyce Owen
[Bristol Parish Register of Henrico Co.,
Prince George Co. and Dinwiddie Co. 1720-1798]

7 May 1741 - ?Entered? 400 acres near the head of Difficult Creek,
Brunswick Co. VA [1746 area became
Lunenburg Co. and 1752 area became Halifax Co.]

3 Mar 1746 - ?Entered? 200 acres of land on main branch of Terrible
Creek, Lunenburg Co. VA [area into
Halifax Co 1752]

23 Mar 1748 - Land was surveyed at mouth of branch abover little
rock House on s side of Bannister River to
include Little Polecat Ridge.

1748 - Tithable list of Cornelius Cargill in Lunenburg Co., VA

1750 - Tithable list of Cornelius Cargill in Lunenburg Co., VA; a
Solomon Owen was in Edward?s household on 1750 tithable list.

1751 - William Wynne [a SC family name, too] entered 400 acres
joining Edward Owen?s - some on
the Dan River.

1753 - Entered 400 acres on upper End & side lines of William Gents
land on Bannister River.

10 Sep 1755 - had a land patent of 240 acres in Halifax Co. VA as
did a John Owen of 362 acres

7 Nov 1755 - sold 100 acres [part of the land grated in Sep 1755] to
William Kerby - S S Banister River at
the mouth of branch against Snugs Shoals [Deed was witnessed by
Edward Owen ?X?, Edward Owen, and Edward Owen. - Were there
three Edward Owens in the area?]

18 Mar 1756 - sold more land from 1755 grant to Richard Brown;
witness Robert Wade and James Roy

Aug 1757 - entered 400 acres between Barretts & James Vaughns on
both sides of Little Polecat Creek.

17 Mar 1763 - deeded land in Halifax Co VA to John Owen [60 acres
for 5 lbs.] which was sold to

Edward Owen by Solomon Owen which was sold to Solomon Owen by Edward Tuck.

John Owen sold this land to his son Robert Owen in 1799 - deed was recorded in both Halifax Co VA and Chester Co SC

March 1763 - deeded land to William Owen

19 May 1763 - Rachel and Richard Brown sold land deeded to them in 1755 to Michael Brewis. [Could Rachael Brown be a daughter of Edward? Richard Owen's will was witnessed by Richard Brown; often ?in-laws? witness wills and deeds.] Note: Matthew Sims witnessed will of John Owen, son of Richard in Halifax Co 1771 - Sims were in SC. Edward Parker who is on 1750 tithable list just below Edward Owen appraised the estate of this John Owen.

28 Nov 1764 - Wm Owen, Saml Griffin, Jno. Owen, Lot Owen, Edward Owen vote for Hampton Wade in Halifax Co. VA

23 Jul 1765 - Edward sold William Owen 58 acres on Solomon Owen's line and John Owen's line at mouth of Polecat Creek.

1 Sep 1766 - Solomon Owen sold 175 acres on both sides of little Polecat Creek - the remainder of a tract purchased by Solomon from Edward Tuck. Solomon Owen was in Chester Co. SC; another in Fairfield Co., SC and another in Barnwell Co., SC

2 Oct 1767 - an Edward Owen receives a SC land grant in Craven District [Chester Co comes out of Craven area]

1768 - processioned his land in Halifax Co.

16 Oct 1769 - William Owen of Rowan Co NC sold 114 acres . . . bounded by Richard Echols, Polecate Creek. Samuel Griffin was also in NC- wife Wilmouth relinquished her Dower in 1770 - Wilmouth Owen was wife of Samuel Griffin.
[3](#) [5](#)

- *Change Date:* 7 Jan 2003 at 15:25:37

Marriage 1 [Joyce](#) b: in Wales?
Children

1. [Solomon? John? OWEN](#) b: Abt. 1734 in VA
2. [David? OWEN](#)
3. [Lemuel? OWEN](#)
4. [Joseph OWEN](#) b: Abt. 1732 in Halifax, VA
5. [Elizabeth OWEN](#) b: 26 Feb 1740 in Prince George Co., VA
6. [William OWEN](#) b: in VA
7. [Edward OWEN](#) b: in VA
8. [Wilmouth OWEN\(S\)](#) b: Abt. 1735 in VA
9. [John OWEN \[MLB\]](#) b: Abt. 1741 in prob. Halifax Co., VA

Sources:

1. Title: Jesse C. Holloway, P.E., Family History Records
Author: Jesse C. Holloway
Publication: holloway@hpnc.com
Note: Data from Henry Washington Holloway and Bertha Beatrice Raley Family Bible, now in possession of Jesse Carol Holloway and from Retha Orene (Newman) McCoy. Inference that Edward was born in Wales.
 2. Title: All Those Unrelated Owens of Halifax CO., VA
Author: Jane Owen Hillard
Publication: Owen Family News, Owen Family Association,
Page: Vol. 17.4`
Note: Can deduce that Edward was born in VA.
 3. Title: Jesse C. Holloway, P.E., Family History Records
Author: Jesse C. Holloway
Publication: holloway@hpnc.com
Note: Data from Henry Washington Holloway and Bertha Beatrice Raley Family Bible, now in possession of Jesse Carol Holloway and from Retha Orene (Newman) McCoy.
 4. Title: South Carolina Registration of Land Grants
 5. Title: All Those Unrelated Owens of Halifax CO., VA
Author: Jane Owen Hillard
Publication: Owen Family News, Owen Family Association,
Page: Vol. 17, Issue 4, Page 42
Note: Author is quoting work of Mary Ann/Lee Barnes
-
-

Aaron Pinson, Junr.	1
Edward Owen	1
Richard Palmer	5
William Tober	1
James Stephens	6
William McGeness	2
John Arshworth [Ashworth]	
Francis Linsey	3
Widow Cook, Benja.	3
Francies Bracey	4
John Edward Homes [?]	2
David Colwell Hever [?]	2
William Griffin	1
Charles Stephens	1
Abell Lee	1
David Lee	1
Robt. Walters	1
Thos. Walters	1
Gedian Smith	1
Jeremiah Holden	1
Thomas Rowel	1
John Madden	1
William Broox	1
Daniel Mitchell	1
Chas. Allen [?]	4
Edmond Floyd	1
Jas. Wood (John Hill)	2
Ephraim Hill	1
Thos. Helton	1
William Joynor	1
Thomas Finney	1
James Boyce	1
Jabez Evans	1
John Evens	1
David Evens	1

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Appendix V – Moses Grigg history from *William Grigg, Immigrant to the Virginia Colony* by Cleo Grigg Johnson Gilchrist

CHAPTER 8

MOSES GRIGG

We have thoroughly researched the early Quaker Gregg records trying to prove that our Moses Grigg was a descendant of William Gregg, the Quaker, who settled in Delaware before 1680. That William was a descendant of the McGregor Clan of Scotland.

When we realized that "Received by request" into New Garden Monthly Meeting 29 November 1777 meant that Moses Grigg was a new convert to the Quaker movement, we began to check the early parish records of Virginia.

Moses Grigg was first mentioned as "my grandson, Moses Grigg" by Aaron Pinson in Lunenburg County, Virginia, in 1757. It has been proved that Moses Grigg married Martha Hurst and not a nonexistent Martha Hiatt as claimed by the Hiatt-Hiett Genealogy (pages 100, 106), which was written by William Perry Johnson (1951).

We are now reasonably sure that Moses Grigg is a son of William Grigg IV, the great-grandson of William Grigg I, the Immigrant to the Virginia Colony from England in 1663. Since Gloucester County and Charles City County, Virginia vital records were destroyed by fire, and the St. Andrews Parish Register of old Lunenburg County (now Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Halifax, Amelia and Nottoway Counties) is lost, there is no way to verify many things.

It is entirely possible that Moses Grigg was bound out to his uncle, Thomas Pinson, at an early age to learn a trade or to earn his board and room. This was a common practice at that time.

The earliest record of Moses Grigg is found in Lunenburg County, Virginia. Aaron Pinson, Sr., in his will dated 26 December 1757, bequeathed to his son, Thomas, one cow and calf upon condition that "he return one cow and calf to my grandson, Moses Grigg, upon the day he shall become of age." (This indicates that Thomas Pinson is the guardian of Moses Grigg.) Aaron names children Aaron Jr., Thomas, John and Elinor.

An earlier Lunenburg will dated November 1747 for Christopher Ramboe gives specific bequests of horses, cows, calves, and hogs to Thomas, Elinor, John, Sarah Ann and Aaron Pinson. Relationships were not stated. Ten years later Aaron Pinson Sr. bequeathed various cows, heifers and horses to Thomas, Elinor and John, stating that they were gifts from their godfather, Christopher Ranburg (Ramboe). But nowhere does he mention Sarah Ann Pinson. It is inferred that Sarah Ann married a Grigg after 1747, gave birth to Moses Grigg, and died or received her legacy and moved away before 1757. It may be that it was the cow and calf from her godfather that Moses was to receive when he became of age. Christopher Rambo was the brother of Elizabeth, wife of Aaron Pinson.

In the tax lists for Lunenburg in 1764, Moses Grigg is listed as living with Thomas Pinson. A notation in the back of the book states that boys of sixteen or over were taxable and that their parents or guardians must pay taxes for them. It is further stated that Moses Grigg was a nephew of Thomas Pinson. If Sarah Ann Pinson was the mother of Moses, she married soon after her godfather's will in 1747 and died before her father's will in 1757. Moses would have had to have been born in 1748 to be sixteen by 1764.

We are trying to document the fact that Moses Grigg was the son of William Grigg IV, who was the son of James Grigg I, who was the son of William Grigg II, the son of

William Grigg I, the Immigrant. We do have many of the descendants of James Grigg I. Prince George County was the parent county of Lunenburg County and Mecklenburg County. When Mecklenburg County was taken from Lunenburg County in 1764, the Aaron Pinson plantation of 628 acres fell into the new county, Mecklenburg County.

Before 1733 Colonel William Byrd, an early Virginia surveyor, wrote a diary, A Journey to the Land of Eden, and described the beauties of the Hyco River as it falls into the Dan River. He states that "about a mile below lives Aaron Pinson on Tewayhominy Creek. He is the highest inhabitant on the south side of the Dan and yet reckons himself perfectly safe from danger, and if the bears, wolves, and panthers were as harmless as the Indiana, his stock might be so too."

Another writer says that Aaron Pinson was the first of three pioneers in that area, and that Tewayhominy Creek became Aaron's creek and is the dividing line between Mecklenburg and Halifax Counties in Virginia.

Howard Hurst bought 220 acres on both sides of the Hyco River in 1760. John Pinson, Aaron Pinson, Jr., and Thomas Pinson bought much of the land on both sides of the Hyco River. Thus Moses was in close proximity to Howard Hurst's daughter, Martha Hurst, during his young life. He married her in 1769 and his uncle, John Pinson, married her sister, Ann Hurst.

On 10 June 1771 Moses Grigg bought one-hundred acres on Beech Creek for fifty pounds. This land was in the corner of Mecklenburg County where it borders Halifax County, Virginia, and Granville County in North Carolina. Thus Moses and Martha lived close by their Hurst, Pinson, Irvin and inter-related families centered in an eight-mile area.

On 6 November 1775, when Moses and Martha's third child was nearly a year old, Moses sold his land for fifty-five pounds. We next find him in Surry County, North Carolina, where he requested the New Carden Monthly Meeting of the Quakers to accept him and his children as members on 29 November 1777. No wife is mentioned. The New Garden Monthly Meeting women's records prior to 1790 were destroyed when Prudence Williams' house was laid waste by fire. The women's minutes of Westfield Monthly Meeting prior to 1790 were lost. However, Moses and Martha Grigg are listed as parents, with the birthdates of their nine children listed. (See Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 1.)

Where did Moses Grigg get the fifty pounds to buy the land in 1771? Was it from his father's Grigg estate? Moses was educated, which was unusual for that time and place. Another writer states that the Pinsons were French Huguenot refugees. The Pinson name is rare in America. The early Grigg families of Virginia were likely Church of England, some of them were even Loyalists, but thirty-four Griggs of Virginia fought in the American Revolution in the Continental Army. Moses kept in touch with his Virginia [Hurst and Pinson] kinfolk and is found in Halifax County, Virginia records over a twelve-year period from 1796 to 1808 as administrator of the Howard Hurst estate, which

involved traveling the long miles from Stokes County, North Carolina four or five times a year.