

## Descendants of Thomas Ivey and Anne Argent

We have record of only three children: Ann, who may never have set foot in Virginia, Thomas, and George. The Lower Norfolk court records referenced in the Thomas Ivey page identify two sons, Thomas and George, both of whom were born in Virginia after 1637. His father-in-law's will identifies a daughter named Ann, who apparently never came to Virginia. Various published genealogies add two more sons, John and William, though the former is obviously an unrelated person (see separate paper) and the latter is fictitious.

1. **Thomas Ivey II** (c1639 – after 1664) He was born in 1638 or later, since court records tell us that his father arrived in Virginia in 1637 and his father-in-law's will states that both sons were born in Virginia. We also know that Thomas was the elder son according to the 7 March 1663/4 court record identifying the sons of Thomas Ivey.<sup>1</sup> He was still a minor on 16 June 1658 when Richard Cording promised to cure the “sore and bloated legs” of Thomas Ivey, “orphant”.<sup>2</sup> The cure didn't work, as six years later the same 1664 court record states that he “*for many years since...is troubled with a sore upon his legg and is conceived immoveable and not fit for travel.*” Note that this (in combination with English records) proves he is not the same person as Thomas Vicesimus Ivey, who was a surgeon himself in 1660, under-sheriff in 1662, and county surveyor in 1664, hardly consistent with someone so afflicted. [See separate paper on Thomas Vicesimus Ivey for a more complete discussion of this point.] His younger brother George Ivey certified the importation of himself and Thomas Ivy in court three years later, on 15 February 1666/7.<sup>3</sup> Since Thomas was “not fit for travel”, it is not clear when that importation might have occurred, if at all.<sup>4</sup> There is no mention of him after the 1664 court record, and it seems highly likely that he died without heirs.
2. **George Ivey** (c1644? – 1688/9) As noted above, whether he actually left the colony and returned is uncertain.<sup>5</sup> If he did, he must have returned before the 7 March 1663/4 court appearance. He received a certificate for the importation of himself, Thomas Ivey, and one Thomas Piggot on 15 February 1666/7, though it was never used for a patent.<sup>6</sup> [A Daniel McCoy later claimed both George Ivy and his wife Hannah as headrights for a 1673 patent.<sup>7</sup>] Thereafter he appears fairly frequently in the records of Lower Norfolk County, making several purchases of land on Tanner's Creek in the vicinity of his father's land. On 16 June 1667, Benjamin and Elizabeth Trenneman sold him 100 acres which Elizabeth had inherited

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<sup>1</sup> Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book C, p398.

<sup>2</sup> Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book D, p162

<sup>3</sup> Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book E, p12. Since this certification should have lagged the event by three years, the implication is that he returned by early 1664. I should note that the point of origin could have been another colony, like Maryland, as well as England.

<sup>4</sup> Headrights could be legitimately claimed if the brothers had temporarily moved to another colony, say Maryland. However, there was enough abuse of the headright system that the possibility exists that the claim was fraudulent.

<sup>5</sup> His claim of headrights for himself and his brother may not have reflected a legitimate importation, since the headright system was being routinely abused. Even if legitimate, it could have reflected a return from Maryland or another colony. I'd note that his brother was in Virginia in 1658 and apparently not able to travel between 1658 and 1663.

<sup>6</sup> Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book E, p12. Since this certification should have lagged the event by three years, the implication is that he returned by early 1664. I should note that the point of origin could have been another colony, like Maryland, as well as England.

<sup>7</sup> Virginia Patent Book 6, p470.

from her former husband, John Sibsey, and which was described as land “now in the possession of Ivy”.<sup>8</sup> George Ivey was married by then, for on 17 August 1668 George Ivey and his wife Hannah deeded that same 100 acres to Thomas Branch, who was by then the husband of Trenneman’s widow Elizabeth.<sup>9</sup> On 15 March 1670 George Ivey bought 100 acres adjoining his own land from Jeffard Lewis. He added to his holdings with a purchase from Charles Grandy on 15 February 1672<sup>10</sup> and another 550 acres from Josiah Crouch in late 1682 which he patented in 1684.<sup>11</sup>

His wife Hannah Ivey may have been the daughter of Elizabeth Sibsey Trenneman Blanch, for her will of 1680 left her entire estate to George Ivey’s children. If Hannah was her daughter, it was apparently by an unknown first husband. Elizabeth had married John Sibsey sometime in the late 1640s, but John Sibsey’s 1652 will makes no mention of a child Hannah, and administration records call Mary Conquest his “sole daughter”. After Sibsey’s death, Elizabeth remarried to Benjamin Trenneman and, widowed yet again, married Thomas Blanch by 1668. [See Thomas Ivey pages for references.] Elizabeth Sibsey Trenneman Blanch left a will dated 17 August 1680 and proved 15 June 1681, and witnessed by Hannah Ivey.<sup>12</sup> The will named George Ivey her executor and left 140 acres which she had patented a few years earlier to “*Thomas Ivy ye sone of George Ivy*”. The rest of her estate was left to “*ye children of...Geo. Ivy (viz.) Alexander, Samuel, George and Thomas Ivy brothers and to Eliz. Ivy their sister.*”

Note that the will does not explicitly identify Hannah Ivey as her daughter. Most Ivey researchers have assumed that Elizabeth Blanch’s will can only be explained if Hannah Ivey was her daughter. In fairness, we should consider the possibility of a relationship between Elizabeth Sibsey Trenneman Blanch and George Ivey himself. After all, she must have known him since his birth, and surely was aware of his “poor distressed” situation after his father’s death. She may even have taken him in after his father’s death.

George Ivey’s own will was dated 5 March 1685/6 and proved 17 January 1688/9.<sup>13</sup> It left his home plantation to his “*beloved wife and executrix...Hannah Ivy...and after her deceise to my eldest son Alexander Ivy.*” It provided for reversion if Alexander died “*before he come of age without issue to the next brother to succeed and so... to the fourth brother or more if there shall be any.*” Additional legacies were left to sons George, Samuel, Thomas, John, and Joseph, all of whom were under sixteen. Several daughters are implied, but only Elizabeth Ivy and “youngest daughter Hannah Ivy” are named. “Near neighbors” William and Thomas Langley were witnesses and overseers. The widow Hannah remarried to David Murray [or Murrah] before 16 February 1690/1 when he sued for a debt to George Ivey’s estate as the new husband of the widow.<sup>14</sup> Hannah herself died within the next few months, for on 15 July 1691 Alexander and George Ivey demanded that David Murray, who married

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<sup>8</sup> Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book E, p21 and p36

<sup>9</sup> Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book E, p37

<sup>10</sup> Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book E, p69 and p111, respectively.

<sup>11</sup> Virginia Patent Book 7, p411. (The land was purchased in two transactions from Josiah Crouch, both in 1682 according to the patent dated 21 October 1684.)

<sup>12</sup> Lower Norfolk County Deed Book 4, p100

<sup>13</sup> Lower Norfolk County Deed Book 5, p86

<sup>14</sup> Lower Norfolk County Deed Book 5 (Orders), p207.

their mother “now deceased“, deliver to them the personal estate of their father.<sup>15</sup> She may have died a few months earlier, because on 16 June 1691 George Ivey’s minor children were assigned guardians and ordered to live with various people until they reached the age of sixteen: the minor children mentioned in these records were John, Joseph, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Ann. Both Alexander and George were over 21 at the time, since they were among the appointed guardians. Samuel and Thomas are not mentioned, implying either that they were 14 and could choose their own guardians, or that they were dead.

- 2.1. **Alexander Ivey** (c1668 – 1694) Named the eldest son in his father’s will, he was still a minor in 1686 when the will was written but was of age by 16 June 1691 when Elizabeth and Ann Ivey were ordered to live with him. He was dead by 16 September 1694, when his widow Margaret was identified as the wife of Francis Thelaball, and his brother George Ivey, as executor of their father, sued Francis Thelabell for the estate of his father in Thelaball’s possession.<sup>16</sup> Alexander’s inventory was recorded a month later.<sup>17</sup> He evidently had no children, since his estate was awarded to his eldest brother George Ivey.<sup>18</sup> It is interesting to speculate on why George Ivey named his eldest son “Alexander”, not a particularly common name at the time. Given the absence of any known Alexander in the Ivey family, it is possible that was the name of his guardian or perhaps of his wife’s father.
  
- 2.2. **George Ivey** (1670 – 1710) He was under 16 when his father’s will was written on 5 March 1685/6, but was of age by early 1691 (see above). As the elder surviving son, he inherited his brother Alexander’s land. He apparently married first a woman named Hannah, for in 1694 George Ivey and Hannah his wife sold the land his father George Ivey Sr. had purchased from Charles Grandy.<sup>19</sup> He was on the 1704 Quit Rent roll of Norfolk County with 496 acres, though how he had disposed of the other 150 acres he should have owned is unknown. His first wife must have died in the late 1690s, because he had married again to Elizabeth Langley and had a son by her before 1702 when the will of Elizabeth Thelaball (widow of James Thelaball) bequeathed two ewes to her great-grandson William Ivey, “son to George Ivey.”<sup>20</sup> George Ivey was dead by 15 December 1710 when his widow Elizabeth was granted administration of his estate. His inventory, dated 21 December 1710, mentions the two ewes given to his son William by his great-grandmother Elizabeth Thelaball.<sup>21</sup> This proves that George Ivey’s wife Elizabeth was a granddaughter of James and Elizabeth (Mason) Thelaball, but does not tell us who her parents were. It appears that her parents were William Langley and Elizabeth Thelaball, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Mason) Thelaball, because William Langley’s 1715 will leaves one shilling to [the children of?] George Ivy “who married my daughter Elizabeth”.<sup>22</sup> Since George was five years

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<sup>15</sup> Lower Norfolk County Deed Book 5 (Orders), p233.

<sup>16</sup> Lower Norfolk County Deed Book 5 (Orders), p328.

<sup>17</sup> Lower Norfolk County Deed Book 6 (Orders), p2.

<sup>18</sup> Under the inheritance laws of the time, in the absence of a son, the next in line of succession was not the widow or a daughter, but the eldest brother.

<sup>19</sup> Norfolk County Deed Book 6, p22.

<sup>20</sup> Lower Norfolk County, Virginia Antiquary, Volume. V, p144-6.

<sup>21</sup> Norfolk County Deed Book 9 (Orders), p36.

<sup>22</sup> Norfolk County Deed Book 10, p2.

dead by the date of this will, I have no idea why this should imply he was still living. To confuse matters more, William Langley's son Jacob left a will in 1741 leaving one shilling to "Mr. George Ivy who intermarried with my sister Elizabeth" and a gold ring to his "cousin [nephew] Will Ivy".<sup>23</sup> Both of these wills, in their abstracted form, imply George was still alive as late as 1741. Although this would appear to signal a different George Ivey, these wills are nearly illegible on microfilm and may actually refer to the "heirs of" George Ivey. (In support of this point, I might note that I found no occurrence of the name George Ivey in any records other than these two wills.) At any rate, there are several later records of George Ivey's estate which show there were a total of four children.<sup>24</sup> Apart from William Ivey, the other three children, James, Joseph, and Margaret were also children of Elizabeth Langley, as they were all under 21 as late as 19 July 1717.<sup>25</sup> Elizabeth apparently did not remarry. George Ivey was evidently the same George Ivey who signed a petition to repeal a 1691 Virginia law against interracial marriages.<sup>26</sup>

I should note at this point that an article published in 1927 made the erroneous assumption that George Ivey's widow Elizabeth was the same Elizabeth Ivey who left a will in Prince George County dated in 1718.<sup>27</sup> These were quite clearly two different women, the latter being the widow of Adam Ivey of Prince George County.

2.2.1. **William Ivey** (c1699 – 1769) He was "of full age to choose a guardian" (that is, 14) on 21 May 1714 when he chose William Langley (apparently his grandfather) as his guardian.<sup>28</sup> He was later a vestryman, justice, and tithables commissioner in Norfolk, and remained close to the Langley family. He is apparently the "cousin William Ivey" named in Jacob Langley's will, the "Capt. William Ivy" who was witness to Sarah Langley's 1742 will, executor of Joseph Langley in 1750, of George Rouviere (son-in-law of James Langley) in 1758, and of William Nash in 1751. He was also guardian of Frances, minor child of James Langley, in 1755 and of Elizabeth Nash as well. He patented land in Princess Anne in 1734, and eventually acquired almost 600 acres there. He is apparently the William Ivey "Sr." who witnessed the will of Signa Langley Bartee in 1764. He appears on the tithables lists of Princess Anne in 1731, 1733-5, 1751, 1753-4, 1757, 1759 (with son John), 1765, 1766, 1767 and 1768. The 1769 tithables are lost, but he does not appear in 1770. He lived in Norfolk Borough, but in Princess

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<sup>23</sup> Princess Anne County Deed Book 6, p49. (Jacob also left one shilling to his brother Abraham, who died more than 20 years earlier.)

<sup>24</sup> Norfolk County Deed Book 9 (Orders), p304, 123, 196.

<sup>25</sup> Norfolk County Deed Book 9 (Orders), p196

<sup>26</sup> The 1691 law provided that any white person who married an Indian, mulatto, or negro would be banished from the Colony. He seems to be the only George Ivey who was of age when on 11 May 1699 "The petition of George Ivie and others, for the repeale of the Act of Assembly Against English People's Marrying with Negroes Indians or Mulattoes, (was) read and referred to the consideration of the House of Burgesses." [Legislative Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, 1918, Vol. I, p262.] The petition was considered for the next few years, and the House of Burgesses did refer it to the Council, but the petition failed and the law was not repealed. It's not at all clear what George Ivey's interest was. It's interesting, though, that a generation or two later there were a number of mixed-blood Iveys in Virginia and North Carolina.

<sup>27</sup> "The Ivey Family", W. Mac Jones, William and Mary Quarterly Vol. 7, Series 2 (April 1927), pp92

<sup>28</sup> Norfolk County Deed Book 9 (Orders), p79.

Anne County, and may have been a ship's captain. There is a record of a slaver called the *Anne*, built in Norfolk in 1739, owned by James Ivey and captained by William Ivey. William Ivey's will is dated 8 April 1769 and proved 20 May 1769. It names wife Ann, son John, grandson George Ivey, and grandchildren Ann Snale and William Ivey Snale. The identity of his wife Ann is unknown.

2.2.1.1. **John Ivey** (c1742 – c1776?) He did not appear in the tithables of 1757, but was a tithable of his father in 1759, thus born around 1742. He remained north of Tanner's Creek, appearing in the tithables there 1765 through 1774 with as many as 30 slaves. He married Elizabeth Nash by bond dated 4 June 1760, with his father William Ivey, guardian of Elizabeth, consenting.<sup>29</sup> His father had been mentioned as guardian of Elizabeth Nash, the only child of William Nash, on 18 December 1758<sup>30</sup> and had been executor of William Nash. He and his wife sold land in Princess Anne County in 1770 that "had descended to said Elizabeth as the only daughter of William Nash."<sup>31</sup> He seems to have died between 1774 when he was last in the tithables and 15 February 1777 when Elizabeth Ivey "relict and widow of John Ivey" renounced her part of the estate. Elizabeth was taxed on slaves in the same district in 1778, and on a son George Ivey in 1780.

2.2.1.1.1. **George Ivey** (c1763 – 1828?) He was a minor in 1779 when Arthur Boush was his guardian, and a tithable of Elizabeth Ivey in 1780. Not tithable in 1778, he was probably 16 shortly thereafter. He was taxed in Norfolk County in 1790 and 1799, and appears in the 1820 census. Affidavits in the case of the heirs of Thomas Snale establish that George Ivey had four children: **William N. Ivy**, **Thomas J. Ivy**, **Sarah Ivey** (widow of Edmund Goodwin), and **Ann R. Ivey** (wife of Moses Bonney) all of whom were alive and living in Norfolk in the 1830s.<sup>32</sup> His children claimed to be the only living heirs of both Thomas Snale and of William Ivey [2.2.3.1] in pursuing the Revolutionary land bounties due them. (see below).

The brothers William N. Ivey and Thomas J. Ivey both claimed land in Assumption Parish, Louisiana in 1845. William N. Ivey (born about 1790) married Margaret Willoughby on 23 December 1820. He appears in Norfolk censuses through 1840, but was in Assumption Parish,

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<sup>29</sup> Marriages of Norfolk County, Virginia 1706-1792, Vol. I, Elizabeth B. Wingo (1961), p35.

<sup>30</sup> Princess Anne County Minute Book 7, p171

<sup>31</sup> Princess Anne County Deed Book 12, p24.

<sup>32</sup> Virginia Soldiers of 1776, Louis Burgess (1927), p1379-1383.

Louisiana in the 1850 and 1860 censuses with children named Virginia, William N. Jr., Thomas, Amanda, Mary, and Rachel. (Another probable daughter, Marguerite Ann, married in 1846.) Thomas J. Ivey (born about 1793) married Ann Eliza Browne, and is in Norfolk censuses through 1840. He is said to have died in Louisiana leaving adult sons named Virginia H. and Edward and perhaps others.

2.2.1.2. **Elizabeth Ivey** (c1745? – c1838?) She married Capt. Thomas Snale by bond of 14 September 1763, with the consent of her father, William Ivey.<sup>33</sup> An affidavit associated with Thomas Snale's Revolutionary land bounty claim states that Thomas Snale "married Betsy Ivy, his own cousin".<sup>34</sup> Thomas Snale died in the service of the Virginia navy in 1780.<sup>35</sup> Two of their children, Ann Snale and William Ivey Snale, were named in her father's will but must not have survived for the bounty land case mentions only a child named Nancy Snale, the deceased wife of William Herbert, and established that no other descendants were living in 1836. The bounty land went to the nearest living relatives, who were the four children of her nephew George Ivey.

2.2.2. **James Ivey** (c1700 – 1752) James Ivey was a vestryman and justice in Norfolk County, and was one of the initial eight aldermen for Norfolk Borough when it was formed in 1736.<sup>36</sup> He was also the owner of a ship called the *Anne*, built in 1739 in Norfolk, of which his brother William was the captain. He first married Mary Furlong on 11 November 1728.<sup>37</sup> Her will, dated 30 November 1730 but not proved for another seven years, left her husband a town lot in Norfolk given to her by her uncle Daniel Porteen.<sup>38</sup> Daniel Porteen's will of 1714 had left the lot to Mary Furlong, daughter of his sister Ann Furlong. Richard Furlong's will of 1712 had mentioned his wife Ann and minor daughter Mary. James Ivey married again to a different woman named Mary, who survived him. The 1743 will of John Hayes gives £20 to James Ivey's daughter Elizabeth<sup>39</sup>, suggesting that James Ivey's second wife might have been related to Hayes.

James Ivey bought the plantation of Thomas Mason on Tanner's Creek in

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<sup>33</sup> Marriages of Norfolk County, Virginia 1706-1792, Vol. I, Elizabeth B. Wingo (1961), p61.

<sup>34</sup> Virginia Soldiers of 1776, Louis Burgess (1927), p1380.

<sup>35</sup> History of Virginia's Navy in the Revolution, Robert Armistead Stewart (1934), p248.

<sup>36</sup> Norfolk Highlights 1584-1881, George Holbert Tucker.

<sup>37</sup> Lower Norfolk County, Virginia Antiquary, Volume 5, p75 mentions the marriage on 11 November 1728.

Marriages of Norfolk County, Virginia 1706-1792, Vol. I, Elizabeth B. Wingo (1961), p35 repeats the information and adds that Solomon Wilson was surety.

<sup>38</sup> Collection of Unrecorded Wills, Norfolk County, Virginia 1711-1800, Elizabeth B. Wingo, p56. Dated 30 November 1730, proved 21 October 1737. Note that this is one of the few cases of a will by a married woman. A married woman could not devise property unless she held title independently of her husband. Most likely she and James Ivey had a prenuptial agreement regarding this town lot.

<sup>39</sup> Norfolk County Deeds and Wills Book H, p95.

1737, where he apparently lived the remainder of his life.<sup>40</sup> James Ivey's will was dated 4 November 1752 and proved two weeks later.<sup>41</sup> It named his "loving brother Joseph Ivy", son James Ivey (the home plantation), daughter Mary Robinson (the lot in Norfolk Borough and a slave), and unmarried daughters Ann, Margaret, and Betty (one slave apiece). His wife was not named, but the will gave her one-fifth of the estate not to exceed £200. She was probably the same person as the Mary Ivey who shows up in the tithables list of the same precinct beginning in 1753. James Ivey had 16 slaves in the 1751 tithables, and Mary Ivey is listed with 15 in 1753 and 18 in 1754. The widow also seems likely to have been the "Mrs. Mary Ivey" who married John Hurt by bond dated 7 May 1759<sup>42</sup>, since she does not appear in tithables lists after 1757. John Hurt was later the security in 1765 for Irby Bressie's guardianship of two of James Ivey's daughters. All the children except Mary Robinson were under age, and guardian's bonds exist for the other four orphans of James Ivey.<sup>43</sup>

2.2.2.1. **James Ivey** (c1740 – c1770?) There are no tithables lists for a few years after 1754, when Mary Ivey had no male tithables other than slaves. The son James Ivey first appears as a tithable of Lewis Hansford in the 1757 tithables of Norfolk Borough. He was still under 21 on 21 June 1759 when Tully Robinson was his guardian<sup>44</sup> but appears separately in the tithables that year in Norfolk Borough with five slaves. The tithables are missing until 1765 when he appears in the same district with 8 slaves and 550 acres of land. He disappears from the tithables after 1766, and evidently died before 1771. In 1771, the will of Solomon Wilson "late of Norfolk County", who had been a surety for the marriage of Mary Furlong to James Ivey and a witness to her will in 1730, speaks of a claim brought against James Ivey in 1760 over a trip to Surinam, and bequeaths "my claims against the estate of James Ivey deceased" to his children.<sup>45</sup> James Ivey's wife and children, if any, are unknown. It would seem unlikely that he had heirs living in the 1830s, as they would have joined in the effort to receive the Revolutionary grant due to his cousin William Ivey.

Note that the above record showing that he was dead by 1771 means he could not have been the same James Ivey who later appears with a William Smith in the tithables of 1767 through 1772 in southern Norfolk. That James Ivey seems to have been the husband of Elizabeth Ellis, widow of a Smith, for the 1777 will of John Ellis of the western branch precinct names his daughter

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<sup>40</sup> Norfolk County Deed Book 12, p277.

<sup>41</sup> Norfolk County Deeds and Wills Book I, p300.

<sup>42</sup> Wingo's "Marriages", p35.

<sup>43</sup> Guardian Bonds, Norfolk County, Virginia 1750-1800, Elizabeth B. Wingo (1993), p39.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, p39.

<sup>45</sup> Bertie County Deed Book B, p18.

Elizabeth Ivey and her son William Smith.

- 2.2.2.2. **Mary Ivey** (c1730s? - ?) She was “Mary Robinson” in her father’s will of 1752. Her husband may have been the Tully Robinson who was guardian of her brother James. She was almost certainly a daughter of James Ivey’s first marriage.
- 2.2.2.3. **Ann Ivey** (c1745? - ?) She was still under age on 15 March 1764 when Samuel Bressie posted bond as guardian of “Ann Ivy orphan of James Ivy”.<sup>46</sup> She is probably the Ann Ivey who married Irby Bressie by bond of 9 April 1764.<sup>47</sup>
- 2.2.2.4. **Elizabeth Ivey** (bef1745 - ?) James Cleeves posted bond for the guardianship of “Betty and Peggy Ivy”, orphans of James Ivy on 17 April 1760, and Irby Bressie posted bond for “Elizabeth and Margaret”, orphans of James Ivey, on 19 September 1765.<sup>48</sup> There is no further record of her.
- 2.2.2.5. **Margaret Ivey** (bef1745 - ?) As with her sister Elizabeth, she was still a minor in 1765 and there is no further record of her.
- 2.2.3. **Joseph Ivey** (c1700-10 – c1755) He was alive in 1752 when he was mentioned in his brother’s will, which means he must be the Joseph Ivey who appears on tithables lists north of Tanner’s Creek in Norfolk County from 1731 through 1754. His wife seems likely to have been the Alice Ivey who appears on the next available tithables list in 1757 of the precinct with two slaves, the same number Joseph Ivey had in prior years. She was probably Alice Miller, brother of Matthias Miller, because Mary Miller’s will of 1742 had named her daughter Alice Ivey and granddaughter Mary Ivey.<sup>49</sup> The Alice Miller who witnessed Mary Ivey’s will in 1730 proved it in 1737 as “Alice Ivey alias Alice Miller.” She must have married an Ivey between 1730 and 1737, and Joseph seems the likely candidate. In addition, Joseph and Alice Ivey both witnessed the will of Henry Miller dated 20 January 1741/2.<sup>50</sup> She may have been the Alice Ivy “widow aged 39 or more years” who testified in 1759 that she had lived in the borough of Norfolk all her life.<sup>51</sup>
- 2.2.3.1. **William Ivey** (c1750? - 1778) He was not in the 1770 tithables, but appears as a tithable in 1773 with Pomp and Toby, the same

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<sup>46</sup>Wingo’s “Marriages”, p39.

<sup>47</sup>Wingo’s “Marriages”, p7.

<sup>48</sup>Wingo’s “Guardian Bonds”, p39. Both references on a single page.

<sup>49</sup>Norfolk County Will Book H, p95. (Wills are almost totally illegible on microfilm, most will references herein are from McIntosh, Vols I and II.) James Ivey witnessed this will.

<sup>50</sup>Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book F, p51a.

<sup>51</sup>Colonial Families of the Eastern Shore, Robert W. Barnes and F. Edward Wright, Vol. 2, p181-2. She was testifying in Maryland to her personal acquaintance with John Britt and his wife Mary.

two slaves taxed to Alice Ivey in 1770 and 1771. The 1776 will of John Willoughby mentions land in Norfolk Borough that he bought of "Alse Ivy and her son William Ivy". This is apparently the William Ivey who was a Revolutionary War naval captain, dying during the war. He joined the Virginia State Navy by September 1776, was appointed captain of a small ship in early 1777 and died sometime later that year or in early 1778.<sup>52</sup> His administrator was apparently initially his uncle John Ivey, then Arthur Boush.<sup>53</sup> He died without issue, for the four children of George Ivey (2.2.1.1.1 above) claimed to be his only living heirs 1834.<sup>54</sup> [Note that several printed sources incorrectly identify these heirs as his own children.] Under the succession laws of the time, his distant cousin George Ivey would have inherited as his nearest relative in the line of succession.<sup>55</sup>

2.2.3.2. **Mary Ivey** (by1742 – c1769?) She was named as a granddaughter of Mary Miller in her 1742 will, which left her a slave named Toby. She may have died not long after, for a slave named Toby was taxed to Alice Ivey in 1770 and 1771 and to William Ivey in 1773. Further, neither she nor any children were heirs of her brother William, indicating she died without issue.

2.2.4. **Margaret Ivey** (c1700-10 – by1737) She may have been the wife of Solomon Wilson, who was surety for the marriage of James Ivey to Mary Furlong. Both Solomon and Margaret Wilson witnessed the will of Mary Furlong Ivey, wife of James Ivey, in 1730. Margaret Wilson was deceased by the time the will was proved, as Alice Miller Ivey proved her signature.

2.3. **Samuel Ivey** (by 1674 - ?) He was probably older than Thomas since he's mentioned in both wills before him. I found no further reference to him in the records and assume he died shortly after 1686.

2.4. **Thomas Ivey** (by 1675 – by 1713) He appears to be the fourth son, aged 16 or over by 1691 since he was not assigned a guardian then. He sold the 50 acres inherited from his father to his brother George in 1696<sup>56</sup> and appears to be the same Thomas Ivey who moved a few miles south into Currituck County, North Carolina where Thomas and Mary Ivey sold land to John Jones in 1709, with witnesses who were all former residents of Norfolk County.<sup>57</sup> That means this Thomas Ivey was probably the

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<sup>52</sup> History of Virginia's Navy in the Revolution, Robert Armistead Stewart (1934), p206.

<sup>53</sup> Virginia Soldiers of 1776, Louis Burgess (1927), Vol. 1, p255.

<sup>54</sup> See both Stewart and Burgess above, same pages, plus Burgess p297-8.

<sup>55</sup> See a lengthy discussion of succession elsewhere on this website. The common law of succession, still in effect when William Ivey died, would have left his estate to his own children (of whom there were none), then to a brother (of whom there were none) or sister (who was dead). Without first-degree relatives, the estate would have gone to his grandfather's successors in the same order.

<sup>56</sup> Norfolk County Deed Book 6, p131.

<sup>57</sup> Currituck County Deed Book 3, p94 and p95 (He also made a purchase in 1708 not read)

father of John Ivey, who in 1731 sold land to Thomas Grandy in neighboring Pasquotank County described as formerly the land of “Thomas Ivey decd, father of the said John Ivey”.<sup>58</sup> John Ivey’s land is mentioned in a Pasquotank deed of 7 December 1713<sup>59</sup>, so it appears Thomas Ivey was already dead by then. Thomas Grandy had been a former neighbor of John Ivey (1.5 above) in Norfolk County, and his son-in-law William Russell had witnessed the 1709 Thomas Ivey deed in Currituck – he may also be related to the Charles Grandy who sold to George Ivey (2 above).

Thomas Ivey’s wife Mary was almost certainly Mary Joyce, the daughter of John Joyce.<sup>60</sup> John Joyce named a daughter “Mary Ivey” in his will dated 18 June 1707<sup>61</sup> and Thomas Ivey appears to be the only candidate to have been her husband. John Joyce’s widow Rachel remarried to Richard Roberts, whose 1719 will<sup>62</sup> names only four legatees: Rachel, two sons-in-law who were sons of John Joyce, and “daughter-in-law Mary Davis”. This suggests that the woman who was “Mary Ivey” in 1707 was “Mary Davis” by 1719. Thomas Ivey is the only Ivey who died in that timeframe who could have been her husband.

2.4.1. **John Ivey** (c1700? – 1771) The above argument indicates that he is the same John Ivey who begins to appear in Pasquotank records in 1731. Apparently the same John Ivey is mentioned in a diary of William Byrd as living in North Carolina near the border of Princess Anne on 15 March 1728/9.<sup>63</sup> He appears frequently in Pasquotank court and deed records, and seems to have lived on Knobbs Creek, north of the Pasquotank River. His will is dated 16 September 1771 in Pasquotank County.<sup>64</sup> It names wife Elizabeth Ivey, and leaves son James Ivey the land “I now live on” and the “old plantation”. It mentions daughters Keziah Jones and Hannah Ivey, granddaughter Valey Ivey, and grandson Ivey Burnham.<sup>65</sup> It appears he also had a son named Lemuel who predeceased him. There is also a single mention of William Ivey and a Robert “Ives” in 1755 court records, both suing Jacob Barber.<sup>66</sup> Although these may have been additional sons, the fact that they were plaintiffs means they may have lived elsewhere and filed suit in Pasquotank

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<sup>58</sup> Pasquotank Deed Book C, p304. This name can be read as Jury or Ivey. However, when Grandy’s sons sold the land, they referenced the purchase from “John Ivy”. Pasquotank County, NC Record of Deeds 1700-1751, Gwen Boyer Bjorkman (Heritage Books, 1990) transcribed the name in this deed as “Jury”. Pasquotank deeds are not the originals. They were copied into new books in 1812, when transcription errors may have been made. It appears to me that the name was copied as “Jury” into Book C and “Ivey” or “Ivy” into Books A and B. There are no other references to “Jury” in the county records.

<sup>59</sup> Pasquotank County Deed Book A, p105.

<sup>60</sup> She is identified in some printed genealogies as the wife of John Ivey (died 1693), whose wife can be proven to have been Mary Dafnell.

<sup>61</sup> Norfolk County Deed Book 8, p158.

<sup>62</sup> Norfolk County Deed Book 10, p48.

<sup>63</sup> Histories of the Dividing Line Betwixt Virginia and North Carolina, William Byrd (reprint by Raleigh, NC Historical Commission, 1929.)

<sup>64</sup> An inventory and bond are in NC Archives file C.R. 075.508.73. One of these is misindexed under “Tom Ivey”.

<sup>65</sup> Ivey Burnham was born 8 May 1764, the son of Joshua Burnham, giving us some idea of John Ivey’s age.

<sup>66</sup> Pasquotank County, NC County Court Minutes 1754-1762, Book III, Weynette Parks Haun (1997), p43.

because that was the defendant's residence. Also in Pasquotank was an Ives family, to which they may have belonged.

- 2.4.1.1. **Lemuel Ivey** (c1730? – 1769) I assume he was a son of the above John Ivey since he lived in the same area but was considerably younger. He first appears on the 1754 tax list of Pasquotank County<sup>67</sup>, on a 1755 militia muster roll, and in several Pasquotank records in the 1750s and 1760s.<sup>68</sup> He left a will in Pasquotank dated 22 May 1769 mentioning wife Sarah, daughter of Thomas Parker, and unmarried daughters Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Tamor.
- 2.4.1.2. **James Ivey** He was executor of his father in 1771. He was not tracked further.
- 2.5. **John Ivey** (c1681 - ?) He was probably born between wills, and was under 14 in 1691 when James Peters was made his guardian. I don't see any record of him after that. A Thomas Ivey and John Ivey witnessed a power of attorney in Norfolk from Edward Outlaw of Chowan County, NC on 20 October 1727. Since it appears Thomas Ivey was long dead, I do not think these were Outlaw's brothers-in-law. Rather, they were probably Outlaw's first cousins. He does not seem to appear in either Norfolk or Princess Anne records. I assume he died young or migrated elsewhere.
- 2.6. **Joseph Ivey** (c1682 - ?) He was probably born between the two wills, and was under 16 in 1691 when his brother George was made his guardian. I found no later record for him and assume he died young.
- 2.7. **Elizabeth Ivey** (c1678 – aft1695) She was born before 1681 and must have been 16 or more in 1695 when she requested her brother George pay out her share of their father's estate.<sup>69</sup>
- 2.8. **Hannah Ivey** (c1685 - ?) She was the "youngest daughter" in her father's 1686 will and is not mentioned in Elizabeth Blanch's will of 1680. She may have been the Hannah Ivy whose deposition says she was aged "about 28" by 15 April 1715.<sup>70</sup>
- 2.9. **Ann Ivey** (c1687 - ?) She was probably born after 1686 (not being named in either will) but no later than 1689. She may have been posthumous, as she is first mentioned among the children in 1691 when her brother Alexander was made her guardian. Her brother George assumed her guardianship after Alexander's death in 1694. Although the connection is tenuous, she may have married Edward Outlaw, whose wife was

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<sup>67</sup> NC Archives S.S.837, on list of James Gregorie with one poll.

<sup>68</sup> Pasquotank County North Carolina County Court Minutes (3 Volumes), Weynette Parks Haun (1997), several references to John Ivy.

<sup>69</sup> Lower Norfolk County Deed Book 5 (Orders), p345.

<sup>70</sup> Norfolk County Deed Book 9 (Orders), p117.

named Ann. On 17 December 1714, Elizabeth Ivey, widow of George Ivey, was ordered to pay 22 shillings to Edward Outlaw “which was due him in George Ivey’s lifetime”. This might have been Ann’s share of the estate. Although Edward Outlaw had a proven connection with John Ivey (#3 below), there are a few records tying him to this branch of the Ivey family as well. [See Holtzclaw’s Outlaw Genealogy for more information.]

3. **Anne Ivey** (c1630 - ?) She was probably the eldest child, perhaps left behind in England when her parents emigrated to Virginia. She was presumably the same Anne Ivey who witnessed George Argent’s will of 16 August 1653. George Argent’s will left “*to my grandchild Anne Ivie my chest that standeth in the greate chamber and the sum of £200 upon condition that she doe not marrie without the consent of my executors.*”<sup>71</sup> I note that common law required consent for the marriage of females under 21, but women of age were free to marry at will. This language in the will suggests she was of age and capable of marrying without consent. In combination with Argent’s use of the phrase “children born in Virginia”, this suggests that Anne Ivey was born prior to her parents immigration. It is quite possible that she never set foot in Virginia herself.

Excursus: Some published accounts of this family list a son **William Ivey**, who seems to be entirely fictitious. The source of this seems to be W. Mac Jones’s article of 1927, which listed another son of Thomas Ivey named William Ivey.<sup>72</sup> George Franks Ivey repeated this information in his 1941 book. Mr. Jones wrote (on page 186 of his article) that he based this on reading an entry in Lower Norfolk County Virginia Antiquary, Volume 5, p146 which he identified as the 1707 will of William Ivy. However, this is not a reference to a will for William Ivey. That reference is actually to the will of Elizabeth Thelaball discussed above, which names William Ivy, her great-grandson, the son of George Ivy. There is no record of any kind of a William Ivey in Lower Norfolk County records until the 1720s.

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<sup>71</sup> Virginia Gleanings in England, Lothrop Withington, (Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980), p430.

<sup>72</sup> “The Ivey Family”, W. Mac Jones, William and Mary Quarterly Vol. 7, Series 2 (April 1927), p93 and p186