

The Line of Adam Ivey of Charles City County

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The following is an attempt to organize the first five generations of this Ivey lineage using the available records. Please note that I made no attempt to trace any members of this family beyond the first five generations and cannot answer questions about the later generations. Also note that the families of other, apparently unrelated, Ivey immigrants are treated in separate papers.

This is by no means complete. In the Virginia counties in which this line developed, nearly all available records were searched (notable exceptions being the court records of Sussex and Southampton, available only as unindexed films). Outside this geography, relatively few records were consulted, mainly those which have been abstracted and published. Many records, particularly in western Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee remain unpublished. A careful search would probably clarify the last couple of generations treated herein.

A Comment on Uncertainties

There are numerous instances in which the parents of an individual Ivey cannot be proven. That is, there are individuals who clearly belong within this particular Ivey lineage but whose precise placement within it is obscured by lack of records. In particular, the parents of several third-generation Iveys are unknowable, thanks to significant gaps in available records. Where a plausible assumption could be made, I have done so but included an acknowledgment that it is an hypothesis and not a proof.

There are also several instances in which we have record of two persons of the same name who may or may not be the same person. This is a particular problem in migrations, for we are often forced to assume that a person in one location is the same person who later appears in another location. I have likewise tried to indicate those cases where an assumption was made, distinct from those situations where proof exists.

Corrections to Robert Allison Ivey's Book

This line of Iveys is treated extensively in A History Of The Adam Ivey Family Of Charles City (now Prince George) County, Virginia, Robert Allison Ivey (privately published, 1993). Although this book is probably quite accurate with regard to the later generations, it makes numerous genealogical errors and unsupported conclusions in the first few generations. Regarding his genealogy of the first several generations, Mr. Ivey generally does not cite his sources nor explain his conclusions, some of which are contradicted by the records. A conscientious genealogist must therefore view much of this genealogy with some skepticism.

This paper was created independently of Mr. Ivey's book. That is, I inspected the records myself and draw my own conclusions prior to consulting his work. Although I agree with some of the conclusions of Mr. Ivey, the records seem to disprove, or at least cast doubt upon, many others. I've also added a good deal of information on the early generations which is not in his book.

Adam Ivey
(c1640s – by1710?)

Adam Ivey appears to have immigrated into Charles City County, Virginia in the early or mid 1670s. Whether he is related in any way to the earlier Ivey immigrants to Lower Norfolk County is uncertain, but there is certainly no evidence of any connection. It appears that Adam Ivey immigrated independently of other Iveys. I could find no mention of any Adam Ivey in English records, nor are there any Adam Iveys mentioned in the Virginia patent books as a headright.

Excursus: At least two publications have suggested that Adam Ivey was related in some way to a John Ivey who supposedly appears in the records of neighboring Surry County in the mid-1650s and who died there by 1663. A close inspection of Surry records discloses that this “John Ivey” was a misidentification in a secondary source, and that this person’s name was actually “John Troy”, who appears several times in Surry records.¹

Practically all colonial records of Charles City County were destroyed, with only a few court orders and a handful other records surviving. There exists an order book covering the period 1655-1668, and a deed book covering 1655-1665, neither of which mentions anyone named Ivey. The next available records are a fragmentary order book for 1672-3, in which no Ivey appears, followed by an order book for 1677-79 in which we find the first mention of Adam Ivey.

By the time Adam Ivey first appears in the records, he was married and most of his children had been born. If he immigrated as an indentured servant it must have been many years prior, as he would have had to serve out his term before marrying, and women were scarce enough that men typically married relatively late in life, if at all. The first record of him is as a plaintiff against Richard Warthen for the theft of a hog on 21 November 1677.² A suit against him by William Wilkins was dismissed on 16 April 1678.³ He was apparently farming on leased land at the time. On October 15, 1679, when Adam Ivey was sued for trespass by Robert Netherland, the court found *“that 50 acres rented by Ivey from John Ludwell belonged to the plaintiff Robert Netherland, having been bought by Netherland's father from Thomas Maddox.”* Adam Ivey was ordered removed from the land. He evidently relocated nearby, for within a few weeks he is mentioned as a tenant on the land of Robert Maddox.⁴

These citations tell us that Adam Ivey was a small-scale tenant farmer, almost certainly growing tobacco. Fifty acres was a small landholding, but a single field worker was capable of managing only three or four acres of tobacco in those days. Fifty acres was a typical holding for a planter with only himself to work the fields.⁵ His location can be approximated, since nearly all the persons mentioned in these records lived south of the James River in the neck of land bounded by Upper Chippoakes Creek and Wards Creek. This neck included what was later the parish of Martins Brandon, in which Adam Ivey apparently lived at his death, in what would later become Prince

¹ A secondary source (Boddie) abstracted the name as “John Ivey” in a 1655 sale of land. However, this person appears several times in Surry records, and an examination of these original records reveals that the name was actually John Troy. In addition, the 1655 deed was a sale of a 1648 patent which is referred to in the patent records as John Troy’s. See Surry County Deed & Order Book 1 (1652-1672), pp 49, 67, 83, 119, and 213 for other mentions of this man.

² Charles City County Order Book 1677-9, p242

³ Ibid., p292

⁴ Ibid., p418

⁵ This and other demographic comments are extracted from Tobacco and Slaves: The Development of Southern Cultures in the Chesapeake, 1680-1800, Allan Kulikoff (University of North Carolina Press, 1986).

George County. It was quite close to Surry County, Upper Chippoakes Creek being the later boundary between Prince George and Surry.

There is a loose file in the Virginia Archives containing six unnumbered pages from the court order book for 1681.⁶ On one of these pages, Adam Ivey appears as a defendant in a suit by Henry Harman, who sued for 840 pounds of tobacco. This very brief entry concludes “...to which the wife and atty for the def. conf judgment for 800 lb which is allowed.” From context, this entry seems to have been dated in early 1681. 800 pounds of tobacco was a considerable fine in those days – the average annual production per field hand was barely 1,600 pounds.

The next available records for Charles City County are a book of court orders covering 1687-95, in which Adam Ivey appears in 1691 being paid for court attendance as a witness.⁷ Around this time he somehow acquired 200 acres of land in what would later be Prince George County. There are no patents recorded for him, so it must have been acquired by deed, none of which are preserved in the county records. If this 200 acres is the same land later sold by George Ivey, then Adam Ivey was living on part of a patent originally granted to Benjamin Foster in 1686.⁸

Excursus: Every effort has been made to locate patents and deeds as precisely as possible. In the case of Prince George County, its loss of records makes this quite difficult. The 1683 patent to Benjamin Foster, part of which George Ivey sold in 1720, was for 883 acres in Weyanoke parish.⁹ By plotting this patent and several patents to surrounding landowners, we can locate it roughly on the southern reaches of Ward’s Creek just north of the Blackwater, perhaps three miles or so from the border with Surry County. At the time of the patent, it was in Charles City County, but fell into eastern Prince George County when it was formed in 1703. Adam Ivey appears on the 1704 quit roll in Prince George with 200 acres. His son Henry Ivey appears on the same roll with 450 acres.

Unfortunately, there are no records of any kind for the first several years of Prince George’s existence. The early county records include only an order book for 1713-20 and a book of wills and deeds covering the period 1710-28. (No further records survive until 1787, except for less than two years of deeds and wills recorded in 1759-60.) Adam Ivey does not appear in any of these records, though his son Adam Ivey does. Since all will and estate records are destroyed for the years 1703-1710, it appears that Adam Ivey died sometime during that period.

Excursus: Among the few available records, Adam Ivey is never referred to as “Sr.” or “Jr.”, thus we cannot be absolutely certain which man appeared among the Prince George quit rents of 1704. Surely it was the father referred to in the 1691 court record. The next record of an Adam Ivey is the 1704 quit rents, which might refer to either the father or the son. The next available record of an Adam Ivey is a 1715 court record in Prince George County, which surely applies to the son. Although I have assumed that it was the father who held land in 1704, it is possible that it was actually the son, and that Adam Ivey Sr. had died sometime in the period 1691-1704.

Although his wife was unnamed in the 1681 court record, she was clearly the Elizabeth Ivey of Prince George County and Weyanoke Parish whose will was dated 26 April 1718, and proved on 8

⁶ Charles City County Court Orders 1681 (fragments on Reel 13, Virginia Archives)

⁷ Charles City County Order Book 1687-95, p377

⁸ Patent to Foster in Virginia Patent Book 7, p332.

⁹ Virginia Patent Book 7, p332.

March 1720 by her son Adam Ivey.¹⁰ The will makes the following bequests: “...I give and bequeath unto my son George Ivie, twenty shillings, or the worth of twenty in some commodity, as my executor shall see fitt... I give and bequeath unto my son Henry Ivie, a gold ring...I give and bequeath unto my son John Ivie, my bed & what belongs to it...I give and bequeath unto my son Gilbert Ivie, twenty shillings, or the worth of twenty... I give and bequeath unto my daughter Susan Hays, a gold ring...I give and bequeath unto my son Adam Ivie and his daughter Elizabeth Ivie, all the remaining part of my household goods, to be equally divided between them as he shall see fitt, and I do hereby appoint my son Adam Ivie my sole executor.” The will was signed by Elizabeth Ivey with her mark and witnessed by Eliza. Foster and Mary Poythress. (See ¹¹ for a discussion of the Poythress connection.) Adam Ivey qualified as executor with Edward Prince his security.¹² The household goods distributed by the will didn’t amount to much, as the inventory returned by Adam Ivey a year later on 14 February 1721 valued the estate at five pounds.¹³

Excursus: This Elizabeth Ivey was mistakenly identified in a 1927 journal article as the widow of George Ivey Jr. of Lower Norfolk County.¹⁴ Although both women were named Elizabeth Ivey, they can easily be proven to be different people. Lower Norfolk probate and guardianship records show that George Ivey Jr. was survived by four minor children named William, James, Joseph, and Margaret, and that his widow Elizabeth remained in Lower Norfolk. [See paper on descendants of Thomas Ivey and Ann Argent for more detail.] The Elizabeth Ivey of Prince George County was a generation older, with a completely different set of children, and surely the widow of Adam Ivey Sr.

There were five sons named in Elizabeth Ivey’s 1718 will. A later record allows us to estimate the birth of one, John Ivey, as about 1675. It seems likely that all the sons were middle-aged by the time their mother died. Four of the five sons, Gilbert, George, Adam and Henry, all patented land adjoining one another in what is now northeastern Greenville County, just southeast of the present town of Emporia, in the years 1718-1724. None of them appear to have lived on those lands for more than a few years. They later drifted in different directions, at least one of them apparently remaining in Prince George County. The fifth son, John, remained in Surry, later Sussex County, living a few miles from the Prince George border.

¹⁰ Prince George County Deeds, Etc. 1713-1728, part 2, p392.

¹¹ It is worth mentioning some interesting connections with the Poythress family, which lived not far from Ward’s Creek. A Mary Poythress witnessed Elizabeth Ivey’s 1718 will. There were at least two Mary Poythresses in Prince George at the time, both wives of different people named John Poythress. It is likely that the Mary Poythress who witnessed the will was Mary Batte, the wife of John Poythress Jr., who lived adjoining the land Adam Ivey Jr. sold in 1721 and 1723. This John Poythress was the brother of the Peter Poythress to whom Adam Ivey Jr. sold his land in 1721. Both of them were named in the 1712 will of John Poythress Sr., whose wife can be proven to be Christian Peebles. That 1712 will also names a daughter Christian, who may have married John Ivey. Another son of John Poythress Sr. was Joshua, who received a patent in 1722 for (probably a much earlier) importation of Edward Prince, possibly Adam Ivey Jr.’s son-in-law.

¹² Prince George County Court Orders 1714-1720, p309. Elizabeth Foster, one of the witnesses, proved the will.

¹³ Prince George County Deeds, Etc. 1713-1728, part 2, p443.

¹⁴ “The Ivey Family”, by W. Mac Jones, William and Mary Quarterly Vol. 7, Series 2 (April 1927), pp92

Although just a theory, it is possible that Adam Ivey's father's name was "Henry".¹⁵ It is also likely that Adam and Elizabeth Ivey had more children than the six named in the will, though probably those six represent all those still living in 1718. Mortality rates were quite high in those days. Nearly one-third of all babies died in infancy and barely half survived to reach the age of majority. The point is that caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions from the names of the children who did survive. However, I can't resist noting that "Gilbert" was a relatively unusual name in 17th century Virginia and therefore might be a clue to Elizabeth Ivey's own father.

Adam Ivey's six children named in Elizabeth's will, were the following. These children are listed here in no particular order, though it seems a plausible theory that Henry and Adam were the eldest and John the youngest.

1. **Adam Ivey II** (c1670? – c1737?) Based on the prevalent naming patterns of the time [see footnote] the probability is fairly high that he was either the first or second son. I note (see above) that it is quite possible that it was he who was listed among the quit rents in 1704. Adam Ivey is mentioned several times in the surviving order book covering the period 1713-1720, the first of which is on 12 July 1715.¹⁶ He was a defendant in several suits from 1716 through 1718, only one of which is of interest. He was accused of slander by John Wilkins[on], and at the court of 11 February 1717 a jury found him guilty of "false, feigned, scandalous words and lies".¹⁷ He is not mentioned in the few remaining Prince George records after 1718, other than as executor of his mother's will, which bequeathed the bulk of her small estate to Adam and his daughter Elizabeth.

Whether it was the father or the son who held 200 acres in the 1704 quit rents is not clear, though we suppose it was the father. Adam Ivey the younger had somehow acquired a 180 acre tract in Prince George County before 1710, for no deed appears in the first extant deed book. Later descriptions of this land tell us it was in the part of Prince George which is now northern Sussex County. He was evidently living on this land when, as a resident of Prince George County, he received two patents of 150 acres and 100 acres on 21 February 1720/1, the same day his brother Henry received his own patent for nearby land.¹⁸ He had entered these claims at least two years earlier, as an adjoining patent by William Batte, issued two years earlier, refers

¹⁵ There have been only a few studies of naming patterns in colonial Virginia, which generally conclude that the eldest sons tended to be named after either their father or paternal grandfather. A study of Middlesex County, Virginia from 1650-1750 found that 44% of first-born sons were named after their paternal grandfather, 11% after their father, and 16% for both – that is, that in 70% of cases the eldest son was named after either his father or his father's father. However, this summary disguises an interesting pattern. For the years before 1700, this naming practice was nearly reversed – first born sons were named for their fathers far more often than for their grandfathers. (A study of Prince Georges County, Maryland 1680-1700 found the same pattern.) After 1700, the majority of first-borns were named for their paternal grandfathers. In other words, immigrants in the 1600s tended to name their eldest son after themselves. The children of these immigrants tended to name them after their own fathers. (There are several logical sociological factors that explain this, but they are too wordy to include here.) Henry Ivey seems almost certainly to have been the eldest son, which would lead us to theorize that Adam Ivey's father may have been named Henry. By extension, we would theorize that Adam Ivey Jr. was likely the second son. This also might help us construct theories about the relative order of birth of the third generation. I should point out, though, that there may well have been elder sons in the family who did not survive to be mentioned in their mother's will.

¹⁶ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, in a multipart article transcribing the Prince George Order Book 1713-1720. The 1715 reference is in Volume 19, No. 3, p85.

¹⁷ VGSQ, Volume 24, No. 1, p26.

¹⁸ Virginia Patent Book 11, p56 (both patents on p56, consecutively entered.).

to the land as Adam Ivey's.¹⁹ Both patents were for land on the south bank of the Meherrin River in what was then Isle of Wight County. [In 1734 the area was added to Brunswick. Today the land lies in eastern Greensville County, nearly on the Southampton County line.] The 100 acre tract adjoined patents by his brothers Henry and Gilbert Ivey, while the 150 acre tract was almost a mile away.

Seven months later, on 11 September 1721, Adam Ivey, of Martins Brandon parish, sold 50 acres in Prince George County to Peter Poythress.²⁰ [The part of Weyanoke parish lying in Prince George had been merged into Martins Brandon in early 1721.] He evidently moved onto one of this patents shortly thereafter. Two years later, on 16 December 1723, Adam Ivey, now of Isle of Wight, sold the adjoining 130 acres to Edward Prince, thus disposing of his land in Prince George County.²¹ The latter deed was witnessed by Gilbert Hay, possibly his brother-in-law, and Hugh Ivey, his nephew. Neither deed mentions a wife. On 6 April 1725 he mortgaged the 100 acre patent in Isle of Wight, described as "whereon said Adam Ivy now dwelleth", and a slave named Phillis to Nicholas Hatch for £30 with the note due the following Christmas.²² He apparently made good on the note because he later sold the land.

Adam Ivey evidently moved to North Carolina about this time, for he made appearance at a General Court held at New Bern on 25 October 1726.²³ His whereabouts for the next few years are unknown, largely due to the loss of early North Carolina records, but he was a landowner in Onslow Precinct, North Carolina by 2 April 1734 when he was assigned to a road jury.²⁴ Nearly three years later, on 10 December 1736, as Adam Ivey of Onslow Precinct, he sold both of his 1721 grants, which were by now in Brunswick County, to Thomas Williams.²⁵ Adam Ivey appears only once more in the records of Onslow Precinct, when he failed to appear to answer a suit a month later on 8 January 1736/7.²⁶ There is no further record of him, although a mulatto Adam Ivey is mentioned in the court records a few years later in 1741.²⁷ Unfortunately, essentially all early records of Onslow Precinct (later Onslow County) other than some court minutes are destroyed. Neither deed nor estate records survive. Although he surely owned land there, any record of it is now lost.

He was perhaps the Adam Ivey who filed a land entry in what is now Pitt County, North Carolina on 8 September 1737, though no patent was subsequently issued.²⁸ By the time he disappears from the records he was surely in his 60s, if not older, so he may have died at about this time. I would note that the loss of records means there is no identification of his land in North Carolina, and thus no possibility of tracing land succession to potential heirs. All later references to an Adam Ivey are in or near Edgecombe County, and refer to a different person

¹⁹ Virginia Patent Book 10, p425. (A second patent to Batte was filed in 1723 which also mentioned "Adam Ivy's land".)

²⁰ Prince George County Deeds, etc. Book 1713-1728, part 2, p487.

²¹ Prince George County Wills & Deeds 1713-28, part 2, p675.

²² Isle of Wight Deeds & Wills, Etc. 1715-1726, p704. Incidentally, Nicholas Hatch was the son of John Hatch who had sued Adam a few years earlier.

²³ Colonial Records of North Carolina, Vol. VI, 327.

²⁴ Onslow Precinct Court Minute Book 1732-43, p28.

²⁵ Brunswick County Deeds & Wills Book 1, p303.

²⁶ Onslow Precinct Court Minute Book 1732-43, p35.

²⁷ See the paper on Iveys in Southeastern North Carolina for more. The mulatto Adam Ivey who appears in Onslow County in 1741 is likely the same person who died in Edgecombe County in 1762.

²⁸ North Carolina Land Entries 1735-1752, A. B. Pruitt, p24.

entirely, an apparent mixed-race Adam Ivey who died in Edgecombe County in 1762.²⁹ [See separate paper on this person, who was surely related to Adam Ivey in some manner.]

Whether Adam Ivey had children other than his daughter Elizabeth is uncertain. No wife is mentioned in any record. It is possible that he left married daughters behind in Virginia, but it seems unlikely that he left sons behind. Since Adam had left Virginia by 1726 we would expect that any minor children would have accompanied him to North Carolina. If he had male children of age by 1726 who remained in Virginia, we would expect to find some sign of them in the records. But only a few third-generation Iveys appear to have reached majority that early – all of whom can be definitely or plausibly attributed to Adam’s brothers. However, Adam Ivey is a candidate to have been the ancestor of some of the mixed-race Iveys of southeastern North Carolina, who are treated in a separate paper.

1.1. **Elizabeth Ivey** (c1700? – by1758?) The 1718 will of her grandmother bequeaths to “*my son Adam Ivie and his daughter Elizabeth Ivie all the remaining part of my household goods, to be equally divided between them as he shall see fitt.*” It is intriguing that she is the only grandchild mentioned, since we know Adam’s mother was a grandmother several times over by 1718. The will implies that Elizabeth was unmarried but old enough to have a use for the household goods, although neither is absolutely certain. Some Prince family researchers think she married Edward Prince, and that she was probably already married by the time her grandmother wrote her will.³⁰ Indeed, Prince’s wife was named Elizabeth in a 1720 record.³¹ And Edward and Elizabeth Prince witnessed the will of Martha Sledge in 1727.³² Whether his wife was Elizabeth Ivey, however, is uncertain. In part, this theory was originally based on the erroneous assumption that the 1723 deed from Adam Ivey to Edward Prince was a gift, it having been misreported by an early Prince researcher.³³ Absent that erroneous evidence, there is no record that suggests he married Elizabeth Ivey. It should be noted that Edward Prince was a close neighbor at the time and that both Edward Prince and his descendants seem to have been associated with members of the Ivey family for the next fifty years. Of course, the proximity of their respective lands is sufficient explain this association, so that a familial relationship is not necessarily implied. If Elizabeth Ivey were Prince’s wife, she was either considerably older than we would otherwise surmise or was his second wife, for Edward Prince was about 38 in 1718 and had children of his own by the time Elizabeth Ivey’s will was written.³⁴ Prince had bought land in 1720 with George

²⁹ This was surely a different person. The Adam Ivey of Edgecombe County had young children, four of them minors, in 1762 and thus appears to be of a different generation. He signed his will with his mark, while Adam Ivey II signed his name to his deeds. He had an unmarried daughter named Elizabeth who can’t be the same daughter named in the 1718 will. Finally, the Adam Ivey of Edgecombe was almost certainly mixed-race, probably the same one who is called a mulatto by the Onslow court several years earlier, while Adam Ivey II was clearly not. The name is unique enough to believe the two Adams were surely related in some way, but the nature of that relationship seems impossible to determine.

³⁰ See Historical Southern Families, Volume IV, p34 and also p69.

³¹ The earliest reference to her is in 1720: Prince George County, Virginia Wills & Deeds 1713-1728, Benjamin B. Weisiger III, (1973), p459. In addition, Surry County Wills & Deeds Book 7, p826 shows Edward and Elizabeth Prince witnessing the will of Mary Sledge (q.v.), Henry Ivey’s mother-in-law.

³² Surry County Wills & Deeds Book 7, p826.

³³ The deed was in the form of a lease and release. A Prince researcher apparently noted only the first half of the deed, for which the consideration was trivial, and not the second half of the deed, for which the consideration was £35.

³⁴ Edward Prince deposed himself to be age 39 in 1719 according to Prince George County, Virginia Wills & Deeds 1713-1728, Benjamin B. Weisiger III, (1973), p40.

Ivey as a witness³⁵ which seems to be land that George Ivey himself owned in 1737 (see below) though I can find no record of a sale to him by Prince. Edward Prince lived in the Plowman's Swamp area of Sussex County, where he deeded land to his son Edward Jr. in 1755.³⁶ Though Prince researchers give his death about 1758, his son was still styled "Jr." when he sold that land in 1761.³⁷ And Edward Prince the Elder was mentioned as an adjoining landowner to the same land in a deed of 19 November 1767 by his son Joseph Prince.³⁸ There seem to be no estate records for him in Sussex County.

2. **George Ivey** (c1670? – aft1737) He received 20 shillings in his mother's will. Like his brother Adam, George apparently acquired a tract of land in Prince George County prior to 1710, for no deed appears in the first extant deed book. He was living in Prince George County 1716-1719, when he was a defendant in several suits, several for significant amounts.³⁹ In fact, a suit against him was mentioned at the same court at which his mother's will was proved, showing that he was still living in Weyanoke parish of Price George at the time. He soon moved eastward across the county line into Surry County. As a resident of Surry County, he sold a single parcel of 200 acres in Weyanoke Parish of Prince George County in two transactions, to William Hobbs on 8 January 1719/20 and John Smith on 8 February 1719/20.⁴⁰ Coincidentally, his father Adam Ivey was charged quit rent in 1704 on 200 acres, though whether this was the same land is unknowable. The 1720 deeds described the land as part of a larger 1683 patent to Benjamin Foster a few miles west of the Surry County line, placing it just southwest of the neck of land in which we first find Adam Ivey (see earlier note). Gilbert Hay and Sarah Hay witnessed the first of the two deeds. George Ivey's wife Ruth, whose identity is unknown, released dower in both of the 1720 sales.⁴¹

On 9 July 1724, George Ivey patented 100 acres in southern Isle of Wight County, just southeast of the present city of Emporia, abutting an earlier patent by his brother Adam Ivey.⁴² [The patent is very close to the part of Isle of Wight which was added into Brunswick in 1734, though it actually appears to have been barely located in what was Brunswick County. Whether the surveyor misunderstood the boundary line or whether it was not part of Brunswick until 1734 is unclear. Today it is in Greenville County, practically on the Isle of Wight County line.] The patent refers to him as George Ivey of Prince George County. Whether he had moved back to Prince George or whether he entered his claim for the land prior to his move to Surry is unclear.⁴³ Possibly the former, as both he and his brother John Ivey witnessed the deed by

³⁵ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 7, p11. Deed witnessed by George (x) Ivey.

³⁶ Sussex County Deed Book A, p68.

³⁷ Sussex County Deed Book B, p312. (From Edward Prince Jr. of Amelia County.)

³⁸ Sussex County Deed Book C, p263.

³⁹ *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 20, No. 2, p48. Also Vol. 20, No. 13 p90 and p93. Also Vol. 21, No. 3, p86 and others. Also Vol. 22, No. 1, p25 and p28. Also Vol. 23, No. 1, p26 and others, and Vol. 24, No. 2, p63 and others.

⁴⁰ Prince George County Wills and Deeds 1713-28, part 2, p388 and p386, respectively. The sales were of 150 and 50 acres.

⁴¹ Ruth may have been the same "Ruth Ivie" claimed as a headright by William Rives in his Prince George patent of 15 July 1717 (VPB 10, p340). If this is the case, Rives claimed her under her married name. This implies that George Ivey was married well before 1717.

⁴² Virginia Patent Book 12, p89. (This tract was bisected by the old county line between Isle of Wight/Southampton and Brunswick, which was later redrawn to be the Meherrin River.)

⁴³ The patent would have been issued in the name and residence of the original warrant. Thus it is possible that he applied whilst still residing in Prince George, though he had moved to Surry in the meantime. It is also remotely possible that he was already in Brunswick County. Although Brunswick had been formed in 1720, it was still so unpopulated that documents were being recorded in Prince George's court.

Gilbert Ivey on 2 March 1726 in Prince George County.⁴⁴ Somehow he also acquired 145 acres on Pigeon Swamp in Surry County (now northern Sussex) near his brother John Ivey, which he gifted to his son Henry Ivey on 14 November 1737.⁴⁵ This 145 acres may have been the same land Edward Prince had purchased in 1720 (see above) but there is no record of a transfer from Prince, or anyone else, to George Ivey in Surry records.

It is unknown what happened to George Ivey and his wife Ruth after 1737. Ruth may have been deceased by the 1737 deed of gift to Henry Ivey, for she did not release dower. Apart from that deed, there is no further certain record of George Ivey. All subsequent citations for a George Ivey seemingly refer to one of a later generation.⁴⁶ If so, we have no record of his owning any land in Surry or Isle of Wight subsequent to the 1737 deed of gift. The final record for him is indirect; a 16 August 1738 deed from George Wyche to “Henry Ivy, son of George Ivy” which was apparently intended to differentiate Henry from his first cousin of the same name and thus does not prove George was still alive.⁴⁷ There are no estate records for George Ivey in either Surry or Isle of Wight, or in their successor counties, and a quick search of Brunswick records turned up no mention of him. This absence of records suggests that he may have died in Prince George County, whose records for the period are missing. While it is possible that some of the citations for his presumed grandson (see below) actually apply to this George Ivey, the absence of any estate records would be neatly explained if he died in Prince George County.

Note also that there is no record of a sale of his 1724 patent in either Isle of Wight or in Brunswick. That patent was described as “Stroud’s” in adjoining patents of 1748 and 1756.^{48 49} If the patent was actually in Brunswick County (as it appears to have been) then a plausible explanation is that he sold his patent sometime in the period 1728-1732, a period for which no deeds survive. (Brunswick was not actually organized until 1732, with its earliest deeds being recorded in Prince George County. Since Prince George deeds are lost after 1728, it may be that a sale of the patent was recorded between 1728 and 1732.) If the patent was located in Isle of Wight (as the surveyor indicated) it would not have been in Brunswick until 1734. Whichever was the case, there is no record of its sale. It is perhaps significant that he apparently did not transfer this patent to a son. Owing to the absence of records, his children are uncertain beyond the provable son Henry Ivey.⁵⁰ Two apparent third-generation Iveys, Peter and Benjamin, are listed below as his sons, but this is purely speculative.

2.1. **Henry Ivey** (c1695? – 1774) There were two first cousins named Henry Ivey, who can be differentiated fairly simply. One of them was the son of George Ivey, identified as such in two records. On 14 November 1737, George Ivey made a deed of gift of 145 acres

⁴⁴ Prince George’s County Deed Book 1713-1728, p824. (The deed was recorded in Prince George’s County because Brunswick County was not yet fully organized.)

⁴⁵ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 8, p723.

⁴⁶ The next record for a George Ivey is the purchase of land in what was later Southampton County by George Ivey of Isle of Wight, which was sold by that same George Ivey in 1754. We have no reason to think that George Ivey might have been in Isle of Wight in 1740 since our last sighting of him was in Prince George, nor does it seem likely that he was still alive by 1754. Further, it would appear that the George Ivey of Southampton continued to live there for several decades.

⁴⁷ Isle of Wight Deed Book 5, p247.

⁴⁸ Virginia Patent Book 26, pp320.(to Eade Smith) and Virginia Patent Book 34, pp62-4 (William Lecsey and

⁴⁹ Robert Allison Ivey wrote that George Ivey gave this patent to a son named George who then gave it to his own son, Peter Ivey, by 1783. This is obviously incorrect, as the patent belonged to Stroud by 1748. Further, the patent would have been in Brunswick County at the time of the supposed gift, not in Prince George County.

⁵⁰ Robert Allison. Ivey’s book attributed to George Ivey three sons named Peter, Nathan and George. I don’t see any evidence that supports this theory, and Mr. Ivey didn’t explain his reasoning.

(see above) to his son Henry.⁵¹ This land was near Pigeon Swamp in the northern part of present Sussex County, less than a mile from both John Ivey and Charles Sledge. Only two months later, on 10 January 1737/8, Henry Ivey and his wife Rebecca sold the same 145 acres “being the land Henry Ivy lately lived on” to Joseph Prince, the son of Edward Prince.⁵² A few months later, on 16 August 1738, George Wyche sold 400 acres in Isle of Wight County to “Henry Ivy, son of George Ivy” of Surry County.⁵³ (This designation was presumably meant to differentiate Henry from his cousin of the same name.) This parcel consisted of two adjacent tracts, one of 150 acres and the other of 250 acres, separately patented by George Wyche, and both located on the upper reaches of Flat Swamp in present Southampton County near the modern border of Sussex and Greensville.⁵⁴ These tracts, in combination with Henry Ivey’s own adjacent patent of 1747, comprised a 550 acre parcel which spanned nearly two miles from Three Creeks to Herbert’s Swamp (now called Bellyache Swamp). Henry Ivey would live on this land until his death. That he actually occupied the land is shown by several appearances as a witness to deeds by neighbors in Isle of Wight, and later Southampton, over the next few decades.

These records are vital to differentiating this Henry Ivey from his cousin of the same name. First, they establish that it was Henry Ivey, the son of George Ivey, who lived in Southampton County and died there in 1774. Second, they tell us that this Henry Ivey, son of George, consistently signed his name to documents, in contrast to his first cousin who signed with a mark. That, and the Sledge connection, means he is virtually certain to be the same Henry Ivey who signed his name as a witness to the will of Samuel Clark on 12 June 1736 in what was then Brunswick County.⁵⁵ This Samuel Clark was the brother of Mary Clark Sledge, wife of Charles Sledge, and therefore the uncle of Henry Ivey’s wife.

It seems clear that Henry Ivey was married to Rebecca Sledge, son of Charles and Mary Sledge. The long-accepted theory is that his uncle, also named Henry Ivey, was the husband of Rebecca Sledge. However, we know that Rebecca Sledge’s brother John was not born until about 1700, thus she was likely much too young to have been the wife of a second-generation Ivey and mother of third-generation Iveys. Further, we know this Henry Ivey was married to a wife named Rebecca in 1737, when he lived quite close to Rebecca Sledge’s parents, while the name of his uncle’s wife appears in no records. Charles Sledge, a contemporary of the second generation of Iveys, was a neighbor in Surry, having received 100 acres in a deed of gift in 1704 from Mary’s father Robert Clark on behalf of their son John Sledge, and who later had two patents within a mile of the land George Ivy gifted to his son Henry in 1737. The 1725 will of Charles Sledge leaves a yearling heifer to “my daughter Rebecca Ivy”.⁵⁶ (Charles Sledge was by then living on his patents on Pigeon Swamp near John Ivey in what would later be Sussex County.) Charles Sledge’s widow, Mary Sledge, made her own will on 8 January 1727, bequeathing a breeding cow to her daughter “Rebecca Ivie”.⁵⁷ Her will was witnessed by

⁵¹ Surry County Deeds and Wills Book 8, p723.

⁵² *Ibid.*, p773.

⁵³ Isle of Wight Deed Book 5, p247.

⁵⁴ These were two patents to George Wyche, one in 1713 (VPB 10, p107) and the other in 1734 (VPB 15, p166). The first patent was on the southern bank of Three Creeks. The second patent bordered the first to the south.

⁵⁵ Brunswick County Deeds & Wills Book 1, p304.

⁵⁶ Surry County Book 7, p623. Dated 3 November 1725, proved 15 February 1725/6.

⁵⁷ Surry County Book 7, p826. Dated 8 January 1726/7, proved 17 July 1728.

Edward and Elizabeth Prince, possibly the daughter and son-in-law of Adam Ivey, and her son-in-law Peter Hay was executor.

Excursus: It also seems to be an accepted theory among Sledge researchers that the son of Charles and Mary Sledge, John Sledge, married “Mary Rebecca Ivey”, the daughter of Hugh Ivey.⁵⁸ There appears to be no evidence whatsoever for this theory. Any daughter of Hugh Ivey would have been barely in her teens by the time John Sledge himself died, and Hugh had a distinctly different daughter named Rebecca. It is true, though, that both Hugh and Thomas Ivey witnessed their neighbor John Sledge’s will in 1750. This can be explained adequately by the fact that John Sledge was living about a half-mile from both John and Hugh Ivey when he wrote his will, having inherited and otherwise acquired most of his father’s land near Pigeon Swamp. Since his will would logically have been witnessed by neighbors, there seems to be no reason to assume a familial relationship between John Sledge and Hugh Ivey.

On 12 January 1747 Henry Ivey patented 150 acres adjoining to the southwest the land he acquired from George Wyche nearly ten years earlier.⁵⁹ By 1749 these lands had fallen into Southampton County. On 6 March 1749/50 he bought 100 acres from Peter Hay on the north bank of Three Creeks opposite his own land, and barely a mile from Ploughman’s Swamp.⁶⁰ Two years later he deeded that land to his son Henry Ivey Jr. (see below). He continued to appear in Southampton records until his death

Henry Ivey’s wife Rebecca [probably Rebecca Sledge] is not mentioned in any record after 1738, but when she died is unknown. She is likely the mother of all the children, since we know from the date of her father’s will that they had been married at least thirteen years by 1738, thus covering the period when the majority of the children were born. Sometime between late 1765 and mid 1767, Henry Ivey married again to Phyllis Sammons, the widow of longtime neighbor James Sammons. James Sammons had left a will dated 31 January 1765 and proved on 19 September 1765 which bequeathed his residual estate to his wife Phillis Sammons.⁶¹ On 20 August 1767 David Mason, executor of James Sammons, deeded land to James Sammons Jr. in which “Phillis Ivey mother of the sd James Sammons hath dower”.⁶² Obviously, Henry Ivey had no children by Phyllis Sammons. Henry Ivey’s will indicates that he and Phyllis had a marriage contract, though I made no attempt to find it in the records.

Excursus: It is possible that Henry Ivey had another wife between Rebecca and Phyllis. A Henry Ivey and wife Lucretia appear in the Albemarle Parish register as parents of Rebecca Ivey (born 1749). Henry Ivey and “Lucy” Ivey were also godparents of a son of Adam and Mary Ivey in 1753. While it is possible that Lucretia was a second wife, between Rebecca and Phyllis, this may have been a different Henry Ivey. First, I note that no daughter named Rebecca is mentioned in Henry Ivey’s will. Second, Henry Ivey was living in Nottoway Parish after 1738, not in Albemarle Parish, thus it seems unlikely that we would find him in its register. Finally, Henry Ivey’s other children seem to have

⁵⁸ See also "Sledge of Surry", Southside Virginia Families, Vol. 1, ed. John Bennett Boddie (Genealogical Publishing Company, 1966), pp366-370, and "Sledge", Virginia Historical Genealogies, John Bennett Boddie, (Genealogical Publishing Company, 1954), pp345-9.

⁵⁹ Virginia patent Book 24, p621.

⁶⁰ Southampton County Deed Book 1, p78.

⁶¹ Sussex County Will Book B, p64.

⁶² Sussex County Deed Book C, p258.

been born two or more decades earlier than 1749, which suggests the possibility that the father of Rebecca was a Henry Ivey of the next generation. It is quite possible, for instance, that these two register entries refer to Henry Ivey's son.

Henry Ivey's will was dated 15 February 1774 and recorded 13 October 1774 in Southampton County.⁶³ He was apparently still living on his old land, which was by now in St. Luke's Parish. The will notes that his wife Phyllis had a marriage contract. It left land to son George Ivey, and legacies to sons John, Robert, Charles and Henry, and mentions a deceased son named Joseph. The will also mentions daughter Ruth Dortch (whose husband John Dortch had already received a legacy), daughter Sarah Ivy and her own daughter Phoebe Ivy, and daughter Mary Adams.⁶⁴ Henry Ivey Jr. and Robert Ivey were executors, and filed both an inventory and accounting later that year.⁶⁵ There may have been a deceased son named Gathwaite, for in 1761 Henry Ivey Sr. added four tithables (Henry, George, Robert and Gathwaite Ivey).

2.1.1. **Henry Ivey** (c1720? - 1791) His signature mark clearly differentiates him from his father. He thus appears to be the Henry Ivey who bought 100 acres on 16 December 1746 opposite his father's land on Three Creeks.⁶⁶ He sold this land in 1752, with no wife releasing dower, using his distinct signature mark.⁶⁷ On 8 August 1754, Henry Ivey Sr. sold to Henry Ivey Jr. the 100 acres he had bought two years earlier in the same vicinity.⁶⁸ He bought another 100 acres in 1760.⁶⁹ He thereafter appears frequently in Southampton County records. Henry Ivey Jr. was a "friend" in the 1762 will of neighbor William Morgan, which directed him to sell Morgan's land for his wife and children, which he later did in two transactions with the widow Anne Morgan.⁷⁰ In 1774 he and his brother Robert were co-executors of his father's will (see above). Henry Ivey continues to appear in Southampton records through the 1790 tax list, and seems to be the same Henry Ivey who died in Southampton County in 1791. His will was dated 26 January 1791 and probated 14 April 1791, and names his wife Winney and children Adam, Peterson, Wyke [Wyche?], Charlotte Knight, Elizabeth Newsom, Sally Ivey, and Rhoda Ivey.

His widow was Winifred Ivey, apparently the same person who was identified in Adam Ivey's 1789 will as the wife of a Henry Ivey. See Winifred Ivey [4.3.10] for more. Assuming this is the same Winifred Ivey, she could not have been the mother of most of Henry's children, for she was surely about the same age as the older children. Thus she must have been a second wife. Henry Ivey's daughter Rhoda, who seems considerably younger than the other children, was perhaps the only child whose mother might have been Winifred. Indeed, Winifred's own 1808 will distributes her estate among her own brothers and sisters but does not

⁶³ Southampton County Will Book 3, p108.

⁶⁴ Mary Adams was apparently the same Mary who was the wife of John Adams, who in 1782 sold land adjoining George Ivey "formerly Henry Ivy's" while living in Jones County, North Carolina.

⁶⁵ Southampton County Will Book 3, p112 and p146.

⁶⁶ Isle of Wight County Deed Book 7, p400.

⁶⁷ Southampton County Deed Book 1, p365.

⁶⁸ Southampton County Deed Book 2, p41.

⁶⁹ Southampton County Deed Book 3, p9.

⁷⁰ Southampton County Deed Book 3, p292 and p397. She was likely the daughter of John Ivey.

mention any of Henry's children.⁷¹

Henry Ivey's first wife may have been a Peterson or a Wyche if he bestowed her surname on one of his sons. Unfortunately, no wife's name was recorded in any record prior to his will. I note the possibility that her name may have been Lucretia, for a Henry Ivey and wife Lucretia appear in the Albemarle Parish register as parents of Rebecca Ivey in 1749 (perhaps named after his mother?) and Henry and "Lucy" Ivey were godparents of a son of Adam and Mary Ivey in 1753. However, I also note that the children named in his will seem to have been born a decade or more later. Henry appears in the 1779 and 1782 tax lists as a single poll, suggesting that his sons were all born 1761 or later.

2.1.1.1. **Peterson Ivey** (c1761? – by1807) He remained in Southampton County, appearing in the 1790 tax list (paying tax for John Pate) and in the 1798 tax list with one unnamed male 16-21. He died there by 1807 leaving a widow named Sally and several minor children. A chancery case in late 1807 lists the children as **Peterson, Henry, Benjamin, Sterling, Thomas, Lucy, Sally, Elizabeth**, and **Polly**.⁷² Joseph Prince was guardian of all but Lucy, who was of age (the 1850 census shows her born circa 1784). It was apparently his widow Sally Ivey who appears in the 1810 Southampton census, heading a household of four males and four females.⁷³ She may have remarried or died, for she does not appear in 1820. The daughter Lucy was out of the household by 1810, having married George Ivey Jr. in 1808. One of the sons had apparently also left the household by 1810. In December 1810 Joseph Prince made bond as guardian of Elizabeth, and George Ivey Jr. made bond as guardian of Sally.⁷⁴ Peterson's wife was perhaps the Sally Ivey named as a daughter in the 1794 will of Benjamin Adams – Benjamin Adams' granddaughter Sarah Adams would later marry a son of Peterson's brother Adam Ivey in Georgia.⁷⁵

Of the sons, Sterling Ivey married Nancy Thomas in 1827, with Peterson Ivey his security and is enumerated in Sussex County in 1830, in Halifax County, North Carolina in 1840-50, and Warren County, North Carolina in 1860 (all of which suggest a birth circa 1790). Peterson Ivey remained in Southampton through at least the 1830 census, when he was age 20-30, but was not located thereafter. Thomas Ivey was perhaps the same Thomas Ivey whose 1826 will in Sussex County left \$1000 each to Charles Ivey, son of George Ivey (and presumably his sister Lucy Ivey) and Norfleet Ivey, son of Henry.⁷⁶ Henry Ivey may have moved to Autauga County, Alabama by the late 1820s, for Norfleet Ivey appears in the 1840 census of Montgomery County, Alabama and the 1850-60 census of Autauga

⁷¹ Southampton County Will Book 6, p542.

⁷² This not read, but reported by Duane Johnson.

⁷³ 1810 Southampton County census, p166 (85): Sally Ivey 11200-01201-2.

⁷⁴ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p270.

⁷⁵ This from a variety of Adams family researchers.

⁷⁶ Sussex County Will Book K, p406. No executor was named in the will, but George Ivey (who had married Lucy Ivey) was made administrator by the court.

County, Alabama (where he is listed as age 39 and 50 respectively, born in Virginia). Benjamin Ivey apparently remained in Virginia, buying land in Southampton in 1818 and appearing in the 1820 census (apparently with a younger brother in his household).⁷⁷ The 1860 census of Southampton enumerates a Benjamin Ivey, age 73, born in Southampton County.

2.1.1.2. **Wike Ivey** (20 February 1764 – 22 September 1826) His given name seems likely to have been “Wyche” (after the family of that surname), but was “Wyke” in his father’s will and is usually recorded as Wike (and sometimes mis-transcribed as “Mike”). He first appears in Southampton as a witness to a will on 1 December 1786.⁷⁸ He was still in Southampton County as late as the 1787 tax list, but in January 1790 bought land in Lancaster County, South Carolina where he appears in the 1790 census with a household of one male and two females.⁷⁹ (This explains why his brothers were co-executors of his father’s will, written after Wike Ivey had left the state.) As noted elsewhere, he lived adjacent Robert Ivey (probably his uncle) and Edward Ivey (his cousin) in northern Lancaster County, and is associated with Robert Ivey in several transactions which show they lived on adjacent parcels. He appears in the Lancaster censuses of 1800 and 1820, but was not found in 1810. His widow appears in the 1830 census. His birth and death dates are from a family Bible, which lists his wife as “Anne” (thought to have been Anne Clark, daughter of Daniel Clark) and his children as **Daniel, Henry, Adam, Nancy, Wylie**, and **Millie**.⁸⁰ The Bible also lists the children of his son Adam, and the deaths of most of the children.

2.1.1.3. **Adam Ivey** (c1771? - 1829) He was a minor when his father’s will was written in early 1791, but must have been over 18 for he was named co-executor with his brother Peterson Ivey. A year later, on 22 January 1792, he witnessed the will of his father’s neighbor Joshua Thorpe.⁸¹ He married Mary Adams by bond dated 9 August 1799 in Southampton County and appears in the 1800 Southampton tax list. Adam Ivey and his wife “Molly” sold the land he inherited from his father to John Reese on 17 October 1802.⁸² Adam thereafter is missing from the area. By 1805 it was apparently the same Adam Ivey who appears on a tax list in Warren County, Georgia along with Eldridge Ivey (also from Sussex County). He is in the 1820 census of Columbia County with a household of four sons and four daughters.⁸³ His will in Columbia County, dated 26 September 1827 and proved on 7 September 1829, names his wife Molly, daughters

⁷⁷ 1820 Southampton County census: Benjn.. Ivey 200110-00010.

⁷⁸ Wills and Administrations of Southampton County, Virginia, 1749-1800, Blanche Adams Chapman (1958), p366.

⁷⁹ Lancaster County, South Carolina deed abstracts, 1787-1811, Brent H. Holcomb

⁸⁰ Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. 4, p355

⁸¹ Southampton County Will Book 4, p462.

⁸² Southampton County Deed Book 10, p168

⁸³ Columbia County, Georgia 1820 census: Adam Ivy 201201-30110. (Note that males 16-18 were also counted in the 16-26 column, thus there were five males in the household, not six.)

Sally, Eliza, and Lucy Adams, and sons **Henry, Seaborn, Samuel, and Wike**. A history of Randolph County, gives the full name of the son Wike Ivey as Benjamin Wike Ivey and identifies his parents as Adam Ivey and Molly Adams.⁸⁴ Interestingly, the daughter Lucy married Rowell Adams and the son Benjamin Wike Ivey married Sarah Adams. In 1826 in Columbia County, Wike Ivey (husband of Sarah Adams) identified himself as an heir of Arthur Adams, who was the son of Benjamin Adams of Southampton County and brother of the Sally Ivey who was likely Peterson Ivey's wife.⁸⁵

2.1.1.4. **Charlotte Ivey** She was Charlotte Knight in the will.

2.1.1.5. **Elizabeth Ivey** She was Elizabeth Newsom in the will.

2.1.1.6. **Sally Ivey** She was Sally Ivey in her father's will but married within a few months. She was apparently the Sally Ivey who married John Finch in Southampton County on 14 April 1791.

2.1.1.7. **Rhoda Ivey** (c1780s - ?) She may have been the only child whose mother was Winifred Ivey. She was under age at the time of her father's will, for on 13 June 1793 Winifred's brother Ephraim Ivey posted bond in Southampton as guardian of Rhoda Ivey, orphan of Henry Ivey.⁸⁶ Rhoda was not mentioned in Winifred Ivey's own will, thus may have died unmarried prior to 1808.

2.1.2. **George Ivey ?** (c1718? – c1818) His placement in this line is plausible but not proven. The records we have suggest he was the eldest child, but they also suggest that he lived an exceedingly long life and did not marry until he was well into middle age. Though not impossible, this is improbably enough to force us to consider that two generations of George Iveys are represented by these records, though separating them seems nearly impossible. A George Ivey of Isle of Wight County bought 100 acres on the south bank of Ploughman's Swamp on 3 September 1740 from Thomas Adams.⁸⁷ This suggests the possibility that he was related to Henry Ivey, who was the only other Ivey who appears in Isle of Wight records after 1725 and who was living at the time within a couple of miles of Ploughman's Swamp. Five years later, in 1745, John Morgan sold to Thomas Adams Jr. land adjoining this George Ivey, with Henry Ivey of Isle of Wight witnessing the deed.⁸⁸ George Ivey sold this land, which was by then in Southampton County, to Robert Kinnebrew on 13 March 1754, fourteen years after buying it.⁸⁹ [Note the possibility that these citations might apply to the second-generation George Ivey. If so, then George was probably born several years later than the estimate above.]

As George Ivey of Southampton County, he bought 50 acres from Charles Bass

⁸⁴ History of Randolph County, Georgia (Randolph County Historical Society), Vol. 2, p?

⁸⁵ This document posted on the internet, identified as a loose paper of Columbia County, Georgia.

⁸⁶ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p270.

⁸⁷ Isle of Wight County Deed Book 5, p619.

⁸⁸ Isle of Wight County Deed Book 7, p269.

⁸⁹ Southampton County Deed Book 2, p15.

on 3 March 1758 just a mile or so away, but just barely over the county line in Sussex County, with Henry Ivey Jr. (by his mark) and James Sammons among the witnesses.⁹⁰ George, Joseph, and Henry Ivey Jr. all witnessed a deed by James and Elizabeth Bass a few months later.⁹¹ George also witnessed a deed in 1761 in Southampton County for land adjoining his own, but which fell on the other side of the county line, using his same distinctive mark.⁹² As mentioned elsewhere, Henry Ivey Sr. caused four persons to be added to the tithables in 1761, one of whom was George Ivey. George had apparently moved back across the county line, perhaps to live on the land his father eventually devised him. Indeed, on 19 November 1761 George Ivey sold 540 acres in Sussex County (apparently including his own 50 acres) jointly with Joseph and Mary Prince and John and Mary Dillard.⁹³ [See footnote for an explanation.⁹⁴] George Ivey made bond in Southampton County as guardian of his brother Joseph's son Edward Ivey in 1767.⁹⁵ He was security for Henry Ivey's guardianship of the same child nine years later.⁹⁶ The land devised him by his father's will in 1774 was mentioned in the 1782 John Adams deed as belonging to George Ivey (see below).

The above citations may be for two generations of George Iveys. Even if the earliest citations are for an earlier-generation George Ivey, he appears to have lived an unusually long life and to have married quite late in life. No wife is mentioned in any of his early land sales. Only one George Ivey appears in Southampton (or Sussex) records, and only one George Ivey appears in the 1779, 1790, and 1798 tax lists (appearing in 1798 with two males 16-21). The 1810 census enumerates him as over 45, with a male 16-26 and a wife over 45. George Ivey left a will in Southampton dated 1814 and proved in 1818, giving the bulk of his estate to his sons George and John, and making bequests to daughter Sarah Sledge and two grandchildren, William and Henry, the sons of his deceased son Henry.⁹⁷

2.1.2.1. **Henry Ivey** (c1776 – c1800) Henry married Charlotte Gray in Southampton by bond dated 19 January 1796, with his father George Ivey giving permission to the underage Henry. Henry is listed in the 1798 tax list as a single poll. Henry died a few years later, writing a will 2 February 1800 which named his wife Charlotte, son William, and his unborn child. On 21 February 1803 Charlotte Ivey made bond

⁹⁰ Sussex County Deed Book A, p281.

⁹¹ Sussex County Deed Book A, p337.

⁹² Southampton County Deed Book 3, p89.

⁹³ Sussex County Deed Book B, pp246.

⁹⁴ There are several deeds in Sussex which appear to have been executed jointly among several apparently unrelated parties. This seems to be one of those. It appears that the three grantors all owned adjoining land which was being sold as a single parcel. It is perhaps the case that the clerk at the time, who was often the author of deeds, used this device instead of separate deeds. The land was quite close to Henry Ivey's holding, and apparently included the 50 acres George Ivey had earlier purchased from Charles Bass. (Note that there is no later deed for George Ivey's land in Sussex.) Note also that the wives of the other two men involved both released their dower interest, but no wife is mentioned for George Ivey. This implies he was unmarried.

⁹⁵ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p269. Henry Ivey was his security. Nine years later, the situation was reversed: in 1778, Henry Ivey was guardian of Edward Ivey with George Ivey his security.

⁹⁶ Ditto.

⁹⁷ Southampton County Will Book 8, p438.

as guardian of **William Ivey** and Henry Ivey, orphans of Henry Ivey.⁹⁸ Both sons were later given bequests in the will of their grandfather. The younger son was named **Henry W. Ivey** in the will of his uncle John Ivey. The widow Charlotte Ivey does not appear in the 1810 census, but was alive in 1813 when an accounting of the estates of the children was filed by John Harris. She was perhaps the Charlotte Ivey who married Ephraim Joyner in Southampton by bond of 15 August 1815. Henry W. Ivey is enumerated in Northampton County, North Carolina 1830-60, his age given as 50 in 1850 and 60 in 1860. In 1847 Henry W. Ivey of Northampton County sold land in Southampton County to Elizabeth Ivey.⁹⁹ The fate of the son William Ivey is unknown, though he was still alive in 184 when his grandfather's will was written.

- 2.1.2.2. **George Ivey** (c1782 - 1862) He was apparently the second male 16 or over in his father's 1798 tax household. As "George Ivey Jr", he married Lucy Ivey, daughter of Peterson Ivey [2.1.1.1], by bond dated 27 February 1808 with his brother Henry his security. In December 1810 he made bond as guardian of Sally Ivey, his wife's younger sister. George is in the 1810-1860 censuses of Southampton County, evidently with his brother John in the household in 1820.¹⁰⁰ His age was given as 68 in 1850 and 78 in 1860, consistent with the prior censuses. The 1826 will of Thomas Ivey, apparently Lucy's brother, left \$1000 to **Charles Ivey**, son of George Ivey, surely meaning his sister's child.¹⁰¹

Though the census records suggest several daughters, Charles Ivey appears to have been the only son in the family and was apparently the male in the household through 1830, born between 1810 and 1815 according to the 1810-30 censuses. He married Emma Hail(es) on 14 December 1835 in Sussex County.¹⁰² She was perhaps the daughter of Luraney Ivey and Hartwell Hailes, for Charles Ivey was enumerated adjacent Luraney's brother Thomas S. Ivey in 1840 and 1850, and in 1860 adjacent to Hartwell Hailes. His children included two named George and Lucy, but also included children named Hartwell and Luraney, as well as Aaron and Thomas S. Charles Ivey witnessed a will in Southampton in 1836, but was in the Sussex County census in 1840, and is shown in the 1850 census as 36, his wife's name given as Eveline. (The 1860 census gives his age as 42, clearly less accurate.) See also the note regarding Charles Ivey at [4.3.6.3].

The daughters of George Ivey apparently included Elizabeth Brantley (who had married Ethelred Brantly as Elizabeth Ivey in 1840) and

⁹⁸ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p270.

⁹⁹ Southampton County Deed Book 27, p133 (courtesy of Duane Johnson).

¹⁰⁰ Southampton County census: 1810: George Ivy 00010-10100-3 (next to George Ivy 00101-00001-12). 1820: George Ivey 100110-30110 1830: George Ivy 0001001-1220001.

¹⁰¹ Sussex County Will Book K, p406. No executor was named in the will, but George Ivey (who had married Lucy Ivey) was made administrator by the court.

¹⁰² Southampton County Marriage returns

Luticia Ivey, who were in George Ivey's household in 1850, and both of whom were named in the will of his brother John Ivey. Sarah Ivey, another Eliza Ivey, and Letitia Ivey were also in his 1850 household, and Polly Ivey was in his 1860 household, some of whom were perhaps other daughters.

2.1.2.3. **John Ivey** (c1794? – 1846) John appears to be the male 16-26 in his father's 1810 household. He was perhaps the male 16-26 in his brother George's 1820 household, though that may have been one of Henry Ivey's sons. He married a widow named Lucy Westbrook in Southampton by bond dated 31 July 1826, and is enumerated as a head of household in 1830. He and Lucy seem to have been childless, though she evidently had children by her earlier marriage. His 1830 and 1840 households suggest that at least one other family was living with him.¹⁰³ He left a will dated in 1845 mentioning his wife Lucy, brother George Ivey, two children of his sister Sarah Sledge (Benjamin Sledge and Rebecca Hepinstall), his nephew Henry W. Ivey, and two apparent nieces who were in his brother George's household in 1850 (Luticia Ivey and Elizabeth Brantley).¹⁰⁴

2.1.2.4. **Sarah Ivey** (? - ?) She married Henry Sledge in Southampton by bond dated 27 December 1806. She received several slaves in her father's will. They are in the 1810 Southampton census but, according to descendants, moved to Halifax County, North Carolina where Henry Sledge appears in the 1820-40 censuses. They are reported by George Franks Ivey to have had ten children, two of whom were named in the will of her brother John Ivey. An amusing Henry Sledge anecdote can be found in a Halifax history.¹⁰⁵

2.1.3. **Joseph Ivey** (c1725? –1764) The first record of him seems to be the mention in the Albemarle Parish register as godparent of one of Francis Eldridge's children in 1755. He bought 105 acres on Plowman's Swamp near his father, and nearly adjoining his cousin John Ivey, on 11 October 1759.¹⁰⁶ He and his wife Anne sold this land four years later on 29 October 1763 with his father (by his mark) and brother Robert Ivey as witnesses.¹⁰⁷ He had bought another 50 acres in the same location on 10 February 1762 which apparently descended to his son.¹⁰⁸ He was deceased by 13 September 1764 when his inventory was filed.¹⁰⁹ The identity of his wife Anne is unknown, though it is possible that she was the daughter Ann Ivey bequeathed five shillings in the Sussex County will of Nathaniel Felts, dated 31 May 1769 and proved on 19 September 1771.¹¹⁰ If she were Joseph Ivey's wife then she must have survived him by several years,

¹⁰³ Southampton County 1830: Jno. Ivy 012101-0110001. 1840: John Ivey 20003002-00023001.

¹⁰⁴ Southampton County Will Book 13, p617.

¹⁰⁵ History of Halifax County, p87-8

¹⁰⁶ Southampton County Deed Book 2, p293.

¹⁰⁷ Southampton County Deed Book 3, p285.

¹⁰⁸ Southampton County Deed Book 3, p139.

¹⁰⁹ Wills and Administrations of Southampton County, Virginia, 1749-1800, Blanche Adams Chapman (1958), p97

(also see p134.)

¹¹⁰ Sussex County Will Book B, pp324.

but she was dead by 1784 when no widow released dower in the sale by Edward Ivey of his inherited land.

2.1.3.1. **Edward Ivey** (c1760 – 1790s?) George Ivey made bond as guardian of Edward Ivey, orphan of Joseph Ivey, in 1767 with Henry Ivey his security.¹¹¹ Nine years later, in 1778, Henry was guardian, with George as security.¹¹² On 11 March 1784 Edward Ivey sold what was apparently his inherited land in Southampton to Joel Reese, with Henry Ivey a witness.¹¹³ He evidently moved to Lancaster County, South Carolina, apparently with his cousin Wike Ivey and uncle Robert Ivey.¹¹⁴ An Edward Ivey appears there in the 1790 census (actually taken in 1792) with a household of one male over 16, one under 16, and one female). A survey made on 9 March 1791 for Moses White for land on the north side of the Catawba River mentions Edward Ivey as an adjoining landowner.¹¹⁵ A deed of 27 July 1792 from Nathaniel Tomlinson to Isaac Anderson also apparently mentions Edward Ivey.¹¹⁶ He does not appear in the 1800 census and may have been dead. According to Robert Allison Ivey, “a widow Ivey’s line was mentioned in the land transaction between Wike Ivey and Isaac and Nancy Anderson on December 24, 1808.” An examination of the land involved may determine whether it was the widow of Edward Ivey referred to. The apparent son in his 1790 household is unknown.

2.1.4. **John Ivey** (c1725? – 1789) Although there was another John Ivey in the area, land records can be used to differentiate them. On 13 November 1760 Henry Ivey deeded 110 acres to his son John Ivey in Southampton County, described as part of George Wyche’s patents sold to Henry Ivey.¹¹⁷ In 1764, John Ivey patented 161 acres just south of Ploughman’s Creek, described in the patent as including part of two patents to George Wyche, obviously including the 110 acres given to him by his father four years earlier.¹¹⁸ This land can be matched to the land devised in the 1787 will of John Ivey Sr. A 1755 Southampton County court record perhaps establishes that his wife Mary was the daughter of David Adams.¹¹⁹ On 13 August 1761 he made bond as guardian of Lucy Adams, orphan of David Adams, with Joseph Prince his security.¹²⁰ (A David Adams had patented land near Henry Ivey in 1746 and was apparently the David Adams whose inventory was ordered in what was then Isle of Wight in 1748. Whether Lucy was the child of the same David Adams is unclear, but he is the only David Adams mentioned in Southampton probate records.)

¹¹¹ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p269.

¹¹² Also *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p269.

¹¹³ Southampton County Deed Book 6, p203.

¹¹⁴ He is in the 1790 census adjacent Wike, Robert, and Henry Ivy.

¹¹⁵ South Carolina State grants Vol. 31, p451.

¹¹⁶ Lancaster County Deed Book B, p258 (as reported in Robert Allison Ivey’s book)

¹¹⁷ Southampton County Deed Book 3, p11.

¹¹⁸ Virginia Patent Book 35, p553.

¹¹⁹ Courtesy of Duane Johnson. From Southampton County Order Book 1754-1759, pp105, 178, 224. John Ivey and wife Mary vs. Henry Adams (who was living adjacent Henry Ivey at the time).

¹²⁰ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p125.

John Ivey apparently had lived in Sussex County prior to 1760, although there is no record of him in the deed books, for the births of six children to John and Mary Ivey are recorded in the Albemarle parish register between 1746 and 1760. Benjamin and Elizabeth Adams served as sponsors of two of the children, Joseph Prince as sponsor of one, and the other listed godparents lived in Sussex.¹²¹ Presumably this is the same John and Mary Ivey, though only one of these children was later named in his will. By 1760 he was apparently living on the land given to him by his father just over the line in Southampton County, and was no longer in Albemarle parish.

That land proves that he was the same John Ivey “Senior” whose will is dated 16 January 1787 and was proved 10 December 1789 in Southampton County.¹²² The will leaves half his land to wife Mary with reversion son Benjamin Ivey, and the other half to son Phillips Ivey. When Benjamin Ivey later sold his share to Phillips Ivey, describing it as where his mother then lived, the description (though of 175 acres) appears to match the 1764 patent.¹²³ The will divides personal property among “my three children” Benjamin Ivey, Phillips Ivey, and Becky Bass. “My two sons” Benjamin and Phillips were named executors. [Note that Wyatt Ivey, thought by some researchers to be another son, was more likely the son of his younger cousin, also named John Ivey.] Note that this John Ivey and his older cousin John Ivey both lived in Southampton County until the older John Ivey died in 1781. After 1781 this John Ivey was apparently referred to as “Senior” and the son of the other John Ivey was referred to as “Junior.”

Although we cannot be certain that the Albemarle parish register entries apply to this particular John and Mary Ivey, the children listed therein are given below.

- 2.1.4.1. **William Ivey** There are two entries in the Albemarle parish register for sons named William, one dated 11 May 1746 and the other dated 28 October 1752. Both children appear to have died, for there is no further mention of a William Ivey in Southampton.
- 2.1.4.2. **John Ivey** (19 September 1749 - ?) It isn't clear if this son is mentioned in any Southampton County records, and he is not mentioned in the will.
- 2.1.4.3. **Edmund Ivey** (29 January 1755 - ?) There is no further mention of an Edmund Ivey.
- 2.1.4.4. **Benjamin Ivey** (c1760 – 1802) There are two entries in the parish register for a son of John and Mary Ivey named Benjamin, both carrying the same date (24 May) but one in 1760 and the other in 1761. His godparents were Benjamin and Elizabeth Adams and Joseph Prince. He is apparently the Benjamin Ivey who married Sally

¹²¹ Most of the person listed as sponsors of the children of John and Mary Ivey appear, from deed records, to have lived either in southern and central Sussex.

¹²² Southampton County Will Book 4, p343.

¹²³ Southampton County Deed Book 7, p600.

Reese by bond dated 17 October 1782 in Southampton County. On 19 January 1790, barely a month after his father's will was proved, he and his wife Sally sold his interest in the inherited plantation to his brother Phillips Ivey.¹²⁴ He must have left the area almost immediately, for Benjamin does not appear in the 1790 tax list, compiled mainly in March and April that year. He and his wife are, however, named in the will of his father in law, John Reese, dated 1 December 1792 and proved on 9 October 1794.¹²⁵ The will distributed the estate equally among ten of the Reese children, and gave five shillings each to three other daughters: "my beloved daughter Sally Ivy, wife of Benjamin Ivy", Sucky Ivy wife of Philip (sic) Ivy, and Lucy Johnson.

Since he was apparently gone from Virginia by early 1790, he seems likely to be the same Benjamin Ivey who appears in the 1790 census of Randolph County, North Carolina. The 1800 census shows him with a household of eight.¹²⁶ This Benjamin Ivey left a will dated 17 October 1810 and proved in August 1802, naming his wife Sally, daughters Rebecca Kearns, Betsy Nance, "Prisey", Sally, and Sukey (under 18), and sons Kinchen, Isaac, and Benjamin (under 21).¹²⁷ Kinchen was left 200 acres, and the home plantation of 190 acres was given to Sally until her death or remarriage, when it was to fall to Isaac. Further indication that he may have been the same Benjamin Ivey from Southampton is that his son Benjamin Ivey named his own eldest son John Reese Ivey. Mention of the son Benjamin Ivey Jr. is made in Men of the Burning Heart.¹²⁸

I would note that this is the line from which George Franks Ivey descended. Mr. Ivey's book identifies him as the son of Adam Ivey of Edgecombe County, a supposition we can prove to be false.¹²⁹ It also gives Benjamin a first wife named Celia Forrest and a second wife named Sallie Kincheon, neither of which is proven.¹³⁰ Mr. Ivey and other sources give us birth dates of some of the children which are consistent with a marriage to Sally Reese in late 1782, and implies the following birth order: **Kincheon** (26 September 1784), **Rebecca** (1 January 1786), who married Thomas Kearns, **Elizabeth** (8 March 1787) who married Marshall Nance by bond of 10 February 1801, **Priscilla** (c1790) who married Thomas Nance, **Sallie** (c1794), **Sukey**(c1796) **Isaac**, and **Benjamin** (3 May 1800 -1858) who married Mary Shankle. The widow Sally remarried to Zedekiah Ledbetter, and evidently bound out her five youngest children in 1804: Benjamin, Priscilla, Isaac, Sally, and Susannah (evidently

¹²⁴ Southampton County Deed Book 7, p600.

¹²⁵ Southampton County Will Book 4, pp649.

¹²⁶ Randolph County 1800 census, p322: Benjamin Ivey 20101-21010-5.

¹²⁷ The Ivey Family in the United States, George Franks Ivey (1941), p53 and p59 reproduces the will.

¹²⁸ Men of the Burning Heart, Marion Timothy Plyer & Alva Washington Plyer (Commercial Printing Company, 1918)

¹²⁹ See separate paper on Iveys of Southeastern North Carolina. The Adam Ivey who died in Edgecombe County in 1762 did have a son named Benjamin, but he was provably a different person than Mr. Ivey's ancestor.

¹³⁰ The Ivey Family in the United States, George Franks Ivey (1941), pp38.

“Sukey”), all five years old or younger.¹³¹ The son Benjamin Ivey Jr. left a family Bible which is available at the N. C. Archives, giving his date of birth, marriage to Mary Shankle, and a list of children. It also gives the death of his brother Isaac in 1840. Kinchen Ivey is in the 1810 census of Randolph County, aged 26-45, and in 1830, aged 40-50..

- 2.1.4.5. **Elizabeth Ivey** (16 September 1761 - ?) The Albemarle parish register contains an entry for a daughter of John and Mary Ivey, though this John Ivey should have been living outside the parish by this time. She was not mentioned in the will, and may have been a daughter of the “other” John and Mary Ivey (see below).
- 2.1.4.6. **Phillips Ivey** (c1762? – c1801) His is not listed among the children in the parish register unless his name at birth was other than Phillips. He married Sucky Reese (sister of Sarah Reese who married his brother) by bond dated 9 January 1786 in Southampton County. Three years earlier, he had been charged in St. Luke’s Parish for “begetting a bastard child on the body of Roscommon Ivey” with John Ivey, presumably his father, as his security.¹³² He appears in the 1790 and 1800 tax lists of Southampton County. His wife was left five shillings in the 1792 will of her father John Reese (see above). Phillips Ivey died about 1801, for Lewis Fort was guardian of his children **Phoebe, Rebecca, Polly** (Mary), and **Nathan** on 10 May 1801.¹³³ Robert Mabry later posted bond on 22 December 1807 as guardian of Nathan Ivey, “about 7 or 8 years of age”.¹³⁴ (One record, which may be a misreading, suggests that the son Nathan may have been known as Kinchen.¹³⁵) Nathan evidently remained in the area, for in 1823 (having reached maturity) Nathan Ivey sold his share of his father’s land to Arthur Williamson.¹³⁶ He was apparently the Nathan Ivey who married Susan Ezell in Sussex County in 1824, and perhaps the Nathan Ivey whose inventory and appraisal was filed 20 January 1825 in Sussex County.¹³⁷ Two of the daughters were evidently much older than Nathan. The daughter Rebecca Ivey married Kinchen Williams in 1804, and Polly Ivey married William Jarrat in 1806; both are listed among the heirs in 1807.
- 2.1.4.7. **Rebecca Ivey** (? - ?) She was “Becky Bass” in her father’s will. She was presumably born after the move into Southampton County, sometime in the early 1760s, since her birth is not recorded in

¹³¹ Research of Lee Canipe.

¹³² Southampton County Order Book 1778-1784, p322. Note that there seems no other record of Roscommon Ivey.

¹³³ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p270.

¹³⁴ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p270.

¹³⁵ Courtesy of Duane Johnson, an 1807 chancery court case involving the children identified them at that time as Rebecca (wife of Kinchen Williams), Polly (wife of William Garriott), Kinchen, and Phoebe. But the land was divided a year later among the three females and Nathan Ivey.

¹³⁶ Southampton County Deed Book 19, p132.

¹³⁷ Sussex County Will Book K, p247 as reported in the W. Mac Jones article.

Albemarle parish.

- 2.1.5. **Robert Ivey** (c1740? - ?) He appears in the 1761 Southampton tithables, when he was added by Henry Ivey. On 29 October 1763 he and Henry Ivey witnessed the deed by his brother Joseph Ivey.¹³⁸ Robert Ivey served as co-executor of his father, filing an inventory in 1774 and an accounting in 1776.¹³⁹ He and his brother John Ivey witnessed the will of Joseph Reese on 14 November 1775.¹⁴⁰ He appears in the 1782 tax list of Southampton County.

On 16 October 1784, Robert Ivey and his wife Amy Ivey sold 215 acres adjacent to his brother John Ivey, and thereafter disappear from Virginia records.¹⁴¹ He seems virtually certain to be the same Robert Ivey who was in Lancaster County, South Carolina by 1784 claiming land in the northern part of present Lancaster County.¹⁴² (However, note that he was apparently not the same Robert Ivey who served in the Revolution from South Carolina, for that person was serving in 1775-78 when this Robert Ivey is found in Southampton records. That Robert Ivey evidently lived in Beaufort District, where several grants to him are recorded while this Robert Ivey was still in Virginia. It is quite possible, though, that he was the Robert Ivey who served as a militia Lieutenant under Francis Marion in 1782.)

Robert Ivey, evidently the same person from Southampton, appears in the 1790 census of Lancaster County (part of Camden District) adjacent Wyke Ivey and Edward Ivey, who were evidently his nephews, also recently removed from Southampton County. His household consisted of two males over 16, three males under 16, and five females, a composition consistent with a man in the neighborhood of middle age. Also immediately adjacent is **Henry Ivey**, heading a household of one male and one female, who may have been a son or other relative. Robert Ivey witnessed a 1790 deed to Wyke Ivey and Wyke Ivey witnessed a deed to Robert Ivey in 1792.¹⁴³ His lands lay in the northern tip of Lancaster County, just south of Charlotte, North Carolina, and just on the opposite side of the Catawba River from York and Chester counties, so it is possible that further research into records of those locations might uncover some mention of him. He does not seem to be in the 1800 Lancaster census, but in 1808 a Robert Ivey and Henry Ivey witnessed a deed to Wyke Ivey, and the following year Robert and Zachariah Ivey witnessed a deed by Amey Ivey.¹⁴⁴ The only Ivey in the 1810 census was a Robert Ivey, aged over 45, with two children under ten in the household. Whether that person was the same Robert

¹³⁸ Southampton County Deed Book 3, p285.

¹³⁹ Southampton County Will Book 3, p112, and p146.

¹⁴⁰ Southampton County Will Book 3, p248.

¹⁴¹ Southampton County Deed Book reference not noted. The acknowledgement by "Robert Ivy & Amy his wife" is at page 3, Order Book 1784-1789. They sold to John Williamson of Sussex County.

¹⁴² There are several plats recorded in the South Carolina grant books in what later became Lancaster County that mention Robert Ivey, beginning in 1784. Book 35, p330 shows a survey for Robert Ivey there dated 7 August 1784. Book 25, p330 shows another survey in the same vicinity made on 5 September 1785.

¹⁴³ From Robert Allison Ivey's book, which mentions Deed Book C&E, p82.

¹⁴⁴ Courtesy Duane Johnson and Robert Allison Ivey.

Ivey or a son or nephew is unclear.¹⁴⁵ However, it seems likely that Robert Ivey was dead by 1800, for it was apparently his widow Amy who was purchased nearby land in 1801.

The “Amey” Ivey who in 1801 purchased land in northern Lancaster adjacent Robert and Wyke Ivey, then sold it in 1809, was said by Robert Allison Ivey to have been the wife of William W. Ivey (a son of Hardy Ivey), from a distantly related Ivey line, who died in 1816. The obvious association with the other Lancaster district Iveys, the fact that no William Ivey appears in Lancaster records, and the fact that Robert Ivey’s wife in Southampton was named Amy, suggests that she was actually Robert Ivey’s widow. (It should also be noted that, at this time, a wife could not execute deeds independently of her husband, meaning that the 1801 and 1809 Amey Ivey was either a widow or single woman.) The evidence overwhelmingly suggests that she was the widow of Robert Ivey, and that the William Ivey who died in 1816 was not her husband.

Although Robert Ivey apparently had four sons in his 1790 household, they are unknown. I have done no research into Lancaster or Union County records, and Robert Allison Ivey’s book gives no hints as to who these four sons may have been (though they would seem to be the children of Amey Ivey). A fifth son seems likely to have been the Henry Ivey enumerated adjacent Robert Ivey in 1790, apparently named for his own father.

2.1.5.1. **Henry Ivey ?** (c1765? - ?) It seems very likely that Robert Ivey’s eldest son was named Henry Ivey. A Henry Ivey is adjacent Robert Ivey in the 1790 census, evidently newly married for there is only one male and one female in the household. In 1800 he is enumerated adjacent to Wyke Ivey, and is aged 26-45 with a household that includes three older males who were not his sons, and who may be the same three males under 16 in Robert Ivey’s 1790 household.¹⁴⁶ Also in the household is a female over 45 who may have been his widowed mother. Since Robert Ivey lived adjacent to Wyke Ivey, this could very well be the eldest son of Robert Ivey with his younger siblings in the household. Henry Ivey was missing from the 1810 census, but was the only Ivey in Lancaster County in 1820.¹⁴⁷

There was a different Henry Ivey living in Fairfield County, listed there in the 1790 census. Robert Allison Ivey thought that the Henry Ivey of the 1800 and 1820 Lancaster census was this person, and not the Henry Ivey of the 1790 Lancaster census. I think this is unlikely, given the household compositions and the proximity to Robert Ivey. One or the other of these Henry Iveys is said to have moved to

¹⁴⁵ He and his wife are both over 45, but a male and female under ten are in the household. Robert Allison Ivey suggested that those children may have been Robert’s grandchildren, the children of a son whose wife Letty died in 1809.

¹⁴⁶ 1800 census Lancaster County: Henry Ivy 21210-30011-1. If this is the same person in the 1790 census (actually taken in 1792) then his own sons were under 10. The three males 10-16 and 16-26 may have been the three males under 16 of the Robert Ivey 1790 household.

¹⁴⁷ 1820 Lancaster County census: Henry Ivy 110101-01101-3.

Newton County, Georgia and to have named a son Robert.¹⁴⁸ He drew land in the 1827 lottery as a Revolutionary veteran (R. A. Ivey says he served ninety days in 1782), and was listed in 1830 as age 60-70 and in 1840 as 70-80 (if he is the elder male in his son Robert Ivey's household)..

- 2.1.6. **Charles Ivey ?** (c1730? – c1796) The son Charles was clearly alive in 1774 when his father wrote his will, but appears in no Virginia records. Only one other person named Charles Ivey appears in any records in this timeframe, thus he was perhaps the Charles Ivey who bought 400 acres in Granville County, North Carolina with Henry Ivey [4.2] a witness on 7 October 1751.¹⁴⁹ Note that the Henry Ivey in Granville with whom he was seemingly connected would have his uncle rather than his father.

He appears on the 1752 tax list of Granville County, listed consecutively with Henry Ivey, and in a 1754 militia muster roll, again with Henry Ivey. He appears again in the tax lists of 1755, 1760, and 1761. His land is mentioned in several land entries during the same period.¹⁵⁰ His land was near Louisburg, in the part of Granville that would become first Bute County and then Franklin County. In 1764 his land fell into Bute County where he appears in the same district in the 1766, 1771, and 1773 tax lists and in several court records. In 1779 the area became Franklin County, and he continues to appear in its records. He is in the 1790 Franklin census with four males over 16, six females, seven other free persons, and 17 slaves. He died in Franklin County in 1796, leaving a will mentioning wife Hannah and children Anthony, Charles, Alama, Gathwaite, **Ruth, Polly Williams, Milly Pritchard** (apparently the wife of Jesse Pritchard), **Tamer Pritchard** (married to John Pritchard in 1790), **Rebecca**, and **Sarah Williams** (the wife of Hubbard Williams).¹⁵¹ Hannah, the widow, left her own will in Franklin County in 1808 mentioning her daughter Tamer Pritchard and naming Jesse Pritchard her executor.¹⁵² An estate sale of Charles Ivey was held following the widow's death, but was not inspected.¹⁵³

His wife is thought to have been Hannah Person. Though the proof is uncertain, there is some support for this theory. A John Person died in Southampton County leaving a will dated 31 August 1751 and proved 13 February 1751/2 naming a daughter Hannah, and mentioning land owned in Granville County.¹⁵⁴ At least two of his sons lived near Charles Ivey in Granville, appearing on the same tax lists.

¹⁴⁸ See Robert Allison Ivey's book. Note that he assigns this Henry Ivey to a different lineage entirely. And further that he does not explain the apparent children residing in his 1790 or 1800 households. It is not completely clear to me whether there were actually two Henry Iveys, one in Lancaster County and one in Fairfield.

¹⁴⁹ Granville County Deed Book A, p251.

¹⁵⁰ See for instance, several entries in Hofmann's The Granville District of North Carolina 1748-1763, Vol. 4.

¹⁵¹ Franklin County Will Book A, p8 (abstracted).

¹⁵² Franklin County Will Book C, p28 (abstracted).

¹⁵³ Franklin County Will Book C, p144.

¹⁵⁴ Southampton County Will Book A, pp66.

- 2.1.6.1. **Anthony Ivey** (c1750? – c1810) He was probably the eldest son, buying land in Franklin County in 1780 and selling it in 1784.¹⁵⁵ He moved to Wilkes County, Georgia where he bought land on 2 February 1785.¹⁵⁶ He appears in several Wilkes records, but was evidently in Oglethorpe County by 1799 and in Greene County in time to appear on the 1801 tax list. His will, dated 12 December 1807 and proved 7 January 1811 in Greene County, mentions an unnamed “beloved wife” who received a life interest in the home plantation of 100 acres with reversion to sons **Charles** and **John**.¹⁵⁷ Sons **Josiah**, **Jeremiah**, and **Elias**¹⁵⁸ were given land outright. Son **Jordan** and daughters **Nancy** Aiken (Akins), **Temperance**, and **Hannah** were given personal property. A 31 March 1809 codicil clarifies that sons John and Charles were under 21, and revises the will to give cash to Charles, the home plantation to John, and land to Jordan. A biography of one of Jeremiah’s grandsons is in *Memoirs of Georgia*, Vol. 2, page 584.
- 2.1.6.2. **Charles Ivey** (c1755? - ?) He was also deeded land by his father in 1781, which he sold on 25 September 1784.¹⁵⁹ He was in Wilkes County, Georgia by February 1785¹⁶⁰, and bought land adjacent Anthony Ivey two years later.¹⁶¹ His wife was identified as Martha in a 1788 deed.¹⁶² He appears in several Wilkes records, then the 1801 tax list of Greene County, and apparently returned to Wilkes County by the 1809 tax list.
- 2.1.6.3. **Alama Ivey** (c1755? – c1792) His precise name is uncertain, appearing variously as Alama, Allamy, Allimiah, Alamathier, and similar variations. He was deeded land as “Alamathier” by his father in 1781, and sold it on 13 January 1791.¹⁶³ It is likely that he and his family are counted among those in his father’s household in 1790. A month after selling his land, on 15 February 1791, he was in Wilkes County, Georgia buying land adjacent to brothers Charles and Anthony Ivey.¹⁶⁴ He died in Wilkes County before 1 March 1792 when Anthony Ivey filed an appraisal.¹⁶⁵ Administration records continuing as late as 1813 suggest that most of his children were quite

¹⁵⁵ Abstracts of the Early Deeds of Franklin County, North Carolina, 1779-1797, Joseph W. Watson (1984), p68 and p155.

¹⁵⁶ Early Records of Georgia, Volume 1, Grace Gillam Davidson (1932), p173. Also see Volume 1, p167 and Volume 2, p349.

¹⁵⁷ Greene County Will Book 2, p55.

¹⁵⁸ Elias appears as “Silas” in an abstracted version in *National Genealogy Society Quarterly*, Vol. 40, p118.

¹⁵⁹ Abstracts of the Early Deeds of Franklin County, North Carolina, 1779-1797, Joseph W. Watson (1984), p146 and p465.

¹⁶⁰ Early Records of Georgia, Grace Gillam Davidson (1932), Volume 1, p167 and Volume 2, p349.

¹⁶¹ Early Records of Georgia, Volume 1, Grace Gillam Davidson (1932), p173.

¹⁶² Early Records of Georgia, Volume 2, Grace Gillam Davidson (1932), p349.

¹⁶³ Abstracts of the Early Deeds of Franklin County, North Carolina, 1779-1797, Joseph W. Watson (1984), p150 and p1064.

¹⁶⁴ Early Records of Georgia, Volume 2, Grace Gillam Davidson (1932), p356.

¹⁶⁵ Early Records of Georgia, Volume 2, Grace Gillam Davidson (1932), p436.

young at his death. These records identify his wife as Winnifred¹⁶⁶, and children as **Josiah**, **Charles**, **Tempy**, **Dilly** (perhaps Delilah), **Lucy**, **Rhoda** (wife of Thomas Atkinson), and **Patsy** (wife of John Jones), and perhaps a daughter married to William Cato.¹⁶⁷ His wife Winifred is thought to have been the daughter of ¹⁶⁸James Huckaby of Franklin County and later of Oglethorpe County.

- 2.1.6.4. **George Ivey** (? – c1791) He predeceased his father. He appears first as a witness to his father's land purchase in 1786. As George Ivey of Franklin County, North Carolina he bought land in Wilkes (Greene) County, Georgia with Anthony Ivey a witness on 25 November 1788.¹⁶⁹ He was dead by March 1791 when his father was named his administrator in Franklin County.¹⁷⁰ He was apparently unmarried.
- 2.1.6.5. **Gathwaite Ivey** (? - ?) He is something of a mystery, for the only records of him other than his father's will are his appearance on tax lists of Greene County, Georgia in 1805 and 1809. An 1809 record in Franklin County suggests that his brother Anthony was his guardian.¹⁷¹ According to a correspondent, an 1811 Wilkes County court record (after Anthony's death) calls him insane, with his nephew Josiah Ivey identified as his guardian.
- 2.1.7. **Ruth Ivey** (? - ?) Apparently named after Henry Ivey's mother, she was identified as Ruth Dortch, wife of John Dortch, in her father's will. She was perhaps the Ruth Ivey mentioned as a creditor of the estate of Reuben Cook in 1763.¹⁷² John Dortch was apparently the son of John Dortch Sr., who had patented land on the south side of Three Creeks near Henry Ivey in 1725. John Dortch Jr. was given some of that land by his father in 1740. In 1749 he patented land in that part of Lunenburg County which became Mecklenburg County, and was still in Mecklenburg as late as 1786.
- 2.1.8. **Mary Ivey** (? - ?) She was "Mary Adams" in the will. She was perhaps the wife of John Adams, a neighbor of Henry Ivey and a probable son of Henry Adams. John Adams moved to North Carolina after 1774 and in 1782, as a resident of Jones County, he sold to Barefoot Dortch land in Southampton adjoining a parcel belonging to George Ivey, formerly Henry Ivey's. Barefoot Dortch later sold the land to George Ivey.
- 2.1.9. **Sarah Ivey** (? – ?) Both Sarah and her daughter Phoebe Ivey were named in her father's will. A month after the will was proved, on 9 November 1774, George Ivey made bond as guardian for Phoebe Ivey, child of Sarah Ivey.¹⁷³ Though it is not completely clear, Sarah Ivey was apparently still alive and a

¹⁶⁶ She was awarded two lottery draws in Wilkes County in 1803 as a widow. See Davidson, Vol. 1, p211.

¹⁶⁷ Early Records of Georgia, Volume 2, Grace Gillam Davidson (1932), p386 and p436.

¹⁶⁸ Oglethorpe County Will Book A, p30.

¹⁶⁹ Early Records of Georgia, Volume 2, Grace Gillam Davidson (1932), p252.

¹⁷⁰ Franklin County Will Book A, p13.

¹⁷¹ Franklin County Will Book C, p49.

¹⁷² Sussex County Deed Book A, p274.

¹⁷³ *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 25, p270.

single mother. A Sarah Ivey is in the Southampton tax lists through 1798, with no taxable males.

2.1.10. **Gathwaite Ivey ?** (bef 1745 - ?) There may have been another son named Gathwaite. In 1761 Henry Ivey Sr. added four tithables: Henry (presumably Jr.), Robert, George, and Gathwaite Ivey. It's interesting that the Charles Ivey above who died in Franklin County, North Carolina had a son of the same name. Might he have named a son after the death of his brother?

2.2. **Peter Ivey** (c1710? – ?) Placing him in this line is highly speculative. The W. Mac Jones article of 1727 (and subsequent genealogies based on this article) reported a mysterious 13 March 1787 deed from Peter Ivey to his son Joshua in which his own father George Ivey is mentioned.¹⁷⁴ Elsewhere in the same article, he mentions the same deed but with Joshua Ivey the grantor (rather than the grantee) and omits any mention of George Ivey.¹⁷⁵ It seems apparent that the first reference was an error. There is, in fact, a mortgage deed in Prince George County on 13 March 1787 from Joshua Ivey to Thomas Baird for 216 acres that refers to it as land that Peter Ivey, deceased, gave to Joshua Ivey.¹⁷⁶ This deed does not mention George Ivey at all, thus casting considerable doubt on the branch of the family in which Peter Ivey belongs. (Not to mention that this doesn't prove that Peter and Joshua were father and son.) .

Peter Ivey first appears in the records on 17 April 1745 in Surry County when he sued Thomas Eldridge, administrator of John Hewitt, over a debt of forty shillings.¹⁷⁷ Peter Ivey evidently did not himself live in Surry, for he petitioned the court rather than appearing in person (petitions were the methodology for suing outside one's home county). It seems most likely that he actually lived in Prince George County, whose records are essentially missing entirely for the period 1728-1759, thus explaining the absence of other citations for Peter Ivey. A Peter Ivey also sued one Francis Parker in Granville County, North Carolina on 7 September 1756.¹⁷⁸ As with the earlier suit, Peter Ivey may have resided elsewhere. A Peter Ivey and Joshua Ivey both took the oath of allegiance in Sussex County on 9 July 1777 before the same justice, though whether this was Joshua's father or his cousin is unknowable. There is not enough information to form a sound theory as to whether Peter is actually a son of George Ivey or one of his brothers, or even a fourth-generation son of another Ivey.

2.2.1. **Joshua Ivey** (c1750 – aft 1828) The working assumption from the 1787 deed is that he was a son of Peter Ivey. He bought land in Sussex County on Joseph's Swamp near the Prince George line in early 1774¹⁷⁹ and married Elizabeth Jarrett, daughter of Henry Jarrett, in Sussex County later the same year.¹⁸⁰ He appears in a few Sussex records, notably taking the oath of allegiance in 1777 at the same time as a Peter Ivey and as surety for the marriage of Henry Jarratt to

¹⁷⁴ *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2nd Ser., Vol. 7, No. 2. (April 1927), p94.

¹⁷⁵ *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2nd Ser., Vol. 7, No. 3. (July 1927), p184.

¹⁷⁶ Prince George County Deed Book 1787-1792, p86. Also abstracted in Prince George County, Virginia Records, 1733-1792, Benjamin B. Weisiger III (1975).

¹⁷⁷ Surry County Court Order Book 1744-49 , p38.

¹⁷⁸ Granville County Minute Book 1754-1770, p54.

¹⁷⁹ Sussex County, Virginia Deed Books A-E, 1754-March 1779, William Lindsay Hopkins, p159.

¹⁸⁰ Marriages of Sussex County, Virginia 1754-1819 , Catherine Lindsay Knorr (1982 reprint), p41. Surety: John Baird Jr. Witnesses: Mary Jarrad, Sarah Jarrad.

Peggy Bryan in 1781. By 1782 he and his wife Elizabeth were residents of Prince George County when they sold the Joseph's Swamp land to Richard Russell.¹⁸¹ A month later, Richard Russell sold him 600 acres in Mecklenburg County.¹⁸² Joshua Ivey apparently did not live on the land in Mecklenburg, for he sold that 600 acres in three transactions between 1787 and 1793, each time as Joshua Ivey of Prince George County.¹⁸³ He seems to have lived in Prince George County, though he may have been the Joshua Ivey who witnessed a deed in Brunswick County in 1790, which he proved in court there the following year. He appears on the 1782 tax list of Prince George County with one poll and seven slaves, the only Ivey in the county. In 1787 he mortgaged the land given to him by Peter Ivey (see above) on Warwick Swamp, described as the land he then lived on.¹⁸⁴ Joshua Ivey appears in the 1790 and 1800 tax lists of Prince George County, with a single poll and 216 acres both years. In the 1810 census, he has one male and two females, all aged 16-26, and his wife Elizabeth is apparently deceased. In 1820, it is apparently the same Joshua Ivey enumerated with a female and children who may not have been his own.¹⁸⁵ He subsequently made a deposition in Prince George County stating that he knew one Howell Gee (who had died in 1788) "when he [Gee] was a young boy", and that Howell Gee's brother John Gee had married his [Joshua Ivey's] sister.¹⁸⁶ Joshua Ivey apparently died sometime in the 1820s, as he does not appear in the 1830 census. In fact, there are no Iveys at all in the 1830 Prince George census.

2.2.1.1. **Peter Ivey** (c1787 – 19 August 1847) Peter Ivey married Sarah Lawson Dance, daughter of Ezekiel Dance, on 13 June 1817 in Chesterfield County. According to the statement of one of Peter Ivey's sons Octavious Lawson Ivey, quoted by W. Mac Jones, he was the son of Joshua Ivey.¹⁸⁷ Jones also quotes an 1817 Prince George tax record showing Joshua Ivey's land taxed to Peter Ivey of Chesterfield County, which confirms this. Peter Ivey served in the War of 1812 in a Chesterfield County company.¹⁸⁸ Mr. Jones' article goes on to say that Peter Ivey remained in Chesterfield County, and had a family of thirteen children who are listed in the article. His obituary gives his date of death and his age as "upwards of sixty

¹⁸¹ Sussex County Deed Book F, p154 abstracted in The Deeds of Sussex County, Virginia, 1779-1792, Stephen E. Bradley, Jr.

¹⁸² Mecklenburg County Deed Book 6, p193.

¹⁸³ Mecklenburg County Deed Book 7, p144 and p176 and Deed Book 8, p325. He signed with his mark.

¹⁸⁴ Prince George County Deed Book 1787-1792, p86.

¹⁸⁵ The household consists of 3 males under 10, one male 10-16, one male 18-26, one male over 45, two females 16-26 and one female 26-45. Whether all these were Iveys or not is unknown. 13 names away is a Bridget Ivey with three males 16-26.

¹⁸⁶ Petitions for Divisions and Settlements...Williamson Co., TN, available online. I note that John Gee was four names away in the 1810 census. The Howell Gee he knew "as a young boy" was born in 1755 and (according to other depositions) died intestate and childless in 1788. John Gee, who married his sister, was apparently several years older than Howell Gee. The deposition was for a case in which the brothers and sisters of Howell Gee, or their heris, were claiming land for his Revolutionary service. Note that W. Mac Jones gives the sister's name as "Burrough" and says she married Theron Gee, not John Gee.

¹⁸⁷ *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2nd Ser., Vol. 7, No. 2. (Apr., 1927), p95.

¹⁸⁸ *Virginia Militia in the War fo 1812*, Vol. 2, p124.

years”¹⁸⁹.

- 2.2.1.2. **Burroughs Ivey** the daughter of Joshua Ivey was the wife of David Roland, according to Octavious Lawson Ivey’s statement.
- 2.2.1.3. **(daughter) Ivey** The wife of Theron Gee was a daughter of Joshua Ivey, according to Octavious Lawson Ivey’s statement.
- 2.2.1.4. **(daughter) Ivey** the wife of David Grammar, according to Octavious Lawson Ivey’s statement.
- 2.2.2. **Boyce Ivey ?** The Davidson County court record mentioned above says that John Gee married Joshua Ivey’s sister. John Gee died in 1816, according to the abovementioned depositions, and left a widow named Boyce according to a family genealogy.¹⁹⁰
- 2.2.3. **Phillip Ivey ?** Octavious Lawson Ivey, as quoted by W. Mac Jones, stated that his grandfather (Joshua Ivey) had a brother, whose name he could not recall, who died unmarried at the age of 22. (Elsewhere in the same article, it is stated that this person was a brother of Peter Ivey rather than of Joshua, so there is considerable doubt as to which generation was being referred to here.) If that brother were born about the same time as Joshua Ivey, his death would perhaps have occurred sometime in the 1770s. However, this person may have been the Phillip Ivey who appears on the Prince George tax lists from 1788 through 1791, then disappears. I note, though, that a Phillip Ivy was granted 35 acres in Botetourt County, Virginia on 19 April 1794.¹⁹¹ And that a Phillip Ivey later appears in the 1809 tax list of Grainger County, Tennessee.
- 2.3. **Benjamin Ivey ?** (c1710? – c1795) Like Peter Ivey, his placement as a son of George Ivey is entirely arbitrary. Benjamin Ivey of Brunswick County appears to have been a third generation Ivey, or perhaps even a fourth generation Ivey, but his father is entirely mysterious. There is a geographic connection between him and William Ivey [5.2], who was perhaps the son of John Ivey, as they lived on adjoining land in Brunswick County. However, Benjamin was much too old to have been a son of that William Ivey and far more likely to have been a contemporary, since a Benjamin Ivey first appears on the list of those voting for Burgesses in Brunswick County in 1748. Only landowners were eligible to vote, thus Benjamin Ivey would seem to be a brother or cousin of William Ivey. Nor is this association with William Ivey necessarily indicative of a close familial relationship, for we have so many examples of Ivey cousins living adjacent one another. If it were not for his absence among the children listed in John Ivey’s will, we might propose him to have been a son of John Ivey. But given that absence, it seems most likely he was a son of George Ivey or Henry Ivey.

Benjamin Ivey next appears in Brunswick Court records as a plaintiff in 1750 and witness in 1756, as a grantee in 1752 (see below), then as a witness to a deed between two

¹⁸⁹ Magazine of Virginia Genealogy, Vol. 22, p30 (Obituaries from the Sentinel and Advocate)

¹⁹⁰ The Gee Family, W. J. Fletcher (1937), p26.

¹⁹¹ Virginia Grants 30, p96.

Brunswick landowners recorded in Northampton County in 1757.¹⁹² The land he owned was on Genito Creek in present-day southwestern Brunswick County, perhaps eight miles north of the Northampton County, North Carolina line, and within half a mile of the later Thomas Ivey patent of 1760. A patent by John Williams dated 7 July 1763 bordered both William Ivey (to the north) and Benjamin Ivey (to the northwest).¹⁹³ The portion bordering Benjamin Ivey was the southern part of a 447-acre patent to Christopher Howard of 28 September 1728.¹⁹⁴ There is no deed to Benjamin Ivey for this land recorded in either Brunswick County or Prince George County. Note, though, that there is a gap of about four years (1728-32) in the available deed records, and it is possible that he acquired the land during that period. (Or that his father had acquired the land then if his father had died leaving an estate or will record in Prince George.) It does seem that Benjamin Ivey owned this patent, for he later sold 290 acres of his land to his son Benjamin and left the remainder to his grandson in his will. When the grandson later sold that land in 1822, it was described as 147 acres, apparently the remainder of the Howard patent.¹⁹⁵ On 20 October 1752 Benjamin Ivey and George Brewer (a member of the Wyche family¹⁹⁶) had bought 200 acres together in the same vicinity.¹⁹⁷ Six months later they sold the land, with Martha Ivey, wife of Benjamin, releasing dower.¹⁹⁸ Further evidence of his occupation of the Howard patent was his witness to a deed of gift by neighboring landowner John Weaver in 1760 and of Weaver's will in 1769.¹⁹⁹

In 1772 Benjamin Ivey was sued by John Morgan, and called John Ivey as a witness, though which John Ivey that might have been in mysterious.²⁰⁰ Both Benjamin Ivey Sr. and Jr. appear on the Brunswick tax lists of 1782 and 1788. In 1782, Benjamin Sr. was listed with two white polls, evidently another son, with Benjamin Jr., Francis, Peter, and William Ivey separately listed. In the 1788 tax list, Benjamin Sr. had no taxable males, an indication that he was either exempted by age or was living outside the county. The former was surely the case, as on 15 December 1789 Benjamin Ivey Sr. sold 290 acres to his son Benjamin Ivey Jr., with Thomas William Ivey a witness.²⁰¹ The deed makes it clear that this was part of a larger parcel he owned, and was apparently the land referenced by the John Williams patent of 1763. His will is dated 28 March 1790 and was proved in Brunswick County on 26 January 1795.²⁰² It leaves his land "whereon I now live" in the care of his son Benjamin until his grandson Benjamin, son of Benjamin, reached majority. Daughters Patty Harvey and Polly Preston were bequeathed furniture. Son Benjamin Ivey was bequeathed the single slave his father owned. The residual estate was to be divided among all his children then living (who are not named), with

¹⁹² Northampton County, North Carolina, Deed Book 2, p403. A deed from John Massey of Greenville County to William Bryant of Brunswick County dated 3 August 1757 and recorded in adjoining Northampton County.

¹⁹³ Virginia Patent Book 35, p241.

¹⁹⁴ Virginia Patent Book 14, p91. The line and its endpoint corners of Williams' patent match the same items in Howard's patent.

¹⁹⁵ Although the original patent was for an estimated 447 acres, one border was Genito Creek. The meanders of the creek affected the acreage and it is quite possible that later surveys might have produced an area with 10 fewer acres. (If the creek were a straight line, the patent would have enclosed only about 374 acres.)

¹⁹⁶ George Brewer's wife was Abigail Wyche, daughter of Henry Wyche and niece of the George Wyche mentioned above.

¹⁹⁷ Brunswick County Deed Book 3, p350.

¹⁹⁸ Brunswick County Deed Book 5, p391.

¹⁹⁹ Brunswick County Deed Book 6, p534 and Will Book 3, p530.

²⁰⁰ Brunswick County Order Book 12, p116.

²⁰¹ Brunswick County Deed Book 15, p10.

²⁰² Brunswick County Will Book 5, p568.

granddaughter Nancy Harrison Finch receiving a child's share. His son Benjamin Ivey Jr. was named executor.

The will suggests the possibility that the granddaughter Nancy Finch may have been the child of a deceased son, since she was allocated a full child's share of the estate. Nancy Harrison Ivy had married George Finch by bond of 22 December 1789, with Benjamin Ivey Jr. surety and Benjamin Ivey Sr. attesting she was of age. We can probably safely infer from the language of the will that there were children who were unnamed.

2.3.1. **Peter Ivey** (c1750? – 1830s?) Although not completely clear, he appears likely to have been a son of Benjamin Ivey. (Note that he may not be the same Peter Ivey of Sussex County who married Mary Knight, daughter of John Knight, 12 June 1771 in Sussex County, nor the Peter Ivey who took the oath of allegiance in Sussex County in 1777 with Joshua Ivey.) This Peter Ivey first appears as a witness to the resale of the John Williams patent in Brunswick, bordering both Benjamin and William Ivey, on 27 December 1779.²⁰³ He then appears on the Brunswick tax list in 1782, with no polls, and in 1788 with one white poll and one black poll. When William Ivey's former land was resold by John Wills in 1788, Peter Ivey also witnessed that deed.²⁰⁴ He also witnessed the sale of land by Lewis Lanier in present northeastern Brunswick on 26 September 1786.²⁰⁵ In 1784, he was accused of stabbing Jesse Jones, and Benjamin Ivey bound himself security for Peter's good behavior.²⁰⁶ Four years later in 1789 Benjamin Ivey was a witness for Peter Ivey in a suit in Brunswick.²⁰⁷ On 28 March 1791 he witnessed a deed of gift from Sarah Batte to her son James Batte.²⁰⁸ In 1799 he was security for the marriage of Thomas W. Ivey, apparently his brother. Peter Ivey appears in the 1800 Brunswick tax list as a single poll. He is probably the same Peter Ivey who appears on the 1810 tax list and 1820 census of Henry County, several miles to the west. In 1820 he and his wife were both over 45, with three younger males and two females in the household. In 1830 he seems to be the Peter Ivey, aged 80-90, in adjacent Patrick County with a wife 70-80 and a male 10-15. One record suggests that his wife was named Elizabeth.²⁰⁹

The 1810 Henry County tax list also included Gilbert Ivey and Francis Ivey, who were perhaps his cousin and the son of that cousin. In the 1820 Henry County census, John W. Ivey, John Ivey "Jr.", Francis Ivey and Gilbert Ivey also appear. [See mention of these persons elsewhere.] Gilbert Ivey may have been the son of Peter Ivey, for Peter sold him land in 1820.²¹⁰ However, I have somewhat arbitrarily listed him as a son of Francis Ivey. **John W. Ivey**, by elimination, was probably one of the sons of Peter Ivey. He married Susannah

²⁰³ Brunswick County Deed Book 13, p419.

²⁰⁴ Brunswick County Deed Book 14, p369.

²⁰⁵ Brunswick County Deed Book 14, p131.

²⁰⁶ Brunswick County Order Book 14?, pp505.

²⁰⁷ Brunswick County Order Book 15, p217.

²⁰⁸ Brunswick County Deed Book 115, p59.

²⁰⁹ A Henry County death record in 1874 for Elizabeth, wife of Baker Wells (the bondsman for the marriage of John W. Ivey), supposedly gives her parents as Peter and Elizabeth Ivey and her birth ca1795 in Brunswick County. This is posted on the web and has not been independently verified.

²¹⁰ Courtesy of Duane Johnson.

Wells in Henry County by bond of 10 October 1815 and appears as age 59 in the 1850 Patrick County census. **George Ivey**, who appears in the 1830 Patrick County census with both John W. and Peter, may be another son. **Nelson Ivey**, who appears in 1840 may have been the younger son of the 1830 census. Further research in Henry and Patrick Counties would be helpful in more clearly identifying Peter Ivey's children.

- 2.3.2. **Benjamin Ivey** (c1755? – 1830s?) He is likely the Benjamin Ivey who married Jane Woodrough by bond of 8 June 1787, though this was surely a second marriage. He appeared on the 1782 tax list as Benjamin Ivey “Jr.” with one white poll and a slave, and on the 1788 tax list as a single poll with one slave. On 15 December 1789, as noted above, Benjamin Ivey Sr. sold him 290 acres, with Thomas William Ivey a witness.²¹¹ He appears in the 1800 Brunswick tax list with a total of three males over 16, evidently including two minor sons. By the 1810 census he was listed as Benjamin Ivey Sr., aged over 45, and all but one son had left his household.²¹² His apparent son John Ivey was listed in the same district with two males 26-45, the second one perhaps his brother Benjamin Ivey Jr. The third son, aged 10-16 in 1810, is unknown. By 1820, only Benjamin Ivey Jr. remained in Brunswick.²¹³ Benjamin Ivey Sr. and John H. Ivey evidently moved to Rutherford County, Tennessee where they are enumerated consecutively in the 1820 census.²¹⁴ Although Benjamin Ivey disappeared from the census records, John H. Ivey was listed in 1830 and 1840, and was age 71, a physician, in 1850.
- 2.3.3. **Thomas William Ivey** (c1765? – aft1850?) Although not certain, he seems likely to have been one of the unnamed children in Benjamin Ivey Sr.'s will. He witnessed the 1789 deed from Benjamin Sr. to Benjamin Jr. as Thomas Wm. Ivey. He was later the security for the marriage of Benjamin's daughter Patty Ivey to John Harvey. Oddly, he does not seem to appear in the Brunswick tax list of 1788. As Thomas Ivey, he married Catherine Connell, daughter of William Connell, by bond of 6 January 1799, with Peter Ivey his security. He is listed as Thomas Ivey in the 1800 Brunswick tax list, a single poll. He does not appear in the 1810 census or later, and may be the Thomas Ivey, over 45, in the 1820 census of Rutherford County, Tennessee listed 25 names away from Benjamin and John H. Ivey.²¹⁵ The 1850 Rutherford census gives his age as 80, in the household of George W. Ivy, age 45. (Thomas Ivey's birthplace is listed as North Carolina, but George's is Virginia.)
- 2.3.4. **Elisha Ivey ?** He may have been another son of Benjamin Ivey. Elisha and Benjamin Ivey both witnessed the will of John Weaver (a Genito Creek resident) in Brunswick County on 7 January 1769.²¹⁶ He may have been the same Elisha

²¹¹ Brunswick County Deed Book 15, p10.

²¹² 1810 Brunswick County census: Benjamin Ivy Sr. 01001-01111-1

²¹³ 1820 Brunswick County census: Benjamin Ivy 110010-20110

²¹⁴ 1820 Rutherford County census: Benjamin Ivy 000001-002001 consecutive with John H. Ivy 110010-30010. 25 names away was Thomas Ivy 210201-12110. According to R. A. Ivey, in 1832 John H. Ivey gave a power of attorney to Harrison Hartwell of Virginia to collect proceeds of a judgment in Brunswick County.

²¹⁵ 1820 Rutherford County census: Thomas Ivy 210201-12110

²¹⁶ Brunswick County Will Book 3, p530.

Ivey who took the oath of allegiance in Henry County in 1777.²¹⁷ An Elisha Ivey appeared in the state census in Henry County, and he and his wife Martha sold land there in 1787.²¹⁸ Whether that was the same person is unclear. He was perhaps the same Elisha Ivey who appeared on the 1799 tax list of Anderson County, Tennessee. I note the possibility that Nancy Harrison Ivey (see above) was his daughter.

2.3.5. **Patty Ivey** She was apparently the Patty Ivey who married John Harvey in Brunswick by bond dated 15 December 1774 (returned 27 February 1775) with Thomas W. Ivey as surety.²¹⁹ They are said to have later moved to Henry County, Alabama.

2.3.6. **Polly Ivey** (? - ?) She was “Polly Preston” in her father’s will.

3. **Gilbert Ivey** (c1675? – c1730?) Gilbert was apparently living in Surry County when his mother made her will. He appears five times in the court records of Surry County as a defendant in suits, beginning in March 1711/12.²²⁰ Since suits had to be brought in the county of residence of the defendant, George must have been living in Surry by 1711. He was also paid twice for the bounty on wolves heads (actually ears) in 1715 and 1716. He received 20 shillings in his mother’s will of 1718. He was evidently living in southern Surry at the time, having patented 250 acres on the south bank of the Meherrin, in what was then Surry County, on 22 January 1717/8.²²¹ This patent, which was adjacent to Adam Ivey’s patent and less than half a mile from the patents to Henry Ivey and George Ivey, fell into Brunswick County in 1720 and is now in Greenville County. He was “of North Carolina” on 3 March 1725/6 when he sold this 1718 patent to John Mason, with John and George Ivey as witnesses, presumably his brothers.²²² In 1750 John Mason gave this land to his son, describing it as land “purchased of Gilbert Ivey.”²²³ More than two years later, on 28 September 1728, Gilbert Ivey of Brunswick County was issued two more patents for a total of 705 acres adjoining the earlier patent, which by then had become Brunswick County.²²⁴

Despite being of North Carolina in 1726, he must have returned to Virginia. Both of the 1728 patents adjoined the 1718 patent, and the common border was described in those patents as “Mason’s line.” That is, the surveys for the 1728 patents must have been made after the 1726 sale to John Mason. That the patents were issued to Gilbert Ivey “of Brunswick County” means that he must have returned from North Carolina after 1726 in order to apply for and survey these patents, for only a Virginia resident could lay claim to a patent.

There are no further references to Gilbert Ivey in Virginia (or in North Carolina for that matter) after 1728, but there are a couple of indirect references. He apparently sold one of the 1728 patents to a Stephens, for an adjoining patent of 28 September 1728 to Michall Wall refers to

²¹⁷ *Virginia Historical Magazine*, Vol. 9, p16.

²¹⁸ Henry County Deed Book 3, p438.

²¹⁹ *William & Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 7, pp37.

²²⁰ Surry County Order Book 1691-1713, pp360, 395, 417, and Order Book 1713-1718, pp40, 56, 67, 98.

²²¹ Virginia Patent Book 10, p349.

²²² Prince George’s County Deed Book 1713-1728, p824. (The deed was recorded in Prince George’s County because Brunswick County was not yet fully organized.)

²²³ Brunswick County Deed Book 4, p174.

²²⁴ Virginia Patent Book 13, p382 and Book 14, p90.

the common border as “stephen’s line”.²²⁵ On 12 March 1733/4 William Batte sold 405 acres in Brunswick County, described as adjoining Gilbert Ivey.²²⁶ [Unfortunately, the deed used an old survey, for the land in question was Gilbert Ivey’s 1718 patent which he had sold eight years earlier.] What happened to the two patents of 1728 is a mystery. There are no deeds in Brunswick by Gilbert Ivey, or anyone else, for that land. Nor do the sales of adjoining land refer to it as belonging to an Ivey. In 1756, James Wall received a patent for land adjoining one of the 1728 grants, the description of which mentions “Gilbert Ivey’s corner”.²²⁷ Wall’s patent included some vacant, never granted, land on the west side of one of the Gilbert Ivey patents of 1728, so presumably the surveyor believed Gilbert Ivey still owned the land whenever that survey was made. Unfortunately, we have no idea when that survey was made. However, the same year, George Wyche Jr. received a patent for 1887 acres which included the 200 acres granted to Gilbert Ivey in 1728, the title to which had “since become vested in the said George Wyche Jr.”²²⁸ How Wyche had acquired it is a mystery. [Oddly, when Wyche sold this patent in 1757 he described it as adjoining Gilbert Ivey, apparently using an old survey.²²⁹]

It seems likely that Gilbert Ivey had sold his patents sometime in the period 1728-1732, a period for which all deeds are missing. Given the absence of any other record, Gilbert may have died in the same period. Note that no wife released dower in his land sale of 1726, nor is there any indication in other records that he was married. The fact that no land descended to a child suggests the possibility that he had no children.

However, some think he moved to Granville County, North Carolina. This is apparently based on his being “of North Carolina” in 1726 and on his patents being only about eight miles north of the state line. Apart from the evidence that he returned to Brunswick County, we must consider that Granville County did not exist until 1746, when it was formed from Edgecombe County. There are no references to Gilbert Ivey in either Edgecombe or Granville, nor in any other North Carolina county. Nor were there any surveys, land entries, or grants to him anywhere in North Carolina. A possibility is that he moved directly south of Brunswick County, but there are no references in Bertie (later Northampton) County, which lay directly south of his patents and whose deed records are preserved for the period. On the whole, it seems more likely that he died in Virginia. As mentioned above, while he was “of North Carolina” in early 1726, the evidence is that he surveyed the land for those patents after the sale in 1726, and therefore had returned to Virginia.

I would note that his 1728 patents fell into Brunswick County, whose records are nonexistent until its government was finally organized in 1732. If he died in Brunswick County prior to 1732, any record of the event would have been lost unless it were recorded in Prince George County. Likewise, any deed for those patents would have been recorded in Prince George prior to 1732. Note, however, that there is a gap in Prince George deed and will records after 1728. thus the transfer of his land to George Wyche Jr. most likely occurred within a few years of the patent date, that is prior to 1732. We might also plausibly theorize that Gilbert Ivey died in either Brunswick or Prince George, possibly between 1728 and 1732, with the records of his death lost along with other early Brunswick records. (He may, of course have died in Prince George County at a later date, since its records are lost for several decades after 1728.)

²²⁵ Virginia Patent Book 13, pp443.

²²⁶ Brunswick County Deeds & Wills Book 1, p138.

²²⁷ Virginia Patent Book 33, pp344.

²²⁸ Virginia Patent Book 34, pp25.

²²⁹ Brunswick County Deed Book 6, p125.

If Gilbert Ivey was married and had children, their names are unknown. It is possible, perhaps even likely, that he had no offspring. Most genealogists who attribute children to him apparently made the assumption that any unknown Ivey appearing in North Carolina was a son of Gilbert Ivey. Robert Allison Ivey thought Gilbert Ivey was the father of Henry and Charles Ivey, who later appear in Granville County, North Carolina, and of Francis and Peter Ivey. He did not supply his reasoning for this conclusion, but none of these are likely given the evidence. We can very plausibly argue that both Henry and George belong elsewhere in the Ivey family, and I see no evidence for a claim to either Francis or Peter. There is a Peter Ivey who appears once as plaintiff in the court records of Granville, but this merely means the defendant resided in Granville and does not tell us where Peter Ivey himself resided. More likely this is the Peter Ivey of Virginia suing someone over the county line. There is no record of a Francis Ivey anywhere in North Carolina other than the son of Adam Ivey of Edgecombe County.

4. **Henry Ivey** (c1665? – c1733/4) Henry may have been the eldest son, since he seems to appear in the records earlier than the other children [see also the discussion and footnote reference above]. He first appears as a plaintiff in Charles City County in a suit against Richard Burke in 1694.²³⁰ The same order book contains a notation of a deed from John Hobbs to Henry Ivey recorded on 5 August 1695, though the deed itself is lost.²³¹ If this was part of John Hobb's patent of 1683, the land adjoined that which George Ivey sold in 1720. [Note, however, that Hobb's patent was for 381 acres, while Henry Ivey was on the 1704 Quit Rent roll with 450 acres.] On 21 February 1719/20, the same day as his brother Adam, he patented 165 acres in the part of Surry that is now Greensville County adjoining the patents of his brothers Gilbert and Adam.²³² However, it isn't clear that he actually moved there. He was still a resident of Prince George County on 6 March 1724 when he acknowledged the bond of Thomas Eldridge over a boundary dispute involving his 1720 patent.²³³ And he was apparently the Henry Ivey who, with Hugh Ivey, witnessed the will of John Scott in Prince George County on 1 June 1724.²³⁴ Prince George records are lost for several decades after 1728, the period in which Henry Ivey evidently died. He was dead by 3 April 1734 when Hugh Ivey of Surry County sold the 1720 patent of Henry Ivey "deceased" to George Wyche Jr.²³⁵

Henry Ivey's wife is a mystery. Many believe her to have been Rebecca Sledge, but Rebecca Sledge was far more likely to have been the wife of Henry Ivey's nephew, also named Henry Ivey. Whoever this Henry Ivey's wife was, her name never appears in any record.

The only certain child of Henry Ivey is Hugh Ivey. However, given that we know of one son, it is plausible to think that he was also the father of one or more other third-generation Iveys. Although they cannot be proven, two other sons (Adam and Henry) are guessed at below. Note that the son Henry below seems fairly likely to be a son of Henry Ivey, since we can identify a different Henry Ivey who was the son of George Ivey. Adam Ivey could have been a son of Henry or George, or perhaps even Gilbert.

- 4.1. **Hugh Ivey** (c1700? - 1792) Hugh Ivey appears to have been especially long-lived and, based on his apparently inheriting his father's patent, was evidently the eldest son. He

²³⁰ Charles City County Order Book 1687-95, p544.

²³¹ *Ibid.*, p589. (There are no surviving deeds of this period, this is the court record proving the deed.)

²³² Virginia Patent Book 11, p57.

²³³ Surry County Deed Book 3, p695. The land in question was in what was later Sussex County.

²³⁴ Prince George County Wills & Deeds 1713-28, p713.

²³⁵ Brunswick County Deed Book 1, pp101.

was living in Prince George County through 1725, for he witnessed the Prince George deed by Adam Ivey in late 1723²³⁶ as well as the will of John Scott (along with Henry Ivey) in 1725.²³⁷ These records also place his likely year of birth within a few years of 1700.²³⁸ Sometime between 1725 and 1734 he moved eastward into Surry County, for as Hugh Ivey of Surry County, he sold the 1720 patent of “Henry Ivy decd., father to the aforesaid Hugh Ivey” to George Wyche Jr. on 3 April 1734.²³⁹ Elizabeth Ivey, either Hugh’s wife or his mother, also signed the deed.²⁴⁰ Hugh Ivey didn’t move southward with his presumed brothers, rather he remained in Surry (later Sussex) County all his life, settling adjacent to his uncle John Ivey in northwestern Sussex about four miles from the Prince George border. He bought 100 acres from John Wilkason on 13 June 1736, within a few hundred feet of his uncle John Ivey’s land on Pigeon Swamp.²⁴¹ On 13 March 1740/41 he bought an adjoining 100 acre patent from Amos Horton.²⁴² He acquired John Ivey’s patent of 1730 from John Baird in 1759.²⁴³ He recorded his own patent for 145 acres adjoining all three tracts in 1764, although the survey was so out of date that Hugh had probably possessed the land for nearly ten years.²⁴⁴ He bought another adjoining 75 acre parcel from John Mason in 1767.²⁴⁵ This gave Hugh a single contiguous parcel of approximately 455 acres on the south side of Pigeon Swamp, a parcel he would later distribute in his will. Note that he was still accumulating this land well into his 60s.

He made one odd transaction. In 1747, as a resident of Surry County, he bought land in Brunswick County (now in northwestern Greensville County a few hundred yards east of the Brunswick County line).²⁴⁶ This purchase is intriguing, for it was more than 30 miles from where he lived. He clearly did not live on this land, but he kept it for seventeen years during which he consistently appears as a resident of Surry, and later Sussex, County. It is unlikely that he was providing land for a son, for his eldest known son was under ten at the time. He may have been contemplating a move, but he and his wife Elizabeth sold this land to Edward Goodrich in 1764.²⁴⁷ Hugh Ivey was listed on the 1755 Suffolk tax list with two tithes, probably slaves since his sons weren’t old enough to be tithable.²⁴⁸

He appears very frequently in the records of Surry and, after its formation in 1754, in the records of Sussex County as a juror, tobacco inspector, constable, and in several other capacities. He appears less frequently during the last twenty or so years of his life. His

²³⁶ Prince George County Wills & Deeds 1713-28, p675.

²³⁷ *Ibid.*, p713.

²³⁸ Witnesses were not required to be of age, the age of 14 being legally sufficient. However, it is relatively rare to find minors under the age of 18 or so witnessing documents of importance, and it is obvious that the parties to transactions would naturally prefer adults as witnesses.

²³⁹ Brunswick County Wills & Deeds Book 1, pp101. (This is a lease and release dated 3 and 4 April 1734.)

²⁴⁰ If his mother was still alive she would have to have released her dower interest in the land. Whether the Elizabeth Ivey who did so was Hugh’s mother or his wife is unknown. His first child was born in early 1736, so he was probably married at the time of this deed. If Elizabeth was his wife, then his mother must have been dead.

²⁴¹ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 8, part 2, p621.

²⁴² Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 9, p333.

²⁴³ Sussex County Deed Book B, p28.

²⁴⁴ Virginia Patent Book 36, p399. The survey referred to the adjoining 135 acre parcel as the land of John Ivey Jr., but Hugh Ivey had actually owned this adjoining tract himself for five years. Thus the survey was apparently an old one.

²⁴⁵ Sussex County Deed Book C, p250.

²⁴⁶ Brunswick County Deed Book 3, p286. (This describes him as Hugh Ivey of Surry County.)

²⁴⁷ Brunswick County Deed Book 7, p446.

²⁴⁸ Hugh Ivey himself was listed as a constable, an office that made him exempt from the tithables tax. Thus it is possible that neither of the two tithables was him.

name appears on a Sussex County list of those taking the oath of allegiance in 1777, and was later paid for supplying 185 pounds of beef to the militia.²⁴⁹ By the 1782 state census Hugh was heading a household of three whites and eleven slaves, with his son Daniel listed separately. (The son Richard may already have left the area.) In the 1789 tax list, Hugh and sons Jesse and Daniel were separately listed. The baptisms of seven of the eight known children of Hugh Ivey and his wife Elizabeth are recorded in the Albemarle Parish register. Hugh Ivey was the same person who left a will in Sussex in 1792, for the names of these children and the land distributed in his will both match.²⁵⁰ His will was dated 24 March 1792 and proved 4 April 1793 in Sussex County, naming his wife Elizabeth and “all my children” Daniel, Jesse, Richard, Martha Jarratt, Elizabeth Johnson, and Rebecca Collier.²⁵¹ His tract of 450 (or so) acres was devised to his three sons. Daniel Ivey was devised 150 acres “whereon he now dwells”, Jesse Ivey was devised 150 acres, and Richard Ivey was devised the 255 acres “whereon I now dwell”. Each of the six named children were left one or more slaves. Granddaughter Elizabeth Collier was given furniture and a saddle.

The widow Elizabeth was apparently the same Elizabeth recorded in the parish register as the mother of the children, and the Elizabeth Ivey who had earlier released dower in his land sales. According to a Methodist history (see below), Hugh’s son Richard Ivey returned to Sussex County in 1794 to care for his aged mother. She evidently died shortly thereafter, for the following year Richard Ivey emancipated the six slaves he was to possess after her death. She may have been the daughter of Daniel and Martha Horton, but the evidence is tenuous and rests mainly on Hugh’s giving both given names to his children. Daniel Horton, who had arrived in Surry by 1705, had died intestate in 1718 with his widow Martha administratrix.²⁵² No certain record of his children exists. Amos Horton, who may have been his son, obtained a patent near Hugh Ivey in 1739, which he sold to Hugh Ivey two years later in 1741. A Martha Horton was a sponsor of the baptism of Hugh’s son Henry in 1740, and witnessed the sale of Amos Horton’s patent to Hugh Ivey the following year. Martha may have been Amos Horton’s widowed mother. However, Martha Horton’s appearance as a sponsor of one of Hugh Ivey’s children could be adequately explained by her being a close neighbor. While it is possible that Hugh Ivey’s wife was Elizabeth Horton, it cannot be adequately proven.

- 4.1.1. **Martha Ivey** (1 February 1735/6 – 1793-6) This name was likely mistranscribed as “Mathew” in Boddie’s version of the parish register. Called Martha Jarrett in her father’s will, she was the wife of Fadda Jarrett, a next-door neighbor of Hugh Ivey, to whom Hugh had sold a slave in 1785.²⁵³ [His first name was occasionally recorded as Frederick, but usually as Fadda or a similar variant. The surname is spelled a variety of ways.] Fadda Jarrett had patented land which adjoined Hugh Ivey to the north in 1773.²⁵⁴ When he sold the land in 1784, his wife Martha released dower.²⁵⁵ He relocated to Georgia just after 16 March 1785 when Hugh Ivey sold him the slave, for he appears on the

²⁴⁹ *Virginia Public Claims*, Vol. 3, Abercrombie & Slatten (1991), p9.

²⁵⁰ Hugh Ivey owned approximately 455 acres when he died and distributed 450 acres in his will.

²⁵¹ Sussex County Will Book E, pp179.

²⁵² Surry County Order Book 1713-1718, p131. Inventory is at Wills & Deeds Book 7, p125.

²⁵³ Sussex County Deed Book F, p385. The deed is abstracted as from “Jehu” Ivey, but signed as “Hugh” Ivey. There is no instance of Hugh Ivey using the name Jehu himself.

²⁵⁴ Virginia Patent Book 41, p364.

²⁵⁵ Sussex County Deed Book F, p331.

Wilkes County 1785 tax list. Martha apparently died sometime after her father wrote his will in 1792, which bequeathed her a slave, and 1797. Fadda Jarrett remarried in 1797 in Wilkes County, Georgia to Athalia (ne Carroll), the widow of Shadrack Pinkston.²⁵⁶ The Albemarle parish register lists only two children of Fadda and Martha: Sarah (1754) and Howell (1756), though his estate and deed records show several other daughters, and one other son named Nicholas.. Fadda Jarrett was dead intestate by 20 November 1813 when the widow and his son-in-law Richard Sappington were appointed administrators.²⁵⁷

- 4.1.2. **Elizabeth Ivey** (1 February 1735/6 – aft1796) The parish register calls her Martha's twin. She was called "Elizabeth Johnson" in her father's will. She was likely the wife of Thomas Johnson, whose 1772 will named Hugh and Jesse Ivey executors.²⁵⁸ Elizabeth had relinquished dower in two parcels near Pigeon Swamp sold by her husband Thomas Johnson in 1766.²⁵⁹ Perhaps the same Thomas and Elizabeth Johnson had earlier sold a patent in Southampton County to John Ivey, son of John, in 1752.²⁶⁰ The Albemarle Parish register records the baptism of three children to Thomas and Elizabeth Johnson: Aggy (1754), Elizabeth (1768), and Thomas (1773). Thomas Ivey (apparently her cousin and neighbor) and Elizabeth Ivey (probably her mother) were sponsors of the first child. Thomas Johnson's death was reported in the parish register as 17 April 1772 (which is obviously inconsistent with the baptism of the child Thomas nearly 20 months later, but which is consistent with later records). Initially, Thomas Johnson was thought to have died intestate, for Elizabeth was named administratrix and filed the inventory of his estate on 17 September 1772.²⁶¹ Twenty-one years later a will was produced, dated 10 April 1772 a week before his death, leaving his estate to Elizabeth for her life and after her death to his children Agee (Agey), Martha, Henry, Stephen, Hugh, Rebecca, and Elizabeth.²⁶² At the probate on 6 June 1793 both Jesse Ivey and Elizabeth Johnson refused the executorship. Thomas Johnson apparently died on property not far from his wife's father in upper Sussex County, for a deed by John Sledge in 1777 for land in the area of Hugh Ivey refers to the adjoining land as Elizabeth Johnson's.²⁶³ There were at least two widows named Elizabeth Johnson by the time the state census was taken, but Elizabeth is likely the one shown as head of a household of six whites. She is evidently the Elizabeth Johnson in the 1789 tax list with Henry Johnson as a poll in her household. She was apparently still alive at least in 1796, for she is mentioned in Daniel Ivey's accounting of his father's estate and is inferred from Daniel Ivey's accounting of his brother Richard's estate filed in 1801 but referring to five legatees as of 1796..

- 4.1.3. **Henry Ivey** (7 October 1740 –1771) He is not mentioned in the will, apparently predeceasing his father. The absence of any mention of Henry Ivey in tax lists

²⁵⁶ Early Records of Georgia, Vol. 2, Grace Gillam Davidson (1933), p270.

²⁵⁷ Early Records of Georgia, Vol. 1, Grace Gillam Davidson (1933), p185.

²⁵⁸ Sussex County Will Book E, p197.

²⁵⁹ Sussex County Deed Book C, pp199.

²⁶⁰ Southampton County Deed Book 1, p427.

²⁶¹ Sussex County Will Book C, p17.

²⁶² Sussex County Will Book E, p197.

²⁶³ Sussex County Deed Book E, p431.

or other records, suggests that is likely the Henry Ivey, deceased, for whom Hugh Ivey was administrator in 1771.²⁶⁴

- 4.1.4. **Daniel Ivey** (24 July 1745 – c1815?) His birth and baptism (on 16 October 1745) are recorded in the Albemarle parish register. Daniel evidently lived his life in Sussex County. He took the oath of allegiance with his father in 1777, and appears frequently in Sussex records. Daniel inherited 150 acres “whereon he now dwells” in his father’s will (apparently being the 1764 patent), and bought an adjoining 150 acres from Peyton Mason in 1788.²⁶⁵ He married Sarah Cotton, daughter of neighbor Richard Cotton, whose 1786 will bequeathed a slave to his daughter Sally Ivey.²⁶⁶ The 1782 state census shows him with a household of six, implying that there were several children whose names are unknown. The 1789 tax list shows Daniel Ivey with a male 16-21, and by 1799 he had two males over 16 in his household. Two sons are listed in the Albemarle Parish register born to Daniel and “Sally” Ivey, but there was at least one other as shown by a later deed. He is found in the tax lists of Sussex County through 1813, but his estate was taxable in 1816. He may have died earlier, for he does not seem to appear in the 1810 Sussex census, though all three of his sons do. There a sign of his wife in the 1810 census. There may be further record of his estate in Sussex County.
- 4.1.4.1. **Littleberry Ivey** (4 December 1770 – 1820s?) He was baptized 27 January 1771, with his uncle Harris Cotton and Rebecca Cotton among the sponsors. He was apparently the eldest, being left a slave in the will of his uncle Thomas Cotton in 1786.²⁶⁷ In 1810 and 1820 he was listed in censuses as a single man, aged 26-45 in 1810 and over 45 by 1820. He was still in Sussex County as late as 1826 when he sold his brother’s land, but does not appear in the 1830 census.
- 4.1.4.2. **Henry Ivey** (1 April 1773 – c1813) He remained in Sussex, appearing as age 26-45, with one female 10-16 in the 1810 census. The female may have been a sister if his father was indeed dead by this time. Henry evidently died by 1813. When Littleberry Ivey sold Henry’s Sussex County land in 1826, he described it as land left by Henry to his brothers Littleberry and Hugh.
- 4.1.4.3. **Hugh Ivey** (c1775 – aft1860) He is in the 1810 and 1820 censuses of Sussex, aged 26-45 and single. He emancipated 27 slaves on 2 February 1826.²⁶⁸ He is not in the 1830 Virginia census, and is evidently the Hugh Ivey who appears in the 1830 census of Ross County, Ohio as a single man aged 50-60 with nine free coloreds in his household. Eight households away is Creacy Ivey, head of a free colored household and one of the slaves emancipated in 1826. It appears that Hugh Ivey and his former slaves had migrated as a group

²⁶⁴ Sussex County Will Book B, p326. Inventory recorded 17 October 1771.

²⁶⁵ Sussex County Deed Book G, p212.

²⁶⁶ Sussex County Will Book E, p1.

²⁶⁷ Sussex County Will Book E, p96.

²⁶⁸ Sussex County Deed Book O, p416.

to the more socially tolerant climate of Ohio. Eleven persons named Ivey were married in Ross County between 1827 and 1849, all of whom had names which appear in the deed of emancipation and all of whom are listed as black or mulatto (and born in Virginia) in the 1850 census. Three additional Iveys, two mulattos and one black, are listed in the 1850 Ross County census, all born in Virginia and all named in the deed of emancipation.

In both 1850 and 1860 Hugh Ivey appears as a white in the mulatto household of Jesse Redman, his age recorded as 74 in 1850 and 82 in 1860, and his birthplace recorded as Virginia. Jesse Redman had married Catherine Ivey, listed as mulatto in 1850, in Ross County in 1836. Although Hugh Ivey is not a head of household in 1840, Jesse Redman is listed as head of a household of six free colored, including a male over 55 who may have been Hugh Ivey.

- 4.1.5. **Sarah Ivey** (20 July 1746 – ?) Elizabeth Ivey was one of her godparents. She was not mentioned in her father's will, nor were her heirs, meaning she probably died young.
- 4.1.6. **Rebecca Ivey** (17 March 1748/9 – aft 1792) Her godparents were John Ivey, Martha Ivey, and Sarah Sledge. She was "Rebecca Collier" in her father's will, which also made a bequest to her daughter Elizabeth Collier. She was apparently the same Rebecca Collier, wife of Jesse Collier, whose son John Collier was baptized on 21 February 1772 according to the Albemarle Parish register. Jesse Collier's wife Rebecca also released dower in his sale of 150 acres in northern Sussex twenty years later on 6 March 1792.²⁶⁹ Jesse Collier further had mortgaged several slaves and furniture to Rebecca's brother Daniel Ivey in 1791, with John Collier a witness.²⁷⁰ He is listed as head of a household of eight whites in the 1782 state census. Jesse Collier seems to disappear after selling his land in 1792, and is thought by Collier researchers to have moved to Georgia, where a Jesse Collier is listed as a defaulter on an 1818 tax list of Twigg County. Also on that tax list is a probable son, Benjamin Collier, who named one of his daughters "Rebecca Ivey Collier" and who named his eldest son Jesse Collier.
- 4.1.7. **Jesse Ivey** (c1752/3 – 1834) Baptized 11 February 1752/3, with Elizabeth Ivey a godparent. He inherited 150 acres in his father's will and remained in northern Sussex County, appearing in several records. He and his father were named executors in the will of Thomas Johnson, his brother-in-law, in 1772 though he refused to serve in 1793 when the will was finally proved.²⁷¹ He is evidently the Jesse Ivey who married Sarah Anderson in Sussex on 7 April 1787.²⁷² He appears on the 1789 and 1798 tax lists, and is in the 1810 Sussex census with three apparent sons and three daughters, he and his wife both over 45.²⁷³ By

²⁶⁹ Sussex County Deed Book G, p712.

²⁷⁰ Sussex County Deed Book G, p652.

²⁷¹ Sussex County Will Book E, p197. (The will was not proven until 1793, when Jesse Ivey refused to serve.)

²⁷² Marriages of Sussex County, Virginia 1754-1819, Catherine Lindsay Knorr (1982 reprint), p40. Surety: James Eppes. Marriage performed by Rev. Jesse Lee.

²⁷³ 1810 Sussex census: Jesse Ivey 01201-02101-5

1820, both older sons and the eldest daughter had left the household.²⁷⁴ In 1830, Jesse was 70-80, his wife 60-70, and a son 30-40 and two daughters 20-30 remained in the household. His will in Sussex is dated 13 November 1832 and proved 4 September 1834.²⁷⁵ It names his wife Sarah, sons David Anderson Ivey, Jarrat Ivey, and Asberry Ivey, and three daughters: Sarah Ivey, Susannah Easter [Esther?] Ivey, and Elizabeth Jennings.²⁷⁶ Two of his daughter Elizabeth's children also received legacies. His land was left to the two unmarried daughters, Sarah and Susannah Easter, with the other legatees receiving slaves. "My two sons David Anderson and Jarrat" apparently lived elsewhere, as they were left no land but rather equal shares in two slaves, implying that the two were living near one another. Asberry Ivey was left a slave of his own, and was bequeathed the residual estate. "My two sons David Anderson and Asberry" were named executors. (It seems clear that Jesse Ivey's will named three sons, not two as W. Mac Jones interpreted it.)

4.1.7.1. **Elizabeth Ivey** (c1786 – aft1850) She married Littleberry Jennings on 8 June 1813 in Sussex County, according to the ministers returns. Her brother David A. Ivey was surety on the bond. She was evidently Jennings' second wife, for he had married Mary Bains in 1803. Littleberry Jennings appears in the 1820 census with a large family, Elizabeth aged 26-45.²⁷⁷ Elizabeth was widowed by 1830 when she appeared in the Sussex Census aged 40-50 with three young males and one young female in her household.²⁷⁸ She was 50-60 in the 1840 census, and in 1850 was living in the adjoining household to her brother Asberry and her unmarried sisters, her age given as 63. She does not appear in 1860. Two of her children were to be given a slave upon her death, per her father's will: "Sarah A. P. H. Jennings", and "Littleberry R. L. Jennings." The latter is mentioned in a Georgia history as born on 22 March 1823 "son of Littleberry Jennings and his 2nd wife, Eliza Ivey. His father died shortly before his birth..."²⁷⁹

4.1.7.2. **David Anderson Ivey** (c1789 – 14 March 1869) He was a co-executor of his father's will, but does not seem to appear in other Sussex records beyond acting as surety for his sister's marriage to Littleberry Jennings. The 1799 tax list, and the 1810, 1820 and 1830 censuses show only an older free colored David Ivey.²⁸⁰ He was

²⁷⁴ 1820 Sussex census: Jesse Ivey 000101-00201-5

²⁷⁵ Sussex County Will Book M, p150.

²⁷⁶ The will refers to "my two sons David Anderson and Jarrat" and to "my two sons David Anderson and Asberry", and Asberry was given a separate bequest. Some researchers have assumed that there were only two sons, one named Jarrat Asberry. It is more consistent with the 1810 census and other records to assume that there were three sons: David, Jarrat, and Asberry.

²⁷⁷ 1820 Sussex County census: Littleberry Jennings 211110-31110-5. Note that this appears to show two sons and three daughters by Elizabeth, unless two families were combined into one household.

²⁷⁸ 1830 Sussex County census: Elizabeth Jennings 012-010001.

²⁷⁹ *Georgia Pioneers*, Vol. 4 (February 1967), p61.

²⁸⁰ I note that David Anderson Ivey and Jarrat Ivey were given equal shares in two slaves, and each was given a feather bed and furniture, which implies that both were living near one another, if not in Sussex County. Asberry was apparently the male in Jesse Ivey's 1820 and 1830 households, but no David Ivey appears in those census other than the free colored David Ivey. However, Jesse Ivey's 1810 household shows one male 10-16 and two males 16-18, one of whom may be the son David, while the free colored David Ivey is head of a large household that year.

surely one of the two males 16-26 in his father's 1810 household, but had evidently left the county by 1820, for his father's household included only one male and David himself is not enumerated separately. Both David A. Ivey and Asberry Ivey appear consecutively on a pay roll of a Southampton County unit of militia in late 1814.²⁸¹ David A. Ivey appears separately on a War of 1812 muster roll in Dinwiddie County in 1813.²⁸² David A. Ivey appears to have moved with his brother Jarratt Ivey, initially to Robertson County, Tennessee following the war, then into adjoining Logan County, Kentucky. According to an obituary, he was "a descendant of an old Methodist family" who joined a church in Robertson County in 1823.²⁸³ His wife's obituary the following year gives their marriage date as January 1824.²⁸⁴ An 1889 biographical statement of John J. Ivey identifies his father as David A. Ivey "a native of Sussex County, Virginia" and a War of 1812 veteran.²⁸⁵ It further relates that David A. Ivey removed to Robertson County, Tennessee where he married Mourning Mason, then shortly after 1830 to Logan County, Kentucky. It confirms the dates from the obituaries as well. His children, from this article and the 1850 census, were **John J., James A., Joseph M., David H., Caroline, Virginia,** and **Ellen Harriet.**

- 4.1.7.3. **Jarrett Ivey** (c1791 – aft 1880) His name was "Jarratt" in his father's will, but was variously spelled Jaret, Jarrett, Jarrat, and even Jarrard in other records. "Jarrard" Ivey and Asberry Ivey both appear on the pay roll of a Sussex County militia unit in 1814.²⁸⁶ He apparently preceded his brother David to the area of Robertson County, Tennessee and Logan County, Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Clark in Logan County on 1 December 1818.²⁸⁷ He was listed in the 1820 Todd County census, but appears in the 1830-60 censuses of Robertson County, Tennessee and in the 1870 and 1880 censuses of adjoining Logan County, Kentucky, with his birthplace consistently given as Virginia. His wife in 1850 was Elizabeth, who apparently died shortly thereafter. He remarried Sarah Jane Martin in Todd County, Kentucky on 5 December 1856, and his wife was S. J. in 1860 and Sarah in 1870.²⁸⁸ From the 1850 census his children included **Mary J., Susan A., Sarah,** and **James A.** Next door in 1850 were a male **R. A.** Ivey and an apparent widow **Elizabeth Holland.** They were evidently two more children, as Elizabeth Holland was identified as the daughter of "Jaret Ivey" in a family

²⁸¹ *Virginia Militia of the War of 1812*, Vol. 1, p254.

²⁸² *Virginia Militia of the War of 1812*, Vol. 2, p220.

²⁸³ *Nashville Christian Advocate*, Vol. 29, #17 (Issue of 24 April 1869)

²⁸⁴ *Nashville Christian Advocate*, Vol. 31, #1 (Issue of 7 January 1869). This identifies her as "Mrs. M. Ivey, relict of late David A. Ivey" and gives her date of death as 7 November 1870.

²⁸⁵ *Portrait and Biographical Album of Warren County, Illinois*, (1889), item #10273.

²⁸⁶ Both appear on a pay roll for Beatty's (the 4th) Regiment.

²⁸⁷ *Kentucky Marriages to 1850*.

²⁸⁸ *Kentucky Marriages 1851-1900* (database)

history of her second husband.²⁸⁹ She is also in her father's 1860 household. The 1840 census suggests one additional son, whom I could not identify.

- 4.1.7.4. **Asberry Ivey** (c1793 – 1861) Given the evidence of this family's staunch Methodism, it may be that his name was actually "Asbury" – named for the leader of North American Methodists and friend of his uncle, Francis Asbury. Both David A. Ivey and Asberry Ivey appear consecutively on a pay roll of a Southampton County unit of militia in late 1814.²⁹⁰ Asberry Ivey also appears separately in a Sussex militia unit in 1814.²⁹¹ Asberry Ivey and Jarrard (sic) Ivey are also both on a pay roll of the 4th Virginia Drafted Militia.²⁹² Asberry apparently did not marry. He and his two unmarried sisters lived with their father in 1810-1830, and in 1840 Asberry was head of a Sussex County household that clearly included his two unmarried sisters.²⁹³ In 1850 and 1860 Asberry, Susannah E., and Sarah Ivey are listed together in one household (In 1850 Asberry is age 56, Susannah age 51, and Sarah age 48. In 1860 they are 67, 53, and 50, the sisters aging remarkably gracefully). Asberry Ivey's 1847 will, proved in 1861, leaves his entire estate to his sisters Sarah Ivey and Susan E. Ivey.²⁹⁴
- 4.1.7.5. **Susannah Easter Ivey** (c1798 - 1867) She did not marry, and was living with her brother Asberry and sister Sarah in 1840, 1850 and 1860. Her age is difficult to determine, since she was 30-40 in 1840, 51 in 1850, and 53 in 1860. The 1810 and 1820 censuses, probably more accurate, suggest a birth date 1794-1800. Her brother left his estate to Susannah and Sarah, as noted above. Susannah was dead by 16 November 1867 when the inventory of her estate was recorded.
- 4.1.7.6. **Sarah Ivey** (c1798 – 1860s?) See Asberry Ivey above. She was older than the later census records suggest, as she was 10-16 in 1810 and 16-26 in 1820. In 1840 she was 20-30, 48 in 1850 and 50 in 1860. The early censuses suggest she was born by 1800. She does not seem to appear in the 1870 census.
- 4.1.8. **Richard Ivey** (2 February 1755 – 1795/6?) Born 2 February 1755 and baptized 13 April 1755, according to the Albemarle Parish register. He was unmarried. Richard Ivey was one of the earliest Methodist ministers from the colonies, being admitted in 1778, and was one of the original thirteen Elders selected when the American church was organized in 1784. He later served as Presiding Elder of several different church districts. According to a variety of Methodist histories, he preached prodigiously from New Jersey to Georgia and was well-

²⁸⁹ *Red River Pioneers*, p6 quotes a Bible record that the second wife of Joseph Shackleford Binkley was "Elizabeth Ivey Holland, the daughter of Jaret and Elizabeth Ivey".

²⁹⁰ *Virginia Militia of the War of 1812*, Vol. 1, p254.

²⁹¹ *Virginia Militia of the War of 1812*, Vol. 2, p853.

²⁹² Ancestry.com War of 1812 payroll database.

²⁹³ 1840 Sussex County census: Asbury Ivy 000001-000011.

²⁹⁴ Sussex County Will Book R, p389.

known among Methodists.²⁹⁵ According to these histories, he returned to Sussex County in 1794 “to take care of his aged mother”, took ill and died in the latter part of 1795. There is some reason to doubt the precision of these dates. Richard and Littleberry Ivey witnessed the will of Nathaniel Cotton on 16 November 1793, suggesting he might have returned to Sussex County before 1794.²⁹⁶ His father’s will, proved in 1793, had left to Richard Ivey the 255 acres on which his father was living. It also left him six slaves after the death of his mother, for whom Richard executed a manumission in 1795.²⁹⁷ An accounting of Hugh Ivey’s estate filed by Daniel Ivey on 2 June 1796 shows payments to Richard Ivey, mentions “the six legatees.”²⁹⁸ However, Richard Ivey was dead by February 1796, when his inventory was taken by Daniel Ivey, who recorded both the inventory and an accounting of Richard Ivey’s estate in February 1801.²⁹⁹ The same accounting refers to five legatees, seeming to confirm that the remaining five legatees of Hugh Ivey (who were Richard’s own heirs) were still alive at the time of the accounting.³⁰⁰

- 4.2. **Henry Ivey ?** (c1710 – aft1771) Henry Ivey seems to be a third-generation Ivey, but his parents are uncertain. His placement here as a son of Henry Ivey is arbitrary, but plausible. John Ivey can be eliminated as a possible father since he named his sons in his will, and Adam Ivey is unlikely based on both timing and geography. We can identify George Ivey’s son Henry as a different person, thus leaving Henry Ivey and Gilbert Ivey as the most likely candidates to be his father. Of those two choices, Henry seems to be somewhat more plausible, though Gilbert is certainly a possibility. Since we can determine which citations apply to his first cousin Henry, the son of George Ivey, those remaining must apply to this particular Henry Ivey.

Thus, he appears likely to be the Henry Ivey who witnessed a lease and release by Robert Hill of North Carolina for land in Brunswick County near Fountains Creek on 13 February 1737/8.³⁰¹ This land was about eight miles southeast of the earlier patents to Adam, Gilbert, George, and Henry Ivey in modern Greenville County, and was quite near the North Carolina border. Presumably Henry Ivey was already living in the area, for he received a patent for 100 acres less than a mile from Hill’s land on 25 July 1741.³⁰² His patent was in what is now southeastern Greenville County, on Fountains Creek at the mouth of the Great Swamp (now Mill Swamp), and was less than two miles from the state line. He had apparently claimed the land well prior to 1741, for Henry Ivey was named in a road order along with the surrounding patent owners on 6 March 1740/1.³⁰³ Henry Ivey sold this land two years later on 1 June 1743 to Burrell Brown, signing with his mark.³⁰⁴ Other than his witness to a deed the same day, he does not appear again in Brunswick’s records.

²⁹⁵ See for example, History Of The Methodist Episcopal Church In The USA, Abel Stevens (1868) and Men of the Burning Heart, Marion Timothy Plyler and Alva Washington Plyler (Commercial Printing Co., 1918).

²⁹⁶ Sussex County Will Book E, p241.

²⁹⁷ Sussex County Deed Book H, p375.

²⁹⁸ Sussex County Will Book E, p427.

²⁹⁹ Sussex County Will Book F, pp232.

³⁰⁰ Ibid, p234.

³⁰¹ Brunswick County Deeds & Wills Book 1., p388. (Dated 14 February 1737/8.)

³⁰² Virginia Patent Book 19, p1081.

³⁰³ Brunswick County Order Book 1, p298.

³⁰⁴ Brunswick County Deed Book 2, pp306.

There are no further references to this Henry Ivey in Virginia, and it seems very probable that he is the same Henry Ivey who received a patent for 300 acres in Edgecombe County, North Carolina on 20 April 1745.³⁰⁵ This was about forty miles from his land in Brunswick County, located in what would shortly become Granville County, and very near the site of the present town of Louisburg in Franklin County. There is some reasonable circumstantial evidence in support of the idea that he was the same Henry Ivey from Brunswick County, principally that Henry Ivey subsequently appears in a number of records with people who had also moved from Fountains Creek in Brunswick to Granville County. For example, William and Robert Southerland recorded an adjoining grant the same day as Henry Ivey (and later sold part of it to him), and a deed in Brunswick County proves they had earlier lived on Fountains Creek.³⁰⁶ In 1755 Henry Ivey and Alexander Southerland, who was an adjoining landowner on Fountains Creek, were jointly sued by James Smith in Granville County.³⁰⁷ Alexander Southerland had owned land neighboring Henry Ivey on Fountains Creek in Brunswick County, and had sold the land as a resident of Granville (then Edgecombe County) in 1746.³⁰⁸ Henry Ivey was also jointly sued the same year with John Bishop³⁰⁹, another former landowner on Fountains Creek who had moved to Granville County by 1744.³¹⁰

Henry Ivey sold 110 acres of his 1745 grant to James Bass, yet another former Brunswick neighbor, on 1 August 1747.³¹¹ He retained the remaining 190 acres for sixteen years. He bought 130 acres adjoining from the Southerlands on 24 February 1749/50³¹² and another 250 acres from Samuel Lanier in 1752.³¹³ Henry Ivey is on a muster roll of militia in 1754 as a drummer, along with a Charles Ivey (apparently his nephew).³¹⁴ He further appears on the surviving tax lists of Granville in 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1754, 1755, and 1761.³¹⁵ In 1752 he is listed consecutively with Charles Ivey who makes his first appearance on the lists that year. In 1754 and 1755 he is listed with a William Ivey in the household, presumably a son just reaching 16 (as well as a William Upchurch). In 1759, he is listed with one tithable and William Ivey appears separately. In 1761 he is listed with three tithables, including his “sons William and John”. In 1758 he sold the 130 acre parcel to William Ditto.³¹⁶

In February 1761, as “Henry Ivey of Granville County” he bought 150 acres in Duplin County in a deed witnessed by John Ivey, presumably his son.³¹⁷ The land was on Six Runs Swamp in what later became Sampson County, about two miles west of the present Duplin County line, and bordered James Ross, an adjoining landowner from Granville

³⁰⁵ Grant is referenced in subsequent sale – see Granville County Deed Book A, p27.

³⁰⁶ Brunswick County Deed Book 3, p281.

³⁰⁷ Granville County Minute Book 1754-1770, p22.

³⁰⁸ Brunswick County Deed Book 3, p213.

³⁰⁹ Granville County Minute Book 1754-1770, p23.

³¹⁰ Brunswick County Deed Book 3, p307.

³¹¹ Granville County Deed Book A, p27. He was perhaps related to the James Bass who lived adjacent to Henry Ivey Sr.

³¹² Granville County Deed Book A, p251.

³¹³ Granville County Deed Book B, p57.

³¹⁴ NC State Records, Volume 22

³¹⁵ These tax lists exist in unpublished form at the NC Archives. For most years they are incomplete, so Henry Ivey’s absence does not mean he wasn’t there, only that the list for his district has not been preserved

³¹⁶ Granville County Deed Book C, p548.

³¹⁷ Sampson County Deed Book 3, p195 (rerecorded from Duplin’s books)

County. Several months later, on 9 November 1761, Henry Ivey and his wife Mary sold his remaining Granville land, the remaining 190 acres from his 1745 grant and the 250 acres bought in 1752, to Green Hill of Northampton County.³¹⁸ He had settled very near where Thomas Ivey [5.3] would later locate, and his sons William and John are evidently the persons who witnessed some early deeds by that Thomas Ivey.

On 9 September 1766, Henry Ivey was bondsman for the marriage of Lucy Ivey to Edward Killey in Duplin County. By 25 November 1771, he was of Camden District, South Carolina when he sold his land in Duplin County to John Easom.³¹⁹ He was perhaps the Henry Ivey who surveyed a 150-acre grant on Reedy Creek in Camden District (later Fairfield District) on 15 September 1782 and was issued the grant on 15 September 1784.³²⁰ [Note, however, that Robert Allison Ivey, who had done more research in South Carolina, asserted that this was a different Henry Ivey.] Nonetheless, Henry Ivey's presence in Camden District in 1771 suggests that he may have died in one of the counties later formed from Camden. It may have been this Henry Ivey who died by 25 March 1791 when Thomas Muse, administrator of the estate of Henry Ivey and Nancy his wife, filed an inventory and sale in Fairfield County, South Carolina.³²¹ Among the purchasers at that sale was Burrell Ivey.

Whether the Henry Ivey deceased by 1791 was this Henry, his son, or someone unrelated is unknown. It also isn't clear whether the other Iveys of Fairfield County, South Carolina were sons or grandsons of this man – or whether they were related at all. His sons John and William, who would have been middle-aged by 1790, do not appear in the 1790 Fairfield census (which was actually taken in 1792). Note, though, that a child and two grandsons of his cousin George Ivey later settled in adjoining Lancaster County.

- 4.2.1. **William Ivey** (c1736 - ?) He is on the 1754 and 1755 Granville tax lists as a tithable in Henry Ivey's household. This implies he was born by 1737 or so, although he may have been older, as the prior years' tax lists list only the heads of household. He appears in 1759 with Benjamin Archibald, and in 1761 he is listed as a son in Henry Ivey's household. Presumably he moved to Duplin County with his father in 1761, where a William Ivey witnessed three deeds to Thomas Ivey and John Ivey in 1766 and 1768.³²² There is no later record of him, and I assume he moved elsewhere.
- 4.2.2. **John Ivey** (c1740 - ?) Henry Ivey is on the 1761 Granville tax list with "sons William and John". John Ivey was not tithable in 1755, so he turned 16 sometime between 1755 and 1761. A John Ivey witnessed Henry Ivey's purchase in Duplin County that same year. If this was the same John Ivey, he must have been near 21 by 1761. As a resident of Duplin County, he bought 140 acres within two miles of Henry Ivey on 4 April 1768 from Richard Ratliff³²³ and another 100 acres from William Byrd.³²⁴ He sold both tracts to Hancock Hatcher on 24 February 1770, with his wife Winifred relinquishing

³¹⁸ Granville County Deed Book E, p23.

³¹⁹ Abstracts, Sampson-Duplin County Deeds, Max R. Peterson (1985), Vol. 3, p30.

³²⁰ South Carolina Land Grants, Vol. 2, p45. The survey date is reported in Robert Allison Ivey's book.

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³²² Sampson County Deed Book 1, p276, p59, and p60.

³²³ Sampson County Deed Book 1, p59.

³²⁴ Sampson County Deed Book 1, p60.

dower and Thomas Ivey as a witness.³²⁵ He thereafter disappears from the Duplin records. Given the timing of his father's sale the following year, he may have moved to Camden District, South Carolina though he does not seem to appear in records there.

- 4.3. **Adam Ivey ?** (c1715? – 1792) His placement in this line is completely arbitrary, for (by a similar argument as above) he is most plausibly a son of either George or Henry Ivey. We can eliminate John Ivey as a potential father, as he left a will naming his children. Likewise, two other potential fathers are unlikely: Adam Ivey II had left Virginia by 1726, and Gilbert Ivey was last sighted in Brunswick County. Neither of the remaining possible fathers, George and Henry, seems to have lived in Surry County, but each had a provable son who lived in Surry at the time this Adam Ivey first appears. Adam Ivey first appears as a resident of Surry County on 22 May 1738 when he purchased 185 acres on the south side of Poplar Swamp in Surry (later Sussex County) from William Eppes of Prince George County.³²⁶ The land, described in a 1732 patent to Eppes, was a mile west of the Isle of Wight (later Southampton) County line, and just north of Ploughman's Swamp. Hugh Ivey (son of Henry) lived in the northern part of what is now Sussex County, and Henry Ivey (son of George) was of Surry when bought land within a mile or two of Adam Ivey just a few months after Adam's own purchase. (Henry's purchase was about five miles away, on the Southampton side of the county line.) There are no other clues to which family Adam belongs. Noting that his daughter Winifred married Henry Ivey, provably a grandchild of George Ivey, I have chosen to arbitrarily assume this was a marriage to a second cousin rather than to a first cousin.

That Adam Ivey was a third-generation Ivey is indicated by his appearance as an adult in 1738, making him significantly older than most Ivey researchers had assumed. Luckily, we can tie the land he purchased in 1738 to the Adam Ivey who died over fifty years later in the same location. On 6 March 1771 with Henry Ivey a witness, he bought an adjoining 250 acres from Joel McLemore, described as two adjacent patents, one in Sussex and the other partly in Sussex and partly in Southampton.³²⁷ This parcel of 435 acres was distributed in his will twenty years later, thus confirming that he was the same Adam Ivey. During his fifty or so years on Poplar Creek he is mentioned relatively infrequently in the records of Surry and Sussex. The Albemarle Parish register records the birth of eight children to Adam and Mary Ivey, including five who were named in his will. (I note that John Ivey Jr., Hugh Ivey, Lucy Ivey, Edey Ivey, and Amy Ivey were each godparents of a child, perhaps reflecting their presence in the parish more than the closeness of the family relationship. The other godparents were close neighbors in the Poplar Swamp area.)

Adam Ivey left a lengthy will in Sussex County dated 3 August 1789 and proved 7 May 1792.³²⁸ The will left 100 acres "whereon he now lives" to son Ephraim Ivey, and 110 acres "whereon he now lives" to son Peebles Ivey. (The will mentions that the 110 acres to Peebles Ivey was the tract purchased of Joel McLemore less 40 acres reserved for the homeplace, meaning that it was the 1725 patent to McLemore while the 100 acres

³²⁵ Duplin County Deed Book 4, p305.

³²⁶ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 8, p853. This is described as two patents to John McLemore, one of 100 acres in Sussex and another of 130 (sic) acres in Southampton.

³²⁷ Sussex County Deed Book D, p317. The two patents to John McLemore can be found in Patent Book 12, p441 (1725) and Patent Book 28, p723 (1749). The former patent was bisected by the county line.

³²⁸ Sussex County Will Book E, p342

devised to Ephraim Ivey was the 1749 patent to McLemore.) The home plantation of 225 acres was devised to son Aaron Ivey after the death of his widow Mary. Son Samson Ivey had already provided for, and the will mentions that the land intended for Samson Ivey was being given to his brother Aaron. The entire personal estate was left to his widow Mary for her lifetime, then distributed to “my three loving daughters”, Millie Prince the wife of Nicholas Prince, Winnie Ivey the wife of Henry Ivey, and Christian Ivey, or to the children of these daughters. Ephraim and Aaron Ivey were named executors.

The identity of Adam Ivey’s wife Mary is unknown. Though none of the early Ivey researchers could identify her, a relatively modern hypothesis is that her maiden name was Mary Peebles. This theory is apparently based on the name of his son (who could have been named for Adam’s own mother or for someone else other than his wife.) I note that Adam Ivey appears to have married several years after he had established himself in southern Sussex, and probably married into a family in the area.³²⁹

4.3.1. **Christian Ivey** (c1745? – aft 1808) Adam Ivey’s will calls her his daughter, though her birth is not recorded in the parish register. The will contains a clause specifying that, if the widow Mary outlived any of the daughters, the daughter’s own children would receive their mother’s share. This clause concludes with the peculiar statement that “I now consider my daughter Christian Ivey’s children in the same view as the child or children of my other daughters.” Note that under the inheritance law at the time this statement was not needed, for the arrangement he desired was already legislated – unless the daughter Christian and/or her children were illegitimate. It does seem almost certain that her own children were illegitimate. Indeed, she was still “Christian Ivey” in the will of her sister Winnie in 1808. There is reason to think she was the eldest child. Mely Ivey (in 1769) and Christian Ivey (in 1771) were godparents of children of Adam’s neighbors John and Sarah Jones, according to the parish register. These must have been Adam Ivey’s two eldest daughters, since the only other Christian Ivey we know of had died several years earlier. Given the absence of an appropriate gap in the birthdates of the other children, Christian must have been the eldest child. Oddly, the parish register contains no record of Christian’s birth. That, and one interpretation of the statement in her father’s will, raises the possibility that Christian herself was illegitimate. Though she was mentioned in her sister’s will in 1808, there seems to be no other record of her in Sussex County. Nor is there any identification of her children referred to in her father’s will.

4.3.2. **Milly Ivey** (3 November 1747 -) Two entries (see above) in the Albemarle parish register give her name as “Mely”. She was identified in the will as Millie (Mellie?) the wife of Nicholas Prince. Whether her name was Mildred or Amelia is uncertain. In 1755 Edward Prince Sr. had sold land to his son Edward Prince Jr. on the north side of Ploughman’s Swamp near Adam Ivey.³³⁰ On 16 October 1779 Edward Prince III, who inherited that land, sold it to his brothers

³²⁹ A Henry Peebles had died owning land in the general vicinity, but a 1742 deed identifies his daughters none of whom were named Mary.

³³⁰ Sussex County Deed Book A, p68.

Nicholas and John Prince.³³¹ On 3 February 1791 Nicholas and Molley (Milley?) Prince sold their parcel to Edward Pate.³³² Nicholas Prince was a few years younger than his wife, his birth year shown as 1751 in the Albemarle parish register. He had a household of 7 whites in the 1782 tax list, and appeared with one poll in the 1789 tax list. He was not in the 1798 tax list and was not further traced.

- 4.3.3. **Jesse Ivey** (25 January 1748/9 - ?) His birth is recorded in the parish register, but he wasn't mentioned in his father's will. Only one Jesse Ivey, the son of Hugh Ivey, appears in Sussex records. It appears this Jesse Ivey died before reaching maturity.
- 4.3.4. **Ephraim Ivey** (24 December 1751 – c1840) Although his name does not appear among the Revolutionary files searched, he drew land in the 1827 Georgia lottery as a veteran.³³³ He remained in Sussex County through at least 1793 when he was guardian of Rhoda Ivey, and had appeared in the 1782 state census with a household of six whites. This household may have included another family, as his known children had not yet been born. He bought land in Southampton County from Peterson Ivey in 1793.³³⁴ He does not appear in the 1798 Sussex tax list, apparently having moved to Georgia. He appears on the 1801 tax list in Wilkes County, and the 1805 tax list of Warren County. He drew land in the 1820 and 1827 lotteries (the latter as a Revolutionary War veteran). He appears in the 1820-40 censuses of Warren County, aged 80-90 in 1830 and 90-100 in 1840 with only his elderly wife in the household. Ephraim Ivey's will is dated 13 October 1839 and proved 6 July 1840 in Warren County. It names wife Celia, daughter **Lavina** (wife of John Lynn), "the living children of my daughter **Rebecca Sallas**" (apparently the wife of James Sallas), "my daughter **Polly Sallas**", "my five living sons" **Randolph** (sometimes Randol), **Adam**, **Thomas**, **Benjamin**, and **Sterling**.³³⁵ The three oldest sons of **Milly Mollier** (wife of Clement Mollier) were also legatees, she apparently another daughter. Thomas and Adam Ivey were named executors. **Gutheridge** Ivey was another son who predeceased his father, for his will names Thomas Ivey his executor. His widow Celia was a clearly a second wife, for he married her as Celia Finch in Georgia.

The sons Sterling and Thomas were not given a surname in the will. In a later estate record, Sterling signed as Sterling I. Pate. He was an illegitimate child of Ephraim Ivey, according to his widow's pension application. Thomas Ivey likewise was known as Thomas Ivey Pate, and was also apparently an illegitimate child by the same mother. Both of them are listed in marriage records, tax records, and early census records as Pate, then after Ephraim's death adopted the surname Ivey. They seem to have been born in the late 1780s. Thomas Ivey Pate was deeded land in 1814 by Ephraim Ivey. His daughter's family Bible gives his name as Thomas Ivey Pate and gives his birth in 1786.

³³¹ Sussex County Deed Book F, pp27.

³³² Sussex County Deed Book G, p536.

³³³ He was a resident of Warren County, drawing land in Muscogee County. Authentic List of all Land Lottery Grants Made to Veterans of the Revolutionary War by the State of Georgia, compiled by Alex. M. Hitz (1955), p39.

³³⁴ Southampton County Deed Book 7, p814.

³³⁵ Warren County Will Book 3, p103.

Sterling was born about 1789 according to later censuses.

- 4.3.5. **Peebles Ivey** (7 February 1753 - 26 March 1835) He remained in Sussex County through the 1798 tax list. His name appears in numerous Revolutionary records as well as on a 1791 list of militia who served in defense of the western (Virginia) frontier.³³⁶ He eventually moved to Warren County Georgia, drawing land in the 1820 and 1827 lotteries (the latter as a veteran). His obituary and death date, in Warren County, are in the *Augusta Chronicle* issue of 11 April 1835. His will, dated 19 October 1834 and proved 18 May 1835 in Warren County, names daughters **Martha** Ivey, **Dacey** Thomas, and **Susan** (McCrary) and the children of sons **Jesse W.** and **Moses**.
- 4.3.6. **Aaron Ivey** (28 February 1756 - 1805) He served in the same regiment as his brother Peebles in the Revolution. He remained in Sussex County, appearing in tax lists at least through 1799. The state census shows him as head of a household of five, apparently including a wife and the three children below. He gave permission for the marriage of his daughter Eady Ivey, perhaps the eldest, to Eldridge Ivey in 1801. His will, dated 7 May 1805 and proved 5 December 1805 in Sussex County, left a lifetime estate to his wife Elizabeth and names daughters Eady Ivey and Ranay Ivey and son Thomas Simmons Ivey.³³⁷ The widow Elizabeth, whose identity is unknown, was alive in Sussex through at least the 1830 census. She was dead by 19 December 1834 when an inventory of the estate of Aaron Ivey was recorded.³³⁸
- 4.3.6.1. **Thomas Simmons Ivey** (c1789 – 1860s) The son Thomas Simmons Ivey was apparently not yet 16 by the 1799 tax list. It was probably Aaron Ivey’s widow Elizabeth Ivey who was enumerated in 1810 with a male and female both 16-26 in her household (and two “other”).³³⁹ Thomas Simmons Ivey appears not to have married. He is enumerated in the 1820 census of Sussex County aged 26-45 with a female over 45 in his household, probably his mother.³⁴⁰ In 1830 Elizabeth Ivey was the head of household, aged 60-70 with a male, apparently the son, in her household age 40-50.³⁴¹ In 1840 Thomas S. Ivey was listed as a single male age 50-60, with seven slaves. In 1850 Thomas S. Ivey, age 60, was enumerated in the household of Isaac Davis and his wife Priscilla Davis. He evidently never married. I note that Thomas S. Ivey had bought land in Southampton County in 1838, though he appears in censuses in Sussex.
- 4.3.6.2. **Eady Ivey** (c1780? – 1840s?) Probably “Edith”, she was “Eady” in her father’s will. Eady Ivey, with her father’s consent, had married Eldredge Ivey in 1801 in Sussex County. Eldridge and Eacy Ivey moved to Georgia by 1805, where Eady was apparently alive as late

³³⁶ *VGSQ*, Vol. 34, p48.

³³⁷ Sussex County Will Book F, p510.

³³⁸ Sussex County Will Book M, p180.

³³⁹ 1810 Sussex County census p344: Elizabeth Ivey 00100-00101-2-7. She is enumerated with two “other” and seven slaves.

³⁴⁰ 1820 Sussex County census p121: Simmons Ivey 000010-00001-8.

³⁴¹ 1830 Sussex County census p17: Elizabeth Ivey: 1 male 40-50, 1 female 60-70, 8 slaves.

as the 1840 census. See Eldredge Ivey among the “unplaced Iveys”.

- 4.3.6.3. **Lurany Ivey** (c1795 - ?) Called “Ranay” in her father’s will, she was apparently the Lurana Ivey who married Hartwell Hailes on 30 March 1811 in Sussex County. The 1850 census shows her as Lurany, age 55, with several children in the household, including Aaron Hailes and Anna Ivey. She was 62 in 1860, her age probably understated.

Note: **Charles Ivey**, born circa 1814, who appears to be the son of George and Lucy Ivey [see 2.2.2.2], was enumerated adjacent Thomas S. Ivey in 1840 and 1850, and in 1860 next to Hartwell Hailes. While this might indicate a close connection to the above family, the connection may have been that he married Emma Hailes (possibly a daughter of Hartwell and Luraney) in 1835. His children included two named George and Lucy, but also included children named Hartwell and Luraney, as well as Aaron and Thomas S.

- 4.3.7. **Timothy Ivey** (15 September 1757 - ?) He was deceased, apparently before the 1782 tax list, and was evidently without heirs.
- 4.3.8. **Amy Ivey** (15 February 1759 - ?) She evidently died before her father’s will, without heirs.
- 4.3.9. **Sampson Ivey** (27 February 1761 – c1815) One of the godparents at his christening was an Amy Ivey. He appeared first in Sussex records as a witness in 1784.³⁴² He was in the Sussex 1789 tax list, but had moved to Warren County, Georgia by 1794 when he appears on a tax list there.³⁴³ He must have married in Sussex or Southampton, for at least three of the children were born before Sampson Ivey left Sussex County. His will in Warren County was dated 28 February 1814 and proved on 6 February 1816. It names wife Milly and “my five children”: minor daughters **Elizabeth** and **Charlotte**, daughter **Polly Williams** (wife of Thomas Williams), daughter **Jency McKinney** (who married Harris McKinney in 1810), and son **Thomas Ivey**. Thomas Williams was guardian of Elizabeth and Charlotte after their father’s death. His wife’s name is thought to have been Milly Wester, but I’m not aware of the evidence.³⁴⁴ No Westers appear in Sussex County records, .so he may have married her as a second wife in Georgia.
- 4.3.9.1. **Thomas Ivey** (c1784 - 21 September 1836) He served in the War of 1812. On 18 October 1810 he married Peggy Gibson in Warren County by license dated three days earlier. His life, and that of several of his children, are addressed by a modern history and a family genealogy.³⁴⁵ According to these, he had two children by Peggy Gibson, Byrd E. and Margaret (who married James Calvert),

³⁴² Sussex County Deed Book F, p277.

³⁴³ *Georgia Pioneers*, Vol. 3, p101.

³⁴⁴ Sampson Ivey was named a coexecutor by the will of Hardy Wester, written 18 May 1795 in Warren County.

³⁴⁵ History of Clay County (1988) p515 and The Ivy Family 1635-1984 in Virginia, Georgia, and Mississippi, Robert Adams Ivy (privately published).

before his wife died in 1814. The family history states that he married again about 1818 to Druscilla Pryor Gardner, by whom he had another nine children, and lived in Pickens County, Alabama before removing to Mississippi in 1833. By the 1830 census he was in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama with a household of seven.³⁴⁶ On 14 February 1836 he was named one of the initial county commissioners of newly formed Chickasaw County, Mississippi.³⁴⁷ According to the family history, he died there later that year. The 1840 census shows his second wife Drucilla P. Ivey with four sons and three daughters in the household.³⁴⁸ The 1850 census shows her with Marion, Calvin, Susannah J., and Sarah E. still in the household, son Sterling G. Ivey next door, and son Henry Moss Ivey nearby. Thomas, Mary Ann, and Frances were the other children by Druscilla.

4.3.10. **Winifred Ivey** (? – c1808) She is not among the children whose births are recorded in the Albemarle Parish register, unless she was the same person as Amy. She may be the Winnie Ivey who was godparent of a child of Theophilous Dinkins in 1767, but whether she was married or not by then is unclear. (It seems unlikely, for while her father lived within the parish, Henry Ivey did not.) She was identified in her father's will as the wife of Henry Ivey [2.1], though she was likely much too young to have been the mother of all his children. Indeed, her own will of 30 March 1808 in Southampton County mentions none of Henry's children, rather her own siblings: brothers Ephraim (residing in Georgia), Sampson, and Peebles, Elizabeth Ivey (the widow of Aaron Ivey), sister Christian Ivey, and Elizabeth Grizzard (wife of John Grizzard), Lurany Ivey (minor daughter of Aaron Ivey?), and Liddie Ivey (wife of Peoples Ivey?) and Mrs. Phoebe Harris.³⁴⁹

5. **John Ivey** (c1676/7 – 21 February 1753) He was living in Prince George County on leased land on 11 November 1719 when he was removed from a 150 acre leasehold.³⁵⁰ As a resident of Prince George County he patented 100 acres on 23 March 1716 in what was then Surry County and is now northwestern Sussex County on the south side of Pigeon Creek, about thirty miles northeast of the lands patented by his four brothers.³⁵¹ He is not mentioned in any Surry records for several years (the court records are lost after 1718), but he apparently moved onto the land. As a resident of Surry County he patented an adjoining 135 acres on 28 September 1730.³⁵² Both parcels were on Pigeon Swamp and bordered Miery Meadow Branch (which seems to be what was later called "Ivy Branch"). He purchased 100 acres adjoining these two patents to the north from John Mason on 16 February 1741/2, with John Ivey Jr. and Hugh Ivey, his nephew and neighbor, as witnesses.³⁵³ John Ivey and his wife Christian sold his 135-acre patent to John

³⁴⁶ 1830 Tuscaloosa County, Alabama census: Thomas Ivy 2201001-10101.

³⁴⁷ History of Chickasaw County, Mississippi.

³⁴⁸ 1840 Chickasaw County census: D. Ivy 01221-2100001.

³⁴⁹ Southampton County Will Book 6, p542.

³⁵⁰ *VGSQ*, Vol. 25, No. 1, p52 from Prince George Court Orders 1714-1720, p298. Arthur Low sued Abel Dunn for possession of a 150 acre plantation, which Arthur Low had leased to Abel Dunn and which Abel Dunn had subleased to John Ivey. The court record includes a notice from Dunn to John Ivey to vacate the land.

³⁵¹ Virginia Patent Book 10, p279.

³⁵² Virginia Patent Book 14, p124.

³⁵³ Surry County Deed Book 4, p2. This was part of a 1740 patent to Mason for 275 acres (see VPB 19, p726-7)

Baird on 17 August 1751 with Thomas Ivey a witness.³⁵⁴ John Baird would later sell this land to John Ivey's nephew Hugh Ivey (see above). Hugh Ivey had bought nearly adjoining land in 1736, and in 1748 Hugh, John, and Thomas Ivey all witnessed a neighbor's deed.³⁵⁵

On 16 May 1749, the Surry court "on the petition of John Ivy a poor old infirm man" ordered him exempted from the tithable tax.³⁵⁶ Eighteen months later, he wrote his will. John Ivey's will is dated 5 January 1750/1 and recorded on 20 March 1753 in Surry County.³⁵⁷ His death on 21 February 1753, "aged 76 years", was reported to Rev. William Willie by Hugh Ivey for the Albemarle parish register. His will names his wife Christian, eldest son John, sons Thomas, and William, and daughter Amy Ivey. Thomas Ivey was executor, and presented the inventory on 15 May 1753.³⁵⁸ His wife Christian is unidentified, though it is possible she was the daughter Christian named in the undated will, proven in 1712, of John Poythress, husband of Christian Peebles. (See footnote #10.)

John Ivey's will left land to two of his sons. Thomas Ivey was to inherit 180 acres (apparently the 200 acres had been resurveyed) and household items upon the death of Christian Ivey. Christian Ivey must have died by 1759 when Thomas Ivey sold the inherited land. The will also devised 135 acres to son John Ivey. This was apparently the patent of 1730 which John Ivey sold to John Baird subsequent to writing the will. This can perhaps be explained by the son's having purchased land and relocated several miles southward subsequent to the writing of John Ivey's will.

5.1. **John Ivey** (c1710? – c1781) He was the eldest son according to his father's will. His birth year is estimated by roughly splitting the difference between his father's birth and that of his own eldest child. Though only a guess, it seems consistent with the births of his children. He first appears on 20 August 1740 as "John Ivie Jr." witnessing John Mason's deed to his father.³⁵⁹ He was living in Surry County on 16 March 1742/3 when he was sued, as John Ivey Jr., over a debt to the estate of Thomas Eldridge.³⁶⁰ He is not mentioned again until his father's will, which devised him the 135 acre patent of 1730. By the time his father died and the will was proved, John Ivey Jr. had already purchased land and located several miles south, and his father had sold to John Baird the land devised to John Jr. in his will. Though he evidently did not possess it, he witnessed the resale of that 135 acres by John Baird to Hugh Ivey in 1759.³⁶¹ A patent by Hugh Ivey in 1764 (apparently using survey made several years earlier) which adjoined John Ivey Sr.'s 1730 patent refers to that patent as the land of "John Ivy Junr." though it was actually owned at the time by Hugh Ivey himself.³⁶² If the survey were old enough, this might indicate that John Ivey Jr. had been living on his father's patent during the 1740s.

The Albemarle Parish register records the births of several children of "John Ivey Jr." and his wife Elizabeth between 1734 and 1750, including four of the six mentioned in his will. Among the godparents of these children were his brother Thomas Ivey, Elizabeth

³⁵⁴ Surry County Deed Book 6, p255

³⁵⁵ Surry County Deed Book 5, p281.

³⁵⁶ Surry County Order Book 1744-1749, p544.

³⁵⁷ Surry County Dees & Wills Book 1738-1754, p847. (By the way, the calendar changed in 1752.)

³⁵⁸ Surry County Dees & Wills Book 1738-1754, p866

³⁵⁹ Surry County Deed Book 4, p2.

³⁶⁰ Surry County Order Book 1741-1745, p108.

³⁶¹ Sussex County Deed Book B, p28.

³⁶² Virginia Patent Book 36, p699. The patent was apparently based on an old survey.

Ivey (probably Hugh's wife), and others who seem to have lived on or near Pigeon Swamp. There were apparently two children born in or after 1752 and not recorded in the register, for by 1752 he had relocated into Southampton County and a different parish.

It was clearly the same John Ivey, rather than his cousin, who bought 205 acres on the south bank of Ploughman's Creek from Thomas Johnson (Hugh Ivey's son-in-law) on 12 November 1752.³⁶³ This parcel, part of a patent issued only a month earlier to Thomas Johnson, was in Southampton County, but practically on, perhaps even bisected by, the later county line between Sussex and Southampton.³⁶⁴ This purchase can be tied to the John Ivey who died nearly thirty years later. His will is dated 4 March 1780 and proved on 12 April 1781 in Southampton County.³⁶⁵ The will leaves his wife Elizabeth the "feather bed whereon she generally lies" and furniture. The land on the south side of Ploughman's Creek was split between sons John, who received the northern half, and James, who received the southern half, each parcel estimated in the will as 103 acres. The will mentions the dividing line between the two halves beginning on John Reese's line and running to Ambrose Grizzard's line, made in the presence of neighbors Thomas and Edward Pate. In 1787 John Reese renewed his earlier patent, originally described as adjacent to Thomas Johnson, but now described as bordering both John and James Ivey, further confirming that they owned the land John Ivey purchased in 1752.³⁶⁶ The will further provided that the bulk of the estate was to be sold and divided equally among his wife Elizabeth Ivey and "my children David Ivey, Anne Morgan, Priscilla Bullock, and Rebecca Ivy." (I should note that the language of the will does not exclude the possibility of additional living children.) Joshua Nicholson was appointed executor.

John Ivey's wife was mistakenly identified in the 1927 Jones article as Elizabeth Nash, who was actually the wife of a different John Ivey of Lower Norfolk County. (John Ivey, minor son of William Ivey, married Elizabeth Nash in 1760 in Lower Norfolk County.) Rather, this John Ivey's wife was evidently Elizabeth Adams, daughter of David Adams whose inventory was recorded in Isle of Wight County on 9 March 1748/9.³⁶⁷ According to David Adams' estate records, one of his children was Elizabeth, wife of John Ivey.³⁶⁸ The same record shows that David Adams' other daughter was Lucy, the wife of Edward Pate, and the neighbor of John Ivey.

5.1.1. **William Ivey** (c1734 - ?) Baptized 22 October 1734, the son of John Ivey Jr. and Elizabeth, according to the Albemarle Parish Register. Anna Ivey, presumably his aunt, was a godparent. There is no mention of him in the deed or will records of Sussex County. However, he is probably the William Ivey listed in the Albemarle Parish register, with wife Mary, as having a son

³⁶³ Southampton County Deed Book 1, p427.

³⁶⁴ A later patent in 1787 to John Reese which bordered this land, included part of the original Thomas Johnson patent which was described at that time as partly in Sussex and [partly in Southampton. Further, Thomas Johnson's deeds of his patent to John Ivey and Joseph Larke describe it as including the mouth of Huckleberry Branch, the majority of which lies in Sussex County.

³⁶⁵ Southampton County Will Book 3, p445.

³⁶⁶ Virginia Colonial Grants Book 14, p177. This grant was partly in Southampton and partly in Sussex, adjacent Three Creeks, Little Ploughman's Swamp, and Great Ploughman's Swamp, which helps locate it fairly precisely. It bordered both John and James Ivey on the west side, just over the line in Sussex County.

³⁶⁷ Isle of Wight County Will Book 5, p166.

³⁶⁸ This from a correspondent who reported a synopsis of a loose estate record in Southampton County.

Nathaniel Ivey, born on 22 January 1762 and for whom Anna Ivey was a godparent. The fact that he is not mentioned in his father's will suggests he may not have been alive in 1780, but it is possible he was simply living elsewhere. Perhaps he had migrated to Natchez (later Adams County, Mississippi) where a William Ivey and Nathaniel Ivey appear on a 1781 militia muster.³⁶⁹ Natchez was located just north of Baton Rouge on the Mississippi, and was then part of the Spanish colony of West Florida. William Ivey does not appear in the Natchez court records of 1785 and later, and may have been dead by then.

Interestingly, a biography of the husband of one of his great-granddaughters calls her the granddaughter of "Col. William Ivey of Mississippi."³⁷⁰ This perhaps omits a generation, since her grandfather was Nathaniel Ivey.

5.1.1.1. **Nathaniel Ivey** (22 January 1762 – January 1816) He is highly likely to be the same Nathaniel Ivey, age 54 and born in Virginia, whose death was reported in January 1816 in Adams County, Mississippi.³⁷¹ The coincidence of age and birth forces us to at least consider that he is the same person. As noted above, he and a William Ivey both appear on a 1781 Natchez (later Adams County) militia muster, and Nathaniel Ivey appears frequently in Natchez court records as early as 29 March 1785 buying slaves and land.³⁷² He appears in the Santa Clara district in the Spanish census of 1792 (in future Adams County). He received a grant in Adams County, Mississippi in 1805 by virtue of his claim to a 1795 Spanish grant.³⁷³ His son Samuel Ivey headed a household in 1820 and 1830 which evidently included his unmarried siblings. Subsequent wills of the children naming one another as siblings identify Nathaniel's children as **Samuel Ivey**, **William B. Ivey**, **Amanda M. Ivey**, **Ann Maria Ivey** (who married John Patterson in 1825), **Laura H. Ivey**, **Caroline V. Ivey**, **Matilda Ivey**, **Margaret I. Ivey**, and **Mary P. Ivy** (who married William Brooks in 1815).³⁷⁴

5.1.2. **James Ivey** (c1736 – c1817) Baptized 13 December 1736, he is presumably the James Ivey listed in the Albemarle Parish register with a wife Mary and the first child below. That means he was probably living in Sussex County prior to his father's death. The 103 acres of land he inherited from his father, the upper part of his father's 1752 purchase, was partly or mostly on the Southampton County side of the county line, and he subsequently appears, though infrequently, in Southampton records. He sold that land on 12 April 1787.³⁷⁵ He and does not appear in the 1790 tax list, apparently having moved with his

³⁶⁹ National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Volume 66, p122.

³⁷⁰ The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, Vol. 5, entry for Joseph Holt Ingraham, who married a daughter of Mary P. Ivey Brooks.

³⁷¹ Marriages and Deaths from Mississippi Newspapers, Volume 3: 1813 – 1850, Betty Couch Wiltshire (1989)

³⁷² The Natchez Court Records 1767-1805, May Wilson McBee, p325. He is mentioned in approximately 20 pages of this book.

³⁷³ *Ibid.*, p433.

³⁷⁴ Adams County, Mississippi Index to Early Wills and Probate Records, Carolyn Martin Cole, various pages.

³⁷⁵ Southampton County Deed Book 6, p631.

brother David to Johnston County, North Carolina in time to appear in the 1790 census with a family of six males and two females. By the 1800 census he was head of a household of three males and two females, and in 1810 headed a household of one male and three females. His will in Johnston County is dated 8 October 1813 and proved in February 1817.³⁷⁶ It leaves his home plantation to his wife Mary, then to his son Hartwell at her death. It made bequests to son Reaves Ivey and his son Edwin, son James Ivey, daughter Lucy and her children (William, James, Weaver and Hartwell), son William and his children (Curtis, Mary, Elizabeth, Peterson and Nancy).

- 5.1.2.1. **Littleton Ivey** (21 November 1767 - ?) Apparently died before his father, for he is not mentioned in the will.
- 5.1.2.2. **Reaves Ivey** (? - ?) He was perhaps named for one of the Rives (or Rieves) family of Sussex County. He was in Hancock County, Georgia by 6 November 1815 when his father sold a slave to his grandson Edwin Ivey, son of Reaves Ivey.³⁷⁷ Not traced, he was apparently in Hancock County, Georgia by 1815.
- 5.1.2.3. **William Ivey** (c1770? – c1841) He appears in the 1810 Johnston County census, but seems to have left Johnston County after his father's death. He was apparently in Guilford County by 1820, though not found in the census, for it was evidently his son Curtis who married Sally Wilson there by bond dated 26 September 1820. William appears in the 1830 and 1840 censuses of Guilford County.³⁷⁸ His father's will had mentioned William's children Curtis, Mary, Elizabeth, Peterson and Nancy. William's own 1841 will names **Curtis Ivey, Peterson Ivey, Nancy Hays** ("Haze"), **Elizabeth Carroll** and **Polly Carroll** ("Kerrell").³⁷⁹ His daughter Elizabeth had married William Carroll in Guilford County by bond dated 31 August 1832. His wife Priscilla is listed in the 1850 Guilford mortality census as having died in 1849 at the age of 88.
- 5.1.2.4. **James Ivey** (c1775? – c1848) He remained in Johnston County, appearing in the 1820-1840 censuses, where his age suggests a birth before 1780 and a family of five sons and two daughters. He was still alive in early 1847 when he deeded his daughter Eliza furniture, but was dead by 1848 when his land was ordered partitioned among seven children. His widow was Druscilla, for on 1 February 1850 McCallum Ivey sold to his sister Frusey Ivey his interest in his father's land "now in the possession of my mother Druscilla Ivey".³⁸⁰ His widow was apparently the Druscilla Ivey who appears in the 1850 Johnston census, age 59, with three of his sons in the household. She was still alive as late as the 1880 census (where her age is 94).

³⁷⁶ Johnston County Will Book 1, p258 (abstracted)

³⁷⁷ Johnston County Deed Book H2, p369.

³⁷⁸ Guilford County, 1830: Wm. Ivey 001000001-01100102 and 1840: Wm. Ivey 000000000001-0000000011.

³⁷⁹ Guilford County Will Book C, p82 (abstracted).

³⁸⁰ Johnston County Deed Book V2, p14.

Several deeds between the children for their shares of the land, beginning in 1849, identify them as **Eliza Ivey** (married William F. Hall), **Stinson Ivey**, **McCallum Ivey**, **Ferusa Ivey** (married Timothy Wheeler), **Vinson Ivey**, **Bourbon Ivey**, and **Vine Allen Ivey**.³⁸¹ The precise spelling of some of the children's names are uncertain. For instance McCallum Ivey's name is also given as McCullen in at least one record, and Ferusa Ivey's name appears in several different forms. The son "Stinson" or Stinceon Ivey was a fairly famous Baptist preacher and educator in North Carolina.

- 5.1.2.5. **Hartwell Ivey** (c1784 – aft1850) He married Poartlock Parrish, daughter of Justice Parrish, 11 August 1809 and remained in Johnston County through 1819 when he sold his land. He then appears in the McMinn County, Tennessee censuses of 1830-1850. Census records suggest four sons and two daughters. The four sons can be identified as **Aulsey N. Ivey**, **Hartwell Ivey**, **Edwin S. Ivey**, and **Josiah Ivey**.
- 5.1.2.6. **Lucy Ivey** (? - ?) Her four children are named in her father's will, but her surname isn't identified in the abstract.
- 5.1.3. **Sarah Ivey** (c1739/40 - ?) Baptized 21 February 1739/40. She is not named in the will, and perhaps predeceased her father.
- 5.1.4. **Joel Ivey** (14 March 1740/1 - ?) Baptized 7 June 1741 with an Elizabeth Ivey a godparent. He appears in no Sussex or Southampton records, and is not mentioned in the will of his father. It could be that he did not live to maturity. A Joel Ivey appears buying land in Cumberland County, North Carolina in 1764, but whether that is the same person is unknown.³⁸²
- 5.1.5. **John Ivey** (6 August 1743 – aft1798) Baptized 24 September 1743 with godparents Thomas Ivey (his uncle), John Jones and Sarah Roe. With his father and cousin in the vicinity, both also named John Ivey, it is not clear which citations apply to him, but it was clearly this John Ivey, with wife Mary, who sold his inherited land adjoining James Ivey on 8 December 1785 to Benjamin Adams.³⁸³ (This means that there were two couples in the county named John and Mary Ivey, one more than a decade older than the other.) The Albemarle parish register notes the birth of several children to a John and Mary Ivey, most of which seem to apply to the older John Ivey. However, one of those entries apparently applies to this John Ivey. A son of John and Mary Ivey named Wyatt Ivey was born on 25 May 1770 and baptized on 8 July 1770 according to the Albemarle Parish register. Wyatt Ivey is not mentioned in the will of the older John Ivey [2.1.4] but he does appear as a poll under 21 of John Ivey "Jr." in the Southampton tax list of 1790. (He was evidently designated as "Junior" to differentiate him from his older cousin of the same name who, though a few

³⁸¹ For instance, Johnston County Deed Book Z2, p59 which lists all seven children.

³⁸² Cumberland County (NC) Deed Book 3, p243. He apparently sold this land, 320 acres, in 1774 and removed elsewhere.

³⁸³ Southampton County Deed Book 6, p463.

months dead at the time, was nevertheless listed as a taxable.³⁸⁴) John Ivey also appears in the state census as “Junior” and in the Southampton tax list of 1800. There does not appear to be a sign of him after that date.

- 5.1.5.1. **Wyatt Ivey** (25 May 1770 – aft1840) The parish register entry for his baptism on 8 July 1770 gives his godparents as David Mason, John Avent, and Anna Ivey (all of whom were evidently of northern Sussex, supporting the theory that his father was this particular John Ivey.) Anna Ivey was apparently his aunt, perhaps another confirmation that his parent was the above John Ivey. He was a poll under 21 in his father’s household on the 1790 tax list. He married Lucy Underwood in Southampton County by bond dated 13 February 1794 and evidently married a second time to Elizabeth Bass, also in Southampton, by bond of 22 December 1806.³⁸⁵ Although not found in the 1810 Southampton census, he is in the Southampton 1820-40 censuses.
- 5.1.6. **Anna Ivey** (25 February 1745/6 -) She was baptized on 27 April 1746, with John and Phoebe Mason and Agnes Jones godparents. She was called Ann Morgan in her father’s 1780 will. An Anna Ivey was godparent to children of her brothers William (in 1762), James (in 1767), and John (in 1770). She must therefore have married a Morgan sometime after 1770. That person could not have been the same Anne Morgan who was the wife of William Morgan of Southampton County, whose will was dated and proved in 1762.³⁸⁶ A John Ivey witnessed that will, which directed Henry Ivey Jr. (see above) to sell Morgan’s land for his wife and children, which he later did in two transactions with the widow Anne Morgan.³⁸⁷ Assuming that this Ann Morgan was a different person, there is no further record of her.
- 5.1.7. **David Ivey** (20 March 1750/1 – c1814) Baptized 5 May 1751 with Edward Prince one of the godparents. He received a share of the estate in 1780. He is apparently the David Ivey who married Media Morgan. In 1779, John Morgan made a deed of gift of land to “my loving son in law David Ivey” and “my daughter Media Ivey wife of said David Ivey”, with reversion to their son Lovell Ivey. Two children, Lovell and Peyton, are listed for this couple in the Albemarle Parish register. (The register essentially ended in early 1777 with the death of William Willie. Presumably, the later children were born after that time.) David Ivey is in the state census of 1782 as head of a household of eight whites. He moved to Johnston County, North Carolina, where he appears in several Johnston County records beginning in 1790. He died in Johnston County in 1814, with Lovell, Peyton, and David his administrators.³⁸⁸ Marriages

³⁸⁴ The older John Ivey had called himself “Senior” in his will proved in December 1789. Although he was dead by the time of the Spring 1790 tax list, that tax list has an entry on April 12 for “John Ivey” which is completely blank – presumably meaning that it applied to his estate.

³⁸⁵ Southampton County Marriage Bonds,

³⁸⁶ Southampton County Will Book 1, p488.

³⁸⁷ Southampton County Deed Book 3, p292 and p397. She was likely the daughter of John Ivey.

³⁸⁸ Johnston County Court Minutes, Weynette Parks Haun, Vol. 8, p153.

of three of the children are found in a secondary source.³⁸⁹

- 5.1.7.1. **Lovell Ivey** (29 November 1773 - ?) Priscilla Ivey was one of his godparents. He married Fanny Morgan by bond dated 28 Dec 1796 in Johnston County. He remained there through the tax list of 1819, but does not appear in the 1820 census. He is evidently the same person in the 1820 census of Warren County, Tennessee and the 1830 and 1840 censuses of Jackson County, Alabama. The 1820 census suggests four sons. One was surely **Clement Ivey**. The others were perhaps **Allen, David**, and **Amos**, though proof is lacking.
- 5.1.7.2. **Peyton Ivey** (30 April 1775 – ca1817) Rebecca Ivey was one of his godparents. He married Viney Avera by bond dated 27 November 1804, with his father's surety.³⁹⁰ He appears in Johnston County records through 1816, and evidently died in 1817. On 12 August 1817 Myrick Ivey, orphan of Peyton Ivey, aged 12, was bound to Hartwell Ivey.³⁹¹ The 1810 census had shown him with four sons and two daughters. Further research in Johnston County is needed to identify the other children. His widow does not appear in the 1820 census as a head of household.
- 5.1.7.3. **David Ivey** (c1780? – 1840s?) He was presumably born after the elder sons. He married Rachel Jones by bond dated 9 August 1805 with his father the surety. He appears in the 1810 census, and in tax lists through 1814, but apparently left the area thereafter. He is evidently the David Ivey who appears in the 1830 and 1840 censuses of Jackson County, Alabama (his age 50-60 and 60-70 respectively). A Bible owned by a grandson does not mention David Ivey or his wife, but does list a set of children which (by other evidence) are clearly his. The sons were **Randolph Ivey, Lorenzo D. Ivey, Brantly Ivey, Jarrot Ivey, Benjamin Ivey**, and **Garland M. Ivey**.³⁹² From the birthplaces of the children in the 1850 and later censuses, those born 1814 and earlier were born in North Carolina and those born 1816 and later were born in Alabama.
- 5.1.7.4. **Harbard Ivey** (c1780? – c1840?) He was surely another son. He was deeded land by both David Ivey Sr. in 1808 and by Lovell Ivey in 1812, and appears in several Johnston County court records through 1817.³⁹³ He appears on tax lists there through 1819. He apparently moved from Johnston County to neighboring Cumberland County by 1820, where a Harbert Ivey is enumerated with a wife, one male and one four females all under ten. He appears in 1830 as head of a

³⁸⁹ Marriages of Johnston County, North Carolina 1762-1868, Brent H. Holcomb (1985)

³⁹⁰ Marriages of Johnston County, North Carolina 1762-1868, Brent H. Holcomb (1985)

³⁹¹ Haun, p135.

³⁹² A letter written in 1884 by a son of Lorenzo Dow Ivey to a cousin, the son of Lorenzo's sister Mary Jane Ivey Barrett, is apparently a copy of a Bible record showing the children and their birthdates. Unfortunately, the letter does not mention the parents of the children, but they perfectly match the 1810 and 1830-40 censuses of David Ivey. and from other evidence are clearly his children.

³⁹³ See Haun, Volumes 8 and 9.

household of five males and four females. (In both cases, he is enumerated in a district of what was later Harnett County, near the Wake County border.) A **Harbard Ivey**, perhaps a son, married Rhoda Weaver in Cumberland County on 4 June 1830.³⁹⁴ According to a rejected widow's War of 1812 pension application by Rhoda Ivey, her husband was variously known as Harbard and Hartwell (perhaps to distinguish him from his first cousin of the same name in Johnston County), was drafted in Johnston County, and died in Wake County. A Rhoda Ivey is in the 1850 census of Cumberland County with seven children ranging from 1 to 16, but there is no sign of either Harbard Ivey or the children in his household in 1820 and 1830. It is likely that her husband was a different Harbard Ivey. Indeed, a biographical sketch of James W. Ivey states that his father was **John Ivey** and grandfather was Harbard Ivey "*who was a native of North Carolina, came to Alabama about 1838 and died in Pike County.*"³⁹⁵ This record further states that Harbard Ivey's wife died in North Carolina when John Ivey "was quite small."

- 5.1.7.5. **Myrick Ivey** (c1780 – aft1860) He appears in Johnston County tax lists and court records through 1816. In 1818 both Myrick and Payton Ivey were listed as tax defaulters for the year 1816, and had apparently removed from the area.. By 1818 he is listed on a tax list in Warren County, Georgia, where he is enumerated in the 1820 census with an apparent wife and six children. He continued to appear in Warren County censuses through 1860. His age was 70 in 1850 and 79 in 1860, his birthplace given as Virginia.
- 5.1.10. **Priscilla Ivey** (c1752? - ?) She was likely born after the move to Southampton County, for her birth is not recorded in the Albemarle parish register. However, a Priscilla Ivey was a baptismal sponsor of the son of her brother David in 1773. She was "Priscilla Bullock" in her father's will.
- 5.1.11. **Rebecca Ivey** (c1752? - ?) She was either single or married to an Ivey when her father wrote his will in 1780. A Rebecca Ivey was a godparent for one of her brother David Ivey's children in 1775.
- 5.2. **William Ivey ?** (c1715? – 1790s?) The son of John Ivey was evidently alive in 1753, because he was mentioned in John Ivey's will, but there doesn't seem to be a trace of him in Surry or Sussex County. In particular, he does not appear as a Sussex tithable in 1755 nor in any deed or will record (though the court records should be checked). Since his father's land was only about three miles from the Prince George border, he may have lived in that county, whose records are lost. He may even have been in another colony.

However, since this is the earliest occurrence of the name "William" in this line, thus he may be the same William Ivey who had somehow acquired land in Brunswick County before 1754. This land, which was in western present Brunswick County, is mentioned as bordering a patent (on its west side) on Genito Creek by George Robinson issued on 6

³⁹⁴ Marriages of Cumberland County, North Carolina 1803-1878, Frances T. Ingmire (1984)

³⁹⁵ Memorial Record of Alabama, (Brant & Fuller, pub., 1893), p781-2.

September 1754.³⁹⁶ This description was repeated two weeks later when George Robinson sold his patent to John Maclin.³⁹⁷ A patent just to the west by John Williams dated 7 July 1763 bordered both William Ivey (to the north) and Benjamin Ivey (to the northwest).³⁹⁸ These lands were less than a mile southeast of the 1760 patent to his presumed brother Thomas Ivey. There is some reason to think that William Ivey may have owned a patent bordering a 1728 patent to Christopher Howard for 447 acres, which seems to have been owned at the time by Benjamin Ivey.³⁹⁹ It appears to be this same parcel which was sold by William Ivey and his wife Unity Ivey to John Wills on 22 May 1786, described then as 244 acres.⁴⁰⁰ [Whether that was the same William Ivey or a son of the same name, I don't know.] He was probably the William Ivey who witnessed a deed by Thomas Wise in 1767 for land a few miles to the north in present Greenville County.⁴⁰¹ He is also listed among the suppliers of the militia during the Revolution. A William Ivey appears on the 1783 Brunswick tax list with an apparent slave named York but only one tithable, listed consecutively with Peter Ivey and Frances Ivey. He may have been the William Ivey who proved the will of Hardy Ivey in 1783, though that may have been Hardy's son. There is no mention of William Ivey that I can find after 1786 – a deed in 1788 mentioning his land is taken from a 1754 survey.⁴⁰² He does not appear in the tax lists of the late 1780s in Brunswick or surrounding counties. He was perhaps the William Ivey whose estate sale was held in Greenville County in 1796, with David Ivey administrator.⁴⁰³ (Note, though, that this may have been the son of Hardy Ivey. Note also that this sale may have been held several years after his death.) Among the buyers at that sale were Anselom Ivey and Rebecca Gordon (who, as Rebecca Ivey, had married Abner Gordon in 1787 in Brunswick County, with William Ivey's permission and Benjamin Ivey as surety.)

Assuming that these citations apply to the William Ivey we presume they do, and given that he was younger than his brother John, it is likely that his children were born perhaps in the 1730s or later. Possibly, a useful clue is that the adjoining patent to John Williams (see above) was resold in 1779, in a deed witnessed by Peter Ivey and Hardy Ivey.⁴⁰⁴ Both Peter and Hardy were likely related to either William Ivey or to Benjamin Ivey. Based on other evidence, though flimsy, Peter appears more likely to be a son of Benjamin Ivey, and Hardy Ivey more likely to be a son of William Ivey. Rebecca Gordon, mentioned above, was evidently a daughter.

5.2.1. **Hardy Ivey ?** (c1730? - c1783) It isn't clear that he was a son of William Ivey, but it's a plausible theory. He is mentioned only twice in Brunswick records,

³⁹⁶ Virginia Patent Book 32, p399. When George Robinson sold the land two weeks later (Brunswick Deed Book 5, p613) it used the same survey description.

³⁹⁷ Brunswick County Deed Book 5, p613.

³⁹⁸ Virginia Patent Book 35, p241.

³⁹⁹ Virginia Patent Book 14, p91. The patent to John Williams, referenced above bordered this patent, and implies that the southern half of Howard's patent was owned by Benjamin Ivey and the middle portion was owned by William Ivey. However, it could also be that William Ivey owned a parcel of unknown land sandwiched between the patents of Howard, , Robinson, Williams, and one by Robert Hicks.

⁴⁰⁰ Brunswick County Deed Book 14, p200.

⁴⁰¹ Brunswick County Deed Book 9, p59.

⁴⁰² Brunswick County Deed Book 14, p364. This was a resale of the George Robinson patent, with the description lifted intact from the language of the patent.

⁴⁰³ Greenville County Will Book 1, p380.

⁴⁰⁴ Brunswick County Deed Book 13, p419.

first as a witness to the sale of land adjoining William Ivey in 1779.⁴⁰⁵ Hardy Ivey's children were born ca 1755 and later, which would be consistent with his being William's son. The only other record of him is his will, dated 17 June 1780 and proved 28 April 1783.⁴⁰⁶ The will leaves a colt "that is now at my fathers" to Davey, his land that "lies by John Mason" to Frank, his sheep to Billy, and his crop to Anselum. These were presumably his four sons. Frank was named executor. Three of the four sons later applied for Revolutionary pensions.

Note that the fact that his own father was still alive and living near enough to possess the colt, is also consistent with his being a son of William Ivey. With regard to his land "by John Mason", this appears to have been in Brunswick County but there is no record of his acquiring it. A John Mason lived in Surry/Sussex near both John Ivey and Hugh Ivey, and was the same person who deeded the patent of Gilbert Ivey to his son Christian Mason, and who sold land to John Ivey in 1741. John Mason of Pigeon Swamp in Sussex County left a 1783 will devising several parcels of land, all of them located in Sussex County. However both his son, John Mason Jr., and grandson John Mason (son of James Mason) did own land in Brunswick County. John Mason had bought land in Brunswick from Ephraim Peebles in 1778.⁴⁰⁷ A 1787 deed to John Mason of Sussex County for land about five miles east of William Ivey refers to other land Mason already owned.⁴⁰⁸ This was perhaps a patent to Richard Vaughn which his father had bought in 1744. And in 1792 he sold land in the same vicinity.⁴⁰⁹ How Hardy Ivey might have acquired his nearby land is unclear, though it may have been a lease rather than a purchase. It is likely that more research in Greensville County would be useful.

5.2.1.1. **Francis Ivey** (c1755 – 1830s?) His Revolutionary pension application, filed from Henry County, states he was born in Brunswick County in 1755.⁴¹⁰ He was in the 1782 state census in Brunswick, but by 1789 was taxed in Pittsylvania County. He apparently moved into adjoining Henry County, Virginia, where he appears in the 1810 tax list and the 1820 census, then to Mercer County, Kentucky where he appears in the 1830 census (he and his wife both aged 70-80). He does not seem to be in the 1840 census, and was not listed in the 1841 Kentucky pensioners census. He was evidently the father of **Gilbert P. Ivey** and **John Ivey**, both of whom were also in Henry County in 1820. In 1830 Gilbert was also in Mercer County. A letter written by a grandson of John Ivey and Elizabeth Wells (whose marriage bond is dated bond 19 August 1816 in Henry County) gives his father's name as Franklin, almost certainly meaning Francis Ivey.⁴¹¹

⁴⁰⁵ Brunswick County Deed Book 13, p419.

⁴⁰⁶ Brunswick County Order Book 2, p428.

⁴⁰⁷ Brunswick County Deed Book 13, p158.

⁴⁰⁸ Brunswick County Deed Book 15, p255.

⁴⁰⁹ Brunswick County Deed Book 15, p475, p489.

⁴¹⁰ Pension file S38070 (only an abstract was read).

⁴¹¹ Posted in several web locations by Marilyn Rutledge, who possesses the letter.

- 5.2.1.2. **Anselom Ivey** (c1756 - 1821) He appears on several Revolutionary pay rolls, with his name spelled in a number of imaginative ways. His pension application, filed in Brunswick County in 1818, places his birth about 1756 and lists him living with five children at home.⁴¹² He was in the state census in Greenville County, and may have been the “Hansil” Ivey taxed in Greenville County in 1789. He was a resident on Greenville County on 23 April 1792 when William Tomlinson sold him 82 acres in eastern Brunswick County.⁴¹³ Anselom Ivey bought the land on credit, with Peter Pelham his security, and on the same date mortgaged the land and household goods to Pelham. The 1798 and 1800 Brunswick tax lists show him as a single poll. The 1810 census shows him heading a household of five, with son Hardemon S. Ivey nearby. The 1810 census shows him (as Absalom) heading a household of four males and three females. His will, dated 20 October 1821 and proved 26 November 1821, names gives his land to wife Anna, then to son **Washington**.⁴¹⁴ Bequests were made to sons **Hardeman Short, Sterling, and Hartwell**, and to daughters **Sarah** and **Lucinda**. His wife’s will proved the following year mentions the two daughters and sons **Ansolem** and Washington. The pension application of 1820 listed a son named **Benjamin**, age 19 in 1820, in addition to those named in the will. Most of the sons seem to have remained in the area, but Washington Ivey was apparently the one later in Fayette County, Tennessee and Benjamin Ivey may have moved to Williamson, then Weakley County, Tennessee..
- 5.2.1.3. **David Ivey** (c1762 - 1848?) His pension record gives his service from Brunswick County and a birth date of about 1761.⁴¹⁵ David Ivey was in the state census of Brunswick County but on tax lists in adjoining Greenville County in 1789 and 1798. He was administrator of William Ivey, perhaps his grandfather, when the estate sale was held in 1796 and recorded in 1787. He was apparently the David Ivey who married Susannah Pate in Sussex County in 1790. The 1800 census for Virginia is lost, and he does not seem to appear in 1810.⁴¹⁶ At some point he moved to Halifax County, North Carolina, where he appears in the 1820 census. An 1836 letter from David Ivey to his son George in Sussex County, referred to in an 1927 article, speaks of his move to Tennessee.⁴¹⁷ David Ivey is listed on the 1835 pensioner census in Williamson County, Tennessee (age 70) and in the 1840 census as a pensioner (age 82). His 1848 will names sons **Kincheon, Jesse A., and George H. W.**, daughters **Lucassa, Susan,**

⁴¹² Anselom Ivey’s 1820 pension application says he was 64 or 65 years old, living in Brunswick County with an unnamed wife. It lists five children: Anselom (age 26, an imbecile and deformed in the chest), Sally (23), Benjamin (19), Lucinda (17), and Washington (13 and also deformed in the chest).

⁴¹³ Brunswick County Deed Book 15, p224. This land appears to have been very close to the Greenville County line.

⁴¹⁴ Brunswick County Will Book 9, p192. (Not read)

⁴¹⁵ Pension file S4417 (only an abstract was read).

⁴¹⁶ The David Ivey in Sussex County in 1810 was a free negro.

⁴¹⁷ *William & Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 7, p189.

5.2.1.4. **William Ivey** (? - ?) The only mention of him in Brunswick County seems to be his mention in his father's will, as "Billy". The will implies that he lived in or near Brunswick in 1780, for he was given his father's sheep. He may have been the William Ivey who proved the will, though it was quite unusual for a legatee act as a witness to a will.⁴¹⁹ He does not appear on the tax lists in Brunswick for 1788, 1798, or 1800 nor in the Greenville tax lists of 1789 or 1798. This suggests that he either left the area or died, and I note the possibility that it was he whose estate sale was held in Greenville in 1796. Robert Allison Ivey's book states that he moved to Lancaster County, South Carolina, although the evidence seems very weak that this was the same person.⁴²⁰

5.3. **Thomas Ivey** (c1720? – 1796) He first appears as a witness to a deed on 24 August 1748 along with his John and Hugh Ivey.⁴²¹ The following year, he and Hugh Ivey witnessed the will of John Sledge.⁴²² Two years later, he witnessed his father's sale to John Baird. He also appears in the Albemarle parish register as one of the godparents of Thomas Cullam Jr. in 1750, and in 1752 he and Amy Ivey, presumably his sister, along with Anne Gilbert, were godparents of a child of William and Mary Johnson. His father's will devised him 180 (sic) acres, with possession upon the death of his mother. He and his wife Anne Ivey sold that inherited land whereon he then lived, described as 200 acres (the original 1716 grant to his father and the 100 acres purchased of John Mason), on 17 August 1759 to John Baird.⁴²³ He must have married Anne by 1757, because Thomas and Anne Ivey witnessed two deeds by Phoebe Johnson on 8 August 1757.⁴²⁴ The Albemarle Parish register records Thomas and Anne Ivey, along with Amy Ivey, as godparents of Betty Ivey, a foundling, born in 1758, and the birth of a son named Curtis Ivey to Thomas and Anne is recorded on 6 September 1759. No further children are recorded, suggesting that he left Sussex County. Indeed, he does not appear in Sussex records past Anne Ivey's release of dower in the 1759 sale, which occurred on 18 April 1760. He was clearly the same Thomas Ivey who patented land in Brunswick County on 29 May 1760.⁴²⁵ The land was located in present western Brunswick County just south of the Meherrin River near Genito Creek. (This is the land of "Ivie" referenced

⁴¹⁸ Ibid. This also mentions a letter dated 7 December 1820 from Jesse A. Ivey of Courtland, Alabama to David Ivey stating that he had just married Miss Woolbridge of Georgia. There is a marriage record dated the same day in Lawrence County, Alabama of Jesse A. Ivey to Lucy Wooldridge (sic).

⁴¹⁹ A son who witnessed a will risked invalidating his inheritance of any residual estate. Thus the witness may have been Hardy's father, rather than his son.

⁴²⁰ He apparently assumed this was the same William Ivey on the strength of his supposedly naming a child Hardy and another child Absalom (though the book offers no proof of these children), and on the presence of a likely son-in-law named Charner Adams who had moved from Brunswick to Lancaster County in time to appear in the 1800 census. However, there was no evidence offered that this William Ivey was the same person. The book also says William Ivey died in 1816 but that his wife was buying and selling land before his death (something a married woman could not do at this time in our history).

⁴²¹ Surry County Deed Book 5, p281.

⁴²² Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 9, p674

⁴²³ Sussex County Deed Book B, p30. (The land was now described as two 100 acre parcels, one the 1716 grant to John Ivey and the other the 100 acres bought from John Mason.)

⁴²⁴ Sussex County Deed Book A p267-268.

⁴²⁵ Virginia Patent Book 33, p767.

in the sale of an adjoining patent by John Knight in 1761.⁴²⁶ He sold this land on 23 March 1772 as a resident of Duplin County, North Carolina.⁴²⁷ As Thomas Ivey “of the County of Dunwidie (sic) and Colony of Virginia”, he had purchased 350 acres in Duplin County very near his cousin Henry Ivey on 15 February 1766.⁴²⁸ William Ivey, presumably Henry’s son, witnessed the deed. The land fell into Sampson County when it was formed in 1784, and where Thomas Ivey died in 1796. Thomas Ivey appears in the 1790 census of Sampson County with three males over 16 and four females. His son Curtis Ivey is separately listed nearby.

Thomas Ivey’s will in Sampson County is dated 19 September 1796.⁴²⁹ It bequeaths his land and most of his slaves to sons Thomas and Claiborn, a slave to grandson Thomas Routledge Ivey, and other goods to daughters Charlotte, Elizabeth, Rebecca, and one daughter who seems likely to be Amelia.

Thomas Ivey’s wife Anne is thought by many researchers to have been Anne Gilbert, daughter of William and Joanna Gilbert. Indeed, William Gilbert left a will dated 3 February 1739 and proved on 19 November 1740 which mentioned a daughter named Ann.⁴³⁰ His son, William Gilbert Jr., was a neighbor in Sussex County and was godparent to Curtis Ivey, and both Thomas Ivey and Anne Gilbert were godparents of a child in 1752. Although this could be explained by proximity, I note that descendants believe Curtis Ivey’s daughter was named Ann Gilbert Ivey. A newspaper article written by the Sampson County historian in the 1980s (which has a few genealogical errors) includes mention of Thomas Ivey and most of his children, and calls his wife Ann Gilbert.⁴³¹ The 1933 book mentioned below also calls the daughter Ann Gilbert Ivey.

5.3.1. **Curtis Ivey** (6 September 1759 – c1792) His birth and christening are recorded in the Albemarle Parish register to Thomas and Anne Ivey. Godparents were John Mason Jr., William Gilbert, and Eliz. Crossland. Curtis served admirably as an officer in the Revolution from Duplin County. He served throughout the war, being mentioned very frequently in North Carolina Revolutionary records, and was afterward clerk of the court in Sampson County. He last appears as clerk of court in 1792, the same year he died with Sarah Ivey, Claiborn Ivey, and Thomas Routledge Jr. appointed his administrators.⁴³² His wife was apparently the daughter of Thomas Routledge, although she was also the heir of William Routledge. No Duplin will exists for William Routledge, suggesting that she was his widow. Thus whether she was the daughter of Thomas Routledge or a daughter-in-law is not completely clear. On 26 July 1794 Sarah Ivey, Claiborn Ivey and Thomas Routledge Jr., as his administrators, sold 300 acres granted in Duplin to Curtis Ivey “as heir at law of William Routledge Jr. deceased.”⁴³³

⁴²⁶ Brunswick County Deed Book 6, p680.

⁴²⁷ Brunswick County Deed Book 10, p359.

⁴²⁸ Sampson County Deed Book 1, p276.

⁴²⁹ Sampson County Will Book 1, p7.

⁴³⁰ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 9. p257.

⁴³¹ Reprinted from the *Mt. Olive Tribune* at <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/nc/wayne/heritage/ivey2.txt>

⁴³² The first record found of the administration was actually a deed dated 26 July 1794, in which the three were named as his administrators. See next footnote.

⁴³³ Duplin County Deed Book 3A, p332. (This deed transfers land in Duplin which Curtis Ivey owned as heir of William Routledge, deceased. Sarah Routledge had received a warrant for this land as heir of Lt. William Routledge, deceased in 1783, and Curtis Ivey used the warrant to patent the land in 1790. As Sarah Liddon, she also owned land in Tennessee as heiress of William Routledge.)

Curtis Ivey and Sarah had married sometime after October 1783 when Sarah Routledge received a warrant for land as heir of William Rutledge.⁴³⁴ Curtis Ivey appears in the 1790 census with two males under 16 and three females, though we can account for only three of the apparent five children. Curtis predeceased his father, but his son Thomas Routledge Ivey was mentioned in his father's will. After his death, Sarah remarried to Benjamin Liddon (who had previously been married to Eleanor Kenan, perhaps another daughter of Thomas Routledge and the widow of Owen Kenan). The remarriage took place by 16 January 1797 when Benjamin and Sarah Liddon sold to Thomas Routledge 2560 acres in Davidson County, Tennessee which had been granted in 1783 to Sarah Routledge as heir of Lt. William Routledge. Thomas Routledge died in 1801, and in his will named a daughter Sarah Liddon among his children.⁴³⁵ The Liddons moved to Davidson (later Rutherford) County, Tennessee. Benjamin Liddon died before October 1803 in Rutherford County, and Sarah died there in 1838.⁴³⁶ A 1933 publication quotes "Miss Jetton" who gives Curtis Ivey's name as "Alveam" and says he had only two children.⁴³⁷ There are several other errors in this brief statement as well.⁴³⁸ Sarah had three children by Benjamin Liddon, according to his estate accounting.⁴³⁹

5.3.1.1. **Thomas Routledge Ivey** (aft1783 - ?) He married Melinda Scott on 14 (sic) August 1812 according to a family history.⁴⁴⁰ Indeed, there is a marriage bond for Thomas R. Ivey to Malinda Scott on 24 August 1812 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.⁴⁴¹ Thomas R. Ivey apparently later joined his widowed mother in Rutherford County, Tennessee where he died about 1819 and his widow Malinda Ivey remarried Littleton Screws on 8 May 1824. According to the 1885 obituary of a son, the Rev. Abram S. Ivy, the son "*was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1817, of poor but respectable parentage. His father, Thomas Rutlege Ivy, was married to Miss Malinda Scoot (sic), in South Carolina, in the year 1813, and soon after moved to Rutherford County, Tenn., and settled in Murfreesboro, then a small village, where they remained for several years working at the tailoring business.*"⁴⁴² The same document goes

⁴³⁴ NC Revolutionary Grants in Tennessee – microfilm files at NC Archives.

⁴³⁵ Duplin County Will Book A, p411.

⁴³⁶ Davidson County Wills & Inventories Book 2, p76 includes a settlement of Benjamin Liddon's estate dated 14 December 1809 in which the Liddon children are listed with Sarah Liddon as guardian. The court minutes record her appointment as guardian in October 1803. Obviously the published death date of 1815 for Benjamin Liddon is incorrect. Page 210, dated 2 December 1812, contains the division of the lands of Benjamin Liddon deceased amounting to 2560 acres.

⁴³⁷ Tennessee Records: Bible Records and Marriage Bonds, Jeannette Tillotson Acklen (1933), p329-330.

⁴³⁸ First, Benjamin Liddon was dead by 1803 when Sarah Liddon was appointed guardian of the three Liddon children, although the book gives the date as 1815. Records of Benjamin Liddon's estate show that the daughter Sarah Jane was married to William T. Henderson by 22 February 1815, though the book gives her husband as Stephen Owen. The son Benjamin Liddon Jr. married Minerva Childress in 1825, but the book gives his spouse as Mary Ann Hooper..

⁴³⁹ Davidson County Wills & Inventories Book 2, p169. Also Court Minutes, p187. The Liddon children were named as William Abraham., Sarah Jane, and Benjamin.

⁴⁴⁰ The Kenan Family and Some Allied Families...., Alvaretta K. Register (1985), p88.

⁴⁴¹ Bondsman was Mathew Wallace, and witness was Isaac Alexander.

⁴⁴² *The Cumberland Presbyterian*, October 8, 1885, p2 (posted online).

on to state “*When A. S. Ivy was about two years old his father died, leaving his mother with four children, himself being the oldest son*” and later states that he was “*the only son*”. Note that this suggests that the Thomas Ivy in the 1820 Rutherford census was not the same person, for he appears to be too old with far too many children to be the same man. A. S. Ivy’s obituary implies that his father may have died prior to the 1820 census. A partial record in Rutherford County suggests that Minerva Jane Ivy may have been one of the three daughters.⁴⁴³

5.3.1.2. **Ann Gilbert Ivy** married Nathaniel Perry (in Rutherford County, Tennessee) according to the same history.⁴⁴⁴

5.3.1.3. **Rebecca Ivy** (c1784 - ?) On 14 May 1799 Rebecca Ivy “orphan of Curtis Ivy” in Sampson County chose her uncle Jethro Oates as her guardian.

5.3.2. **Reuben Ivy ?** (c1750 – 1782?) It is possible there was a son named Reuben, though he could certainly belong in another family. On 7 May 1770 a Reuben Ivy witnessed a deed for land in what would become Sampson County, in which the principals were neighbors of Thomas Ivy.⁴⁴⁵ In 1781 a Reuben Ivy enlisted in the 10th Regiment for one year.⁴⁴⁶ The following year, apparently being deceased, the pay due to him was received by Griffith John McRae, who was Curtis Ivy’s superior officer.⁴⁴⁷ This is apparently a different person than the Reuben Ivy, son of a different Thomas Ivy of Bladen County, who died in the war (see paper elsewhere).

5.3.3. **Claiborn Ivy** (c1760 – 1825) He was named in the will, receiving 1000 acres in Davidson County, and was one of the administrators of Curtis Ivy’s estate. He also served in the Revolution and was issued a warrant for land in Tennessee, though he evidently never moved there.⁴⁴⁸ He joined the Masons in Sampson County in 1792 and served in the House of Commons from Sampson County in 1796, but had evidently moved to Craven County by 1800 when he transferred to a Masonic Lodge in New Bern.⁴⁴⁹ He appears in the 1800 census of Craven County as head of a household of seven, which may have included another family.⁴⁵⁰ The 1810 census of Craven County is lost, but he was still living there in 1818 when his daughter Elizabeth was married, according to the Christ Episcopal parish register. The 1820 Craven census shows him with no males and three females. He appears frequently in Craven County records, notably as a justice. His death was reported in Newbern in the *Raleigh Register*

⁴⁴³ See TNGenWeb records for Rutherford County, one of which indicates that a G. Calhoun was guardian of Minervy Jane and Abram Ivy.

⁴⁴⁴ The Kenan Family and Some Allied Families...., Alvaretta K. Register (1985), p88.

⁴⁴⁵ Bladen County Deed Book 23, p102.

⁴⁴⁶ State Records of North Carolina, Vol. 16, p1087. This was one of two Reuben Iveys who served in North Carolina, but the other one was dead by this date.

⁴⁴⁷ State Records of North Carolina, Vol. 17, p223.

⁴⁴⁸ NC Grant #1403 was issued 20 December 1791 for 640 acres, and his land is referenced in other grants.

⁴⁴⁹ Roster of North Carolina Masons in the Eighteenth Century, p220.

⁴⁵⁰ 1800 Craven County, NC: Claborn Ivy 10020-20110-6

edition of 15 April 1825.⁴⁵¹

- 5.3.4. **Amelia Ivey** (1771 – 1840) She was evidently named after her aunt. Though she is not named in her father’s will, she is thought to have been a daughter. Her birth, death and marriage to Elisha Faison were reported in the abovementioned article.
 - 5.3.5. **Lucy Ivey** (1757-1819) Her birth, death and marriage to James Thompson were reported in the abovementioned article.
 - 5.3.6. **Charlotte Ivey** (? – 3 March 1825) married James Faison. The family Bible of their son Thomas J. Faison (1802-1865), identifies his mother as the daughter of Thomas and Ann Ivey and records her date of death but not her birth date.
 - 5.3.7. **Rebecca Ivey** (? - ?) No further information. Her name is given in the abovementioned article, but it is possible she was confused with the daughter of Curtis Ivey.
 - 5.3.8. **Elizabeth Ivey** (? - ?) According to Oates family researchers and the abovementioned article, she married Jethro E. Oates, who named one son Thomas Ivy Oates and another Claiborne Ivey Oates.
 - 5.3.9. **Thomas Ivey** (? – 1813) He proved his father’s will. He apparently lived with his brother Claiborn Ivey in 1800, likely the second male 26-45 in his household. He does not appear in Sampson County in 1810 and may have been in Craven County, whose census is lost for that year. He died unmarried in 1813 according to the abovementioned article.
- 5.4. **Amy (Amelia?) Ivey** (c1725? - ?) She was apparently unmarried. An Amy Ivey appears as a godparent on six occasions from 1748 through 1761 in the Albemarle parish register. She, along with Thomas Ivey and his wife Anne were godparents of Betty Ivey, a foundling, in 1758. She seems likely to have remained single, and may have lived with her brother Thomas. She was perhaps the same Amelia Ivey who on 3 March 1774 bought land in Duplin County, North Carolina with Thomas Ivey a witness.⁴⁵² Interestingly, Elisha Faison (see above) and Amelia Ivey both witnessed a sale in Duplin in 1790.
6. **Susan Ivey** (c1670? - ?) She was called “Susan Hays” in Elizabeth Ivey’s will. She was perhaps the wife of Gilbert Hay, whose deposition on 9 June 1719 calls him aged 63 “or thereabouts”.⁴⁵³ While this seems a bit old, men at this time were typically about ten or so years older than their wives, which would suggest Susan’s birth in the late 1660s, probably making her one of the eldest children. That seems to fit the estimated birth dates of Gilbert Hay’s known children, generally thought to be after 1690. Gilbert Hay is the only Hay or Hays on the 1704 quit rent roll of Prince George County, and appears to have lived in Weyanoke Parish

⁴⁵¹ Marriage and Death Notices from Raleigh Register and North Carolina State Gazette 1799-1825, p175.

⁴⁵² Duplin County Deed Book 5, p10.

⁴⁵³ Deposition related to the will of James Jones, a neighbor of the Iveys, dated 9 June 1719. Edward Prince deposed the same day that he was aged about 39. See Prince George County Wills and Deeds 1713-1728, pp310.

when Elizabeth Ivey's will was written there.⁴⁵⁴ On 24 January 1709, the will of Mary Wilkins was witnessed by Gilbert Hay, Susanna Hay, and "Suz. Hay Jr." (apparently a daughter).⁴⁵⁵ Although Gilbert Hay appears in numerous of the surviving Prince George records 1710-20, this is only one of two records of a possible wife.

Gilbert Hay had been one of 18 persons claimed as headrights for a patent in Prince George by William Edmonds and John Williams on 20 April 1682.⁴⁵⁶ With the loss of most Prince George records, little about him is known despite his frequent appearances in the surviving records. However, he appears to have remained in Prince George County, where the last sighting of him is his witness to a deed between Prince George residents on 10 May 1728 recorded in Surry County.⁴⁵⁷ He had appeared a few times in Surry County records before 1710, though not as a resident. He also witnessed a deed between two Prince George residents on 22 March 1715 for land on Three Creeks in Isle of Wight County.⁴⁵⁸ Note that a Gilbert Hay and Sarah Hay witnessed one of George Ivey's sales in 1720. (While this is the second record of a possible wife of Gilbert Hay, it could be that this was the wife of Charles Hay.) Note also that a Gilbert Hay owned land adjoining that which Adam Ivey sold in 1723 (see citations above). The children apparently included at least the following:

- 6.1. **Gilbert Hay** (c1700? – 1758) Perhaps a son, an apparently younger Gilbert Hay died in 1758 in Surry County apparently without children of his own.⁴⁵⁹ It isn't completely clear which Surry records might apply to him, as opposed to his presumed father, since neither is ever referred to as Senior or Junior. It was probably his father who witnessed two deeds on 2 February 1720/1 in Surry County, for the seller (of Prince George County) was the son of a man for whom Gilbert Hay had written a will in Prince George.⁴⁶⁰ He appears to have married the widow of Thomas Griffis, who died in Surry County in June 1726 leaving a widow Mary and minor children Edward, John, Travis, Jane, Mary, and Elizabeth.⁴⁶¹ By the time the inventory was presented on 19 October 1726, Mary Griffis had become Mary Hay.⁴⁶² As Mary Hay she bound out her son Edward Griffis in 1743.⁴⁶³ When Gilbert Hay sold land in Surry in 1750 his wife Mary released dower.⁴⁶⁴ Note that Gilbert Hay's will names five of his six stepchildren as legatees: Edward Griffis, John Griffis, Jane (Griffis) Jarret, Mary (Griffis) Weaver, and Elizabeth (Griffis) Prince. There doesn't seem to be a deed to Gilbert Hay for land in Surry, and he may have lived on Thomas Griffis' land, 450 acres partly in Surry and partly in Prince George, which Griffis bought in 1717.⁴⁶⁵ The earliest deed I found was Gilbert Hay's purchase of 650 acres from Richard Moore on 14 October 1734.⁴⁶⁶ His will, dated 14 April 1758 and proved four days later, mentions numerous people including his brother Richard, "cousin" (probably meaning nephew) Gilbert Hay, son of Charles Hay, sister Ruth Solowman, wife of William, and son-in-law (apparently meaning stepson) John

⁴⁵⁴ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 18, p130. (And several other mentions in the same timeframe.)

⁴⁵⁵ Prince George County Wills & Deeds Etc. 1710-1713, p74.

⁴⁵⁶ Virginia Patent Book 7, p124.

⁴⁵⁷ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 7, p803.

⁴⁵⁸ Isle of Wight Great Book, Vol. 2, p31.

⁴⁵⁹ Surry County Will Book 10, p67. Will of Gilbert Hay, dated 14 April 1758 and recorded four days later,

⁴⁶⁰ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 7, p295.

⁴⁶¹ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 7, p649.

⁴⁶² *Ibid*, p650.

⁴⁶³ Surry County Deed Book 4, p157.

⁴⁶⁴ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 8, p423 and Deed Book 6, p94.

⁴⁶⁵ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 7, p83.

⁴⁶⁶ Surry County Deeds and Wills Book 8, p423.

Griffis. It also left legacies to Edward Griffis and Thomas, son of Edward Griffis; Betty Prince, wife of Nicholas; Nathan, Henry, and Nicholas Prince; Jane Jarrat, wife of Nicholas; Lucy Cotton, wife of John; Stephen Johnson; James Holloway, son of John Sr.; Mary Weaver, wife of Edward; Edith Griffis, wife of Thomas; Betty Tatum. It names several of these as godchildren: Gilbert Hay, Lucy Cotton, Richard Corlisly, Jane Jarret, Stephen Johnson, James Holloway, Lucy Griffis, and Betty Prince.

- 6.2. **Charles Hay** (? - ?) He does not appear in the extant Prince George records. But on 1 February 1733/4 Nicholas Bush sold to Charles Hay of Martins Brandon parish of Prince George County 100 acres in Surry County.⁴⁶⁷ It was apparently his son Gilbert Hay who was named a cousin (probably meaning nephew) in the 1758 will of Gilbert Hay. The births of three children to Charles and Sarah Hay are recorded in the Albemarle parish register between 1735 and 1740, probably their last children since Gilbert is not among them. On 29 December 1743, Charles Hay of Craven County, North Carolina sold the 100 acres in Surry.⁴⁶⁸ He was not traced in North Carolina.
- 6.3. **Richard Hay** (c1710? – 1788) He was named as a brother in the will of Gilbert Hay. The births of three children to Richard and Frances Hay are recorded in the Albemarle parish register between 1740 and 1756. Richard Hay Sr. and Jr. were the executors of Edward Griffis in 1761, with his wife Frances a witness.⁴⁶⁹ His will, dated 18 December 1786 and proved 18 September 1788, mentions his wife Frances, sons John, Richard, and Balaam, and implies other children.⁴⁷⁰
- 6.4. **Peter Hay** (c1700? - ?) He was probably a son of Gilbert Hay Sr. Peter Hay was named a son-in-law in the 1727 will of Mary Sledge, evidently having married her daughter Martha.⁴⁷¹ The marriage was apparently quite recent, for Martha Sledge was single when her father Charles Sledge wrote his will less than two years earlier.⁴⁷² Some researchers think he may have been a son of a Peter Hayes who died in Isle of Wight in early 1721, though his will does not mention a son named Peter.⁴⁷³ Further, Charles Sledge was living within a few miles of the Prince George border a significant distance from Isle of Wight, and it seems considerably more likely that his daughter would have married a Prince George Hay. Peter Hay is barely mentioned in Surry or Sussex records, and may have lived in Prince George. He is thought by some researchers to have been the Peter Hayes (sic) who left a will in Halifax County, North Carolina proved in 1761 naming a wife Martha and several children.
- 6.5. **John Hay** (c1720? - ?) He was perhaps a younger son of Gilbert Hay Sr., though he may belong in the next generation. He may have lived in Prince George County, for he is not mentioned in Surry records until after 1740. The first land purchase noted was in 1750, when John Hay bought two parcels from Henry Moss, which he and wife Judith Hay sold in 1756.⁴⁷⁴ In 1752 “Dr. John Hay” and his wife Judith were deeded land in

⁴⁶⁷ Surry County Deeds & Wills Book 8, p354.

⁴⁶⁸ Surry County Deed Book 4, p184.

⁴⁶⁹ Sussex County Will Book A, p197, p202, p249.

⁴⁷⁰ Sussex County Will Book D, p518.

⁴⁷¹ Surry County Wills & Deeds Book 7, p826.

⁴⁷² Surry County Wills & Deeds Book 7, p623.

⁴⁷³ Isle of Wight Great Book, p63.

⁴⁷⁴ Sussex County Deed Book A, p171.

what would become Sussex County by Thomas Eldridge.⁴⁷⁵ A later bond calls him John Hay, surgeon.⁴⁷⁶ Judith was the widow of Charles Binns, whose will was written in 1750.⁴⁷⁷ She was evidently a young widow, for the birth of a child to John and Judith Hay is recorded in Albemarle parish in 1763. He was not further traced.

- 6.6. **Ruth Hay** (c1710? - ?) She was “Ruth Solowman”, wife of William, in her brother’s will. William Solomon had patented land on the north side of Three Creeks in what was then Surry County in 1724. Ruth released dower in a sale of 27 acres of this parcel on 8 November 1756.⁴⁷⁸ The births of five children to William and Ruth Solomon from 1737 through 1750 are recorded in the Albemarle parish register. On 18 September 1766 William Solomon and William Doby jointly sold 270 acres in the same vicinity, described as including a parcel on which William Solomon lived, but no dower release is noted.⁴⁷⁹ There is no mention of him in Sussex County after this deed. Family researchers say that the Solomons moved to Edgecombe County, North Carolina.

⁴⁷⁵ Surry County Deed Book 6, p448.

⁴⁷⁶ Sussex County Deed Book A, p309.

⁴⁷⁷ Surry County Will Book 10, p45.

⁴⁷⁸ Sussex County Deed Book A, p184.

⁴⁷⁹ Sussex County Deed Book C, p240.

Some Unplaced Iveys Who Probably Belong in This Lineage

There are a number of early-generation Iveys who probably belong to the line of Adam Ivey of Charles City County, but whose place in that lineage is too uncertain to guess at.

Eldridge Ivey (c1775? – 1845) married Eady Ivey, daughter of Aaron Ivey, in 1801 in Sussex County. He appears on the 1805 tax list of Warren County, Georgia. The 1820-40 censuses of Warren County, Georgia give his age, respectively as 26-45, 60-70 and 60-70. His will, dated 26 May 1845 and proved on 9 June 1845, names sons Thomas, Zebediah (“Zebedee”), Elias, and James, and the husband and two children of his deceased daughter Elizabeth Arnett (wife of Seaborn J. Arnett). His son Thomas, apparently the eldest, gives his birthplace as Virginia in the 1850 census (age 47).

A **George Ivey** married Amelia Peterson 5 January 1786 in Prince George County.

The Bristol parish register records the birth of two daughters to **Thomas** and **Elizabeth Ivey**: **Ann Ivey** (28 January 1730/1 - ?) and **Elizabeth Ivey** (25 November 1732 - ?).⁴⁸⁰ While this may have been the same person as the Thomas Ivey [5.3 above] who was later married to an Anne, neither daughter was mentioned in his will. Whoever this Thomas Ivey was, the children would seem to have been born considerably earlier than any other children of that Thomas Ivey.

Nor is it clear where within the parish Thomas Ivey might have been located. Bristol parish, in the period when these children were born, encompassed a huge area of at least 1,000 square miles, on both sides of the Appomattox River from Petersburg west, and included several modern Virginia counties.

A **Benjamin Ivey** appears in the 1860 census of Southampton County, Virginia as age 73 with his birthplace given as Southampton County (a peculiarity of that year’s enumeration). Both he and a John Ivey, age 21, appear in the household of Samuel Drewry. Benjamin Ivey does not seem to appear in Southampton in 1840 or 1850. He was perhaps the same person who sold land in Southampton in 1825 to Thomas Ivey.

The will of Joseph Prince, dated 8 May 1789 and proved July 1792 in Rutherford County, North Carolina, bequeathed five shillings to his daughter **Mary Ivey**. (Joseph Prince was perhaps from Sussex or Southampton County.)

Joseph Ivey (? – c1749) In March 1750, the Brunswick County court ordered John and Frederick Ivey, orphans of Joseph Ivey, bound out.⁴⁸¹ Frederick, and probably John as well, was apparently an infant at the time. The only other mention of a Joseph Ivey in Brunswick was several years later.

⁴⁸⁰ “Ivey Family Notes”, by W. Mac Jones, William and Mary Quarterly Vol. 7, Series 2 (July 1927), p191. This has not been verified by inspection of the Bristol Parish Register.

⁴⁸¹ Brunswick County Order Book 6, p55.

On 20 February 1768 Drury Stith the elder gifted to his son Drury Stith the younger three tracts of land in northern Brunswick County. One of these parcels, 600 acres on the south side of Sturgeon's Branch, was described as adjoining Joseph Ivy, Morris, and Couch.⁴⁸² The land description was surely drawn from an old, out of date survey, for both Thomas Couch and Henry Morris had patents thirty or more years earlier adjoining Stith (neither of which mentions an Ivey), and Couch had sold his patent in 1739.⁴⁸³

It seems likely that Joseph Ivey's wife or consort was named Olive, for an Olive Ivey sued Henry Rouse in September 1749 in Brunswick County⁴⁸⁴ (She had to be either a single woman or a widow in order to bring suit.) Note also that Frederick Ivey named a daughter Olive, a very unusual name in those times. If Olive Ivey was the widow of Joseph Ivey, then the Iveys later in Orange County, North Carolina may have been members of the same family. In November 1763, Henry Ivey the 11-year old son of Olive Ivey (transcribed as "Oliver" in the abstracts of these records) was ordered bound out by the Orange County court. Although the 1790 census is lost, the 1800 Orange County census shows a female Olive Ivey, perhaps the same person, aged over 45.⁴⁸⁵ If this is the same person, she would have been quite elderly, perhaps 70 or so. The Iveys of Orange County, North Carolina are ignored below, since their connection is so speculative. However, I would note that there is reason to think it is certainly plausible that part of the family could have migrated into Orange County.⁴⁸⁶

1. **John Ivey ?** (c1745? - 14 April 1830) There is no further record of him found in Virginia after the record in 1750.
2. **Frederick Ivey** (c1740? - ?) If he were an infant in 1750, then his apprenticeship would probably have ended sometime in the 1760s, and he next appears as a tithable in Lunenburg County in 1769, taxed on 175 acres of land. He was listed in 1770 among the insolvents for 1769, with the notation "removed".⁴⁸⁷ He had apparently moved south into Mecklenburg County, where he appears on a road order on 8 June 1776.⁴⁸⁸ He is on tax lists in Mecklenburg from the 1782 state census (a household of six) through 1820, and accumulated sizeable real estate there.⁴⁸⁹ He married, evidently for the second time, to Priscilla Stewart (as Prissy) by bond dated 14 December 1795. He is enumerated at least once in the tax lists as a free negro and the 1820 census shows Frederick Ivey as head of a household of nine free colored persons and five slaves.⁴⁹⁰ Frederick Ivey was dead by 1821, when his widow appears on the tax list. (Note that Robert Allison Ivey references a will dated 30 June 1819 and proved on 25 May 1821.) The widow appears in the 1830 census as head of a household of eight free colored persons and five slaves, and in 1850 is listed as "black" as is a son named **Frederick Ivey**. The

⁴⁸² Brunswick County Deed Book 9, p103.

⁴⁸³ Brunswick County Deed Book 1, p530. Thomas Couch sold his patent to Drury Stith.

⁴⁸⁴ Brunswick County Order Book 6, p15.

⁴⁸⁵ 1800 Orange County census: Olive Ivy 20000-21011. In an alphabetical census by district, she is consecutive with David Ivey and John Ivy. Whether she is the same person as in 1763 or a daughter or widow is unknowable. The younger female may have been the mother of the children in the household.

⁴⁸⁶ Orange County became the most populous county in North Carolina, drawing settlers from a variety of areas. Some residents had migrated from the area of Mecklenburg/Brunswick in Virginia and the adjoining old Granville County in North Carolina. Interestingly enough, for instance, at least three children of Thomas Crouch, whose land is mentioned in the Stith deed, moved to Orange County in the 1750s.

⁴⁸⁷ *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 34, p25.

⁴⁸⁸ Courtesy of Paul Heinegg, Orders 1773-1779, p414.

⁴⁸⁹ See http://www.freeafricanamericans.com/Ivey_Jasper.htm for references and further detail.

⁴⁹⁰ Mecklenburg County 1820 census, p144: Frederick Ivey: no whites, slaves (1m under 14, 2 f under 14, 1 f 26-45, 1f over 45), free colored (4 m under 14, 1 m over 45, 1 f under 14, 2f 14-26, 1f 26-45)

marriages of three daughters, all by Prissy Stewart, are recorded in Mecklenburg: **Elizabeth**, **Olive**, **Margaret**, and **Catherine**. Evidently, **George Ivey**, bondsman for the marriage of Catherine was another son by the second marriage. A son **William Ivey**, evidently by Prissy Stewart, was also named in the will. The 1820 and 1830 censuses suggest that there were perhaps three other sons by the second marriage. The sons of the first marriage were apparently the following:

- 2.1. **Jordan Ivey** (c1774 - ?) He appears as a taxable in Frederick Ivey's household from 1791 through 1794, as a separate taxable in 1795, and not thereafter.
 - 2.2. **Henry Ivey** (c1776 - ?) He appears as a taxable in Frederick Ivey's household from 1793 through 1795, but not thereafter.
 - 2.3. **John Ivey** (? - ?) Possibly a third son, a John Ivey was on the same tax list as Frederick Ivey in 1801, but not found thereafter.
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