

Thomas Vicesimus Ivey
(c1630? - 1684)

He may be related to the earlier Thomas Ivey of Lower Norfolk County, but they were not related as father and son. Thomas Ivey II (the son of Thomas Ivey) and Thomas Vicesimus Ivey were not the same person. Nearly all Ivey researchers have assumed that was the case, but there is considerable evidence that they were different persons. Thomas Ivey II is known to have been in Virginia as late as June 1658 when he was still an “orphan” under the age of 21, with a crippled leg. I find it hard to believe that he returned to England, trained as a surgeon, married, and had at least one child before returning to Virginia only two years later. Further, Thomas Ivey II was still troubled by his leg and long since “immoveable and unfit for travel” in 1664, the same year Thomas Vicesimus Ivey was ambulatory enough to be appointed the county surveyor, and two years after Thomas Vicesimus Ivey was appointed Under Sheriff. It seems nearly certain that these were two different people, one of whom used his middle name to distinguish himself from the other. I also note that George Ivey claimed his brother Thomas Ivey II as a headright, while Thomas Vicesimus Ivey imported himself, his wife, and daughter. Further, we have a Thomas Vicesimus Ivey in England who seems quite likely to have been the surgeon of Norfolk County – the name “Vicesimus” is both so rare and so specific (meaning “twentieth” in Latin) it’s hard for me to conceive of there being two people with this name. Finally, we know Thomas Vicesimus Ivey was John Sydney’s brother-in-law, a relationship that is exceedingly difficult to explain unless Thomas Vicesimus Ivey is a different person than Thomas Ivey II.

There was a Thomas Ivey whose Gloucester, England will of 5 January 1631 named his sons Thomas and George. This Thomas Ivey married Maria Aileffe (a name that appears in later generations), and had twenty children, according to the will of his son George. Thomas Vicesimus Ivey was the twentieth child (“Vicesimus” is Latin for “twentieth”, the ordinal of twenty), and was named in the will of his elder brother Thomas Ivey as a “my brother Thomas Vicesimus Ivie”^{1 2}. Although these wills were in England, the “Vicesimus” name is just too rare and meaningful for this not to have been the same person who emigrated to Virginia.

He probably arrived in Virginia before 1660, as he is mentioned as a surgeon in a court record dated 17 December 1660.³ On 15 April 1662 John Sydney, the high sheriff, appointed him Under Sheriff.⁴ He is again called a surgeon in a court record dated 17 November 1663⁵, and was appointed Surveyor for the Eastern Branch in late 1664⁶ He is probably the “Mr. Ivey” named in the 1667 will of George Bordas, since a son-in-law of John Sydney, John Porter⁷, was executor. I can’t find any indication that he owned land prior to 1673, but he must have. He

¹ All this from Historical Southern Families, Volume 6, John Bennett Boddie, pp21-27.

² It was not particularly unusual to give several sons the same forename. Edward Gibbon, the famous British historian, was one of six brothers named Edward Gibbon.

³ Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book D, p271.

⁴ Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book D, p342.

⁵ Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book D, p387.

⁶ Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book D, p410.

⁷ John Porter Jr., who was in Norfolk by 1646, married Mary Sydney, daughter of John Sidney. Porter was a justice and served as high sheriff.

served as Under Sheriff and constable in the mid-1660s, offices reserved for landowners.⁸ He received a certificate from the Lower Norfolk court on 15 February 1665 for 350 acres for the transportation of seven persons: Thomas V. Ivey, Alice Ivey, Mary Ivey, Mary Edon, John Payne, Wm. Edwards, and a negro boy⁹. Mary Ivey was certainly his daughter.

The resulting patent for these headrights was recorded eight years later on 23 October 1673, by “Thomas Vicesimus Ivey” for 620 acres in Lower Norfolk County “at the head of Easterne Branch of Elizabeth River” and Bennett’s Creek, several miles southeast of the original Thomas Ivey’s location.¹⁰ 170 acres were a renewal of part of a 200 acre patent originally issued to Col. John Sidney in 1644 “and by him sold to Geo. Kemp and thence by several assignments belongs unto ye said Ivey.” The other 450 acres was for the transportation of nine persons: “Tho. Vicesimus Ivey, Alice Ivey, Mary Ivey, Mary Eden, Jno. Paine, Wm. Edwards, Grace Dunn, a Negroe and an Indian.” (Note that seven of these are the same names used to obtain the 1665 certificate.) Both parcels described in the patent were contiguous, and bordered George Fowler, a son-in-law of John Sydney.

The John Sydney who originally patented this land was apparently a brother-in-law of Thomas Vicesimus Ivey. John Sydney was a Burgess, high sheriff and justice for Norfolk, who deposed he was aged 46 in 1659. John Sydney’s own nuncupative will of June 1663 left legacies to “Mr. Vicesimus Ivey” and to “cousin Agnes Ivey, his daughter” and to “my goddaughter Kate Ivey”.¹¹ “Cousin” normally would have meant “niece” in this context, suggesting that Sydney married one of Thomas Vicesimus Ivey’s sisters (or vice-versa). Who that wife was is unknown. Thomas Vicesimus Ivey sued George Fowler, son-in-law of John Sydney, in August 1663 for part of John Sydney’s estate, probably on behalf of his daughter Agnes.¹²

On 15 May 1677, Thomas Vicesimus Ivey and his wife Alice Ivey deeded all their personal and real property to their son Thomas when he reached the age of 21¹³. This was probably the typical arrangement designed to keep Thomas at home taking care of his parents. It also suggests that the son Thomas was close to the age of 21 at the time. This also seems to be our best indication of Thomas V. Ivey’s age. If he had a son nearing 21 in 1677, he himself must surely have been nearing 50. The next mention is the will of John Sallmon, dated 22 March 1679 and proved 15 October 1679, which appointed “Capt. Thomas Ivy” and Francis Shipp overseers of the executrix¹⁴.

His will was dated 21 September 1684 and proved 17 October 1684¹⁵. “Thomas Viz^t Ivy of Eliz. River in Lower Norfolk County” left “to my loving son Thomas Ivy all my land excepting this hereafter given to my other two sons Ludford and Anthony Ivy”. He gave “unto my second son Ludford Ivy and to my son Anthony Ivy” 400 acres, 100 acres purchased from Benoni Burroughs and the remaining 300 acres “to be made up out of the grand patent whereon I now dwell”.

⁸ Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book D, p424.

⁹ Boddie, Volume 6, p27 (did not find original in Book D)

¹⁰ Virginia Patent Book 6, p473. See also item dated 1691 regarding county division.

¹¹ Lower Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book D, p385.

¹² Norfolk County Wills and Deeds Book D, p396.

¹³ Norfolk County Deed Book 4, p17.

¹⁴ Norfolk County Deed Book 4, p 65.

¹⁵ Norfolk County Deed Book 4, p 185.

Anthony was to have the part of the land that contained a house. Anthony and Ludford were under 18 at this time, as he provided that if either were to die before reaching 18 the land was to go to son Lemuel Ivy. The will also left legacies to his wife Alice, daughters Agnes, Katherine Taylor, Frances and Elizabeth (the latter two the youngest), friends John Porter Sr. and John Porter Jr.¹⁶, Col. Anthony Lawson, and Capt. Plummer Bray¹⁷. Witnesses were Edward Moseley (who married Frances, daughter of Anthony Lawson), James Kemp, and Anthony Lawson.

There was also a ninth, perhaps posthumous, child named Aliffe (or Aileffe, apparently named after his mother). His widow, Alice Ivey, remarried to William Cornick (or Cornix), whose father, Simon Cornick, had received a patent in Norfolk County in 1653 for importation of 13 persons, among them his son William Cornick¹⁸. On 9 January 1691/2, William Cornick made deeds of gift to his wife Alice's children Lemuel and Aliffe Ivy and his sons-in-law Ludford Ivy and Anthony Ivy.¹⁹ A few months later, on 7 September 1692, William Cornick and his wife Alice "widow and extrx of Capt. Thomas Viz. Ivy" gave a power of attorney to Capt. Hugh Campbell for collecting debts due to Thomas V. Ivey in Maryland.²⁰ William Cornick's will dated 7 September 1700 and proved on 6 November that year, left legacies to his wife Alice and her son Lemuel Ivy²¹. Alice's own will was dated 17 September 1708 and proved 6 July 1709.²² It left legacies to sons Anthony and Thomas, daughter Aliff Cornick, and two grandchildren: Morris Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Angus²³. Thomas Ivey was executor.

George Franks Ivey claimed that Thomas V. Ivey's wife was Alice Joyce, but gave no evidence. She doesn't seem to be the daughter of any Joyces of Virginia. I have also seen the theory that his wife was Alice Mason, which seems equally unlikely – the Mason family in Norfolk had been in Virginia since 1613, long before Thomas V. Ivey's birth, much less his marriage. Thomas V. Ivey and his wife were undoubtedly married in England, so we'll probably never know for sure who she was.

Strangely, it appears that there are no male descendants of this line who carry the Ivey name.

1. **Thomas Ivey** (c1657? – 1712) He was certainly the eldest son. He may have been born in England and imported to Virginia separately from his father. On 27 May 1673, Benoni Burroughs and John Taylor filed consecutive patents for transportation of Thomas Ivy – Taylor's was for transportation of "Tho. Ivy the second time."²⁴ Since Thomas Vicesimus Ivey lived next to Benoni Burroughs, these patents undoubtedly either refer to him or to his son Thomas. Whichever, this Thomas Ivey lived on this father's land in

¹⁶ John Porter Jr. married a daughter of John Sydney, thus was related to Thomas V. Ivey.

¹⁷ Plummer Bray later shows up in Maryland records.

¹⁸ William Cornick (Cornix) had first been married to Elizabeth Martin who had borne him seven children.

¹⁹ Princess Anne Deed Book 1, p15. (Also see William and Mary Quarterly, Series I, Vol. 24, p 284.)

²⁰ Princess Anne Deed Book 1, p 27.

²¹ Princess Anne Deed Book 1, p 263.

²² Princess Anne Deed Book 2, p20.

²³ Possibly a daughter of Patrick Angus, who was on the 1704 Quit Rent roll of Princess Anne, and who witnessed this will as well as several other Ivey transactions.

²⁴ Virginia Patent Book 6, p458. Burrough's land was on Bennett's Creek, Taylor's in Accomack County.

1691, for the act dividing Lower Norfolk County into Norfolk and Princess Anne mentions his land at the head of the Eastern Branch.²⁵ Thomas Ivey and Benoni Burroughs both witnessed a receipt of Thomas Lovett in 1691²⁶ and a deed for land on Bennett's Creek in 1693²⁷. Thomas seems to have carried out the wishes of his father with regard to land distribution. He acquired a headright patent, for importation of nine persons, of 450 acres on the eastern branch of the Elizabeth River and Bennett's Creek in Princess Anne County on 25 October 1695. This was "part of a patent of 620 acres granted to Thomas Visesimus (sic) Ivey father of the aforesaid Thomas Ivey as by patent dated 23 October 1673...and since granted to the said Thomas Ivey by order of the Honble Generall Court dated 15 April 1695"²⁸. On 6 May 1696, Thomas Ivy of the Eastern Branch of Elizabeth River, "son of Thomas V. Ivy", and his wife Ursula, deeded 200 acres to his brother Anthony Ivy (including the 100 acres his father had purchased of Benoni Burroughs), and 150 acres to his brother Lemuel Ivy, as directed by his father's will²⁹. He was executor for his mother in 1709. On 28 April 1711, he patented an additional 374 acres east of Cary's Creek in Princess Anne for importation of eight people.³⁰ Thomas Ivey evidently died late in 1712 or very early in 1713, as his inventory was presented on 2 February 1713.³¹ The inventory states he left a will leaving land to his wife Ursula and four youngest children Sarah, George, Anthony and Lemuel Ivy³². Additional children are identified by their own wills. The land distribution was made on 29 May 1713³³. Ursula, who lived at least another 15 years, was possibly the daughter of William Chichester.

1.1. **John Ivey** (by1691 – c1739) He must have been the eldest. He sold a house lot to Samuel Smith in 1712 as "son and heir of Thomas Ivy".³⁴ On 5 March 1717/8 he petitioned the court to have his mother Ursula Ivey deliver his share of the estate of his father Thomas Ivey.³⁵ He was married to "Bridget" by 1721 when both of them opposed the administration of the estate of Hannah Angus.³⁶ [Bridget may have been a daughter of Hannah Angus.] On 25 September 1727, apparently the same John Ivey, along with Lemuel Ivey, sold 100a that had been patented by William Chichester. His wife Bridget signed this deed as well as another the prior year. By 3 March 1730/1, John and Bridget Ivey were "of North Carolina" when they sold land in Princess Anne, but living close enough that Thomas Ivey "of North Carolina" came into court to prove the deed.³⁷ He might be the same John Ivey of Pasquotank County, NC who four months later sold land to Thomas Grandy in Pasquotank

²⁵ Henning's Statutes at Large, Vol. 3, p95 ("dams lie between James Kemp and Thomas Ivy.")

²⁶ Princess Anne Deed Book 1, p11.

²⁷ Princess Anne Deed Book 1, p39.

²⁸ Virginia Patent Book 9, p 30.

²⁹ Princess Anne Deed Book 1, p 131.

³⁰ Virginia Patent Book 10, p31. Importees were Garrett Ffarrell, James & Darby McDaniel, Lancaster Ship, John Muneroof, Bartho Clerk, John Murfey, and Thomas Scott.

³¹ Princess Anne Deed Book 2, p243.

³² Princess Anne Order Book 1708-1714, p243.

³³ Princess Anne Deed Book 2, p 244.

³⁴ Princess Anne Order Book 1708-1714, p93 and also on p243.

³⁵ Princess Anne Minute Book 1717-1728, p10.

³⁶ Princess Anne Minute Book 1717-1728, p121.

³⁷ Princess Anne Minute Book 1728-1737, p97.

County that had been owned by “Thos. Ivey father of the said John”³⁸, but I doubt it since that John Ivey appears to have lived until 1771. (I think that John Ivey was more likely to have been 2.4 under “Thomas Ivey”.) Despite the reference to North Carolina, I think, based on the names of children, it is likely this is the same John Ivey who died in Princess Anne county in 1739. He was alive on 8 February 1739 when he appeared as a witness³⁹ but was dead by 7 November 1739 when Thomas Ivey “son of Mr. John Ivy decd” chose his guardians.⁴⁰ Several deeds⁴¹ distributing a 600a tract and a 100a tract identify four heirs. The suit (see below) by William Purdy makes it clear the estate was divided into four parts.

- 1.1.1. **Thomas Ivey** (c1720? – 1743) He was at least 16, but still under 21 in late 1739 when he chose his guardians (see above). He died without issue. His appraisal is dated 4 May 1743⁴² and an estate sale was held later that month.⁴³ An audit of his estate on 1 October 1744 refers to his father’s “Capt. John Ivey’s estate”⁴⁴ He was evidently unmarried.
- 1.1.2. **Aliff Ivey** (c1720? – c1744) She was the wife of Mathias Miller, alive in 1743 but dead by late 1745. She was a purchaser at the estate sale of Thomas Ivey in 1743. She had a daughter named Mary who died after Aliff but before December 1745. [Mathias Miller was the brother of Alice Miller Ivey, wife of James Ivey.]
- 1.1.3. **Ursula Ivey** (c1720? - ?) William Purdy and “Ursula his wife daughter of Mr. John Ivey decd” sued Thomas Ivey’s guardians for the division of John Ivey’s Negroes in late 1739.⁴⁵ The guardians responded that the Negroes would be split into four equal parts for the heirs, showing that there were a total of four heirs. She was still the wife of William Purdy when she later sold her interest in her father’s land⁴⁶. Her father John Ivey had been an executor of George Purdy’s will and guardian of his minor son George Purdy, brother of William Purdy.⁴⁷
- 1.1.4. **Hannah Ivey** (c1723? - ?) Hannah Ivey “daughter of Mr. John Ivy decd.” chose William Purdy as her guardian on 3 January 1739/40.⁴⁸ She was still “Hannah Ivy” in 1745 but the wife of Solomon Edey by 1748 when she sold her interest in her father’s land.

³⁸ Pasquotank Deed Book C, p303. (Dated 10 July 1731)

³⁹ Princess Anne Minute Book 1737-1744, p48.

⁴⁰ Princess Anne Minute Book 1737-1744, p75.

⁴¹ Princess Anne Deed Book 6, p276, p471; Deed Book 7, p63.

⁴² Princess Anne Deed Book 6, p228 and Minute Book 1737-1744, p206.

⁴³ Lower Norfolk County, Virginia Antiquary, Volume 1, “Princess Anne County Loose Papers 1700-1789”, John Harvie Creecy (The Dietz Press, 1954), page 3.

⁴⁴ Princess Anne Deed Book 6, p317.

⁴⁵ Princess Anne Minute Book 1737-1744, p80.

⁴⁶ Princess Anne Deed Book 6, p276.

⁴⁷ Princess Anne Deed Book 4, p315.

⁴⁸ Princess Anne Minute Book 1737-1744, p85.

- 1.2. **Thomas Ivey** (? – c1718) There was apparently a son named Thomas who died young. On 3 December 1718, John Ivey “brother to Thomas Ivy” testified that Thomas Ivy had died intestate, and John Ivey was granted administration of the estate.⁴⁹
- 1.3. **Lemuel Ivey** (? – 1734) He must have remained in Princess Anne through at least 1726, since it is certainly this Lemuel Ivey that purchased the 200 acres from Robert Smith Ivey. He was named in his brother George’s will the same year. He was probably the Lemuel Ivey “mariner being bound out of country” who left a will dated 12 March 1731 and proved 4 September 1734 by “his eldest brother John Ivy”⁵⁰, leaving all his estate to his brother John.⁵¹ John Ivey is mentioned at least once as executor of his brother Lemuel’s estate.⁵²
- 1.4. **Anthony Ivey** (? – 1725) He was unmarried. His will was dated 28 February 1720 and proved 3 November 1725 in Princess Anne County. The will left his entire estate to his mother Ursula for her lifetime, with an equal division at her death to his brothers Lemuel and George and his sister Sarah.⁵³ His mother was executor.
- 1.5. **George Ivey** (? – 1726) George also appears to have died unmarried. His nuncupative will, dated 26 February 1726, and probated on 5 October 1726, left his entire estate to his brother Lemuel.⁵⁴
- 1.6. **Sarah (Alice?) Ivey** She married Samuel Granberry. On 5 January 1725 Ursula Ivy deeded 100 acres to her daughter “Alice” Granberry, her husband Samuel, and their children Ursula, Aliffe, Elinor, and Sarah. This land was part of a patent to William Chichester dated 26 April 1684, and was described as part of the land on which Ursula Ivy lived⁵⁵. Although the deed reads “Alice”, she was evidently the “Sarah” mentioned in her father’s will and in her brother’s will.
- 1.7. **Elizabeth Ivey** She was another daughter, the wife of Baron Morse, who claimed her share of Thomas Ivey’s estate in 1712 “in right of his wife Eliz. daughter & legatee of Mr. Thos. Ivy.”⁵⁶
- 1.8. **(Daughter) Ivey** Another daughter was the wife of William West, who claimed a share of the estate “in right of his wife, daughter of Thomas Ivy.”⁵⁷
2. **Anthony Ivey** (aft1668 - c1714) He and his brother have interesting names, and I’ll note that Thomas V. Ivey had a brother-in-law named Ludford who named a son

⁴⁹ Princess Anne Minute Book 1717-1728, p29.

⁵⁰ Princess Anne Minute Book 1728-1737, p235.

⁵¹ Princess Anne Deed Book 4, p518.

⁵² Princess Anne Minute Book 1728-1737, p255.

⁵³ Princess Anne Deed Book 4, p31.

⁵⁴ Princess Anne Deed Book 4, p86.

⁵⁵ Princess Anne Deed Book 4, p 54. (Her name was transcribed by Maling as “Alice”.)

⁵⁶ Princess Anne Minute Book 1709-1717, p111.

⁵⁷ Ibid., p111.

Anthony. This Anthony Ivey was named a godson in the 1681 will of Robert Hodge, a neighbor of his father and husband of Alice Mason.⁵⁸ He was still under 16 in 1684, and may not have reached 21 until 1696 when his brother deeded him his inheritance. Sometime after 1696, he removed to Queen Anne County, Maryland, where he married Ann Smith, daughter and only heir of Robert Smith of Talbot County, a prominent planter, justice and Burgess⁵⁹. He was named an executor in the will of Robert Smith, dated 18 March 1706.⁶⁰ This will left some of Smith's land to his daughter, and Anthony and Ann Ivey sold several of his tracts in Queen Anne County to settle debts of the estate. The executorship and these sales resulted in a number of court cases in Maryland, which identify Anne Ivey as the daughter and heir of Robert Smith.⁶¹ Anthony Ivey was alive in 1713 when he patented land in Queen Anne County⁶² but he and his wife were deceased by 9 May 1715, when Renatus Smith (Robert's brother and the other executor) was mentioned as the guardian of their heir⁶³. In 1716, Renatus Smith confirmed three deeds originally made by Anthony and Anne Ivey, and in each case, Renatus Smith was acting as guardian for "Robert Smith Ivey the son and heir of said Anthony Ivey (who) is under age".⁶⁴ In one of these records, Renatus Smith, brother of Robert Smith, petitioned to sell the remaining lands on the grounds that "Robert Smith Esq. dyed possessed of great quantities of land...which can in no wise be serviceable to his heir...they not being anyways improved or tenable but lye wholly uncultivated and no benefit arising therefrom to discharge the yearly rent...so that before the heir who is very young arrives to full age to possess them the yearly rent will surmount the real value of the lands." Renatus Smith himself died by 1720 and Robert Smith Ivey evidently returned to Princess Anne County, Virginia. On 16 October 1726, Robert Smith Ivey "late of Princess Anne" sold 200 acres in Princess Anne County to Lemuel Ivey. The land was described as having been left to his father Anthony Ivey by the will of Thomas Vicesimus Ivey.⁶⁵

2.1. **Robert Smith Ivey** (c1703 – c1747) He was not only under age, but "very young" in 1716. He was of age by 24 March 1724/5 when Robert Ivy of Kent County, Maryland, blacksmith, "only son and heir of Anthony Ivy" released a mortgage previously made by Anthony Ivey. He apparently returned to Princess Anne County, Virginia. He was "late of Princess Anne" in 1726 when he sold the land his father, Anthony Ivey, had inherited from Thomas V. Ivey. He witnessed George Ivey's (1.4) will as "Robert Smith Ivey" a few months later, so he must not have been far from Princess Anne. He returned to Maryland at some point, since on 26 October 1747 Mary Powell, widow of Robert Smith Ivey "son and heir of Anthony Ivy", and Ann Ivy, "daughter and heiress", sold land in Queen Anne County that had belonged

⁵⁸ Lower Norfolk County Deed Book 4, p106

⁵⁹ Archives of Maryland, Volume 38, pp173 (among others)

⁶⁰ Archives of Maryland, Volume 38, p218 and Maryland Calendar of Wills, Volume 3, p83.

⁶¹ e.g., Archives of Maryland, Volume 27, p 427, p433; Volume 77, p185; Volume 38, p194, p210, p214; Volume 29, p294 and Queen Anne County Deed Book "E.T.A.", p32, p36 and p39.

⁶² Archives of Maryland, Volume 38, pp194

⁶³ Archives of Maryland, Volume 30, p132

⁶⁴ Archives of Maryland, Volume 38, p173 and Volume 30, p571, p588, and p591

⁶⁵ Princess Anne Deed Book 4, p106

to Robert Smith Ivey⁶⁶. A similar deed was written in Kent County three days earlier that states Robert Ivey was “late of Kent County”.

Could he have been the Robert Ivey who was in North Carolina through 1734? Possible, but probably not likely. A Robert Joye (“Ivey?”) received a grant on the Pasquotank just south of Princess Anne on 30 March 1721⁶⁷. A Robert Ivey appears in present-day Bertie County, NC witnessing a deed in 1729⁶⁸ and selling land in 1734⁶⁹. The fact that the land he sold in 1734 was formerly owned by John Spann and adjoined John Spann’s corner makes him a prime candidate to have been my Robert Ivey’s father.

3. **Ludford Ivey** (c1665? – aft 1692) His name may have come from Thomas Vicesimus Ivey’s brother-in-law’s surname. Ludford is a bit of a mystery. Thomas Vicesimus Ivey’s will left some land “being Chinkapine Ridge” to his son Ludford. “Chinkapin Ridge” is an area referenced in a number of deeds of Pasquotank Precinct of Old Albemarle County, NC, located just south of Princess Anne County. Ludford Ivey probably occupied this land, as he witnessed the will of Joseph Alford dated 8 December 1689 in Old Albemarle County, NC.⁷⁰ It seems likely he was located at the time in the Currituck Precinct of Albemarle, because the other two witnesses to the will are found in its records. Joseph Alford himself seems to have been from Princess Anne. As mentioned above, William Cornick’s January 1691/2 deed of gift of a ring to Ludford Ivy, shows he was still alive then. There is no further record of him. He may have died shortly after 1692 because he is not mentioned in the wills of his mother, siblings, or stepfather.
4. **Lemuel Ivey** (aft1668 – 1703) He may not have been 21 until 1696 when his brother deeded him his inheritance. He was probably the youngest son, since he seems to have lived with the Cornicks until his death. This Lemuel Ivey left a nuncupative will dated 13 December 1703 in Princess Anne County and proved 3 February 1703/4 by John Cornick, who deposed that Lemuel left his entire estate to his mother.⁷¹
5. **Agnes Ivey** (by 1663 – bef1698?) No record exists beyond her mention in John Sydney’s will. I’m curious as to why John Sydney singled her out in his will. Did she have the same name as Sydney’s wife? She isn’t likely to have been the eldest child because she wasn’t mentioned as a headright, thus was probably born in Virginia. It seems likely she was the wife of Patrick Angus, and deceased by 1698.
6. **Katherine Ivey** (by1663 - ?) She was “Katherine Taylor” in her father’s will. I don’t know which Taylor she married. She was probably the goddaughter Kate Ivy mentioned in John Sydney’s will.

⁶⁶ Queen Ann’s County, Maryland Land Records 1738-1747, R. Bernice Leonard (1993), p90.

⁶⁷ NC Patent Book 3, p64

⁶⁸ Bertie County Deed Book C, p158.

⁶⁹ Bertie County Deed Book D, p180.

⁷⁰ Early Records of North Carolina, Volume IV, Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., 1993, p2.

⁷¹ Princess Anne County Deed Book 1, p383 and p181.

7. **Frances Ivey** (c1683? - ?) She was one of the two youngest daughters in her father's will. She may have been the wife of a Fitzgerald and mother of the Morris Fitzgerald mentioned in her mother's will.
8. **Elizabeth Ivey** (c1683? - ?) She was one of the two youngest daughters in her father's will. She apparently married Baron Morse, who deposed his wife Elizabeth was the daughter and heir of Thomas Ivey in 1712.⁷²
9. **Aliffe Ivey** (c1685 - ?) She was apparently born after her father made his will. She was clearly a different person from Aliffe Miller, the wife of Mathias Miller, though some have claimed they were the same person. She apparently married John Cornick, son of William Cornick and Elizabeth Woodhouse, about 1700 and had children named Lemuel, Aliff, Frances, Mary, and Sarah.
10. **Mary Ivey** (bef 1660 – aft1683) The Mary Ivey mentioned as a headright in 1665 was undoubtedly a daughter, probably the eldest. The will of James Porter (minister of Lynhaven Parish), dated 8 June 1683 and proved 17 December 1683, mentions his wife Mary and father-in-law Thomas Ivey.⁷³ She is not mentioned in her father's will the following year.

Probably Agnes or Mary was the wife of Patrick Angus and mother of the grandchild Elizabeth Angus mentioned in Alice Cornick's will. Patrick Angus seems to have been the only Angus in the area, and he witnessed a variety of Ivey transactions. Whichever Ivey daughter was his wife, she evidently died before 1698 when the will of John Sullivan identified Patrick Angus as his son-in-law, husband of Mary Sullivan.⁷⁴ It appears that only Agnes and Mary would have been old enough to have married and had a child before 1698. Patrick Angus himself was dead by May 1702 when Thomas Ivey was guardian of his son Patrick Angus Jr. and by when Cason More had married Angus's widow.⁷⁵

The other daughter was probably the wife of a Fitzgerald, and the mother of the grandchild Morris Fitzgerald.

⁷² Princess Anne Minute Book 1709-1717, p111.

⁷³ Abstract courtesy of Jean Schneider from Will Book 4, folio 156.

⁷⁴ Princess Anne County Deed Book 1, p194.

⁷⁵ Princess Anne Minute Book 1191-1709, p327.