

A HISTORY OF THE ADAM IVEY FAMILY OF CHARLES CITY (NOW
PRINCE GEORGE) COUNTY, VIRGINIA

BY
ROBERT ALLISON IVEY

1993

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THE DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy autum-fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the under-world;
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns
The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square:
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remembered kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigned
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret,--
O death in life, the days that are no more.

Alfred Tennyson, "The Princess"

DEDICATION

This history is lovingly dedicated to the memory of my grandfather, **William Mathis Ivey**, who instilled in me a love for Union County, South Carolina, his birthplace, and the place from whence many of my ancestors originated. He loved me and helped me over many rough places.

The history is also dedicated to the memory of my father, **Roy Simpson Ivey**, with a heart filled with love and appreciation. He exemplified the spirit of Christ in his daily walk, and his life was a constant source of inspiration and blessing to me.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am most appreciative to **Barney M. Tennyson, Jr.** of Charleston, South Carolina, for his editorial assistance and computer work in typesetting the history in its final form.

Charles Ivy Poole, of Euless, Texas, typeset the first handwritten copy of this history on his computer and without his assistance in research this history could not have been written.

Others who have assisted the author in typesetting are **Barbara McMurray** of Gaffney, South Carolina, and **Patsey Ivey Frieler** of Columbia, South Carolina.

Douglas L. Ivey of Belmont, North Carolina, has furnished copies of deeds and wills from Lancaster County, South Carolina, on the Iveys and material from Georgia on the **Iveys** that has been invaluable.

The following individuals have assisted in the research of the **History of the Adam Ivey Family**: **Anne Patrick**, Union, South Carolina; **Don L. Ivey**, Bryan, Texas; **Robert Keeling, M.D.**, South Hill, Virginia; **Dorothy Q. Keeling**, South Hill, Virginia; **Katherine Elliott**, South Hill, Virginia; **Andrew Mosley**, South Hill, Virginia; **Fred Cliborne**, South Hill, Virginia; **Mannie Lee Mabry**, Union, South Carolina; and **Carrie Davis**, Gaffney, South Carolina.

Several who are now deceased gave significant assistance to the author as the history was researched: **William Mathis Ivey**, Woodruff, South Carolina, (the author's grandfather); **Dorothy Ivey**, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, (the author's aunt); **Roy S. Ivey**, Woodruff, South Carolina, (the author's father); **Ben Clifford Ivey, Sr.**, Union, South Carolina; **Jerry Gregory**, Union, South Carolina, (the author's cousin); **Mary Woolen Ivey**, Union, South Carolina; and **Fannie Lee Sparks**, Union, South Carolina.

PREFACE

The authors have spent many hours in research and traveled hundreds of miles in order to produce a more accurate history of the **ADAM IVEY** family. We have been unable to prove a family connection that would identify the parents or siblings of **Adam Ivey**. We hope that future research will accomplish this.

Numerous errors have occurred in past publications on this family, W. Mac Jones has perpetuated the greatest error in listing **George Ivey**, son of **George and Hannah [Blanch?] Ivey**, as husband of **Elizabeth Ivey**, who was actually the wife of **Adam Ivey** of Charles City County (now Prince George County), Virginia.

Boddie, in his "Historical Southern Families" Volume 16, page 158 and following, establishes the fact that **George Ivey**, son of **George and Hannah Ivey**, and his wife **Elizabeth Langley Ivey**, had the following children; **William, James, Joseph, and Margaret Ivey**. Using court records and other documents, Boddie

has proven that the **Elizabeth Ivey** of Prince George County, Va. was not the wife of **George Ivey** of Norfolk, Va.

There were two **Elizabeth Iveys** living in this period and that is what caused the problem in linkage.

Publications that have contained this error are:

1. "The Ivey Family" By W. Mac Jones, published in Volume 17, 2nd Series of the "William and Mary Quarterly," 1927, pages 92 and following.
2. "The Ivey Family in the U.S." By George Franks Ivey, published in 1941 by Southern Publishing Company, Hickory N.C.
3. "The Ivey Family (1635-1984) in Virginia and Mississippi", By Robert Adams Ivey, Almond Printing Company, Aberdeen, Mississippi Oct. 1984.
4. Other Ivey Family articles.

Robert Adams Ivey (see above) has incorrectly identified the **Adam Ivey** of Sussex Co. Va. as the son of **Adam Ivey**, son of **Adam and Elizabeth Ivey**. The **Adam Ivey** of Sussex Co. Va. was the son of **Henry Ivey**, son of **Adam and Elizabeth Ivey**.

There are at least three different spellings of the name of this family; **Ivey**, **Ivie**, **Ivy**. The Author's of this work chose to keep the family history uniform by using only the Ivey spelling regardless of the way the name was spelled in the original records. Several records were found to contain conflicting spellings in the same document.

The history has been developed by a preponderance of the evidence principle. The reader can be assured that this history is at least 80% accurate. It is virtually impossible to produce a family history without errors and incomplete data on family names. We encourage additional research by interested persons. Should any family member or other researcher find errors or have additional information on members of this family, please feel free to contact:

1. **Robert A. Ivey**
2. **Charles Ivy Poole**
3. **Don L. Ivey**
4. **Douglas L. Ivey**

This is not a complete history of the **Ivey** family. It was not intended to be. It can only be completed by you, the reader. This family history will be a guide for you to locate your ancestors and add the stories of your family that have been passed through the generations. Only then will the Family History of **Adam Ivey** be complete.

If you wish for your family information to be added to this history, please write the information as you would like for it to appear and contact **Douglas L. Ivey** at the above listed address or telephone number.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE DAYS ARE NO MORE	-----	ii
DEDICATION	-----	iii

ACKNOWLEDGMENT	-----	iv
PREFACE	-----	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	-----	vii
CHAPTER I	THE ADAM AND ELIZABETH IVEY FAMILY -----	1
CHAPTER II	THE GEORGE IVEY FAMILY -----	5
CHAPTER III	THE GILBERT IVEY FAMILY -----	23
CHAPTER IV	THE HENRY IVEY FAMILY -----	31
CHAPTER V	THE JOHN IVEY FAMILY -----	105
CHAPTER VI	THE SUSAN IVEY HAY FAMILY -----	169
CHAPTER VII	THE ADAM IVEY II FAMILY -----	183
APPENDIX	-----	184
ADDENDA	-----	186
BIBLIOGRAPHY	-----	203
INDEX	-----	213

CHAPTER I
THE ADAM AND ELIZABETH IVEY FAMILY

Adam Ivey was probably born between 1640 and 1650 and died between 1704 and 1718. It is not known where he was born. The names of his parents are not known. However, it is possible that the **John Ivey** of Surry County, Virginia, was the father of **Adam Ivey**.

On June 9, 1655 **John Ivey** sold 200 acres of land in Surry County, Virginia, to **Richard Tias** and **Henry White**. The transaction was witnessed by **Eliza Jolly** and **Thomas Pittman**.

In May of 1656 **John Ivey's** name was on a list of accounts receivable for a business in Surry County owned by **Henry and John Richards**. **John Richards** was listed as a resident of London, England, at this time. **William Thomas** sold the goods to **John Ivey**.

John Ivey was listed as deceased before April 1, 1663 when

George Foster sold **John Clemmens** a parcel of land containing 50 acres on the east side of Gray's Creek bounded by waters of Reedy Branch, "formerly belonging to **John Ivey**, deceased." **George Foster** and **John Clemmens** both resided in Southwarke Parish at this time.

Charles City was one of the four great corporations set up by the Virginia Company of London in 1618, and retained its original area when it became one of the eight counties or shires into which the Virginia colony was divided in 1634. Following the early practice of dividing counties at the ridges bounding the watershed of a river, rather than at the stream itself, Charles City County extended on both sides of the James River, from James City County on the east to Henrico County on the west.

The pioneer settlements in Charles City County constituted plantation parishes, some of which were among the earliest in Virginia history.

Adam Ivey's first appearance in the records of Charles City County, Virginia, was on November 21, 1677, where as plaintiff in a law suit against **Richard Wathen**, a non-suit was granted.

Later, **Roger Pointon** was fined 300 pounds of tobacco for not appearing when summoned to give evidence in a suit of **Adam Ivey**, plaintiff, against **Richard Wathen**, defendant. **Roger Pointon** was ordered to pay the fine to **Adam Ivey**. **Adam Ivey** did not prove his case against **Richard Wathen** for hog stealing and was ordered to pay court costs.

A suit filed at Westover on August 15, 1678, by **William Wilkins**, plaintiff, against **Adam Ivey** defendant, was dismissed. **William Gardner** spent five days as a witness for **Adam Ivey** and **Elias Osborne**, attorney for **Adam Ivey**, was ordered to pay **William Gardner**.

On October 15, 1679, **Robert Netherland**, plaintiff, versus **Adam Ivey**, defendant, was granted an attachment by the courts against **Adam Ivey's** estate. The court on December 3, 1679, "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**. Defendant is trespasser and the Sheriff is ordered to put **Netherland** in possession."

In 1681, **Henry Harmon** claimed 840 pounds of tobacco from **Adam Ivey**. **Adam Ivey's** wife, and attorney for the defendant, confessed judgement.

Adam Ivey and **William Reyney** of Charles City County were paid for two days attendance in court. (Order book of 1687-1695, page 377)

Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. 3, Page 223, gives the following information about Charles City County: "The General Assembly (1703) ordered that the county of Charles City be divided into two distinct counties so that the James River divide the same and that part of the said county which is and lyes on the North side of the said James River shall forever thereafter be called and known by the name of Charles City County. And that part of the said county which is and lyes on the south side of the said river shall remain and forever thereafter be called and known by the name of Prince George." with this legislative action **Adam Ivey's** land became a part of Prince George County.

Adam Ivey held two hundred acres of land in the Prince George Quit Rents in 1704.

Elizabeth (?) Ivey, wife and widow of **Adam Ivey** made her will on April 26, 1718. **Eliza Foster** and **Mary Poythress** witnessed the will. This will was probated at a court held at Merchant's Hope Courthouse next to Merchant's Hope Church in Martin's Brandon Parish of Prince George County Virginia, on the second Tuesday of March (8 March) 1719. **Adam Ivey**, son of **Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, was declared in the will to be sole executor.

In her will **Elizabeth (?) Ivey** gave her children:

- I. **George** - 20 shillings
- II. **Gilbert** - 20 shillings
- III. **Henry** - a gold ring
- IV. **John** - a feather bed
- V. **Susan Hays**, her daughter - a gold ring
- VI. **Adam Ivey** and his daughter, **Elizabeth** - the remainder of the estate.

The children named in her will are not listed in the order of their births.

Adam and Elizabeth (?) Ivey lived in Weyanoke Parish in what is now Prince George County, Virginia. Weyanoke Parish crossed the James River and extended from Westover Parish east to David Jones's Creek, now Kennon's Creek, on the north river bank and to Upper Whippoke's Creek on the south bank, according to Hening's Statutes.

Weyanoke Plantation became Weyanoke Parish. The ancient plantation of Weyanoke was given by Powhatan Indian leader, **Opechancanough** to **Governor Sir George Yeardley** in 1617 and the gift was confirmed by the Virginia Company of London in the following year, the grant including 2200 acres of land on the north bank of James River, between Mapsico and Queen's Creeks. The lower Weyanoke plantation house is still standing north of the James River.

When Weyanoke Parish was dissolved in 1720, and its territory

north of James River was added to Westover Parish, this ancient church became the first Middle Church of the enlarged parish of Westover. There is no record of its replacement, either before or after the above date, or of its survival after the Revolution, it seems probable that it continued in service until it became unsafe and was then abandoned.

Merchant's Hope, where **Elizabeth (?) Ivey's** will was probated, is on the north side of the Old River Road and 1 1/2 miles south of the James River. Merchant's Hope is approximately 6 miles from Hopewell, Virginia. The Merchant's Hope Church and the Merchant's Hope Courthouse stood side by side and were in the Martin's Brandon Parish.

Martin's Brandon plantation was established by **Captain John Martin** in 1618, on the south bank of the James River and just west of Upper Chippokes Creek, the lower boundary of Charles City Corporation and of the later county of the same name. Martin's Brandon seems to have had the status of a plantation parish from its first settlement, since a land patent for this historic tract, dated 1711, "reserves 200 acres of land formerly given as a glebe to the Parish of Martin Brandon; under order of court to **Captain John Martin** of 1643."

When Martin's Brandon Parish was expanded in 1720, by act of assembly, its "freeholders and housekeepers" were ordered to "meet at the Upper Chappell . . . and there elect Twelve . . . vestrymen" for the enlarged parish, four men from each of the three parishes combined. This Upper Chapel was the old brick building still known as Merchant's Hope Church, which, judging from the date 1657, cut in one of its massive rafters, was completed in that year as the first parish church of the new Jordan's Parish, erected two years before out of the western part of Westover Parish south of the James River. Its name was derived from an ancient plantation on which it stood, which was patented before 1653 by **William Barker, John Sadler, Richard Quincy** and others of the same group that acquired Martin's Brandon in 1643.

Merchant's Hope apparently was the same property that was held by **Captain John Martin** in 1620, under the name of Martin's Hope. A bark called the Merchant's Hope brought many English colonists to Virginia in 1634-5, at the time that Merchant's Hope was first patented under that name. The plantation must have been named after that ship.

Adam Ivey, son of **Adam and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, lived for several years in the Martin's Brandon Parish in Prince George County, Virginia, and moved to Brunswick County, Virginia in the early 1720's.

The descendants of **Adam and Elizabeth (?) Ivey** are;