

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.

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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;

CHAPTER IV
THE HENRY IVEY I FAMILY

III. Henry Ivey I

Henry Ivey I, was the oldest child of **Adam and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**. He was married to **Rebecca Sledge** who was the daughter of **Charles and Mary Clark Sledge** of Surry now Sussex County, Virginia. Her mother, **Mary Clark** was the daughter of **Robert Clark**.

The **Sledge** family lived in the Pigeon Swamp area of Surry County. **Charles Sledge** was born in 1650 in England, and died in 1726 in Surry County, Virginia. He made his will there on November 3, 1725. His will was probated on February 16, 1726. In his will, he gave to his daughter, **Rebecca Ivey**, "one cow".

For more information on the **Sledge** family, see page 9 of this work. Also refer to Virginia Historical Genealogies by Boddie Page 345.

The **Clark** family was also from Surry County, Virginia. **Robert Clark** was born there in 1660. He is listed on the tithe list in 1702 and 1703. He is on the 1704 Quit Rent Rolls with 400 acres of land. His will was made in Surry County, Virginia on February 17, 1723 and proven March 18, 1723 naming his son **Samuel Clark** executor. **Robert Clark** also had a daughter, **Elizabeth**, who married (?) **Muzelwhite**.

In 1694, **Henry Ivey**, of Prince George County, Virginia, sued **Richard Burke**. On August 5, 1695, **John Hobbs** sold **Henry Ivey** land in Prince George County. **Henry Ivey** held 450 acres of land in the Prince George Quit Rents in 1704.

Henry Ivey I of Prince George County, received a State Land Grant for 165 acres of land on July 21, 1720, in Surry County, on the Meherrin River. This land was actually in Brunswick County, Virginia, and was on the southwest side of the Great Swamp, a branch of the Meherrin River.

Thomas Eldridge gave bond to **Henry Ivey** of Prince George County on March 6, 1723, in regard to a controversy over the property line between their lands.

Henry Ivey died in Prince George County, Virginia, in the 1720's and by the 1730's, **Henry Ivey's wife Rebecca** was deceased.

John Ivey, brother of **Henry Ivey**, cared for **Henry and Rebecca Sledge Ivey's** children after their deaths. **John Ivey** was living in Surry County (now Sussex County), Virginia, at this time.

All three sons of **Henry Ivey: Hugh Ivey, Henry Ivey, and Adam Ivey** had sons named "**Jesse Ivey**". This name may have come from **Henry Ivey's** wife's family.

Children born to the marriage of **Henry Ivey** were;

- A. **Jehu (Hugh) Ivey**
- B. **Henry Ivey II**
- C. **Adam Ivey**

The families of the children of **Henry Ivey I** and his wife **Rebecca Sledge Ivey** were:

A. **Jehu (Hugh) Ivey**, was the oldest child of **Henry Ivey I**. He was a witness to a land transaction in Prince George County, Virginia, on December 16, 1723, between **Adam Ivey** and **Edward Prince**.

Hugh Ivey married **Elizabeth (?)**. He received his father, **Henry Ivey's** Brunswick County lands after his mother's death. This land was sold to George Wythe, Jr. on April 3, 1734, for the sum of 5 Shillings. The land was on the south west side of the Great Swamp.

On March 14, 1740, **Hugh Ivey** bought 100 acres of land on the south side of Pigeon Swamp from **Amos Horton** and his wife **Sarah Horton**. Purchase price was 4 Pounds, 10 Shillings. This land was close to **John Ivey, Hugh Ivey's** uncle's land. This area was just a few miles from the present town of Waverly, Virginia.

Hugh Ivey purchased 200 acres of land in Brunswick County "on the north side of a small branch running out of Kittlestick" from **Micajah Perry** for 12 Pounds, 10 Shillings, on April 2, 1747. On March 24, 1764, **Hugh and Elizabeth Ivey** sold this land to **Edward Goodrich**.

Hugh Ivey's uncle, **John Ivey**, died on February 21, 1753. **Hugh Ivey** reported the death so that it could be entered into the Albemarle Parish Register.

John Baird purchased from **John Ivey Jr.** "all that tract of land containing 135 acres situated, "lying and being on the south side of main Black Water Swamp in the County of Sussex. This land was bound on the north side by "Myery Meadows Branch" of Pidgeon's Swamp, by a corner of **John Ivey's** other land and land that belonged to **Col. Nat Harrison**. On August 17, 1759, **Hugh Ivey** purchased this land from **John Baird** and his wife, **Mary Baird**, for 40 Pounds.

Hugh Ivey received a State Land Grant in 1764 for 145 acres in Surry (now Sussex) County, Virginia. This land joined land that belonged to **John Ivey Jr.**, son of **John and Sarah Ivey**.

Hugh Ivey purchased 76 acres of land in Sussex County, Virginia, from **John and Elizabeth Mason** on May 25, 1767. This land bordered Pigeon Swamp.

Hugh Ivey sold a slave, **Sally**, to **Faddey Jarrad**, on March 16, 1785, for 100 Pounds current money.

Hugh Ivey made his will in Sussex County, Virginia, on March 24, 1792. The will was recorded on April 4, 1793. **Hugh Ivey** was a prosperous farmer and at his death left his children 550 acres pf land and 22 slaves.

The Albemarle Parish Register lists the following children of **Hugh and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**:

1. **Martha Ivey**
2. **Elizabeth Ivey**
3. **Henry Ivey**
4. **Sarah Ivey**
5. **Rebecca Ivey**
6. **Jesse Ivey**
7. **Richard Ivey**
8. **Daniel Ivey**

The families of the children of **Hugh and Elizabeth (?) Ivey** were as follows:

1. **Martha Ivey**. She was baptized on February 1, 1735.
2. **Elizabeth Ivey**. She was baptized on May 11, 1738.
3. **Henry Ivey**, who was listed in the Albemarle Parish Register was being born on September 6, 1740. He was baptized on October 7, 1740 and died in 1771. **Hugh Ivey**, father of **Henry Ivey**, was administrator of his son's estate.
4. **Sarah Ivey**, who was listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as being born on May 25, 1746. She was baptized on July 20, 1746. She died before her father.

5. **Rebecca Ivey**. She was baptized on March 17, 1748.

6. **Jesse Ivey**. He was baptized on February 11, 1752. He married **Sarah Anderson** on April 7, 1778. The Reverend Jesse Lee performed the marriage ceremony. She was born ca 1756 and died ca 1850.

See "Men of the Burning Heart" by **Marion Plyler**, for more information on **Reverend Jesse Lee**.

Jesse Ivey made his will on November 13, 1832. It was probated on September 4, 1834 in Sussex County, Virginia.

Jesse Ivey's will listed the following children:

a. **Susannah Ivey**. She married (?) Foster.

b. **Sarah Elizabeth Ivey**. She married **F. T. H. Jennings**. This couple had the following children:

(1) **Sally Ann Jennings**.

(2) **Littlebury R. L. Jennings**

c. **David Anderson Ivey**, son of **Jesse and Sarah Anderson Ivey**. He was born ca 1775. He married **Sarah Allred** who was born ca 1781 and died on April 18, 1862. Children born to this marriage were;

(1) **Polly Ivey**

(2) **James Russell Ivey**, who was born on December 30, 1802 in Franklin County, Georgia. He married **Eliza McKee Faucett** in June of 1824. She was born on July 5, 1808 at West Columbia, Maury County, Tennessee. She was the daughter of **Richard Faucett** and his wife **Mary McKee**.

In the early 1830's in Missouri the Mormon Missionaries came to their area. They shared the Book of Mormon with them and converted them to their religion.

In the spring of 1848 the Ivey family made plans to move westward. Two of their sons were in the Mormon Battalion.

It was on the first of June 1848 that the Ivey's left Elkhorn in the company of the "Saints" headed for the Great Salt Lake valley. They were in Brigham Young's 2nd Company. They reached the Great Salt Lake valley about September 20, 1848. They made their home in Scipio, Utah.

On Sunday morning June 10, 1866 **James Russell Ivey** was killed by a band of Indians "led by **Chief Black Hawk**. He came upon them as he went to his field to check on his milk cows.

Eliza McKee Faucett Ivey passed away peacefully on August 7, 1896 in her 89th year.

Children born to the marriage of **James Russell Ivey** and his wife **Eliza McKee Faucett** were; (not in order of birth)

(a) **Richard Ivey**, who married **Elizabeth Dobson**.

(b) **Herber Charles Ivey**, who was born on November 19, 1852.

© **Joseph Orson Ivey**, who was born ca 1840 and died in 1851.

(d) **William Franklin Ivey**, who married **Jane Young** at Provo, Utah in 1851. To this marriage 14 children were born. Four years later he married a second wife, sister of **Jane, Emily Anner Young**. She bore him 10 children. **William Franklin Ivey** died on August 4, 1880.

(e) **James Alexander Ivey**

(f) **Martin Ivey**

(g) **Eliza Ivey**

(h) **Elizabeth Ivey**

(i) **Thomas Ivey**

(j) **Benjamin Ivey**

(k) **Polly Ivey**

(l) **John Ivey**

(m) **Sarah A. Ivey**, who was born on April 23, 1829 and died on June 27, 1890. She married **James Petty Hiron** who was born on July 15, 1819. Children born to this marriage were;

i) **Sarah Hiron**

ii) **James Franklin Hiron**, who was born in 1851. He married **Eliza Jane Coates** who was born on July 26, 1857. She died ca 1927. Children born to this marriage were;

a) **Jenny Hiron**

b) **Florence Ann Hiron**, who was born in 1880 and died in 1945. She married **Fredrick Henry Rogers**. He was born on April 3, 1878. Children born to this marriage were;

- **Thelma Dean Rogers**, who was born in 1900 and died in 1916.

- **William Henry Rogers**, who was born in 1902 and died in 1985.
- **Margaret Ann Rogers**, who was born in 1904 and died in 1982.
- **Robert Walter Rogers**, who was born in 1905 and died in 1921.
- **Jenny Rebecca Rogers**, who was born in 1907 and died in 1974.
- **Fredrick Orlando Rogers**, who was born in 1908 and died in 1984.
- **Florence June Rogers**, who was born in 1910 and died in 1960.
- **Jean Esther Rogers**, who was born in 1913 and died in 1945.
- **Russell Earl Rogers**, who was born in 1917.
- **John Alexander (Jack) Rogers**, who was born in 1923 and died in 1927.
- **Earnest Raymond Rogers**, who was born on May 9, 1901 and died on April 15, 1961. He married **Etta Louise Barada** who was born on October 27, 1901 and died on November 28, 1982. Children born to this marriage were;
 - = **Thelma Ann Rogers**, who was born in 1923 and died in 1924.
 - = **Laverne Rose Rogers**, who was born in 1925.
 - = **James Arthur Rogers**, who was born on September 13, 1924.

*Note - **James** supplied the author with information on the family of **David Anderson Ivey** and his descendants.

d. **Jarret Asbury Ivey**, son of **Jesse and Sarah Anderson Ivey**. He died in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1847 leaving his estate to his sisters **Susannah (Susan)** and **Sarah (Sally) Elizabeth**.

The middle name of **Asbury**, is thought to have come from the great pioneer Methodist circuit-rider, **Daniel Asbury**. In 1786 he joined the itinerant ranks and after a year each on the Amelia and Halifax circuits, was sent as a missionary along the banks of the French Broad River.

Daniel Asbury was the first circuit rider to enter the wild

solitude of those beautiful mountains.

Sarah Anderson Ivey, wife of **Jesse Ivey**, died in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1850.

7. **Richard Ivey**, son of Hugh and Elizabeth (?)Ivey, is listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as being born on February 2, 1755. He was Christened on April 13, 1755. He was a private in the Calvary during the Revolutionary war.

Richard Ivey spent 17 or 18 years in itinerant work as a preacher for the Methodist church and traveled extensively through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. **Richard Ivey's** name appeared in the Minutes of the Methodist church for the first time in 1778. The **Rev. Jesse Lee**, speaking of **Richard Ivey**, stated: " He was a good man of quick and solid parts and preached with a degree of animation."

"Shortly before his death in 1795, **Richard Ivey** returned to his home in Sussex County and was making ready "to settle himself" when the call came. The rather frail man who had spent much of his life in the saddle on the wilderness trail, being Elder in the Yadkin valley in 1785, was not permitted to enjoy the rest sought in the region of childhood's happy hours. Rich in grace and useful in saving souls, the faithful itinerant found his "settled" habitation in the "house not made with hand's." "

"Men of the Burning Heart" by **Marion Timothy Plyler**, page 6.

Richard Ivey's estate was appraised in February 1796. **Daniel Ivey**, brother of **Richard Ivey**, was administrator of the estate.

8. **Daniel Ivey**, the son of **Hugh Ivey** and his wife **Elizabeth (?)**, was listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as being born on July 24, 1745. He was Christened on October 16, 1745.

Daniel Ivey married **Sally (?)** circa 1770. The following children were born to this union:

- a. **Littleberry Ivey.**
- b. **Henry Ivey.**
- c. **Hugh Ivey.**

The families of the children of **Daniel and Sally (?) Ivey** were as follows:

a. **Littleberry Ivey.** The Albemarle Parish Register lists the baptismal date as September 29, 1771. An Administrator's

Bond listing **Hugh Ivey** as the administrator of the estate of **Littleberry Ivey**, deceased, and dated February 20, 1826 is located in the Sussex County, Virginia Administrator's Bond, 1754 - 1870, page 223.

The 1820 Sussex County, Virginia Agriculture schedule shows that **Littleberry Ivey** had 10 slaves.

b. **Henry Ivey**, who was born on April 1, 1773. The Albemarle Parish Register lists the baptismal date as June 27, 1773.

Henry Ivey bought 100 acres of land on the north side of Pigeon Swamp, in Sussex County from **John Gay** and his wife, **Hannah Gay** and **William Gay** and his wife **Lucy Gay**. This transaction took place on October 5, 1797.

Henry Ivey was deceased by April 1826. On this date **Hugh Ivey**, son of **Daniel and Sally Ivey**, sold 146 ½ acres of land in Sussex County, Virginia, to **Joel Johnson**. This land belonged to **Henry Ivey**, son of **Daniel and Sally Ivey**, and was left by **Henry Ivey** to his brothers **Hugh and Littleberry Ivey**. This land was bounded by Pigeon Swamp.

c. **Hugh Ivey**, son of **Daniel and Sally (?) Ivey** and the grandson of **Hugh and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born in Virginia ca 1776.

He recorded a unique document in the Clerk of the Court's office in Sussex County, Virginia, on February 2, 1826. It was called "A Deed of Emancipation." In this deed, **Hugh Ivey** freed the following slaves: **Harry, Jenny, Lem, Nelly, Creasy, Lucy, Nancy, Delilah, Martha, Hannah, Lilly, John, James, Nancy, Joel, Matthew, Catharine, Franky, Matilda, Nelly, Hosea, John, Daniel, Jane, Martha and Virginia**. In this document **Hugh Ivey** stated: "After full and mature deliberation I am fully persuaded that freedom is the birthright of all mankind and that no law, human or divine, can give or hath given to me a just and equitable right to the labor or service of any human being without making to him or her a reasonable or stipulated compensation. Therefor and wishing to fulfill in this case at least the Golden Rule to do unto others as I would they should do unto me, I relinquish, renounce and forever quit claim to the services of the afore named slaves."

Prior to this, charges were brought against **Hugh Ivey** as seen in papers filed in the Loose court Papers of Sussex County, Virginia, 1754 -1870, # 1826, Page 173;

"Be it remembered that **John G. Mason**, attorney who prosecutes for the Commonwealth of Virginia in this behalf

comes here into court and gives the court to understand and be informed that **Hugh Ivey** late of the parish in the County aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of this court with force and arms, at the parish County aforesaid unlawfully suffer license and permit his negro woman slave Jenny to go at large and trade as a free person within the body of the County aforesaid against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

August, 1825.'

"The Commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of Sussex County Greeting. We command you to summon **Hugh Ivey** to appear before the Justice of our County Court of Sussex at the Courthouse on the first Thursday in November next to show cause if any he can why an information should not be filed against him upon the presentment of the Grand Jury made against him at August Court 1825 for suffering his negro woman **Jenny** to go at large and trade as a free person and this he shall in nowise omit and have them there... 8th day of August 1825.

Because of his beliefs against the institution of slavery, **Hugh Ivey** removed himself and his family to Ross County, Ohio. He probably took his former slaves with him. The 1850 census for District # 131 of Ross County, Ohio shows **Hugh Ivey**, now 74 yrs of age, living with **Jesse Redmond** a Mulatta and his family. **Hugh** is shown to be the owner of the property, worth \$2,000. **Jesse** and his wife **Jane** were born in Virginia.

Deed Book U, Sussex County, Virginia Page 437 contains another interesting document of **Hugh Ivey**. He sold a tract of land containing 100 acres and located in Sussex County on April 16, 1849 to **Joseph W. Mason** for "\$5.00 lawful money of the United States." **Hugh** sold the land to him, "in consideration of the esteem and great friendship which he has and bears for the said **Joseph W. Mason**." The property was bounded by the lands of **Joseph Jennings, Harrison Niblett, Dr. John R. Mason**, on Pigeon Swamp. The sale of this land was handled through the clerk's office of Ross County, Ohio.

B. **Henry Ivey II**, son of **Henry Ivey I and Rebecca Sledge Ivey**, lived for a period of time after his fathers's death, with his uncle **John Ivey**.

Henry Ivey II, received a State Land Grant for 100 acres of land in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, on July 25, 1741. This land was actually in Brunswick County, Virginia. After some early adjustments of Isle of Wight's boundaries with the neighboring counties of Surry and Nansemond, the first reduction in the County's area occurred in 1733, which its

territory southwest of the Meherrin River was ceded to Brunswick County. The same land later became part of Greensville County, Virginia, at its formation in 1781. The land was bounded by the north side of Fountain's Creek and the Great Swamp.

Henry Ivey II, lived on this land in Brunswick County and sold this land to **Burrell Brown**, on June 2, 1743 for 19 Pounds and 15 Shillings. This transaction is recorded in Brunswick County, Virginia, Deed Book 2, Page 306-309.

In 1765 he brought suit against **Jesse Norton** in Brunswick County, Virginia. **Jesse Norton** owed **Henry Ivey II** 4 Pounds and 5 Shillings. The court ruled in favor of **Henry Ivey II**.

Henry Ivey II, and his family later moved to old Anson County, North Carolina, and by 1775, **Henry and Nancy (?) Ivey**, his wife, had moved part of their family to Fairfield County, South Carolina. A part of the family remained in Anson County, North Carolina, and a part of the family lived in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

Estate records in Fairfield County, South Carolina, found in File No. 4, packages numbered 119, 120, 121 and 122 indicate that both **Henry Ivey II** and his wife, **Nancy (?)**, died before August 1790, intestate. **Thomas Muse** was appointed administrator of the estate on February 14, 1791. The estate was appraised on March 25, 1791. **Burrell Ivey** was listed as one of the buyers of items in the estate. There appears to be a family connection between the **Muse** and **Ivey** families.

Henry and Nancy Ivey had the following children (not in order of their births):

1. **Reubin Ivey**
2. **Jesse Ivey**
3. **John Ivey**
4. **Burrell Ivey**
5. **Robert Ivey**
6. **Edward Ivey**
7. **Elijah Ivey**
8. **Henry Ivey III**
9. **Michael (Wike) Ivey**

The families of the children of **Henry and Nancy Ivey** were as follows:

1. **Reubin Ivey**, son of **Henry and Nancy Ivey**, was living in North Carolina during part of the Revolutionary War and served as a Patriot Soldier in the North Carolina Line.

Reubin Ivey was living in Fairfield County, South Carolina, in 1782, when he witnessed an application by **Elkin Armstrong** and **John Armstrong** for letters of administration on the estate of **David Elkins** on September 9, 1782.

Reubin Ivey married **Susannah Hollis**, daughter of **William Hollis Sr.** **Reubin Ivey** died Before 1790. **Susannah Hollis Ivey**, widow of **Reubin Ivey**, was listed in the 1790 Federal Census of Fairfield County, South Carolina, with 1 male under 16 years of age and 3 females including heads of families.

Probable children born to this couple were;

One of the **John Iveys** listed in the 1790 Federal Census of Fairfield County, South Carolina, was probably a son of **Reubin and Susannah Hollis Ivey**.

The **Elijah Ivey**, orphan boy, mentioned in court records on June 14, 1791, was probably a son of **Reubin and Susannah Hollis Ivey**. Records state: "**Robert Martin** petitioned court to have **Elijah Ivey**, an orphan boy, bound to him to learn the planting trade." The request was granted. The court stated that: "He (**Robert Martin**) must give schooling to read and write and cypher until the age of 19. He was also to give the boy a suit of clothes and to feed and lodge him during this period.

2. **Jesse Ivey**, the son of **Henry and Nancy Ivey**, was living in South Carolina when he enlisted in the Sixth South Carolina Regiment on May 7, 1776, and served as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War.

This corps was authorized by the Provincial Congress on February 28, 1776 as one lieutenant colonel commandant, one major, and five companies. On September 20, 1776 the regiment was placed under Continental control. The regiment broke up in the winter of 1779-1780. The commander was **Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Sumter**.

In the Anson County, North Carolina, records on Wills and Estates, 1749-1795, page 215, dated January 29, 1785, there is an account of the sale of **Jesse Ivey's** estate. **Mary Ivey** and **John Ivey** were listed as buyers of the estate along with numerous others. **Mary Ivey** was **Jesse Ivey's** wife and **John Ivey** was his brother. This area of Anson County, North Carolina, was just across the state line from Lancaster County, South Carolina.

3. **John Ivey**, the son of **Henry and Nancy Ivey**, was probably named after his father's uncle **John Ivey**, in remembrance of

the kindness of his uncle.

John Ivey was listed as one of the buyers in the estate sale of **Jesse Ivey** in 1785.

John Ivey was listed in the 1790 Federal Census of Fairfield County, South Carolina, and was living near his brother, **Burrell Ivey**. No additional family members were listed with **John Ivey** in this census.

In the 1810 Federal Census of Fairfield County, **John Ivey** was listed as having 1 male under 10; 1 male 26 to 45; 1 female under 10; 1 female to 45; and 1 female 45 and up.

4. **Burrell Ivey**, the son of **Henry and Nancy Ivey**, had the responsibility or his parents estate in his hands in the latter part of 1790, but chose not to be administrator, relinquishing this responsibility to **Thomas Muse** in 1791. **Burrell Ivey** was one of the purchasers of items in the estate sale in 1791.

Burrell Ivey was listed in the 1790 Federal Census of Fairfield County, South Carolina, without wife or children.

Burrell Ivey bought land in Fairfield County, South Carolina, in 1802, from **Charles Pickett**. He sold land in 1805 to **John Pickett**.

In the 1810 Federal Census of Fairfield County, **Burrell Ivey** was listed with 1 male to 45; 2 females to 10; 1 female to 16 and 1 female to 45.

Burrell Ivey was not listed in the 1830 Federal census of Fairfield County. **William Alex Watson** bought **Burrell Ivey's** remaining land in Fairfield County in 1835.

Note: In the Monroe County, Tennessee, Courthouse records there is a will recorded for a **Burrell Ivey**. These records were filed on October 22, 1842. This **Burrell Ivey** had a wife, **Mary (?) Ivey** and children;

- a. **Susan Ivey**
- b. **John Ivey**
- c. **Winey Ivey (McAllister)**
- d. **Mary Ann Ivey (Bishop)**
- e. **Elizabeth Ivey (Kennedy)**
- f. **Miriam Ivey (Kennedy)**

Mary (?) Ivey was executrix of the will of **Burrell Ivey**.

This **Burrell Ivey** could have been the **Burrell Ivey** of Fairfield County, South Carolina.

5. **Robert Ivey**, the son of **Henry and Nancy Ivey**, was a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War. He enlisted in the Second Regiment on November 4, 1775 and was discharged on July 8, 1778. He served as a Lieutenant in the militia under **General Francis Marion** during 1782.

On June 6, 1775 the Provincial Congress of South Carolina authorized two regiments of foot and one of rangers to be raised in the state and placed under the direction of the Continental Congress. Each of the foot regiments were to have 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 2 surgeons mates, 1 sergeant major, 1 armorer, 1 assistant armorer, 5 extra privates, and ten companies. Each company was to have 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, and 69 privates.

The regiment's men fought bravely in defense of Charleston in 1776. On September 20, 1776 the regiment was officially turned over to the Continental Congress. The commanders of this unit were; **Colonel William Moultrie**, June 17, 1775 to September 16, 1776. **Colonel Isaac Motte** served from September 16, 1776 to 1780.

On February 22, 1776, the Provincial Congress promoted **Francis Marion** to the rank of Major. "Swamp Fox", by **Robert Duncan Bass**, Page 15 describes the Battle of Fort Moultrie;

On the morning of June 28 the British warships began moving into position opposite the fort. At about 11 o'clock **Commodore Parker** hoisted the signal to attack. The Thunder began throwing thirteen-inch shells into the fort. Soon the Acteon, the Bristol, the Experiment, and the Solebay joined in the action. At a range of four hundred yards the Active began pouring solid shot into the rampart of palmetto logs and sand, but they sank harmlessly into the spongy mass.

The guns in the southwest bastion of the fort replied first. Soon the other cannon joined in the defense. Having only 5,400 pounds of powder, **Colonel Moultrie** ordered his gun captains to conserve their ammunition. Slowly, deliberately, they aimed and fired, their shot ranging into the ships. Receiving a flattering report from his aide, **General Lee** crossed over to the island "to encourage the garrison by my presence; but I might have saved myself the trouble; for I found, on my arrival, they had no occasion for any sort of encouragement; I found them determined and cool to the last degree."

Directing their fire principally on the warships Bristol and Experiment, the Carolinians wrought havoc, wounding **Commodore Parker, Lord Cornwallis, Governor Campbell, and Captain Morris and Scott**. To silence this

cannonading, the Acteon, and Sphynx, and the Syren attempted to round Sullivan's and enfilade the gunners. But the pilots missed the channel and grounded the three frigates.

During the bombardment a ball carried away the Second's regimental standard, a blue flag adorned with silver crescent and the word Liberty. Upon this **Sergeant William Jasper** of the Grenadier Company called out to **Moultrie**: "Colonel, don't let us fight without our flag!" "What can you do?" asked **Moultrie**. "The staff is broke." "Then sir," said **Jasper**, "I'll fix it to a halbert and place it on the merlon of the bastion next to the enemy."

Leaping down from the fort, he tore the flag from its staff, and climbed back through the rain of shot and shell. Tying the flag to a spoge staff, he then planted it on the summit of the fort.

There were many other acts of heroism, in the heaviest of the bombardment, **Lieutenant Gabriel Marion** sprang from the platform, crossed the open space in the fort, and brought up a new supply of powder.

Major Francis Marion commanded the left wing of the fort, in which were emplaced some of the heaviest cannon. Boldly he directed his batteries throughout the day, and as the battered ships began to slip their cables and withdraw at sunset, he asked **Moultrie** if he might give them a parting shot. "Yes," yelled **Moultrie**. "Give them the parting kick." Aiming one of the largest guns carefully, **Marion** touched a match to the powder, and watched the ball rip into the flagship.

Sir Henry Clinton failed to renew the battle and on June 30, **Colonel Moultrie** paraded his victorious troops before **General Lee**. The General was filled with admiration and praise, in his report to **President John Hancock** of the Continental Congress, he wrote, "I beg leave sir, therefore, to recommend, in the strongest terms, to Congress, the commanding officer, **Colonel Moultrie**, and his whole garrison, as brave soldiers and excellent citizens."

Page 21 - A man of deep religious instincts, **Marion** nurtured the same spirit among his men. "On Saturday, 10 o'clock in the morning, divine service will be performed by the Chaplain in St. Michael's church," he said in his regimental Order of June 23, 1777. "All officers and men are desired to parade with their side-arms at the new barracks at nine o'clock in the morning, from which the regiment will be marched to church."

Page 25 - in early September, **General Lee** ordered **Colonel Marion** and the second Regiment from Fort Moultrie, called in his other Continentals and the Charleston militia, and set off for the rendezvous in Savannah, when they arrived there, the troops were disembarked from the

forty-one vessels that had brought them there. As they moved upon Savannah, **Count D'Estaing**, the French Admiral, granted the British commander, **General Pre'vost**, twenty-four hours to consider surrendering. When he heard this, **Colonel Marion** cried, "who ever heard of anything like this before? First allow an enemy to entrench, and then fight him!"

During the twenty-four hour period two hundred slaves were used to fortify the British position. At the end of this period, the British felt that they could now withstand an assault, so they refused to surrender.

The assault was set for October 9. The plans called for all troops to move in single column under the skirt of a wood and, as they came into the open to break into different columns, each with its objective. But before all of his troops were in position, the count led the first units against Spring Hill redoubts, the anchor of the British line.

The American column, led by **Colonel John Laurens** with the light infantry and supported by **Colonel Marion** with the Second Regiment and **Captain Shepperd** with the Charleston militia, followed **Count Pulaski** and his legion up Spring Hill. In a rain of musket shot they reached the fosse. **Francis Marion**, sword in hand and shouting encouragement to his men, plunged into the ditch. There he stood urging his men forward while the enemy riflemen sprayed death around him. Up to the parapet **Lieutenant John Bush** carried the blue flag of the Second Regiment.

But **Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Brown**, whom the Whigs had once tarred and feathered, was holding the redoubts with his regiment of South Carolina Loyalists. His Tories fought with valor, and their marksmen wreaked havoc among the troops of the second Regiment. One of **Brown's** marksmen wounded **Lt. Bush**, who passed the flag to **Sgt. Jasper**. As the hero of Fort Moultrie carried the flag uphill, a sharpshooter struck him down. Before dying he handed the flag back to **Lt. Bush**. Into the ditch beside **Marion** charged **Bush** and when a musketeer toppled him, he died with the blue ensign crumpled beneath him. Before the sharpshooters marked him for death, **Lt. James Gray** planted the red flag of the Second Regiment on Spring Hill redoubts.

The momentum of the advance was spent, and the parapet was too high to be scaled under fire. **Sgt. McDonald** snatched **Gray's** red ensign from the redoubt and followed **Marion** down Spring Hill. Behind them the ground was covered with the dead and wounded. Of the six hundred Carolinians who had charged uphill, more than two hundred and fifty did not come down again.

"I went with a heavy heart on parade, to take a review of the sad remains of the battle," said **Peter Horry**. "The call of the roll completed the depression of my spirits. To every fourth or fifth name there was no answer - the gloomy silence which ensued told us where they were."

In October, 1780 Congress set South Carolina's quota of Continental troops at two battalions. Theoretically they should have been commanded by **Colonel Charles Pinkney** and **Colonel Francis Marion** respectively, but **Pinkney** was a prisoner and **Marion** was leading a harried existence in the swamps with his partisans at this time so these two battalions were not raised. In the summer of 1782 some recruiting of the Continental infantry and artillery occurred. Not over 80 men were ever enlisted, but one of these 80 was **Robert Ivey** as mentioned above. Between December, 1782 and November 15, 1783 these men were furloughed and discharged, see, Encyclopedia of Continental Army Units, by Fred Anderson Berg, page 109 and 110.

Robert Ivey purchased land in Lancaster County, South Carolina, in the 1780's on the north side of Waxhaw Creek. This land was adjacent to lands owned by **Moses White, Robert Lockhart, William Wrenn and John Crawford**.

William Patton, James Patton, Elizabeth Patton, and Mary Patton of York County, South Carolina, sold 108 1/2 acres of land in Lancaster County to **Robert Ivey** on March 12, 1792. This land was adjacent to land already owned by **Robert Ivey**. He paid 100 Pounds Sterling. His land contained a house, buildings and an orchard. This transaction was witnessed by **George Wren** and **Robert's** brother, **Wike Ivey**. It is located in Lancaster County, South Carolina, Deed Book C & E, Page 82.

Robert Ivey was listed in the 1790 Federal Census of Lancaster County with 2 males 16 and up; 3 males under 16; and 5 females including heads of families.

Robert Ivey was listed as "**Riffon Ivey**" in the 1800 Federal Census of Lancaster County, South Carolina, with 1 male 26 to 45; 2 females to 10 and 1 female 26 to 45.

Robert Ivey was listed in the 1810 Federal census of Lancaster County with 1 male 45 and up; 1 female 45 and up; 1 female under 10; and 1 male under 10.

Robert Ivey and his family moved from Lancaster County to another state between 1810 and 1820.

In the Old Waxhaw Cemetery, Lancaster County, South Carolina, there is a tombstone to "**Letty Ivey**", who died on November 10, 1809, age 23 years. Data on the tombstone states that she left a "disconsolate husband and two small children." **Letty Ivey** married a son of **Robert Ivey**, but his name has not been preserved. The two children living with **Robert Ivey** and his wife in the 1810 Federal Census of

Lancaster County, South Carolina, were probably the children of their son and his deceased wife.

6. **Edward Ivey**, the son of **Henry and Nancy Ivey**, served as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War and was a Captain under **Lieutenant Colonel Hicks**, who was succeeded by **Thomas Cochran**.

Edward Ivey was living in Lancaster County, South Carolina, in 1790 when the Federal Census of that County was taken. Census records indicate that he was living close to his brother, **Robert Ivey**, at this time. **Edward Ivey** had 1 male 16 and up; 1 male under 16; and 1 female including heads of families.

The **Henry Ivey** listed in the 1790 Federal census of Lancaster County as living next to **Edward Ivey**, was probably the son of **Edward Ivey**. The census also listed a female (wife) residing in the same household with **Henry Ivey**.

Edward Ivey lived on 170 acres of land between Waxhaw Creek and Twelve Mile Creek in Lancaster County. This land belonged to **Nathaniel Tomlinson** by inheritance and was sold by him to **Isaac Anderson** on July 27, 1792, while **Edward Ivey** was still residing there. The land contained, "houses, fields, and meadows." This record is located in Lancaster County, South Carolina, Deed Book B, Page 258.

Edward Ivey does not appear on any census records in South Carolina after 1790.

A **widow Ivey's** line was mentioned in the land transaction between **Wike Ivey** and **Isaac and Nancy Anderson** on December 24, 1808. This **widow Ivey** could have been the wife of **Edward Ivey**.

7. **Elijah Ivey**, the son of **Henry and Nancy Ivey**, was a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War. He enlisted in the Fairfield District, South Carolina, in the spring of 1776, and served three months. Two of these months were as substitute for two of his brothers.

Elijah Ivey served in **Captain Love's Company** of **Colonel John Wynn's** South Carolina Regiment, and was stationed at the barracks in Charleston, South Carolina.

Elijah Ivey volunteered again in 1780 and served in **Captain Thomas Stark's** Company of **Colonel Thomas Taylor's** South Carolina Regiment. He was in the Battle of Eutaw Springs. The length of this service was about two years.

In 1783, **Elijah Ivey** enlisted in Orangeburg District, South Carolina,

and served six months under **Captain Thomas Stark** and **Colonel Thomas Taylor**. During this time, he was stationed in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Elijah Ivey married in the 1780's in Orangeburg, South Carolina. He and his family were living in Orangeburg District in 1790 when the Federal census was taken. **Elijah Ivey** had 1 male under 16 (including heads of families); 3 males under 16; and 3 females (including head of families).

Elijah Ivey moved back to Fairfield County, South Carolina, in the 1790's and was living in this County when the 1800 Federal Census was taken. He was listed as having 4 males under 10; 2 males 10 to 16; one male 16 to 26; and 1 male 26 to 45; 1 female under 10; 1 female 10 to 16; and 1 female 26 to 45.

Elijah Ivey conveyed land in Fairfield County, South Carolina, in 1816, to his son **Thomas Ivey**.

David and Polly Spiva sold 375 acres of land in Union County, South Carolina, "on Fairforest creek," to **Elijah Ivey** in 1818.

William Berry purchased land in Fairfield County from **Elijah Ivey** in 1818.

Three of **Elijah Ivey's** sons: **William, Samuel and Newel Ivey**, lived for several years in Union County, South Carolina, and were in the 1820 Federal Census of that County.

In 1820, **Elijah Ivey** sold land in Fairfield County to **Abraham Fergeson**. That same year, **Elijah Ivey** bought land in Fairfield County from **Asa Bell**.

Elijah Ivey was listed in the 1820 Federal Census of Fairfield County with 1 male under 16; 1 male 15 to 26; 1 male 45 and up; 1 female under 10; 1 female to 16; and 1 female to 45.

Abraham Fergeson bought land in Fairfield County from **Elijah Ivey** in 1824 and 1825.

Elijah Ivey sold land in Fairfield County to **James Graham** and **Charles G. Graham** in 1826.

Elijah Ivey married four times while living in Orangeburg and Fairfield counties, South Carolina. The names of the first three wives have not been preserved.

He applied for a pension (\$15188) on May 6, 1833 in Lowndes County, Alabama, for Revolutionary war service.

His age was listed as 74.

Known children of **Elijah Ivey** and his first three wives were:

- a. **William Ivey**
- b. **Barrett Ivey**
- c. **Newel Ivey**
- d. **Martha Ivey**
- e. **Thomas Ivey**
- f. **Samuel Ivey**
- g. **Louisa Ivey**
- h. **Jesse Ivey**
- i. **Sarah (Sallie) Ivey**
- i. **Mary (Polly) Ivey**
- k. **Nancy Ivey**
- l. **Elizabeth Ivey**

Elijah Ivey had at least two other sons but their names have not been preserved. The children are not listed in the order of their births.

Elijah Ivey married **Mary Martin** in 1828 while living in Fairfield County, South Carolina, near Winnsboro. This was his fourth wife.

The children of **Elijah Ivey** and his wife **Mary Martin Ivey** were;

- m. **Asa B. Ivey**
- n. **Curtis Ivey**
- o. **Elijah P. Ivey**

The families of the children of **Elijah Ivey** and his first three wives were as follows;

a. **William Ivey**, the son of **Elijah Ivey**, was born circa 1786 in Orangeburg County, South Carolina. His first wife was **Nancy Davis**, daughter of **Thomas Davis Sr. and Elizabeth (?) Davis** of Fairfield County, South Carolina.

Thomas Davis Sr. signed a document in 1818 that stated that upon his death, 1/2 of all that he owned would go to his son-in-law, **William Ivey**. The document was signed by three witnesses.

By 1820, **William and Nancy Davis Ivey** were living in Union County, South Carolina.

Nancy Davis Ivey died on September 27, 1824. Her father, **Thomas Davis Sr.**, died on October 3, 1825.

The heirs of **Thomas Davis Sr.** challenged the gift of land

and a portion of the estate given to **William Ivey** in the Court of Equity in 1830. The children of **William Ivey and Nancy Davis Ivey** were listed against the children of **Thomas Davis Sr.**;

Willoby Ivey, Mary Ann Ivey, Jesse Ivey, John Ivey vs. Jacob Davis, Elizabeth Davis, Timothy Davis, Thomas John Davis, David Davis, Strother Tidwell and Mary his wife. The children of **Thomas Davis Sr.** charged that **William Ivey** had gotten **Thomas Davis Sr.** drunk on whiskey and tricked him into signing the document, making him believe that he was signing a document that said that upon his death, **William Ivey** would take care of his family for him. The Court questioned why he would give away 1/2 of all that he owned and not consider his seven children. The Court sided with the heirs and judged that the children of **William and Nancy Davis Ivey** would receive 1/7th of the estate or their late mothers share. This would again be divided equally among them.

William Ivey sold **George Young** one mare and colt and one sorrel mare on June 5, 1826. These horses were formerly the property of **Thomas Humphries**.

There is on record in the Union County, South Carolina, Courthouse, a document that reads as follows:

"know all men by these present that I **Samuel Ivey** do this day give to **William Ivey's** five children (by **Nancy Davis Ivey**) viz:

- (1) **Willaby Ivey**
- (2) **Mary Ivey**
- (3) **Nancy Ivey**
- (4) **Jesse Ivey**
- (5) **John Ivey**

the following property: a studd horse, a large bay mare, and fifty dollars in money it being for the consideration of their legacy that came by their mother from their grandfather's estate (**Thomas Davis Sr.**) and do hereby appoint their father guardian for them and their property that I have this day given them. Given under my hand and seal the 25th of January 1827." This document was recorded in Book S, Page 396 in the Union County records.

William Ivey married a second time in Union County, South Carolina, circa 1825. The name of this wife has not been preserved.

William Ivey sold his land in Union County, South Carolina, on May 28, 1825 to **John Bates, Esq.** He moved to Lowndes County, Alabama, with his father, **Elijah Ivey**, circa 1828.

William Ivey married a third time to **Emeline Amelia Cregg**. He had the family Bible according to **Elijah Ivey's** pension records. **William Ivey** died in 1857, and his Widow remarried and moved to a Western state.

b. **Barrett Ivey**, the son of **Elijah Ivey**, was born circa 1788 in Orangeburg County, South Carolina. **James Fort Muse** conveyed land in Fairfield County, South Carolina, to **Barrett Ivey** in 1810. This writer has no further information on **Barrett Ivey**.

c. **Newel Ivey**, the son of **Elijah Ivey**, was born circa 1790 in Orangeburg County, South Carolina. **Newel Ivey** was listed in the 1820 U.S. Census of Union County, South Carolina, as unmarried and living near his brother, **Samuel Ivey**. **Newel Ivey** probably died as a young man.

d. **Martha Ivey**, the daughter of **Elijah Ivey**, was born circa 1791. She married **Alexander Long** circa 1809. **Martha Ivey Long** and her husband, **Alexander Long**, had the following children:

- (1) **Elias Long** born circa 1810.
- (2) **Amelia Long** born circa 1812.
- (3) **John J. Long** born April 5, 1814.
- (4) **Strother Long** born circa 1816.
- (5) **Martha Missouri Long** born November 18, 1818.
- (6) **Cynthia Long** born circa 1820.
- (7) **James Long** born circa 1822.
- (8) **Lafayette Long** born circa 1824.
- (9) **Elizabeth Long** born circa 1827
- (10) **Ann Long** born December 24th, 1829.

All of the above children were born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, except **Ann Long** who was born in Lowndes County, Alabama.

Alexander Long was a skilled mechanic, good musician and gifted in the art of creating poetry.

e. **Thomas Ivey**, the son of **Elijah Ivey**, was married and had children. **Elijah Ivey** conveyed land to his son, **Thomas Ivey**, in 1816. This land was in Fairfield County, South Carolina. **Thomas Ivey** appeared in the 1810 U.S. Census. These censuses were not complete so Thomas was probably still living there in 1820.

Thomas Ivey conveyed land to **William McBride** in 1820 and land to **William Boils** in 1837. **Thomas Ivey** was still living when his father died in 1840.

f. **Samuel Ivey**, the son of **Elijah Ivey**, was born circa 1795.

He moved to Union County, South Carolina before 1820, and married **Lucy Glenn Bowker**. She was born on August 18 1789 and was the daughter of **William Coleman Glenn** and **Elizabeth Wright Glenn**. She was first married to **Achilles Bowker**. He was the son of **Bird Bowker** and **Orano Glenn Bowker**, and was **Lucy Glenn's** first cousin.

Samuel Ivey and **Lucy Glenn Bowker Ivey** had one child:

(1) **Samuel Ivey, Jr.** Union County, South Carolina Equity Records state that **Samuel Ivey, Jr.** a minor, was being committed to the care of his grandmother, **Elizabeth Wright Glenn**. **Thomas Bowker** had formerly been the guardian of **Samuel Ivey, Jr.** This writer does not know why **Samuel Ivey, Jr.** did not live with his parents.

The 1820 U.S. Census of Union County, South Carolina, lists **Samuel Ivey, Sr.** with 1 male under 10; (**Samuel Ivey, Jr.**); 1 male 16 to 26 (**Samuel Ivey, Sr.**); 1 female under 10 (**Elizabeth W. G. O. Bowker**); and 2 females 16 to 26 (**Lucy Glenn Bowker Ivey** and the other unknown-**perhaps Louisa I. Granville Ivey**).

In 1823, **Samuel Ivey** deeded land in Fairfield County, South Carolina, to **Louisa I. Granville Ivey**, his sister. The land was a gift.

In 1827, the state brought charges against **Samuel Ivey, Sr.** in favor of **Nancy Cooper**. He was charged with raping her in March of 1826 and again on the 6th or 7th of May 1827. On October 27, 1827, **Nancy Cooper** declared the charges to be false and **Samuel Ivey** was acquitted.

Samuel Ivey deserted his wife, **Lucy Glenn Ivey**, shortly after this and moved with his father, **Elijah Ivey**, to the state of Alabama.

On June 26, 1832, **William W. Glenn**, brother of **Lucy Ivey**, "Appeared as trustee of **Lucy Ivey** to protect her property against her husband who deserted her and left her in destitute circumstances."

Lucy Glenn Bowker inherited property from her father, **William Coleman Glenn** and from her uncle **Bernard Glenn**. **Lucy Ivey's** daughter had an inheritance from the **Bowker** family and this inheritance was turned over to **Lucy Ivey** after her daughter's death in 1831.

Lucy Glenn Bowker Ivey died on July 29, 1845 and **Samuel Ivey** tried to claim part of her estate, but the court disallowed the claim. **Samuel Ivey** supposedly had a will.

Samuel Ivey, Jr. must have died before 1845, because he was not mentioned in his mother's estate records.

After leaving South Carolina, **Samuel Ivey** had a common-law wife in Alabama and had children by her.

g. **Louisa I. Granville Ivey**, was the daughter of **Elijah Ivey**. The only record of her was the record of her receiving a gift of land in Fairfield County, South Carolina, from her brother, **Samuel Ivey**. He was living in Union County, South Carolina, when he gave this land to **Louisa Ivey**.

h. **Jesse Ivey**, the son of **Elijah Ivey**, was born on February 14, 1799. He first married **Artitissa McDougal** and secondly **Susan Virginia Carr**. The names of his children are unknown to this writer.

Jesse Ivey, as guardian of **Elijah P. Ivey**, minor child of **Elijah Ivey**, and **Jesse Ivey's** half brother, on December 29, 1856, applied for a pension, BLW, (67528-160-55). **Jesse Ivey** was living in Desoto Parish, Louisiana, at the time.

i. **Sarah (Sallie) Ivey**. She married **Jesse P. Tatum**.

j. **Mary (Polly) Ivey**. She married (?)**McBride**.

k. **Nancy Ivey**. She married **William Aidrich (Aidridge)**.

l. **Elizabeth Ivey**. She married Zack Edwards. She died before her father.

Elijah Ivey moved his family to Lowndes County, Alabama, shortly after his fourth marriage. His sons, living in Union County, South Carolina, also moved to Alabama with their father.

Elijah Ivey applied for a pension under the Act of Congress of 1832. On November 4, 1833, **Elijah Ivey** reported his age as 75 and was a resident of Lowndes County, Alabama. **Elijah Ivey** received his pension (File S 15188). There was no documentary evidence (his home had burned) of his service, but he proved his case by tester **William Kirkland**.

Elijah Ivey sold land in Fairfield County, South Carolina, to **John Grant** in 1834.

The families of the children of **Elijah Ivey** and his fourth wife **Mary Martin Ivey** were as follows;

m. **Asa B. Ivey**, who was born in Alabama circa 1831.

He married first **Jane Elizabeth Gordon** and second **Mary J. Edwards**. The names of his children are unknown to this writer.

n. **Curtis Ivey**, was born in Alabama circa 1833 and died as a young man, i.e. by 1855.

o. **Elijah P. Ivey**, was born in Alabama. He married **Mary Ann Sanders**. On October 22, 1855, **Elijah P. Ivey** applied for and received 160 acres of bounty land through the military service of his deceased father, **Elijah Ivey**, who served as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary war. The Bounty Land Warrant Number was 67528-160-55.

The names of **Elijah P. Ivey's** children are not known to this writer.

Mary Hartin Ivey, fourth wife of **Elijah Ivey**, died circa 1835. **Elijah Ivey** married a fifth time, but the name of this wife is unknown. No children were born to this union.

On January 15, 1840, **Elijah Ivey** died as a result of injuries received falling from a horse. This event occurred shortly after **Elijah Ivey's** fifth and last marriage.

Elijah Ivey made his last will on October 17, 1839 and the will was probated on February 2, 1840 in Lowndes County, Alabama. **Jesse Ivey**, son of **Elijah Ivey**, was executor of his father's will. His living children were: **Thomas Ivey, Martha Ivey, William Ivey, Samuel Ivey, Jesse Ivey, Sarah Taturn, Asa Ivey, Curtis Ivey, and Elijah P. Ivey**.

Elijah Ivey was buried in the area of Letohatchee, in Lowndes County, Alabama, where he lived.

8. **Henry Ivey III**, the son of **Henry and Nancy Ivey**, was born circa 1760. He served ninety eight days in the South Carolina Militia during 1782. He drove a wagon and served as a horseman in **General Thomas Sumter's** ("The Gamecock") Brigade. For this service performed as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War, **Henry Ivey** was paid 9 Pounds, 2 shillings and 10 Pence on May 9, 1787.

Ephriam Mitchell, Surveyor-General, surveyed 150 acres in the District of Camden, Fairfield County, South Carolina, for **Henry Ivey III**, on September 15, 1784. This land was on Reedy Creek, a fork of Wateree Creek, a branch of Wateree River, at the mouth of the Cool Branch. **Henry Ivey** sold this land to **Thomas Steel** in 1800.

Henry Ivey III, married **Patience (?)**. She was listed as an heir of **Mathias Fellows** in his will recorded in the Fairfield County Courthouse on July 16, 1789. **Elizabeth (?) Arledge Fellows**, wife of **Mathias Fellows**, had been previously married to an **Arledge**. The writer does not know whether **Patience** was a **Fellows** or an **Arledge**.

Henry Ivey III, was listed in the 1790 Federal Census of Fairfield County, South Carolina, with 1 male 16 and up; 2 males under 16; and 3 females including heads of families.

Henry Ivey III, purchased land in Lancaster County circa 1791, and was living in this County by 1792. This land was on the East side of the Catawba River and on the North side of the Waxhaw Creek. The land was adjacent to lands owned by **Adam Fowler Brisbane, Jesse Roper and George Wrenn**.

Henry Ivey III, was listed as a resident of Lancaster County, South Carolina, when the Federal Census of that County was taken in 1800. The census listed **Henry Ivey** with 2 males under 10; 1 male 10 to 16; 2 males 16 to 26; 1 male 26 to 45; 3 females to 10; 1 female 26 to 45; and 1 female 45 and up. The female could have been **Patience Ivey's** mother.

Henry Ivey III, was listed in the 1820 Federal Census of Lancaster County, South Carolina, (Pg. 178) with 1 male to 10; 2 males to 16; 2 males 16 to 26; 1 male 45 and up; 1 female to 16; 1 female 16 to 26; and 1 female 45 and up.

Before 1827, **Henry Ivey III**, had moved his family to Newton County, Georgia. **Henry Ivey III**, was listed in the 1830 Federal Census of this County as being 60 to 70. His wife was listed as 70 to 80, and there was one female living with them age 15 to 20.

Henry Ivey III, was a Revolutionary War Patriot Soldier, and had two draws in the 1827 Land Lottery of Georgia. Each draw was for 200 1/2 acres of land which had been purchased from the Indians. **Henry Ivey III**, was a "fortunate drawer," drawing Land Lot 29, District 23 and Lot 112, District 1, where he made his home. He may have sold the other lot to **John Webb**, also a Revolutionary Soldier. This land can be located on modern maps of the area because the same lot number and districts are used today.

Newton County, Georgia, was formed on December 24, 1821 from Jasper, Walton and Henry counties. The County seat is Covington.

On November 9, 1838, **Henry Ivey III**, sold 176 acres to Robert Ivey,

his son. This transaction was recorded in Deed Book C, Page 518, at the Jasper County Courthouse. This area was formerly a part of Newton County, Georgia. This 176 acres was from Land Lot 112 that **Henry Ivey** won in the 1827 Land Lottery. The 1840 Federal Census for Jasper County, Georgia, shows **Henry Ivey** living with his son, **Robert Ivey**.

A Family History, Wright-Lewis-Moore and Connected Families by **John Wright Boyd**, page 449, states: "We are positive that **Robert Ivey** was the son of **Henry Ivey**, Rev. soldier." "**Henry Ivey**, the Revolutionary war soldier, was buried at Red Oak church in Newton County, Georgia." The grave is not marked. The church is located on Hwy. 36 ten miles south of Covington Georgia. It is the oldest member church in the Atlanta-Decatur-Oxford District of the North Georgia Conference of the United Methodist Church.

The children of **Henry and Patience (?) Ivey**, (not in order of their births) were;

- a. **Henry Columbus Ivey, Jr.**
- b. **Robert Ivey**
- c. **Mary Ivey**
- d. There were other children, but they may not have survived to maturity.

The families of the children of **Henry and Patience (?) Ivey** were as follows:

- a. **Henry Columbus Ivey, Jr.**, the son of **Henry and Patience (?) Ivey**, was born circa 1799. He married **Mary (?)**, circa 1822, while living in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

Henry Columbus Ivey, Jr. moved to Newton County, Georgia, in the mid 1820's. He was a "fortunate drawer" in the 1827 Land Lottery of Georgia, receiving Land Lot No. 128, District 7, section 4 in Captain Hand's District in Jasper County, Georgia.

Jasper County, Georgia, was formed on December 10, 1807. In 1805 the Creek Indian Nation ceded land to the United States "For the use of the state of Georgia." This land was a large oval area between the Oconee and the Ocumulgee Rivers. Four counties were formed from this land, Jones, Putnam, Morgan and Jasper.

The counties were surveyed and laid out in land lots, each lot being 45 chains square and containing 202 1/2 acres. The lottery method had certain requirements for eligibility to draw, e.g., a three year residence in Georgia

for all categories and U. S. citizenship for all male drawers. The fee, if a lot was won and taken up, was \$12.15.

The life of the early settlers was not an easy one. They found the woods heavily wooded. The Indians were a constant threat as they attacked the settlers.

There were no roads, only narrow paths and Indian trails. When the free land was cleared, it was found to be well adapted to the growing of cotton and corn. The rural development was rapid with the population of 1810 being 7,573.

Militia Districts were laid off and a Captain chosen to train the men of the district as a means of protection from the Indians. Each district had a Justice of the Peace whose duties were to settle legal matters and perform marriages. The preachers traveled from district to district in their circuits and were often not available to perform marriages when needed.

Monticello was laid out and designated as the County seat on December 10, 1808. Because of the hazards of traveling, the legal records and marriage records were brought to Monticello to be recorded just once a year.

Henry Columbus Ivey, Jr. was a farmer and a Methodist minister. He was elected a Deacon in 1844 for the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was classified as a "Local pastor," i.e. had no assigned circuit. See, Methodist Preachers in Georgia by Harold Lawrence.

Henry Columbus Ivey, Jr. was probably a Mason. The Jasper Lodge No. 50 F. and A. M. was chartered on October 28, 1846. Members for 1847 included **Rev. Henry Ivey**. This Lodge is in Monticello (near where **Henry** lived) and is still active.

Henry Columbus Ivey, Jr. gave several notes in the amount of \$282.82, to **John Webb** of Newton County, Georgia, on March 11, 1842. To secure payment, Henry pledged "the tract or parcel of land whereon I now live, being the East half of Lot 113, Ninth District of originally Henry but now Jasper County..." This instrument is recorded in Jasper County Deed Book C, Pg. 610.

He was in Jasper County, Georgia, for the 1850 U.S. Census, but is believed to have moved to Perry County, Alabama about 1853. In the 1870 U.S. Census of Perry County, **Henry** and his wife are listed on Page 407, Family no. 110.

Henry Columbus Ivey, Jr.'s will, dated September 20, 1871, is recorded in Perry County, Alabama, will Book A. Pg. 403.

Besides the usual provisions, it leaves everything to his wife, **Mary**, for the term of her life. After her death, the estate was to be equally divided among and between his several children therein mentioned, share and share alike to wit: "**Robert W. Ivey, Margaret Louise Ward**, the wife of **Moses Ward, John W. Ivey, Mildudge R. Ivey, Martha Marnda Logan**, the wife of **J. W. Logan**, and **Hinton C. Ivey**, one share each, the children of my daughter **Susan Bradley**, deceased, formerly the wife of **James W. Bradley**, one share to be equally divided between them and the children of my son **Thomas W. Ivey**, deceased, one share to be equally divided between them." His son, **Hinton C. Ivey**, was appointed Executor. **Benjamin F. Boiling** and **Lucy A. Mitchell**, were witnesses.

Much of **Henry Columbus Ivey, Jr.**'s preaching was done from a brush arbor. After his death, his sons built a church, known as Ivey Chapel, which still stands today a few miles from Sprott, Perry County, Alabama. Henry and many of his descendants are buried in the cemetery back of Ivey Chapel.

Henry Columbus Ivey, Jr. and his wife, Mary (?), had the following children:

- (1) **Margaret Louise Ivey**
- (2) **Mary A. Ivey**
- (3) **Robert W. Ivey**
- (4) **Susan Ester C. Ivey**
- (5) **Thomas William Ivey**
- (6) **Miludge (Milly) Jane Ivey**
- (7) **John W. Ivey**
- (8) **Martha Marnda Ivey**
- (9) **William Henry P. Ivey**
- (10) **Hinton Clinton Gaither Ivey**

The families of the children of **Henry Columbus Ivey, Jr. and his wife Mary (?)** were as follows:

(1) **Margaret Louise Ivey**, who was born circa 1823 in Lancaster County, South Carolina. She married **Moses S. Ward** on December 14, 1848 in Jasper County, Georgia. In the 1850 U.S. Census of Jasper County, Margaret and Moses were living next to her father, **Henry C.**, and had a daughter 2 years old.

(2) **Mary A. Ivey**, is thought to have married **John L. Pennington** on April 9, 1839, in Jasper County, Georgia. If so, they are listed in the 1840 U.S. Census for Jasper County (Pg. 79), living next door to her father, **Henry C.**, and had a daughter under 5 years of age. **Mary A. Ivey Pennington** was not mentioned in her father's will.

(3) **Robert (Robb) W. Ivey**, was born circa 1825 in Newton County, Georgia. He married **Sarah C. Morton** on November 10th, 1844, in Jasper County, Georgia.

Robert W. Ivey's will, dated July 6, 1891, is recorded in Jasper County Will Book 14, Pg. 445. It mentions wife, **Sarah C.**, grandsons **Willie P.** and **Evans O. Ivey**, children of son **Henry H. Ivy**, decease; son **Richard L.**; granddaughter **Martha Ann Ivey**, daughter of son **William F. Ivy**, decease; daughter **Caroline P. Smith** and wife's sister, **Pennina Horton**. The will was witnessed by **William H. Thompson, Thomas H. Barnes** and **E. L. Campbell**.

(4) **Susan Ester C. Ivey**, was born circa 1830 in Newton County, Georgia. She married **James W. Bradley**. She had died by 1870. **James W. Bradley** married **Liza E. Logan** on December 19, 1870, with **Henry C. Ivey, Jr.**, his former father-in-law, performing the ceremony. **Liza E. Logan** was a sister to **James W. Logan** who married **Martha Marnda Ivey** and **Mahala R. Logan** who married **John W. Ivey**.

(5) **Thomas William Ivey**, was born circa 1832 in Jasper County, Georgia. He married **Nancy Irene Barton** on December 25, 1857 in Perry County, Alabama. He was a Confederate Soldier and died on August 3, 1862 at the Battle of Chattanooga in Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Known children of **Thomas William Ivey** and his wife **Nancy Irene Barton Ivey** were:

- (a) **William E. Ivey**
- (b) **John Thomas Ivey**, born March 26, 1861.

(6) **Miludge (Milly) Jane Ivey**, was born circa 1834 in Jasper County, Georgia, and was mentally incompetent.

(7) **John W. Ivey**, was born circa 1836 in Jasper County, Georgia. In the 1860 U.S. Census of Perry County, Alabama, **John W. Ivey** was listed as 24. His wife was listed as "**M. A. N.**", age 18, with a son, **H. C.**, ten months old.

Family records indicate that **John W. Ivey** married **Mahala R. Logan**.

(8) **Martha Marnda Ivey**, was born circa 1839 in Jasper County, Georgia. She married **James W. Logan** on November 13, 1858, in Perry County, Alabama.

(9) **William Henry P. Ivey**, was born circa 1841 in Jasper County, Georgia. He was not mentioned in his father's will. No further information is available on this son.

(10) **Hinton Clinton Gaither Ivey (H. C. Ivey)**, was born in Jasper County, Georgia, on June 30, 1844. **H. C.'s** family moved from Jasper County, Georgia to Perry County, Alabama circa 1853, after the death of his father.

He enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States of America at Marion, Alabama on May 8, 1861. He was seventeen years old. He was in Company A, 8th Alabama infantry. Captain Royston's Company of Alabama Rangers. This company was in **Brigadier General Cadmus Marcellus Wilcox's** Brigade, **General George Thomas Anderson's** Division, and **Major General James Longstreet's** Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. This army was under the command of **General Robert E. Lee**.

H. C. Ivey fought in twenty-five engagements according to the records of Longstreet's corps. He was wounded and captured at the Battle of Gettysburg. He was sent to Harts Island, New York as a prisoner. Hinton Clinton was part of a prisoner exchange in February, 1864, and immediately rejoined his unit. He was finally discharged at the end of the Civil War when he was surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse on April 13, 1865. He then proceeded to walk home to Alabama.

Hinton Clinton Gaither Ivey married **Mary Francis Stuart** on November 15, 1866, in Perry County, Alabama. She was a cousin of **Major General J. E. B. Stuart**, Confederate States Army.

Hinton Clinton Gaither Ivey moved his family to Texas about 1873, settling first in Austin County, then moving to Bell County and finally settling at Blooming Grove, Navarro County, Texas, where he died on December 26, 1921. He dropped the "E" from the spelling of his last name after he came to Texas.

The children of **Hinton Clinton Gaither** and his wife **Mary Frances Stuart Ivey** were:

- (a) **Beulah Ivey**
- (b) **John W. Ivey**
- (c) **Theophilous Ivey**
- (d) **Mary Susan Ivey**
- (e) **Garrott Ivey**

b. **Robert Ivey**, the son of **Henry and Patience (?)** was born circa 1798, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. He married **Milly Ann Anderson** circa 1821. **Milly Ann Anderson** was born circa 1797, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

On March 22, 1832 in Lancaster County, South Carolina, **Robert Ivey** is listed in a deed with several **Anderson's**. **Robert and William Anderson** purchased 124 acres of land from; **George Anderson, Henry Anderson, Elias Patrick, Mary Anderson, and Robert Ivey** (of Newton County, Georgia). The deed is witnessed by **Henry Ivey**. The family is listed probably as heirs of the land, see Deed Book M, pages 476/7.

Robert Ivey and his wife, **Milly Anderson Ivey**, moved to Newton County, Georgia, with his father, **Henry Ivey, Sr.** There are several records of land transactions in Newton County, Georgia, where **Robert Ivey** bought and sold land;

On November 9, 1838, **Henry Ivey** sold to **Robert Ivey**, 176 acres of land for \$500.00, part of Lot No. 112 that **Henry Ivey** had received in the Land Lottery in 1827.

On January 5, 1839, **Thomas H. Everett** sold to **Robert Ivey** 101¼ acres of land for \$400.00, part of Lot No. 113.

On December 19, 1831, **Henry and Robert Ivey** sold 100 1/4 acres of land to **William Calaway**. The east half of Lot No. 113.

On October 6, 1834, **Robert and Henry Ivey** sold to Jas M. Twilley, Lot No. 123 for \$100.00.

On August 22, 1843, **Robert Ivey** sold to **John Webb**, for \$200.00, the southwest corner of Lot No. 114. 57 1/2 acres of land.

There are several more transactions recorded in Newton County, Georgia.

The children of **Robert Ivey** and his wife **Milly Ann Anderson Ivey** were:

- (1) **James W. Ivey**
- (2) **William Henry Ivey**
- (3) **George Ivey**
- (4) **Martha Anderson Ivey**
- (5) **John Wesley Ivey**
- (6) **Amanda Elizabeth Ivey**

The families of the children of **Robert and Milly Anderson Ivey** were as follows:

(1) **James W. Ivey**, the son of **Robert and Milly Anderson Ivey**, was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, on

April 19, 1823. He married **Arrena Morris** on December 6, 1849, in Newton County, Georgia. **Arrena Morris** was born in South Carolina on December 12, 1832.

James W. Ivey was listed on the 1850 U.S. Census of Newton County, Georgia, living beside his father, **Robert Ivey**, with his wife and brother, **Henry Ivey**.

James W. Ivey enlisted in Co. G, 2nd Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Army State Troops, on February 15, 1863 in Conyers, Georgia. This army was known as Joe Brown's Army. **Joe Brown** was the Governor of Georgia and had formed the State Troops to serve only in the state of Georgia to protect Georgia soil.

James W. Ivey is listed as **Jim Ivy** in the Civil war Diary of **Alphonsa J. Jackson**, also of Newton County, who served in the same unit with **Jim Ivey**. His brother **William Henry Ivey** is listed in the Diary as **Hal Ivy**. He served in the same unit. The diary details two years of service in this Unit in the Civil War. It is located in the Georgia State Archives, in Atlanta, in the civil war Miscellaneous file under that Unit.

(The Alphonsa J. Jackson diary is included in this history as an addenda).

James W. Ivey received a Confederate Pension from 1897 to 1905. The Confederate Pension Records contain much information, such as; "He is a farmer earning only \$10.00 to \$20.00 a year; For 2 or 3 years I have not been able to make a support for myself. I have a heart disease and a knot on the lower part of my bowels or rupture all together causing great weakness."; He owns no land and survives with the help of his children; "I have an afflicted wife who has not been able to do anything in 20 years, children are all of age and neither of them own a homestead."

The physicians statement about **James W. Ivey** states "General giving away of the system, with enlarged condition of the valves of the heart together with rupture of the left side." The examining physicians were: **George G. Griffin** and **James C. Clark**. The document is dated, January 1, 1897.

Jim Ivey's Bible record is located in Jasper County Georgia Cemetery and Bible Records on Page 217. It contains the names of many of the Iveys listed in these pages. It is unknown to this writer who provided the Bible record to be included in the book. The Bible record records the following:

Births;

Niner Bell Ivy ----- Sept. 30, 1879
 Deller Ivy ----- July 13, 1881
 Ider Ivy ----- May 16, 1883
 Clifford Ivy ----- April 1, 1885
 Alford Ivy ----- March 9, 1887
 Gate Ivy ----- April 23, 1889
 Gustus Ivy ----- April 7, 1892
 Thomas Watson Ivy ----- February 1, 1894
 Esmer Ivy ----- December 7, 1897
 Clarence Ivy ----- November 28, 1899
 James W. Ivy ----- April 19, 1823
 R.R.Rena Ivy ----- December 12, 1832
 Milly Ann Ivey ----- April 9, 1852
 Susan Lunceford Ivy ----- February 26, 1854
 Ader Elizabeth Ivy ----- April 6, 1888
 Carry Mae Ivy ----- April 11, 1893
 Amanda Elizabeth Ivy --- March 7, 1855
 William B. Ivy ----- July 4, 1856
 James B. Ivy ----- January 16, 1858
 John Wesley Ivy ----- January 14, 1859
 Lucy Talbert Ivy ----- April 18, 1860
 Davis Barte Ivy ----- June 10, 1862
 Jesse Adam Ivy ----- April 4, 1866
 Robert F. Ivy ----- August 11, 1867
 Dory Rebecca Ivy ----- July 10, 1868
 Pinkney Ivy ----- March 17, 1871
 Alford Ivy ----- August 17, 1872
 Woody Ivy ----- October 11, 1874
 Waddy Ivy ----- March 20, 1884
 Frances Ivy ----- February 14, 1880
 George Davis Ivy ----- September 6, 1891

Marriages:

James W. Ivy and R.R.Rena Ivy Dec. 6, 1849
 James M. Stubbs and Lucy Ivy Dec. 27, 1878
 John W. Ivy and Freney A. Dickson Dec. 30, 1878.
 Davis Barte Ivy and Georgery A. Riller no date given. (This was
 actually Davis Bartow and Georgery Averilla Gunnel's.)

Deaths:

R. Rena Ivy ----- January 24, 1899
 Susan Lunceford Ivy ----- March 31, 1854
 Amandy Elizabeth Ivy ----- July 16, 1855
 William B. Ivy ----- July 22, 1856
 James B. Ivy ----- June 4, 1858
 George A. Ivy ----- May 31, 1861
 Pinkney Ivey ----- September 3, 1871
 Dory Rebecca Gunnels ----- September 4, 1888
 Susan Lunceford Morris --- October 5, 1857
 Alford Ivy ----- October 18, 1872

Woody Ivy ----- August 21, 1875
 Carry Ivy ----- August 25, 1890
 Davis Berta Ivy ----- November 7, 1876
 Ausilla Ivy ----- August 24, 1896
 Susan J. Robertson ----- November 4, 1857
 Robert Ivy ----- October 18, 1876
 Milly Ann Ivy ----- October 18, 1876

This author believes that the Bible record of **Jim Ivey** may have been difficult to read. There are mistakes of spelling and possibly of dates that have been noted. The birth date for **Waddy Ivy** is the correct date for **Alfred Woody Ivey**. The mistake of **Georgery Averilla's** name listed as **Ritler**. The death date listed for **Davis Berta Ivy**, November 7, 1876, cannot be the correct date if this is **Davis Bartow Ivy**. His last child was born in 1891. If this Bible is located, comparisons can be made with known facts to correct the record.

The area of Newton County, Georgia, where **James W. Ivey** lived later became Jasper County, Georgia.

Arrena (Rena) Morris Ivey died on January 24, 1899.

It is believed that **James W. Ivey** died in 1905, because his last Confederate Pension was approved in January of 1905. He was living with his son **Robert F. Ivey** on the Lawrenceville Road in Newton County, Georgia, during the 1900 U.S. Census. He was probably there at the time of his death. His grave has not been located.

It has been determined through census records that **Robert F. Ivey** lived on Watters Bridge Road at Warren Place Road in 1910 and probably lived there when his father **James W. Ivey** died. There are family members buried at Red Oak Methodist Church and also at Newton Factory Cemetery.

The children of **James W. Ivey and Arrena Morris Ivey** were:

- (a) **Milly Ann Ivey**
- (b) **John Wesley Ivey**
- (c) **Lucy Talbert Ivey**
- (d) **Davis Bartow Ivey**
- (e) **Jess Adam Ivey**
- (f) **Robert F. Ivey**
- (g) **Dory Rebecca Ivey**

The families of the children of **James W. Ivey and Arrena Morris Ivey** were as follows:

(a) **Milly Ann Ivey**, daughter of **James W. Ivey and Arrena Morris Ivey**, was born on April 9, 1852 in Newton County, Georgia. She married

W.E.(Bill) Newby on February 10, 1887. She died on March 7, 1939 and is buried in Newton Factory Cemetery, Newton County, Georgia.

One child was born to the marriage of **Bill Newby and Milly Ann Ivey Newby**;

i) **Carl Newby**, the son of **Bill Newby** and his wife **Milly Ann Ivey**, was born on February 17, 1888. He married **Dovie Hardy** on the 4th Sunday in July, 1904.

Children born to the marriage of **Carl Newby and Dovie Hardy** were;

- a) **Howard Newby**, born on May 12, 1905.
- b) **Vassie May Newby**, born on October 22, 1906.
- c) **Annie Maude Newby**, born on October 29, 1909.
- d) **Henry Grady Newby**, born on November 23, 1912.

(b) **John Wesley Ivey**, son of **James W. Ivey and Arrena Morris Ivey**, was born on January 14, 1859. He married **Sephronia Dickson** on December 18, 1878, in Newton County, Georgia. She was born in 1861.

On the 1910 U.S. Census for Jasper County, Georgia, they are listed as living on the Monticello & Covington Rd. in the Thompson & Barnes District.

Children born to the marriage of **John Wesley Ivey and Sephronia Dickson** were;

- i) **Nina Bell Ivey**
- ii) **Delia Ivey**
- iii) **Clifford Ivey**
- iv) **Katie Ivey**
- v) **Gustus Ivey**
- vi) **Clarence Ivey**
- vii) **Fleet Ivey**
- viii) **Sam Ivey**

Families of the children of **John Wesley Ivey and his wife Sephronia Dickson** were;

i) **Nina Bell Ivey**, who was born September 30, 1879, in Jasper County, Georgia. She married **John Pat Tomlin**, in Newton County, Georgia, on August 19, 1900. In the 1920 census for Newton County, she and her husband are listed as living beside of her father.

Children born to the marriage of **John Pat Tomlin and Nina Bell Ivey** were;

- a) **Fetuiz Tomlin**, born 1902.
- b) **Roy L. Tomlin**, born 1907.
- c) **Ronnie Tomlin**, born 1909.
- d) **Plata M. Tomlin**, born 1911.

ii) **Delia Ivey**, who was born July 13, 1881 in Newton County, Georgia. She is listed on the 1920 census of Newton County as living with her parents at age 37 and single.

iii) **Clifford Ivey**, a son who was born on April 1, 1885, in Newton County, Georgia. He is listed in the 1920 census of Newton County as living near to his father. He is widowed with one son;

- a) **James B. Ivey**, born in 1914.

iv) **Katie Ivey**, who was born April 23, 1889, in Newton County, Georgia. She married, (?)**Floyd**. They had two children:

- a) **Lurline Floyd**, who was born in 1910.
- b) **Glance Floyd**, who was born in 1916.

Katie Ivey is listed in the 1920 census for Newton County as living with her brother, **Clifford Ivey**. She is a widow.

v) **Gustus Ivey**, who was born on April 7, 1892. He is listed in the 1920 census for Newton County as living with his parents at 24 and single. He is listed as **Gussie**.

vi) **Clarence Ivey**, who was born November 28, 1899, in Newton County, Georgia.

vii) **Fleet Ivey**, who was born in 1905 in Newton County, Georgia.

viii) **Sam Ivey**, who was born in 1888 in Newton County, Georgia. He married **Eva (?)**. The 1920 U.S. Census for Jasper County, Georgia lists one child to this couple;

- a) **Velma Ivey**, who was born in 1910 in Jasper County, Georgia.

(c) **Lucy Talbert Ivey**, daughter of **James W. Ivey** and **Arrena Morris Ivey**, was born on April 18, 1860 in Newton County, Georgia. She married **James M. Stubbs** on December 27, 1877.

- (d) **Davis Bartow Ivey**, son of **James W. Ivey** and **Arrens Ivey**,

was born on June 10, 1862 in Newton County, Georgia. He married **Averrillia Georgeria Gunnells** on April 8, 1883. She was the daughter of **A.G. Gunnells**, who was born in 1819 in Georgia and his wife **Mary (?)** who was born in Georgia in 1838. They lived in Newton County, Georgia.

During the search for this family, the children of this couple were first located in the 1900 Federal Census of Brewer's District No. 464 of Newton County, Georgia, Supervisor's District 5, Enumeration District 89, Sheet 16. They are listed as living with their uncle, **Robert F. Ivey**.

The only information known about this family at that time was that **Bartow Ivey** and his wife had died while their children were young. Her name was not known by the grandchildren. The children were then raised by a family member whose name or relationship was unknown. The children of **Woody** and **George Ivey** had no other information.

The circumstances of their deaths or where they are buried is unknown to this writer.

The children of **Davis Bartow Ivey and Averrillia Georgeria Gunnells Ivey** were:

i) **Alfred Woodie Ivey**, born on March 20, 1884. He married **Martha Clementine Banks** on September 15, 1907, in Newton County, Georgia. He moved to the Cliffside / Shelby area of North Carolina in 1927 or 1928. He followed his brother, **George**, to this area in search of farming jobs. The country was in a great depression and the Bowlweavle had destroyed the cotton crops in Georgia.

To this couple were born eleven children. All of the Ivey's in the mid to upper section of Cherokee County, South Carolina, are descendants from this family.

Woodie Ivey was a very hard working man. He was a loving husband and father. He read his family Bible every day and like his father before, kept a family record in the Bible. His Bible is in the possession of his daughter, **Vera Ivey Hyatt**.

Woodie Ivey was a sharecrop farmer who never owned a farm of his own. He worked several farms in the Jasper County and Newton County area of Georgia. There are several records in the Clerks office of the Newton County Courthouse dealing with farming transactions made by **A.W. Ivey**.

They are;

Newton County Mortgage Book 18, Page 436
June 4, 1909

\$250.00 borrowed from Coogler & Wood Co. - 17 acres of cotton and 3 acres of corn "up and growing on the lands of **A. J. Banks** were put up as collateral.

Newton County Mortgage Book 23, Page 401
October 1, 1910

\$150.00 borrowed from Coogler & Wood Co. - 17 acres of cotton "now up and growing on the lands of **A. J. Banks. A.W. Ivey** made his mark.

Newton County Mortgage Book 26, Page 179
June 9, 1911

\$250.00 borrowed from Coogler & Wood Co. - For interest in 40 acres of cotton and 4 acres of corn on the lands of **Jim & Joe Griffin** in Gaithers District of Newton County, Georgia.

The most noted farm that is remembered by his children was one owned by **Cape Harwell** of Covington, Georgia. He owned several farms in the area as well as the funeral home in Covington. This farm is located on Old Mt. Zion Rd. in the northwest area of Newton County, Georgia. This farm was the old home place of the **Harwell** family. The farm was located by **Ray Ivey** and his sons, **Douglas and Barry**, in the summer of 1993. The house was in a state of disrepair and the land was for sale. The family that owns it now did not know that it had belonged to the **Harwell** family.

Cape Harwell liked and trusted **Woody**. He gave him full authority to run the farm as he saw fit. **Woody** would go to town in Covington, and buy any supplies that he needed and charge the bill to **Mr. Harwell**. He was also free to buy and trade farm animals as he needed. He once had a mule that was blind in one eye. **Woody** rubbed alum in the eye so the buyer couldn't tell, took the mule to town and made a successful trade.

Woody enjoyed the mornings with his family. He was probably too tired in the evening to have much fun. He was always the first one up in the morning. He liked to fix breakfast. He would have the breakfast cooked and the table ready when **Tiny** and the children got up.

Tiny Banks Ivey was a loving mother and wife. She was the daughter of **Alonzo and Molly Lindsey Banks**, also

of Newton County, Georgia. She cared for the home and the children as any good farm wife would. She had a large organ that she would play for the children in the evenings. When the family moved to North Carolina, they left the organ with a family member. Later, when they tried to get it back, the family member would not let them have it. The family doesn't know where it is now.

Tiny's many grandchildren could fill these pages with stories about Grandma Ivey and her untiring love for her family. One story that this writer would like to share was told by **Shirley Ivey**. She said if Grandma heard of any of her children or grandchildren being sick, you could see her coming down the road carrying her "chamber pot". She would stay and tend to them until they were well, she would then take her "chamber pot", and go back home.

The children of **Alfred Woodie Ivey and Martha Clementine Banks (Tiny) Ivey** were:

a) **Henry Edd Ivey**, who was born on December 12, 1908 and died on September 21, 1974. He was buried at Camps Creek Baptist church in Cherokee County, South Carolina. He married **Amy Humphries** on July 21, 1933 in Cherokee County, South Carolina. She was born on January 31, 1909. He was a farmer like his father before him. They had four children;

- **Frances Ivey**
- **Guy Ivey**
- **Charles Ivey**
- **Shirley Ivey**

b) **Vera Ivey**, who was born on September 15, 1910. She married **Henry Grady Hyatt**, on October 23, 1926 in Newton County, Georgia. They had six children;

- **Helen Louise Hyatt**
- **Henry Grady Hyatt, Jr.**
- **Bobby Gene Hyatt**
- **Billy Dean Hyatt**
- **Joann Hyatt**
- **Linda Gale Hyatt**

c) **James J. Ivey**, who was born on January 31, 1912 and died on December 6, 1978. He is buried at Camps Creek Baptist Church. He was an electrician by trade. He married **Inez Humphries** on November 22, 1936. She was sister of **Amy Humphries**. They had five children;

- **Sarah Elizabeth Ivey**

- **Kenneth Wayne Ivey**
- **Nancy Ann Ivey**
- **James Samuel Ivey**
- **Kathy Lynne Ivey**

d) **Jay Ivey**, who was born on October 21, 1913 and died on September 25, 1982. He married **Yvonne Ruth Ellison** on March 12, 1943. The only way this writer ever heard her name pronounced was, **Y vun**. She died on March 16, 1987. They were both buried at Camps Creek Baptist church. They had one child;

- **Wylie Ivey**

e) **Ray Barrett Ivey**, who was born on December 6, 1915 on County Line Road in Jasper County, Georgia. He first married **Joevelyn Godfrey** in 1938. She was the daughter of **Doris "Cooge" Godfrey and his wife Delta Godfrey**. They had two children;

- **Margaret Diane Ivey**
- **Ray Barrett Ivey, Jr.**

Ray got a job as a carpenter at the U. S. Naval Training Base at Camp Perry near Williamsburg, Virginia. He was living in a boarding house with a friend from Gaffney, **Junie Scruggs**. **Jo** and the children were living with her parents. One day **Ray** came home from work and found his father-in-law there with **Jo** and the two children. **Cooge** said that **Delta** wanted **Jo** and the children with him. This was totally unexpected by **Ray**. He said he just happened to know where an apartment was vacant. He rented the apartment and they moved in. The apartment was located in Highland Springs, Virginia.

A few days later they visited **Junie Scruggs** at the boarding house. When they came in, **Jo** sat down on the couch beside **Junie**. **Ray** sat in a chair across the room. The children were there also. They had a nice visit and returned to their apartment. They didn't know it at the time, but **Junie** was coming down with spinal meningitis. Within a couple of days of their visit, he became deathly ill with the fever. He was taken back to Gaffney by family members. He very nearly died and took months to recover.

Joevelyn Godfrey Ivey took spinal meningitis and died on February 6, 1943. **Ray** said that he got up early that morning and was getting ready for work as usual. **Jo** was in the bed. When he came back into the bedroom to tell her goodbye, she said that she didn't feel well. He said she had a fever so he thought she had a bug. He told her

to take it easy during the day. He gave her a hug and a kiss goodbye. He had no idea that it would be for the last time.

After a long day at work he came home that night to find **Jo** delirious with fever. **Cooge** was frantic. He didn't know what to do. He hadn't gotten word to **Ray** that she was so sick, nor had he called for medical help. **Ray** said she was in the bed flailing her arms and talking incoherently. He called for an ambulance, then held her in his arms until they arrived. The ambulance attendant wanted to tie her arms down but **Ray** wouldn't let him. He told the man that she was so small and didn't hardly weigh 90 pounds, there was no way she could hurt anyone. The attendant didn't tie her hands. **Ray** went to the hospital, within a few hours, **Joevelyn** had died.

They called a friend in Gaffney and asked if he would go the **Godfrey's** farm and tell **Jo's** mother **Delta** that she was dead and that they would bring her home on the train the next day. **Delta** ran into the yard screaming when she heard that **Joevelyn** was dead. **Ray** said that **Delta** blamed herself for a long time because she had insisted that **Jo** be with **Ray** in Virginia.

Her funeral was conducted at Cherokee Baptist Church, Cherokee County, South Carolina. She was buried in the family plot in the church cemetery. **Cooge, Ray** and the children were placed in quarantine and had to sit in a car in the church parking lot and listen to the service over a loud speaker that had been set up. The body was sealed under glass in the casket.

A few days after the funeral, **Ray** went to the Recruiters office in Gaffney. He told the man that he wanted to join the Navy but would like to get **Joevelyn's** funeral paid off first. The man told him not to worry about signing up. He told him to take care of his family.

Ray left the children with **Cooge** and **Delta** and returned to Camp Perry Virginia. He worked there until he paid off the funeral expenses. He returned to Gaffney, went back to the Recruiters office and enlisted in the U. S. Navy Reserves for the duration of the war.

Ray tells an interesting story that happened at the recruiters office. He was standing in line waiting his turn. There were six men in front of him. A young man standing behind him tapped him on the shoulder and asked if he could get in front of **Ray** because the six guys were all friends of his and they were together.

Of course Ray told him to go ahead. About that time a rather large Marine Sergeant came in and told the recruiter he needed seven men. The recruiter told the seven men in front of **Ray** to go with the sergeant. The recruiter allowed **Ray** to enlist in the Navy.

Ray volunteered for assignment to the U. S. Naval Armed Guards. They defended merchant ships delivering war supplies throughout the World. He was assigned to the 20mm gun. During the remainder of the war **Ray** served on three vessels. His first assignment was on an oil tanker, Gulf Wing. His first trip was to Pearl Harbor. He saw the destruction left after the Japanese attack two years earlier. He next went to the Horace H. Harvey, a cargo ship that had been converted into an oil tanker. He made two convoy trips to North Africa. He was returning to U. S. on his second trip when word came that President Franklin D. Roosevelt had died. His last assignment was aboard the S.S. Cape Cumberland. This vessel delivered supplies for the European Theater.

Ray has told this writer many times that he is thankful to have had the opportunity to serve his country during the war. Even though he was in as much danger as anyone, he never had to fire a shot.

After the death of his first wife, **Ray Barrett Ivey** married **Catherine Emma Gingras** on December 24, 1945 in Boston, Massachusetts. They met in a coffee shop while **Ray** was in Boston on shore leave from the S.S. Cape Cumberland. She is the daughter of **Victor Wilfred Gingras and Catherine Nicklen** of Massachusetts.

Victor Wilfred Gingras, born July 23, 1899 and died July 5, 1938, was the son of **Joseph Arthur Gingras** and his wife **Annie Fougere**. **Joseph Arthur Gingras**, died May 25, 1949, was the son of **Joseph Gingras** and his wife **Mary Theophile Lambert**. **Annie Fougere**, born October 19, 1871 at Havre Boucher, Nova Scotia, died November 19, 1953 in Newton Ma., was the daughter of **Benjamin Fred Fougere** and his wife **Rosalie Leblanc**.

Catherine Nicklen, born May 25, 1906 and died April 28, 1983, was the daughter of **Henry Leonard Nicklen** and his wife **Lucy Read**. **Henry Leonard Nicklen**, born ca 1884 in Fordingbridge, Hampshire, England, was the son of **Henry Nicklen IV** and his wife **Emma (?)**. **Lucy Read**, born May 16, 1879 in Tisbury, Wiltshire, England, was the daughter of **Thomas Read** and his wife **Mary Catherine Bowles**.

Ray Barrett Ivey and his wife **Catherine Emma Gingras** had three children:

- **Douglas Lee Ivey**
- **Patricia Ann Ivey**
- **Alice Fay Ivey**

Catherine Emma Ivey had one child from her first marriage to **Carl Hanson**;

- **Joyce Irene Hanson**

Ray Ivey was a skilled carpenter. He worked over thirty years for Duke Power Company in the Carolina's. He worked his way up through the ranks by much hard work. He was so glad to have a good steady job with benefits that he was not going to risk it. He gave the company a hard days work each and every day. He retired as a Carpenter General Foreman supervising several hundred workmen. This was no small feat for a man with little formal education.

f) **Mary Ivey**, who was born on January 26, 1918 and died on August 1, 1919. She is buried in Tabernacle Church Cemetery in Newton County, Georgia. The cemetery is located on Hwy. 11, south of Mansfield, Georgia, just inside Newton County. It is on the left side approx. 100 yards into the woods just before you come to County Line Road. Her grave lay unmarked until 1992 when her brother Ray Ivey placed a stone on the grave.

Ray Ivey has many fond memories of playing with his baby sister. She was next to him in age and they spent all their time together. He also remembers the pain that the family felt when she died of whooping cough. He said that he stood by his mothers side hugging her leg when the hearse came for his little sister.

g) **Obie Ivey**, who was born on December 28, 1919 and died on July 26, 1978. He was buried at Camps Creek Baptist Church in Cherokee County, South Carolina, by his parents graves. He never married and died without issue. He lived with and cared for his parents as long as they lived. He too, was a farmer.

Obie was a simple, quiet and kind man. He liked to run Coon dogs with his friends.

h) **Robert Felton Ivey**, who was born on November 11, 1921 and died on August 16, 1988. He was buried at Camps

Creek Baptist church in Cherokee County, South Carolina. He married **Mary Humphries**. She is sister to **Amy and Inez Ivey**. They had two children;

- **Luther Felton Ivey**
- **Dennis Lee Ivey**

i) **Admal Luke Ivey**, who was born on January 8, 1924. He married **Iris Ozelle Jenkins** on April 26, 1956 in Cherokee Falls, South Carolina. She had one daughter by a previous marriage;

- **Ann Jenkins**

j) **Hubert Felton Ivey**, who was born on November 25, 1925 in Georgia. He died on June 11, 1985 after many months of suffering with cancer. He was buried in Camps Creek Baptist Church cemetery. He married **Minnie Eva Beaver** on December 23, 1948. She was born on May 13, 1935 in Gaffney, South Carolina. They had four sons;

- **Tommy Ivey**
- **Danny Ivey**
- **Ricky Ivey**
- **Randy Ivey**

Hubert Ivey was a skilled carpenter. He worked many years for Duke Power Company.

k) **Ralph Ivey**, who was born on August 31, 1927 in Georgia. He died on February 15, 1975. He died from a self inflicted gunshot wound. He was buried in Frederick Memorial Gardens in Cherokee County, South Carolina.

He married **Orena Ann (?)**. They had two children;

- **Brenda Kay Ivey**
- **Tony Ivey**

ii) **Florence Ivey**, daughter of **Davis Bartow Ivey and Averrillia Georgeria Gunnells**. She was born in 1886. She is listed in the 1900 Federal Census living with her uncle **Robert F. Ivy**. This writer has no further information on this child.

iii) **Ada Elizabeth Ivey**, daughter of **Davis Bartow Ivey and Averrillia Georgeria Gunnells**. She was born on April 6, 1888. She is listed in the 1900 Federal Census for Newton County, Georgia living with her uncle **Robert F. Ivy**. This writer has no further information on this child.

iv) **George Davis Ivey**, son of **Davis Bartow Ivey and Averrillia Georgeria Gunnells**. He was born on September 6, 1891,

in Newton County, Georgia. He is listed in the 1900 Federal Census for Newton County, Georgia living with his uncle **Robert F. Ivy**.

When the 1910 Federal Census for Newton County, Georgia was taken, he was listed as a boarder in the home of Samuel P. and Donnie M. Jonas. He was a farm laborer working on the **Jonas's** farm. They had an infant son at the time named **Robert**.

Newton County Mortgage Book 26, Page 637
October 1, 1912

George Ivey agreed to pay **D.A. Thompson** \$45.85 for one Houran Top Buggy, with red gear and a black body. A high arch axle and rubber tires with one set of single harnesses.

He married **Lillie Mae Ozburn** on January 11, 1914 in Newton County, Georgia. He moved to the Kings Mtn. area of North Carolina in 1927 or 1928. He had involved himself with making illegal moonshine in the backwoods of Newton and Jasper counties, when the federal agents started closing in, he moved his family to North Carolina. He settled in Kings Mountain, North Carolina where he drove a cab. He died on June 1, 1964 as a result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident in Kings Mountain, North Carolina. He was buried in Mountain Rest Cemetery, in Kings Mountain.

The children of **George Davis Ivey** and his wife **Lillie Mae Ozburn** were:

- a) **Arthur D. Ivey**
- b) **Paul Ivey**
- c) **Mildred Ivey**
- d) **Hazel Ivey**
- e) **Alton Ivey**
- f) **Sarah Ivey**
- g) **Marion Ivey**

(e) **Jesse Adam Ivey**, son of **James W. Ivey** and **Arrena Morris Ivey**, was born on April 4, 1866, in Jasper County, Georgia. He married **Charlsey Marsh** on December 25, 1883. He died on August 15, 1927 and is buried in Newton Factory Cemetery, Newton County, Georgia.

The children born to this union were:

- i) **Cora Ivey**

- ii) **Samuel Adams Ivey**
- iii) **Lena Ivey**
- iv) **John Ivey**
- v) **Jesse E. Ivey**
- vi) **Irene Ivey**
- vii) **Few Ivey**
- viii) **Vera M. Ivey**
- ix) **Inez Ivey**

Families of the children born to the marriage of **Jesse Adam Ivey** and his wife **Charlsey Marsh** were;

i) **Cora Ivey**, who married (?) **Crenshaw**. She is listed on the 1910 U.S. Census as being widowed and living with her father in the Gaither's District of Newton County. She had one child who died in infancy.

ii) **Samuel Adams Ivey**, son of **Jesse Adam Ivey and Charlsey Marsh**, who was born in 1888, in the Starrsville community of Newton County, Georgia. He married, **Eva Gunn**. She died in 1931. He died in 1941. They are buried in Starrville, Newton County, Georgia. The children of this couple were:

- a) **Idus Daniel Ivey**
- b) **Reber Neal Ivey**
- c) **Maybelle Ivey**
- d) **Radus Fred Ivey**
- e) **Lorene Ivey**
- f) **Dorothy Ivey**
- g) **Maggie Ruth Ivey**
- h) **Imogene Ivey**
- i) **Willie Neal Ivey**

Families of the children of **Samuel A. Ivey and Eva (?) Ivey** were;

a) **Idus Daniel Ivey**, who was born in 1912, in Newton County, Georgia. He married **Nellie Kines**.

b) **Reber Neal Ivey**, a son who was born in 1915 in Newton County, Georgia. He married **Tiny Cagle**.

Children born to this marriage were;

- **Elsie Ivey**
- **Melvin Ivey**
- **Freddie Ivey**

Note: **Elsie Ivey Smith** wrote to this author that the spelling of her fathers name changed during the CCC camp after the great depression from Ivy to Ivey.

c) **Maybelle Ivey**, who was born in 1916 in Newton County, Georgia. She married **William Eagle**.

d) **Radus Fred Ivey**, who was born in 1918 in Newton County, Georgia. He married **Dorothy Hays**.

e) **Lorene Ivey**, who was born in 1919 in Newton County, Georgia. She married **Leonard Canup**.

f) **Dorothy Ivey**, who married **Arthur Johnson**.

g) **Maggie Ruth Ivey**, who married **Hal Bryant**.

h) **Imogene Ivey**, who married **J. C. Henry**.

i) **Willie Neal Ivy**, who was born on June 23, 1929 in Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina. In August of 1947, he married **Lois Turner**. She was born on May 12, 1932 in Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina, the daughter of **Hook Turner** and his wife **Lettie Bell**. Note: **Ivy** is used for this family because **Willie Neal Ivy** supplied the information and the "e" has been dropped from their name.

Children born to the marriage of **Willie Neal Ivy and his wife Lois Turner** were;

- **Eva Joanne Ivy**, who was born on April 14, 1949 in Washington, D.C. She married **William Groves** in 1985.

- **Lois (Catherine Ivy)**, who was born on October 17, 1951 in Gaffney, South Carolina. She married **Robert Blair Gardner** on October 24, 1971. He was born on May 11, 1950 in Gastonia, North Carolina, the son of **Sidney Blair Gardner** and his wife **Betty Lou Young**. **Robert** served in the United States Air Force from 1971 to 1975.

Children born to the marriage of **Robert Blair Gardner** and his wife **Lois Katherine Ivy** were;

= **Matthew Blair Gardner**, who was born on February 26, 1975 in Berlin, Germany, in the United States Army Hospital.

= **Katherine Joanne Gardner**, who was born on February 21, 1980 in Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina.

- **Richard Samuel Ivy**, son of **Willie Neal Ivy and his wife Lois Turner**, was born on September 13, 1954 in Gaffney, South Carolina. On May 26, 1989 he married **Pamela Elise Toney**.

- **Robin Lynne Ivy**, daughter of **Willie Neal Ivy and his wife Lois Turner**, was born on November 19, 1956 in Gaffney, South Carolina. She married **Robert Eugene Monroe**. There was one child born to this marriage;

= **Jennifer Lynne Monroe**, who was born on March 21, 1980 in Shelby, North Carolina.

iii) **Lena Ivey**, daughter of **Jesse Adam Ivey and Charlsey Marsh**, who was born in 1892 in Newton County, Georgia.

iv) **Johnnie Ivey**, son of **Jesse Adam Ivey and Charlsey Marsh**, who was born in 1894 in Newton County, Georgia.

v) **Jessie E. Ivey**, son of **Jesse Adam Ivey and Charlsey Marsh**, who was born in 1900 in Newton County, Georgia.

vi) **Irene Ivey**, daughter of **Jesse Adam Ivey and Charlsey Marsh**, who was born in 1904 in Newton County, Georgia.

vii) **Few Ivey**, son of **Jesse Adam Ivey and Charlsey Marsh**, who was born in 1907 in Newton County, Georgia.

viii) **Vera M. Ivey**, daughter of **Jesse Adam Ivey and Charlsey Marsh**, who was born in 1910 in Newton County, Georgia.

ix) **Inez Ivey**, son of **Jesse Adam Ivey and Charlsey Marsh**, who was born in 1913 in Newton County, Georgia.

(f) **Robert F. Ivey**, son of **James W. Ivey and Arrena Morris**, was born on August 11, 1867. He married **Carrie Gunnells** on July 1, 1889. She died on August 25, 1890. She was **Averilla Gunnells Ivey's** sister. **Robert Ivey** is listed as a widower on the 1900 U.S. Census of Newton County, Georgia, with no children. His father **James W. Ivey** and his sister **Millie A. Ivey** lived with him as well as nieces and nephews.

Robert F. Ivey left several farming records in the Mortgage books in Newton County. They include the following;

Newton County Mortgage Book M, Page 435
April 20, 1895

Robert F. Ivey borrowed \$20.00 for 4 acres of cotton on the lands of **G. W. Gunnen** on the Covington & Monticello Road.

Newton County Mortgage Book 2, Page 112
May 27, 1899

Robert F. Ivey borrowed \$85.00 for 25 acres of cotton and 5 acres of corn on the lands of **G. W. Gunnen** in the Brewers District.

Newton County Mortgage Book 6, Page 72
May 16, 1901

Robert F. Ivey borrowed \$100.00 from **Lee & Anderson** for 40 acres of cotton and 2 acres of corn on the lands of **Rufus Dick** in Gaithers District.

On June 2, 1901, **Robert F. Ivey** married **Minnie Rape** in Newton County, Georgia. She was born in Georgia in 1880. In the 1910 U.S. Census for Newton County, Georgia, they were shown to have four children living and one that has died.

Robert F. Ivey and his wife **Minnie Rape** rented a farm on Watter's Bridge Road near Warren Place Road in Newton County, Georgia. This is located off Hwy 212 near the Jasper County line.

Children born to the marriage of **Robert F. Ivey** and his wife **Minnie Rape** were;

- i) **Bernie Ivey**, who was born in 1904.
- ii) **Milera Ivey**, born 1906.
- iii) **Simeon Ivey**, born 1908.
- iv) **Robert M. Ivey**, born in 1910
- v) **Trudie Ivey**, born 1910.
- vi) **Leona Ivey**, born 1913.
- vii) **Conis Ivey**, born 1916.
- viii) **Robert Ivey**, born 1919.

(g) **Dory Rebecca Ivey**, daughter of **James W. Ivey** and **Arrena Morris**, was born on July 10, 1868. She married (?) **Gunnells**. She died on September 4, 1888.

(2) **William Henry Ivey**, the son of **Robert Ivey** and **Milly Anderson Ivey**, was born on October 15, 1824, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. He was a patriotic man who fought in the Mexican War of 1847 and in the War Between the states. He enlisted with his brother **Jim Ivey**, in Co. G., 2nd Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Army State Troops, of the Confederate States Army, on February 15, 1863.

He married **Nancy Cunnard** circa 1851. They had the following children:

- (a) **Mary Ivey**
- (b) **Amanda Ivey**
- (c) **William Henry Ivey, Jr.**

Families of the children born to the marriage of **William Henry Ivey and his first wife Nancy Cunnard** were;

- (a) **Mary Ivey**
- (b) **Amanda Ivey**
- (c) **William Henry Ivey, Jr.**, who was born on June 21, 1858 in Newton County, Georgia. He died on March 14, 1943. He married **Alice Selimma Campbell** who was born on September 6, 1885 in Newton County, Georgia. She was born on May 31, 1866 and died on October 7, 1942. She was the daughter of **Francis Campbell**, who was born in Georgia in 1831.

William owned a farm on the Stewart and Covington Road near the Watters Bridge Road in the Brewers District of Newton County, Georgia in 1910 when the U.S. Census was taken. His mother-in-law, **Francis Campbell** is listed as a member of the household on April 13, 1910. She would die a little more than a month later on May 30, 1910.

They are buried in Red Oak Methodist Church Cemetery which is located on Hwy 36 in Newton County, Georgia.

Children born to the marriage of **William Henry Ivey, Jr. and his wife Alice Selimma Campbell** were;

i) **Amanda F.**, who was born in 1887 in Newton County, Georgia. She married Howard L. Vaughn who was born in 1885 in Georgia. He died before the 1920 U.S. Census was taken. One child was born to this marriage;

a) **Cotey Vaughn**, who was born in 1910.

ii) **Hubie Ivey**, who was born in 1889 in Newton County, Georgia.

iii) **Ilene Ivey**, who was born in 1891 in Newton County, Georgia.

iv) **Dessa R. Ivey**, who was born in 1894 in Newton County, Georgia. She was a school teacher.

v) **Verna May Ivey**, who was born on February 19, 1896 in Newton County, Georgia. She died on February 16, 1909 and was buried in Red Oak Methodist Church Cemetery.

vi) **Wilbur Ivey**, who was born in 1904 in Newton County, Georgia. After the death of **Nancy, William Henry Ivey** married the widow, **Emily Judith Clark Brooks** on February 5, 1868. She was born on May 24, 1831, in Jasper County, Georgia, the daughter of **John Clark and Susan Parks Clark**.

From February 1868 until circa 1871, **William Henry Ivey and Emily Judith Clark Brooks Ivey** lived in Jasper County, Georgia, then in Newton County, then later into the city of Covington. **William Henry Ivey**, in partnership with his stepson, **Courney C. Brooks**, maintained a drugstore.

The children of **William Henry Ivey and his wife Emily Judith Clark Brooks Ivey** were:

(d) **Hattie Ivey (died in infancy)**

(e) **Lilla Parks Ivey**, who married **George Theodore Smith** of Chattanooga, Tn. at her home on Monticello Street, Covington, Georgia on October 8, 1896. The story of her marriage was reported in the Georgia Enterprise, Covington newspaper on October 13, 1896.

William Henry Ivey died on May 21, 1894 in Covington, Georgia. His wife **Emily Judith Clark Brooks Ivey** died on May 13, 1898.

(3) **George Ivey**, the son of **Robert and Milly Anderson Ivey**, was born circa 1830. He married **Cynthia Brooks** on December 7, 1852.

(4) **Martha Anderson Ivey**, the daughter of **Robert and Milly Anderson Ivey**, was born on March 28, 1832. She married **William Woodson Moore** on January 1, 1854.

A Family History. "Wright-Lewis-Moore and Connected Families" by John Wright Boyd, on Pg.449, gives the following information about **Martha Anderson Ivey and William W. Moore**:

William Woodson Moore was born on March 15, 1830, in Jasper County, Georgia. His mother died when he was about six weeks old. On January 1, 1854, he married **Martha Anderson Ivey** of Newton County. She was born in

Newton County, Georgia, the daughter of **Robert and Milly Anderson Ivey** who migrated to Georgia from South Carolina. Eleven children were born to this family.

William Woodson Moore was the son of **Joshua and Thurza Moore**.

"My grandmother, **Althea J. Moore**, told me that her "Ma" and "Pa" (**William W. Moore and Martha Anderson Ivey Moore**) eloped and "Ma" was disowned by her family."

"**William W. Moore** served four years in the Confederate Army and came back with his health ruined; he was never able to work very much, always had a stomach trouble. He told of being so hungry during his stay in the army that he often lay awake at night wondering if he could eat his own fingers. Consequently, my grandmother and her brothers and sisters worked in the fields on the farm. They were all born in Newton County where they lived before moving to Butts County."

William W. Moore was listed as a private on the September 1863 Roster of Newton Anderson Guard Co. K, 2nd Georgia State Troops of the Confederate States Army. This company was detailed and put under charge of **Major Cummings** of the Commissary Department for the purpose of getting up cattle and carrying them to the Confederate Army and continued in that service until the close of the war.

William W. Moore and Martha Anderson Ivey Moore are the great-grandparents of **Mrs. Vera Edwards Martin** of Hogansville Georgia, who furnished the above information.

The children of **William W. Moore and his wife Martha Anderson Ivey Moore** were:

- (a) **Madora A. Moore**
- (b) **Emma J. Moore**
- (c) **Mary S. Moore**
- (d) **William R. Moore**
- (e) **Manda L. Moore**
- (f) **John W. Moore**
- (g) **Millie Annie Moore**
- (h) **Althea J. Moore**
- (i) **George W. Moore**
- (j) **Nannie C. Moore**
- (k) **Martha S. Moore**

Families of the children of **William W. Moore and Martha Anderson Ivey** were;

- (a) **Madora A. Moore**, was born on October 22, 1854.

(b) **Emma J. Moore**, was born on February 8, 1856. She married **J. E. Kitchens** on December 24, 1870.

(c) **Mary S. Moore**, was born on June 3, 1857. She married **W. F. Duke** on October 10, 1880.

(d) **William R. Moore**, was born on September 9, 1858.

(e) **Manda L. Moore**, was born on April 6, 1860.

(f) **John W. Moore**, was born on September 7, 1861. He married **Sallie J. Maddox** on November 14, 1889.

(g) **Millie Annie Moore**, was born on May 7, 1867. She married **G. W. Wyatt** on September 27, 1891. She died on February 24, 1892.

(h) **Althea J. Moore**, was born on September 17, 1868. She married **J. C. Jones** on December 26, 1889.

(i) **George W. Moore**, was born on December 1, 1870. He married **Nannie Lee Mayo** on November 15, 1891.

(j) **Nannie C. Moore**, was born on May 20, 1872.

(k) **Martha S. Moore**, was born on September 19, 1875.

William Woodson Moore died on September 2, 1890. His wife **Martha Anderson Ivey Moore** died on June 25, 1912.

(5) **John Wesley Ivey**, the son of **Robert and Milly Anderson Ivey**, was born circa 1834 in Newton County, Georgia. He married **Nancy Mary Grant** also of Newton County, Georgia on November 28, 1865. He is listed as **Wesley Ivey** with his parents in the 1850 U.S. Census for Newton County, Georgia.

He enlisted in Company B, 16th Battalion, Vaughn's Brigade, Georgia Volunteers of the Confederate States Army on May 12, 1862. The Brigade was assigned to the Army of Tennessee and was commanded by **General John C. Vaughn**.

He lived in the Newton Factory area of Newton County beside his brother **James W. Ivey**.

John sold his part of the Ivey land that he had received in 1876. It being part of Lot 112. He moved to Butts County, Georgia where he is listed in the 1880 U. S. Census in District number 552.

Children born to the marriage of **John Wesley Ivey and his wife Nancy Mary Grant** were;

- (a) **Ollie J. Ivey**
- (b) **Amanda Melvina Ivey**
- (c) **George Washington Ivey**
- (d) **William C. Ivey**

Families of the children born to the marriage of **John Wesley Ivey and his wife Nancy Mary Grant** were;

(a) **Ollie J. Ivey** who was born on March 7, 1868. She died in Butts County, Georgia on December 22, 1933.

(b) **Amanda Melvina Ivey** who was born on October 20, 1870 and died on February 9, 1936. She married **William Thomas Smith** also of Newton County, Georgia. He was born on October 6, 1862 and died in Newton County, Georgia on September 24, 1943. He was the son of **William J. Smith**.

Children born to the marriage of **Amanda Melvina Ivey and William Thomas Smith** were;

i) **William Chester Smith**, who was born on May 28, 1894. He died in Newton County, Georgia on January 8, 1956.

ii) **James Henry Smith**, who was born on November 28, 1896. He died in Newton County, Georgia on March 8, 1991.

iii) **Mary Pauline Smith**, who was born on March 15, 1905. She died in Newton County, Georgia on May 4, 1966.

iv) **Ollie Ivey Smith**, who was born on December 12, 1907. She died in Newton County, Georgia on January 6, 1991.

(c) **George Washington Ivey**, who was born on October 29, 1872. He died on August 8, 1949 in Butts County, Georgia. On February 18, 1894, he married **Dora Goodrow**. She was born on February 28, 1876 the daughter of **Jim Goodrow and his wife Clish (?)**. **Jim Goodroe** was the son of **Benjamin F. Goodrow and his wife Susan Redman**. **Benjamin F. Goodrow** came from Scotland in 1815. **Dora Goodrow Ivey** died in Cowetta County, Georgia on June 26, 1943.

In her book Cotton Mill Girl, **Mrs. Lucille Ivey Shaw** writes that her grandfather **George Washington Ivey** got a job at Cedar Shoals Mill at the age of 10 cleaning and lighting the oil lamps throughout the mill each morning. He earned 8 cents per week. He told his granddaughter, "I always carried my mother a bag of candy home on payday."

One child was born to the marriage of **George Washington Ivey and his wife Dora Goodrow**;

i) **William Clifford Ivey**, who was born on November 27, 1894. He died in Newton County, Georgia on July 6, 1976. On December 24, 1916 he married **Dora Adelina Lummus**. She was born on June 19, 1896, the daughter of **Cornelius Thomas Lummus** and his wife **Annie Grace Moore**.

Cornelius Thomas Lummus was born on April 29, 1861 and died on November 16, 1939. He was the son of **Cornelius Lummus and his wife Emmeline Gunn** who were married on October 13, 1844.

Annie Grace Moore was born on April 16, 1867 and died on November 3, 1940. She and **Cornelius Thomas Lummus** were married on January 19, 1886.

One child was born to the marriage of **William Clifford Ivey and his wife Dora Adelina Lummus**;

a) **Annie Lucille Ivey**, who was born in Newton County, Georgia on October 6, 1917. On May 29, 1937, she married **Marion Bernys Shaw**. He was born on July 4, 1917 the son of **Aubry B. Shaw and his wife Rosa Turner**.

Aubry B. Shaw was born on April 27, 1897 and died on November 13, 1970. **Rosa Turner** was born on September 22, 1894 and died on September 23, 1985.

Children born to the marriage of **Annie Lucille Ivey and her husband Marion Bernys Shaw** were;

(i **Nadia Ann Shaw**, who was born on May 21, 1940 in Newton County, Georgia. On September 7, 1958, she married **Marcus Hunt Coody**. He was born on October 10, 1938 in Newton County, Georgia the son of **James Corley Coody and his wife Helen Evans Hunt**.

James Corley Coody was born on April 6, 1917. **Helen Evans Hunt** was born on April 10, 1921.

Children born to the marriage of **Nadia Ann Shaw and her husband Marcus Hunt Coody** were;

(a **Marcia Deanne Coody**, who was born in Newton County, Georgia on June 9, 1959. On October 1, 1988, she married **Van Harold Holloway**. He was born on January 28, 1959,

the son of **Harold Fredrick Holloway, Jr. and his wife Delia G. Garza.**

Harold Fredrick Holloway, Jr. was born on February 14, 1933. **Delia G. Garza** was born on March 12, 1933.

Children born to the marriage of **Marcia Deanne Coody and her husband Van Harold Holloway** were;

- **Elliat Evans Holloway**, who was born on May 28, 1992 in California.
- **Presley Deanne Holloway**, who was born on April 17, 1994 in California.

(b **Jeffrey Scott Coody**, who was born on October 1, 1960 in Newton County, Georgia. On August 11, 1990, he married **Sherry Ann Berger**. She was born on June 3, 1963 the daughter of **William Fredrick Berger and his wife Sandra Joan Servoss.**

William Fredrick Berger was born on May 29, 1931. **Sandra Joan Servoss** was born on August 16, 1939.

Children born to the marriage of **Jeffrey Scott Coody and his wife Sherry Ann Berger** were;

- **Sage Elan Coody**, a daughter who was born on August 7, 1992 in California.
- **Avery Quinn Coody**, a daughter who was born on May 5, 1995 in California.

(c **Terri Lynn Coody**, who was born in Big Spring, Texas on November 22, 1961. On February 28, 1987, she married **Darren Lewis Smith**. He was born on September 23, 1960 the son of **Ronald Smith and his wife Deanna Gail Karnow.**

Ronald Smith was born on July 18, 1937. **Deanna Gail Karnow** was born on September 21, 1939.

Children born to the marriage of **Terri Lynn Coody and her husband Darren Lewis Smith** were;

- **Jackson Corley Smith**, who was born on February 18, 1990 in California.
- **Dayton Riley**, a daughter who was born on September 20, 1993 in California.

(ii **William Marion Shaw**, who was the son of **Marion Bernys Shaw and his wife Annie Lucille Ivey.**

He was born on March 22, 1944 in Newton County, Georgia. On June 8, 1963, he married **Sherry Ann Jeffries**. She was born on March 1, 1944 in Newton County, Georgia. She was the daughter of **James Allen Jeffries and his wife Daisy Arlene Allen**.

James Allen Jeffries was born on September 8, 1925. He died on August 23, 1992. **Daisy Arlene Allen** was born on August 4, 1924.

Children born to the marriage of **William Marion Shaw and his wife Sherry Ann Jeffries** were;

- **Robin Delane Shaw**, a daughter who was born on May 18, 1964 in Newton County, Georgia.

- **William Mark Shaw**, who was born on March 6, 1966 in Newton County, Georgia. On May 1, 1993 he married **Kristy Kay Kilgore**. She was born on August 12, 1966 in Fulton County, Georgia. She was the daughter of **Jon Wilton Kilgore and his wife Linda Evelyn Marshall**.

Jon Wilton Kilgore was born on December 13, 1943. **Linda Evelyn Marshall** was born on November 14, 1942.

- **Kristy Dawn Shaw**, who was born on December 25, 1969 in Bibb County, Georgia. On October 11, 1995 she gave birth to a son;

= **Kaylan Thomas Shaw**, who was born in Fulton County, Georgia.

- **Christopher Brent Shaw**, who was born on January 28, 1972 in Bibb County, Georgia.

(iii **Molly Kay Shaw**, who was the daughter of **Marion Bernys Shaw and his wife Annie Lucille Ivey**, was born on January 21, 1947 in Newton County, Georgia. On May 18, 1968 she married **Ronald Steven Coggin**. He was born in Newton County, Georgia on September 14, 1945. He was the son of **James LaPrade Coggin and his wife Nellie Eugene Neely**.

James LaPrade Coggin was born on December 15, 1912. He died on November 25, 1980. **Nellie Eugene Neely** was born on November 18, 1914. She died on January 14, 1978.

Twin sons born to the marriage of **Molly Kay Shaw and her husband Ronald Steven Coggin** were;

- **Robert Derek Coggin**, who was born on March 22, 1970 in Newton County, Georgia.

- **Richard Eric Coggin**, who was born on March 22, 1970 in Newton County, Georgia.

(iv **George Philip Shaw**, who was the son of **Marion Bernys Shaw** and his wife **Annie Lucille Ivey**, was born on March 16, 1950 in Newton County, Georgia. On July 7, 1968 he married **Anne Baxter Pratt**. She was born in Newton County, Georgia on January 4, 1950. She was the daughter of **William Albert Pratt** and his wife **Sara Kate Bouchillon**.

William Albert Pratt was born on February 8, 1921. **Sara Kate Bouchillon** was born on January 28, 1918. She died on June 25, 1989.

Children born to the marriage of **George Philip Shaw** and his wife **Anne Baxter Pratt** were;

- **Susan Ivey Shaw**, who was born in Bibb County, Georgia on March 27, 1969. On September 9, 1995 she married **Dwight Thomas Davis**. He was born in Alabama on March 7, 1959. He was the son of **Larry Edison Davis** and his wife **Patricia Anne Besio**.

Larry Edison Davis was born on May 24, 1933. **Patricia Anne Besio** was born on July 8, 1935.

The marriage of **George Philip Shaw** and his wife **Anne Baxter Pratt** ended in divorce on March 27, 1989.

George Philip Shaw next married **Richa Dene Butler** on August 12, 1992. She was born on August 12, 1955 in Missouri. She was the daughter of **Richard Cecil Butler** and his wife **Willa Dene Harper**.

Richard Cecil Butler was born on April 30, 1929. **Willa Dene Harper** was born on December 3, 1929.

Children of **Richa Dene Butler** by her previous marriage to **Robert Walter Simons** were;

- **Shanon Brooks Simons**, a daughter who was born on April 26, 1980 in Muscogee.

- **Shan Robert Simons**, who, was born on December 1, 1982 in Kansas.

- **Seth Michael Simons**, who was born on September 17, 1985 in Muscogee.

(v **Dora Dianne Shaw**, who was the daughter of **Marion Bernys Shaw**

and his wife **Annie Lucille Ivey**, was born in Newton County, Georgia on January 13, 1955. On August 23, 1975 she married **John Loyd Pate**. He was born on May 6, 1954, the son of **Durwood Pate and his wife Madeline Strasser**. This marriage ended in divorce on December 4, 1984.

One child was born to the marriage of **Dora Dianne Shaw and her husband John Loyd Pate**;

- **Kelly Dianne Pate**, who was born on December 7, 1979 in Germany.

(d) **William C. Ivey**, who was the son of **John Wesley Ivey** and his wife **Nancy Mary Grant**, was born in 1877. It is thought that this child died young.

(6) **Amanda Elizabeth Ivey**, the daughter of **Robert and Milly Anderson Ivey**, was born in Newton County, Georgia, circa 1840. She married (?) **Brown**. She is listed in the 1870 U.S. Census of Newton County, Georgia. She and her children are living with her parents. She is listed in History of Newton County Georgia, on page 262, in a section of widows of Deceased soldiers.

The children of (?) **Brown and Amanda Elizabeth Ivey Brown** were:

- (a) **Mollie F. Brown**
- (b) **Edna Brown**

The Bible record of **Jim Ivey** lists the death date of **Robert Ivey** and his wife **Milly Ann Anderson Ivey** as both dying on October 18, 1876. The writer doesn't know the circumstances of their deaths.

c. **Mary Ivey**, the daughter of **Henry and Patience (?) Ivey**, was born circa 1801 in Lancaster County, South Carolina. She moved from Lancaster County to Newton County, Georgia, with her father, **Henry Ivey, Sr.** She died after 1870 in Perry County, Alabama.

d. There were other children, but they may not have survived to maturity.

9. **Michael (Wike) Ivey**, the son of **Henry and Nancy Ivey**, was born on February 20, 1764. He married **Ann Clark**, daughter of **Daniel Clark**, circa 1789. **Ann Clark** was born on December 26, 1773.

Michael (Wike) Ivey bought 156 1/2 acres of land in Lancaster County, South Carolina, on January 30, 1790, from **John Brown and his wife, Elizabeth Brown**. This land was on Millstone Branch, a tributary of Twelve Mile Creek.

The 1790 Federal Census of Lancaster County, South Carolina, lists **Michael (Wike) Ivey** with 1 male 16 and up; and 2 females including heads of families.

Michael (Wike) Ivey was listed in the 1800 Federal census of Lancaster County, South Carolina, with 3 males to 10; 1 male 16 to 26; 1 male 26 to 45; 1 female 26 to 45; and 4 slaves.

Robert Welch and **Michael (Wike) Ivey** served as executors of the estate of **Daniel Clark** in 1804. **Daniel Clark** was **Michael (Wike) Ivey's** father-in-law.

Michael (Wike) Ivey purchased the plantation on which his brother, **Edward Ivey** had previously lived, from **Isaac Anderson** and his wife, **Nancy**, on December 24, 1808. This land, consisting of 170 acres, adjoined lands belonging to **William Anderson** and **Wike Ivey**, and was between Waxhaw and Twelve Mile Creeks.

Two hundred and thirty acres of land was purchased by **Michael (Wike) Ivey** from **Alexander and Sarah Bell** on the Millstone Branch, waters of Twelve Mile Creek, on March 29, 1817. This land was bordered by lands belonging to **Joseph Gillespie, Wike Ivey, Moses Heath and Alexander Carns**.

Michael (Wike) Ivey was listed in the 1820 Federal census of Lancaster County, South Carolina, with 2 males 16 to 26; 1 male 26 to 45; 1 male 45 and up; 2 female 16 to 26; and 1 female 45 and up.

Michael (Wike) Ivey died on September 22, 1826. Five hundred and twenty-five acres of this land was surveyed in March of 1828, and 279 acres was marked off for the widow. The other 246 acres was sold by **William Williams, Sheriff**, to the highest bidder on November 2, 1829. The 246 acres was purchased by **Henry Ivey**, son of **Wike Ivey**.

Ann Clark Ivey, widow of **Michael (Wike) Ivey** was listed in the 1830 Federal Census of Lancaster County, South Carolina, with 1 male 20 to 30; 2 males 30 to 40; 1 female 10 to 15; 1 female 20 to 30; 1 female 30 to 40; and 1 female 60 to 70. **Ann Clark Ivey** died in 1837.

* It appears to the writer that **Thomas C. Ivey**, son of **Henry Ivey**, and grandson of **Wike Ivey**, came into possession of the **Wike Ivey** land purchased at auction by his

father in 1829. **Thomas C. Ivey** sold this land to **Mildred Anderson** in a pre-nuptial agreement for \$1.00 in 1856. **J. H. McDow** eventually purchased this property and deeded it to **Adam Ivey**, son of **Wike Ivey**, as security for a loan in 1866. **Adam Ivey** gave or sold this land to his son, **Adam E. Ivey**, and the land was lost when **Adam E. Ivey** took bankruptcy in 1873. The property was purchased at public auction by **G. W. Howey** from Union County, North Carolina, 1873. The widow's part of the **Wike Ivey** land (279 acres) apparently was either given to or purchased by **Adam Ivey**, son of **Wike Ivey**. **Adam Ivey** apparently sold this land to **John C. Ivey**, his nephew, and son of his brother, **Henry Ivey**. This is the land that **John C. Ivey** left in his will to **Mariah's** children. **Mariah**, a mulatto, was a former slave of **John C. Ivey** and mother of several of his children.

According to **Samuel F. Massey** in his book, **Massey Family of Waxhaw**, the children of **Michael (Wike) Ivey** and **Ann Clark Ivey** were:

- a. **Henry Ivey**
- b. **Daniel Ivey**
- c. **Nancy Ivey**
- d. **Wyley Ivey**
- e. **Millie Ivey**
- f. **Adam Ivey**

This was proven to be true when **Wyke Ivey's** bible record was located in **Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapter DAR Volume 4 Pg. 355.**

The bible record is as follows;

Births:

Mike Ivy ----- **Feb. 20, 1764**

Anne his wife --- **Dec. 26, 1773**

Children of Mike and Anne Ivy:

Daniel ----- **Oct. 8, 1793**

Henry ----- **Feb. 15, 1796**

Adam ----- **July 1, 1798**

Nancy ----- **Aug. 3, 1804**

Wylie ----- **July 14, 1808**

Millie ----- **April 28, 1811**

Children of Adam and Anne Morrow Ivy:

Sarah S ----- **Feb. 21, 1832**

Mary Ann ----- **Jan. 1, 1835**

Martha Jane --- **Oct. 12, 1835**

Louisa W ----- **Dec. 26, 1836**

James M----- **Nov. 5, 1838**

Cynthia M ----- **Dec. 14, 1842**

Children of Adam and Mrs. Spratt Ezzelle Phifer Ivy:

Lucinda C ----- **Sept. 6, 1844**

Nancy F ----- Aug. 30, 1846
Adam C ----- Feb. 14, 1849
Rose M ----- Nov. 5, 1850
Ora Anna ----- Nov. 17, 1852
Desdemona V ----- April 10, 1855
Julia D ----- June 4, 1860
Jane Spratt Ezzelle -- Feb. 7, 1818
Daughter of Ezra and Jane Spratt Ezzelle Phifer
Mary Jane ----- Mar. 1840

Marriages:

Adam Ivy to Anne Morrow ----- 1831
Adam Ivy to Mrs. Jane Spratt Ezzelle Phifer -- 1843
Jane Spratt Ezzelle to Ezra Phifer ----- 1839
Ora Anna Ivy to Mr. Hicklin.

Deaths:

Wylie Ivy ----- Nov. 18, 1809
Mollie Ivy (Philips)--- 1826
Daniel Ivy ----- Aug. 18, 1821
Henry Ivy ----- 1832
Sarah Ivy ----- 1827
Mike Ivy ----- Sept. 22, 1826
Anne Ivy ----- 1837
Anne Morrow Ivy ----- 1843
(wife of Adam Ivy)

The family Bible of **Wike Ivey** is owned by **Mrs. D. V. Baker** of Valdosta, Georgia.

The families of the children of **Michael (Wike) Ivey** and his wife **Ann Clark Ivey** were:

a. **Henry Ivey**, the son of **Michael (Wike) Ivey** and **Ann Clark Ivey**, purchased the remainder of his father's land after the division by the court. The name of his wife is not known. By this wife, **Henry Ivey** had two children:

- (1) **Thomas C. Ivey**
- (2) **John C. Ivey**

The families of the children of **Henry Ivey** and his wife were:

(1) **Thomas C. Ivey**, was listed in the 1840 Federal Census of Lancaster County, South Carolina, with 1 male under 5; 1 male 20 under 30; and 2 females 20 under 30. **Thomas C. Ivey's** wife was deceased by the early 1850's. On June 5, 1856, he signed a pre-nuptial agreement with **Mildred Anderson**. In this agreement **Thomas C. Ivey** agreed to sell his personal and farm property along with the plantation lying on the Millstone Branch, formerly belonging to **William Anderson**, deceased, to **Mildred Anderson** for one dollar. He reserved life-time rights

to the property in case his wife should pre-decease him. The property was then to go to the heirs of **Mildred Anderson. Mildred Anderson Ivey**, the second wife of **Thomas C. Ivey**, died in 1858. **Thomas C. Ivey** was not listed in the 1860 Federal Census of Lancaster County, South Carolina.

(2) **John C. Ivey**, the son of **Henry Ivey**, was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, in 1810. He was listed in the 1840 Federal Census of Lancaster County, South Carolina, with 1 male 20 under 30; and 1 female 20 under 30.

John C. Ivey and his wife (name unknown to this writer) had one child:

(a) **William T. Ivey**, born circa 1841. He was listed as a 2nd corporal in the Independent Minute Men of the Waxhaws in Lancaster County, South Carolina on November 30, 1860.

He was enlisted in the Confederate States Army by **Captain J.D. Wylie** on April 8, 1861 at Charleston, South Carolina. He was a private in Company A, Lancaster Greys, 9th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. He was listed as 5 feet, 9 inches, blue eyes, and dark hair. His occupation was listed as farmer.

William T. Ivey apparently was transferred to Company B, 6th Regiment, South Carolina infantry, and was a private in this company. He was wounded at Frazier's Farm in the Seven Days Battles before Richmond and taken to the Kent Hospital in Richmond, Virginia, where he died from his wounds on July 2, 1862.

John C. Ivey's wife died in the latter 1840's. He had children by his mulatto slave, **Mariah**, after the death of his wife. The following children (not in order of birth) were born to his slave, **Mariah**:

- (b) **Mary Jane Ivey**
- © **Margaret Amelia Ivey**
- (d) **Martha Mariah Ivey**
- (e) **Henry Ivey**

When **John C. Ivey** died in 1871, he left \$300.00 in his will to his freed slave, **Mariah**, and the plantation he had purchased from his uncle, **Adam Ivey**, to her three daughters: **Mary Jane, Margaret Amelia, and Martha Mariah Ivey**. The will was dated January 1871. The actual document is filed in the Lancaster County, South Carolina, Courthouse, Will File No. 7332 in the Clerk of Courts Office.

Mariah Ivey and her son, **Henry Ivey**, gave to **B.D. Heath & Co.** a lien on their crops, cattle, hogs, wagons, other vehicles and all personal property for provisions and supplies on April 6, 1872.

After the death of his first wife, **Henry Ivey**, had children by "the half blood" according to the will of **John C. Ivey**. The "half blood" appears to have been a mulatto slave. **James Ivey**, son of **Henry Ivey** by the "half blood", was listed in the Federal Census of Lancaster County as a black man.

John C. Ivey left \$5.00 each to these half-brothers and sisters of the "half-blood" and mentioned them by name in his will: (He left money to his half-brothers and sisters so they could not challenge his will and keep the land and money from going to his former slave, **Mariah**, and her daughters.)

(3) **Martha Ivey**, the daughter of **Henry Ivey** and his mulatto slave, married **Washington Richardson** of North Carolina.

(4) **Jane Ivey**, the daughter of **Henry Ivey** and his mulatto slave, moved to the state of Alabama.

(5) **Elizabeth Ivey**, the daughter of **Henry Ivey** and his mulatto slave, married **Asa Broom** of North Carolina.

(6) **William P. Ivey**, the son of **Henry Ivey** and his mulatto slave, lived in North Carolina.

(7) **Mary (Polly) Ivey**, the daughter of **Henry Ivey** and his mulatto slave, married **Loyd L. Grey**.

(8) **Jesse Ivey**, the son of **Henry Ivey** and his mulatto slave, was deceased at the time of his half brother's will in 1871, and the money was left to his children. They were not named in the will.

(9) **James Ivey**, the son of **Henry Ivey** and his mulatto slave, was deceased at the time of his half brother's will in 1871, and the money was left to his children. They were not named in the will. **James Ivey** was listed in the 1870 U. S. Census of Lancaster County, South Carolina, as a black male, 54 years of age. **James Ivey's wife Emily (?)** was also listed in this census as a black female, 55 years of age. This couple had two daughters listed in this census:

(a) **Laura Ivey**, born circa 1852.

(b) **Amelia Ivey**, born circa 1853.

b. **Daniel Ivey**, the son of **Michael (Wike) Ivey and Ann Clark Ivey**, was born on Oct 8, 1793.

c. **Nancy Ivey**, the daughter of **Michael (Wike) Ivey and Ann Clark Ivey**, was born on Aug. 3, 1804.

d. **Wyley Ivey**, the son of **Michael (Wike) Ivey and Ann Clark Ivey**, was born on Duly 14, 1808.

e. **Millie Ivey**, the daughter of **Michael (Wike) Ivey and Ann Clark Ivey**, was born on April 28, 1811.

f. **Adam Ivey**, the son of **Michael (Wike) Ivey and Ann Clark Ivey**, was born on July 1, 1798 in Lancaster County, South Carolina. He first married **Ann Morrow**. She was born on December 27, 1804 and died in 1843. She was the daughter of **James McKnight Morrow and Susannah Watson Morrow**.

There is a picture of an old log cabin, standing vacant in a field of cotton north of Van Wyck in Lancaster County. This picture was printed on page 37 of the book, **Lancaster County: A Pictorial History** by **Louise Pettus and Martha Bishop**, published in 1984. The old log cabin was built circa 1820, and is believed to be the old **Adam Ivey** House.

Adam Ivey was a Methodist preacher. In 1835, **Adam Ivey, John Mills, John Robinson, James Hagins, and John Fincher** received a ninety year lease on six and one-half acres from the Indian lease of **David and Eliza Hagins**. The **Reverend Adam Ivey** built a log church called, Mount Ararat Methodist Episcopal Church. The church was renamed the Bel Air United Methodist Church and is in Lancaster County. The lease had never been recorded and in December 1884, **Adam Ivey** attested to the authenticity of the deed before a Notary Public.

The **Reverend Adam Ivey** established and built the Waxhaw Methodist Episcopal Church in 1839 in Lancaster County on land formerly owned by his father, **Wike Ivey**. This church is no longer in existence.

Adam Ivey and his wife Ann Morrow Ivey had the following children:

- (1) **Sarah S. Ivey**
- (2) **Mary Ann Ivey**
- (3) **Martha Jane Ivey**
- (4) **Louisa W. Ivey**
- (5) **James Morrow Ivey**

- (6) **M. J. Ivey**
- (7) **Cynthia W. Ivey**
- (8) **Lucinda C. Ivey**

The families of the children of **Adam Ivey and his wife Ann Morrow Ivey** were:

- (1) **Sarah S. Ivey**, was born on Feb. 21, 1832. She married **John W. Twitty**.
- (2) **Mary Ann Ivey**, was born on Dan. 1, 1835. She died in September, 1853 and was buried in Six Mile Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Lancaster County, South Carolina.
- (3) **Martha Jane Ivey**, was born on Oct. 12, 1835 and married **Thomas B. Withers**. She died on January 3, 1905.
- (4) **Louisa W. Ivey**, was born on Dec. 26, 1836 and married the **Reverend R. T. N. Stevenson** of North Carolina.
- (5) **James Morrow Ivey**, the son of **Adam and Ann Morrow Ivey**, was born on November 5, 1838. He began his schooling under the tutelage of **W. H. Thornasson** and **General J. A. Alston**. When **General Alston** was called to be president of Mount Zion Academy, **James M. Ivey** became a student of his academy in 1858. He completed his undergraduate work under **John R. Shurley** at Ebenezer and in 1859 entered the University of South Carolina in Columbia.

On pages 590 and 591 of the book, **Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas of the Nineteenth Century, vol. 1**, is found the following information on **James M. Ivey**: "He was in Columbia during the stormy scenes of 1860, and in the spring of 1861, when war was declared, the students of the South Carolina college were called into action under the command of **Captain John Gary**. **Cadet Ivy** accompanied the command to Charleston, in the capacity of sergeant, and was an eye witness of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Sometime after, the cadets were ordered back to Columbia, but **Sergeant Ivy** decided to give his life and services to the cause of his people, and soon we find him hastening to Charleston to enlist in the Washington Light Infantry, under the command of **Captain James Conner**. This company made up at Charleston, afterward became a portion of the famous Hampton Legion. He passed safely through the battle of Manassas, although frequently struck by spent balls, and was in Rickett's desperate charge in which the Hampton Legion sustained such a loss. Until 1862 he remained in the Army of Northern Virginia, and at that time was transferred to the Peninsula, where in the battle of Seven Pines, he was severely wounded in the left shoulder."

James M. Ivey was enlisted at Columbia, South Carolina, by **Captain Calhoun** on June 12, 1861. He was mustered into service in Richmond Virginia on July 12, 1861. He was listed on the July and August 1862 muster roll as absent due to wounds received at the Battle of Seven Pines. He was confined in the hospital at Richmond, Virginia for some time. He was discharged and final papers given to him on October 13, 1862. He had a disability caused by the wound received at Seven Pines. He was a private in Company A, Hampton Legion, South Carolina Light Infantry volunteers.

He married **Annie V. Connor** of Lincoln County, North Carolina on August 5, 1863. She was the daughter of the **Honorable Henry Conner**, who entered the United States Army as aid-de-camp to **General Joseph Graham** in the Creek War and afterwards served as a member of Congress from 1821 to 1841. **James Ivey** settled at Beattie's Ford in North Carolina after his marriage because of the failing health of his wife's father. **Henry Connor** died in June of 1869.

On pages 136 through 139 of the book, **A City Without Cobwebbs**, written by **Douglas Summers Brown** and published in 1953, is found the following information about **James Morrow Ivey**: "Of all the men in the early days contributed to the material growth of Rock Hill, **James Morrow Ivey** takes pre-eminence. Modest as he was, he would have been the last to claim the distinction; but others did it for him. Son of the **Reverend Adam Ivey** of Lancaster County, a veteran of the Army of Northern Virginia, he has been called 'The father of Rock Hill -in the sense that the village did not take its place in the list of growing towns until his energy, vision and business acumen were applied to its business affairs and things were set in motion. Perhaps a more appropriate title would be 'Foster Father', for if **Templeton Black** gave the town its birth, **Ivy** gave it its nurture during the tender years. Those who knew **Mr. Ivy**, without qualification, placed him 'foremost among the enterprising spirits who zealously labored and contributed to the growth of the town.

In 1867, while still residing at Beattie's Ford in North Carolina, he organized the firm, **Ivy, Roach, and Jones** in Rock Hill, leaving his partners to conduct its affairs. It was not until 1869 that he moved to town himself and in 1870 founded the well known firm, **J. M. Ivy, John M. Roach, and A. T. May**, with **Allen Jones** as a nominal partner.

Under the name of **J. M. Ivy and Company**, he bought cotton, sold fertilizer, and did a private banking business.

John G. Anderson wrote that 'He paid more for cotton than the buyers of nearby towns, and as a result cotton was hauled here from Lancaster and Chester counties and from all over York County.' Cotton, which for half a century had found its way to Camden, Columbia, and even Charleston, turned toward the Up Country town where the best prices could be obtained. Rock Hill almost became a boom town, growing to the tune of turning wagon wheels carrying the cotton crop to its warehouses. "I have seen," says **Anderson**, "the old **McElwee** grove, located in the square by Main, Trade, White and Caldwell streets, full--literally covered--with campers coming from distances too remote to make the round trip in a day, before selling their cotton and doing their business.. . What a big pile of money they left with the merchants!..." The word of higher prices spread quickly, and throughout the cotton selling season the planters came. Night after night they came. Wagons from western York would drive right through Yorkville and on to Rock Hill, fifteen miles further, because the farmers had heard about **Ivy** paying more than other buyer.'

One of his associates had this to say about his business methods, which in that day and time were not only unique but considered quite daring: At an early date, he introduced into this section the feature of dealing in futures. He began his purchases by this method as early as 1872 and has continued to study to improve and develop the system, until it is now (1879) reduced to, comparatively, a state of completeness. By his plan of operations, he has handled, with wonderful tact, sagacity and security, something near 20,000 bales each season; his purchase not being confined to Rock Hill, but extending to all the surrounding markets, including Charlotte, Yorkville, Chester, Lancaster and recently entering the Columbia market. During the busy season he employs four or five regular buyers in other markets besides Rock Hill.'

He was the first buyer in his section to afford to the planters the facility they now possess of selling their crops at remunerative prices in advance--to be delivered in the fall--thus insuring the planters against the fluctuations of the prices of the staple and rendering their transactions in cotton also safe... As a result of his dealings, the shipments of cotton from Rock Hill, before he engaged in business there, amounted to not more than 2,000 bales. Now the shipments amounted to

12,000 bales annually... By all these means combined, added to a spirit of accommodation, liberality and confidence in those of his customers, worthy of it, he has contributed more than any other man, to the growth and development of the thriving town of Rock Hill.'

A letter written on September 12, 1885, the day after **Mr. Ivy's** death, by young **Ben Fewell** to his fiancée, **Miss Anna Caldwell**, reveals the real place **James Morrow Ivy** held in the lives and affections of his fellow citizens. **Mr. Fewell** writes: "Our town is in mourning today and well might it be. **Mr. Ivy**, the light and life of the town died yesterday afternoon at five o'clock...Our whole community deeply sympathizes with the family. All classes of people have lost a friend in the death of **Mr. Ivy**, from the beggar to the banker. The young men of the town have much to mourn for. He was always ready and willing to help those who showed any desire to help themselves. Three-fourths of the young men of the town are indirectly indebted to him for their success in life. I, myself, was indebted to him for many, many acts of kindness. I had the honor of being called one of his favorites. Every store in town is elaborately draped and business, to a great extent, is suspended. Quite a number of people came from Charlotte today to attend funeral services tomorrow....' **Mr. Ivy** was buried in Laurelwood Cemetery."

James M. Ivey built the first cotton mill in Rock Hill and was the founder of the newspaper, The Evening Herald. He was a member of the Catawba Rifle Company I. **James M. Ivey** was chairman of the **Wade Hampton Day** in Rock Hill, South Carolina, on October 12, 1876, and introduced **General Wade Hampton** to the Rock Hill gathering.

In 1881 he opposed the license system of alcoholic beverages in Rock Hill, and it was largely due to his efforts that the campaign ended in prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in this city. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and a large contributor to the building fund when a new edifice for this church was constructed.

The **James M. Ivey** house was at the present intersection of Charlotte Avenue and Wilson Street in Rock Hill, South Carolina. **James Morrow Ivey** died September 11, 1886.

(6) **M. J. Ivey**, the daughter of **Adam Ivey** and **Ann Morrow Ivey**, was born in 1839.

(7) **Cynthia W. Ivey**, the daughter of **Adam Ivey** and **Ann Morrow Ivey**,

was born on Dec. 14, 1842. She married **John Withers**.

(8) **Lucinda C. Ivey**, the daughter of **Adam Ivey** and **Ann Morrow Ivey**, was born in 1845, and moved with her father and step-mother to Valdosta, Lowndes County, Georgia. She married (?) **Blackstrom**.

Adam Ivey next married **Jane Spratt Ezelle Phifer**, twice married before. This marriage took place circa 1846. **Jane Spratt Phifer Ivey** was born on February 7, 1818.

Adam Ivey and his wife, **Jane Spratt Ezelle Phifer Ivey**, had the following children:

- (9) **Nancy F. Ivey**
- (10) **Adam E. Ivey**
- (11) **A. Clark Ivey**
- (12) **Rosanna M. Ivey**
- (13) **Oreannah Ivey**
- (14) **Desdemona V. Ivey**
- (15) **Julia D. Ivey**

The families of the children of **Adam Ivey** and his wife **Jane Spratt Ezelle Phifer Ivey** were:

(9) **Nancy F. Ivey**, was born on Aug. 30, 1847.

(10) **Adam E. Ivey**, was born in 1848. He declared bankruptcy in Lancaster County on July 24, 1873. On November 10, 1873, **Adam E. Ivey's** 256 acre tract of land was sold at public auction to **G. W. Howey** for \$615.00. This land was bounded on the north by lands of the estate of **John C. Ivey**, and was either sold or given to **Adam E. Ivey** by his father, the **Reverend Adam Ivey**.

(11) **A. Clark Ivey**, was born in 1849.

(12) **Rosanna M. Ivey**, was born on Nov. 5, 1850. She married **James Moore**.

(13) **Oreannah Ivey**, was born on Nov. 17, 1852. She married (?) **Hicklin** of Richburg, South Carolina. **Oreannah** was listed as **Anna E. Ivey** in the 1880 U.S. Census of Lancaster County, South Carolina, and as **Anna E. Ivey** in the land deeded by the **Reverend Adam Ivey** to **Julia D. and Anna E. Ivey** on December 15, 1881.

(14) **Desdemona V. Ivey**, was born on April 10, 1855. She married (?) **Baker**.

(15) **Julia D. Ivey**, was born on June 4, 1860. She married **Colin Blake**.

"Ivy Place" the **Adam Ivey** house is still standing in Lancaster County, South Carolina. The house was built near the Catawba River, a few miles north of Van Wyck. The house is large and beautiful. Tradition states that it was built with the proceeds of the gold dust that **Jane Ezelle Phifer** bought as her dowery from her marriage to **Ezra Phifer**, who mined it at "Gold Hill" nearby. **Adam Ivey** needed this large home with its many rooms. He had fifteen children--twelve girls and three boys. There is a picture of the house on page 40 of the book, Lancaster County. A Pictorial History.

On January 8, 1855, **Adam Ivey** purchased 700 acres of land from **John M. Doby** of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. This land was in Lancaster County, South Carolina, and was on the east side of the Catawba River and known as King's Bottoms. The land began at the mouth of King's Bottom Branch. The Bear Hill Spring Branch and Parkes Moore Spring Branch also meandered through this property. Five acres on which the Turkey Point Mills was built was reserved from the sale of this land. **John M. Doby, James Stewart, Hershel Massey, and Adam Ivey** joined together in a partnership to operate the **Turkey Point Mills Place**. Later, the **Turkey Point Mills Place** was known as the **Ivy Mill Place**.

Adam Ivey was an agent of the Catawba Indians in South Carolina, and in his official report for 1856, he stated that "at this time the Catawba Indians number about 70." He further stated that, "he could not discover any improvement in their moral condition; they are a careless, indolent people, living in small log cabins covered with boards and but little furniture in their houses. They farm on a small scale, raise but few hogs and cattle. They are desirous of moving to Arkansas to unite with the Choctaw Indians. About 20 of the number have already removed."

Adam Ivey sued **Lawrence Strange** on September 3, 1857, and forced the sale of at least a part of his land. The land was sold at public auction on October 21, 1858, by **Henry Hancock, Sheriff**. **Adam Ivey** was high bidder on a tract of 360 acres and on a tract of land on Six Mile Creek.

Adam Ivey was given a deed or mortgage for 254 acres of land on Millstone Branch from **J.H. McDow** on January 1, 1866. Apparently, **J.H. McDow** had borrowed \$2,000.00 plus interest from **Adam Ivey**. The note was from January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1869. The deed to the land was given as security for the note. This land had previously been owned by **Adam Ivey's** deceased father, **Wike Ivey**.

Adam Ivey took a lien on **John Newell's** crop on September 20, 1866, and a lien on **Troy Broom's** crop on September 20, 1866. **A. Clark Ivey**, son of **Adam Ivey**, witnessed the transaction between **Adam Ivey** and **John Newell**.

Adam Ivey and his wife, **Jane**, were listed with their daughters, **Annie E. and Julia D.** in the 1880 U.S. Census of Lancaster County, South Carolina.

On December 15, 1881, **Adam Ivey** sold his daughters, **Annie E. and Julia D. Ivey**, 296 acres known as the gold mine tract for the sum of \$5.00. This land was bordered by lands belonging to **W.D. Hyatt, James M. Ivey and Allen Morrow**. **Adam Ivey** either sold or gave a part of the above larger tract of this land to his son, **James Morrow Ivey**.

The **Reverend Adam Ivey** appeared before **P.J. Morrow, Notary Public**, in Lancaster County, South Carolina, on December 12, 1884, to attest to the validity of the deed made by **David Hagins** and his wife, **Eliza**, on November 12, 1835 to the Mount Ararat Episcopal Methodist Church. The deed was not recorded until 1884. Shortly after this **Adam Ivey** moved his family to Georgia.

Lucinda C., Rosanna M., Desdemona V. and Julia D. Ivey all moved with their father to Valdosta, Georgia after 1884.

The **Reverend Adam Ivey** died on December 30, 1888. **Jane Spratt Phifer Ivey** died on October 21, 1896. **Adam Ivey** and his wife were buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Bushnell, Florida.

C. Adam Ivey, the youngest son of **Henry Ivey I and Rebecca Sledge Ivey**, was born circa 1723. After the death of **Adam Ivey's** parents, his aunt and uncle, **John Ivey and Christian (?) Ivey** became second parents to him.

The DAR Patriot Index lists **Adam Ivey**, son of **Henry Ivey**, as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War.

He made his will on August 3, 1789, and the will was recorded in Sussex County, Virginia on May 7, 1795. In his will he expressed concern about **Sampson Ivey's** land transaction. "I do hereby consider that having provided in as reasonable a manner as my circumstances will admit for my loving son, **Samson Ivey**, and consented to his disposing of the lands I fully intended for him, to his brother, **Aaron Ivey**, I do hereby declare that I do not make any further gift or devise for him or to him."

Adam Ivey married **Mary Peebles** circa 1746. To this marriage were born the following children:

1. **Milly Ivey**
2. **Jesse Ivey**
3. **Ephraim Ivey**
4. **Peebles Ivey**
5. **Aaron Ivey**
6. **Timothy Ivey**
7. **Amy Ivey**
8. **Sampson Ivey**
9. **Winnie Ivey**
10. **Christian Ivey**

The families of the children of **Adam Ivey and his wife, Mary Peebles Ivey**, were:

1. **Milly Ivey**, the daughter of **Adam and Mary Ivey**, was listed in the Albemarle Parish Records as being born on November 3, 1747. She was Christened on February 4, 1748. She married **Nicholas Prince**, who was born on July 5, 1751, the son of **Edward Prince, Jr. and his wife Hannah (?)**.

2. **Jesse Ivey**, the son of **Adam and Mary Ivey**, was born on January 25, 1748. He was Christened on April 16, 1749. He died before May, 1792.

3. **Ephraim Ivey**, the son of **Adam and Mary Ivey**, was born on December 24, 1751. He was Christened on March 29, 1752. He served as a private for seven years as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Ephraim Ivey's wife was named **Celia (?)**. He was living in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1782, with a wife and four children. He was living in Southampton County, Virginia, by November 3, 1786 when he signed a petition to build a Tobacco Inspection House.

Later he moved to a locality six miles from Warrenton, Warren County, Georgia, when he received lots nos. 260 and 31 in Sections 1 and 14 of the 1820 Land Grant Lottery in Warren County, Georgia.

The Official Register of Land Lottery of Georgia for 1827, shows that **Ephraim Ivey** of **Capt. R.S. Brinkley's District**, drew Lot number 112, in District 10 of Muscagee County, Georgia. This served as payment for services rendered during the Revolutionary War.

Ephraim Ivey made his will on October 30, 1838. He died on July 6, 1840 and was buried in a family cemetery near Norwood, Warren County, Georgia. His will was probated in Warren County, Georgia, on July 16, 1840.

His sons, **Randal, Thomas and Adam Ivey** were listed as executors of his estate.

Ephraim Ivey and his wife Celia (?) had the following children:

- a. **Benjamin Ivey**
- b. **Guthridge Ivey**
- c. **Thomas Ivey**
- d. **Sterling Ivey**
- e. **Mary (Polly) Ivey**
- f. **Dicey Ivey**
- g. **Minnie Ivey**
- h. **Adam Ivey**
- i. **Laveniah Ivey**
- j. **Rebecca Ivey**
- k. **Randal Ivey**

Families of the children born to **Ephraim Ivey and his wife Celia (?)** were;

a. **Benjamin Ivey**, son of **Ephraim and Celia (?) Ivey**, received Land Lot No. 225, Section 8, in the Land Grant Lottery of Warren County, Georgia, in 1820. The name of his wife is not known to the author. Only one child is known to have been born to this union;

(1) **Benjamin Ivey, Jr.**, who married **Phereby Andrews** on September 17, 1842 in Warren County, Georgia. He was a 2nd Sergeant in Company H, Second Regiment, Georgia State Line of the Confederate States Army. This unit was called **Joe Brown Volunteers**. It was made up of men from Washington, Warren and Emanuel Counties of Georgia. See, **Joe Brown's Army** by **William Harris Bragg**, Page 155.

b. **Guthridge Ivey**, son of **Ephraim and Celia (?) Ivey**, who married **Sally Davis** on January 23, 1812 in Warren County, Georgia. She was the daughter of **John Davis**. He served as a private in **Capt. Adam Health's Company** with the Georgia Militia during the war of 1812. His wife **Sarah Davis Ivey** applied for a pension (WC-25131).

Guthridge Ivey is also listed on the Land Grant Lottery in Warren County, Georgia, in 1821. He may have been a preacher of the gospel.

c. **Thomas Ivey**, son of **Ephraim and Celia (?) Ivey**. It is thought that he was an illegitimate son of **Ephraim Ivey and (?) Pate**. There is no proof of this but the census and marriage records for Warren County, Georgia bear this out.

d. **Sterling Ivey**, son of **Ephraim and (?) Pate**, who was born ca. 1790 in Virginia.

An unusual document was sent to this writer from **Mrs. Jinks Pate Lee** of Bossier City, La. that she located in the Ordinary Records of Warren County, Georgia;

To **William Walker, Pension Agent**

In the matter of the application of **Mrs. Sarah Ivey** for pension on account of military service rendered by **Sterling Ivey** - alias **Sterling I. Pate**.- I, **R.W. Hubert, Ordinary** of Warren County, Georgia do hereby certify that I am near sixty one years of age and was born and reared in about one mile of where the said **Sterling I. Pate** lived and died. I certify that he died on the 8th day of December 1879 and I as a clergyman officiated at the funeral. I further certify that it was generally understood that the said **Sterling I. Pate** was an illegitimate child of a woman named **Pate** and his father was named **Ephraim Ivey**, that he was invariably called by the people **Sterling Ivey**. I further certify from personal observation that whenever he signed his name to documents as witness or otherwise, he signed as **Sterling I. Pate**. His name is thus as a witness to my father's will on record in this, my office. That his father recognized him as his child and treated him as such and this fact was also generally known and he was called **Ivey** because of his fathers name and that **Sterling Ivey** and **Sterling I. Pate** are the same person. Witness my hand and official seal this 27th day of May 1882.

R.W. Hubert, Ordinary

A check of the U.S. census records for Warren County, Georgia revealed;

1830 - **Sterling I. Pate** - page 197
No **Sterling Ivey** listed

1850 - **Sterling Ivey** - page 90
No **Sterling Pate** listed

1860 - **Sterling Ivey** - page 18, Goose Pond Section
No **Sterling Pate**

1870 - **Sterling Ivey** - 80 years of age, born in Georgia, lived at Barnett P.O., Roll 181, page 67.
No **Sterling I. Pate** listed

He first married in 1821 to **Susan Myric**. One child was born to this union:

(1) **George Washington Ivey**, who married **Martha Eunice Smith** in Warren County, Georgia on January 12, 1842. The roster of Co. H., Second Regiment, Ga. State Line, CSA includes the name **G. W. Ivey**. This was the same unit that his first cousin, **Benjamin** was the 2nd Sgt.

Children born to the marriage of **George Washington Ivey and his wife Martha Eunice Smith** were;

- (a) **Matthew Ivey**
- (b) **Mary F. Ivey**
- (c) **James Ivey**
- (d) **John Ivey**
- (e) **Washington Ivey**
- (f) **George Ivey**

Families of the children of **George Washington Ivey and his wife Martha Eunice Smith** were;

(a) **Matthew Ivey** who was born ca. 1843. He is listed as seven years old on the 1850 Warren County Census, page 21. He does not appear on the 1860 census.

(b) **Mary F. Ivey** who was born ca. 1847 in Georgia.

© **James Ivey** who was born ca. 1850 in Georgia.

(d) **John Ivey** who was born ca. 1854 in Georgia.

(e) **Washington Ivey** who was born ca. 1856 in Georgia.

(f) **George Ivey** who was born ca. 1859 in Georgia.

Sterling Ivey next married in 1826 to **Sarah Manning**, who was born circa 1806 in North Carolina. This family is listed on page 18 of the 1860 U.S. Census of Warren County, Georgia, in the Goose Pond District.

To this union were born the following children:

- (2) **Susan Myric Ivey**
- (3) **Nancy Ivey**
- (4) **Dr. Thomas Ivey**
- (5) **Frank Ivey**
- (6) **Sterling M. Ivey**
- (7) **Stokes Ivey**

(8) **Sarah Ivey**. Died In youth.

(9) **Marietta V. Ivey**

(10) **Robert H. Ivey**, who was born ca. 1843. The Muster Roll of Co. H., 22nd Regiment, Georgia Volunteer infantry, Confederate States Army, shows that he enlisted as a private on Aug. 31, 1861 and surrendered at Appomattox, Va. on April 9, 1865.

(11) **Adam Ivey**, who was born ca. 1847. The roster of Co. H., Second Regiment, Georgia State Line, Confederate States Army, includes his name. This was the unit that his uncle **Benjamin** was the 2nd Sgt.

(12) **Alonza Ivey**

Index to volunteer soldiers in Indian Wars and Disturbances. 1815-1858.

Page 709, lists **Sterling Ivy**, Corporal in Milton's 1st Regiment of Georgia Militia in the Seminole war of 1817- 1818.

Sterling Ivey received land Lot No. 308, Section 27, in the Land Grant Lottery of Warren County, Georgia, in 1820. He died at the age of 90.

e. **Mary (Polly) Ivey**, who was the daughter of **Ephraim Ivey and his wife Celia (?)**. She may have died prior to 1838 because she is not listed in her fathers will.

f. **Dacey Ivey**, she may have died prior to 1838 because she is not mentioned in her fathers will.

g. **Minnie Ivey**, who married **Jewry Ivey**. She may have died prior to 1838 because she is not listed in her fathers will.

h. **Adam Ivey**, who received Land Lot no. 215, section 5, in the Grand Lottery of Warren County, Georgia in 1821.

i. **Laveniah Ivey**, who married **John Lynn** of Warren County, Georgia, on October 28, 1805.

j. **Rebecca Ivey**, who married **James Sallas**, of Warren County, Georgia, on December 21, 1809. **Rebecca Ivey and her husband James Sallas** had two children mentioned in the will of her father, **Ephraim Ivey**;

(1) **James Sallas**

(2) **Mary (Polly) Sallas**

k. **Randal Ivey**, whose will was probated in Warren County, Georgia, on May 6, 1844. His sons, **Lazarus and Zaccheus**, were listed as executors of the will.

The name of **Randal Ivey's** wife is not known to the author. Children born to this family as listed in his will were;

(1) **Isaiah Ivey**, son of **Randal Ivey**.

(2) **Oliver Ivey**, son of **Randal Ivey**, who was born ca. 1813 in Georgia. He was a farmer in Warren County, Georgia. He married **Amanda Ellis** of Warren County, Georgia on February 18, 1835.

To this marriage was born the following children;

(a) **Eliazer G. Ivey**, who was born ca. 1838 in Georgia.

(b) **Joseph C. Ivey**, who was born ca. 1842 in Georgia.

© **Josephine E. Ivey**, who was born ca. 1845 in Georgia.

(d) **Elijah Ivey**, a twin who was born ca. 1847 and died young.

(e) **Elisha Ivey**, a twin who was born ca. 1847 and died young.

(f) **John Ivey**, a twin who was born ca. 1848 in Georgia.

(g) **Benjamin Ivey**, a twin who was born ca. 1848 in Georgia,

(h) **Jeptha Ivey**, a twin who was born ca. 1855 in Georgia,

(i) **Andrew Ivey**, a twin who was born ca. 1855 in Georgia,

(j) **Charles Ivey**, who was born ca. 1857 in Georgia.

(3) **Lazarus Ivey**, son of **Randal Ivey**, who married **Mary Farr** of Warren County, Georgia, on December 14, 1837.

(4) **Zaccheus Ivey**, son of **Randal Ivey**, who married **Elizabeth Granade**, the daughter of **James Granade** of Warren County, Georgia, on December 21, 1840.

(5) **Bradford Ivey**, son of **Randal Ivey**, who married **Martha E. Ellis** of Warren County, Georgia, on May 6, 1844.

Children born to this marriage were;

(a) **Isadore Ivey**, a twin who was born in 1850 in Georgia.

(b) **William Y. Ivey**, a twin who was born in 1850 in Georgia.

(6) **Levi Ivey**, son of **Randal**, who married **Elvira Shelton** of Warren County, Georgia, on May 12, 1846. His occupation is listed as mechanic on the 1850 U. S. Census of Warren County, Georgia, page 15. His occupation is listed as a Mill Right in the 1860 U. S. Census of Warren County.

Children born to the marriage of **Levi Ivey and his wife Elvira Shelton** were;

(a) **Margaret Ivey**, daughter of **Levi Ivey and his wife Elvira Shelton**, was born in 1847 and died young.

(b) **Elporia Ivey**, daughter of **Levi Ivey and his wife Elvira Shelton**, was born ca. 1856 in Georgia.

© **Bernard Ivey**, son of **Levi Ivey and his wife Elvira Shelton**, was born ca. 1858 in Georgia.

(7) **Evaline Ivey**, daughter of **Randal Ivey**, who married **George Hillman** of Warren County, Georgia on December 28, 1835.

Children born to the marriage of **George Hillman and his wife, Evaline Ivey** were;

- (a) **Symantha Ann Hillman**
- (b) **Roanna Hillman**
- (c) **William Henry Harrison Hillman**
- (d) **Coleman W. Hillman**

4. **Peebles Ivey**, the son of **Adam and Nancy Ivey**, was born on February 7, 1753. He was Christened on April 8, 1753.

He served, as a corporal, in the Fourth Virginia Regiment, as a Patriot soldier in the Revolutionary War. The Regiment was reorganized in early 1777. On about May 10, 1779 the regiment was incorporated into the Third Virginia and on May 12, 1780 the Regiment's officers were captured at Charleston.

Peebles Ivey was living in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1782 with his wife **Lydia (?)** and two children. They moved to Warren County, Georgia with his two brothers, **Ephraim and Sampson Ivey**, following the death of their father.

He received Lot No. 344, Section 11, in the 1820 Land Grant Lottery in Warren County, Georgia. He died on May 4, 1835 in Warren County, Georgia.

5. **Aaron Ivey**, the son of **Adam and Mary Ivey**, was born on

February 28, 1756. He was Christened on April 4, 1756.

He served in the Fourth Virginia Regiment, as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary war along with his brother **Peebles Ivey**.

He was living in Sussex County, Virginia, with a wife and three children in 1782.

Aaron Ivey married **Elizabeth (?)** and the couple had the following children:

a. **Eady Ivey**. She and **Eldridge Ivey** received their marriage license in Sussex County, Virginia, on June 4, 1801. **Eady Ivey** received slaves, **Anna** and **George**, in her father's will.

b. **Thomas Simmons Ivey**, who received slaves, **Will** and **Judy**, in his father's will as well as a bed and furniture.

c. **Ranay Ivey**, who received slaves, **Tom** and **Hannah**, in her father's will as well as a cow, a calf, a bed and furniture.

Aaron Ivey made his will on May 7, 1805 and the will was recorded on December 5, 1805 in Sussex County, Virginia. **Elizabeth (?)**, the wife of **Aaron Ivey**, received the land and plantation during her lifetime. She received slaves, **Tom** and **Milla**. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and household furniture were also left to her.

The inventory and appraisal of **Aaron Ivey's** estate was listed in Sussex County Courthouse records, Book M, Page 181, dated December 13, 1834.

6. **Timothy Ivey**, the son of **Adam and Mary Ivey**, was born on September 15, 1757. He was Christened on November 13, 1757. He died before his father's will was probated.

7. **Amy Ivey**, the daughter of **Adam and Mary Ivey**, was born on February 15, 1759. She was Christened on April 1, 1759. She was named after **Amy Ivey**, the daughter of her father's uncle, **John Ivey**. She died before her father's will was probated.

8. **Sampson Ivey**, the son of **Adam and Mary Ivey**, was born on February 27, 1761. He was Christened on April 14, 1761. He married **Millie (?)**.

Sampson Ivey moved with his brother, **Ephraim Ivey**, to Warren County, Georgia. There he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Battalion of Warren County, Georgia, Militia on October 21, 1799.

Sampson Ivey and his wife Millie (?) had the following children:

- a. **Elizabeth Ivey**
- b. **Thomas Byrd Ivey**
- c. **Mary (Polly) Ivey**
- d. **Jane Ivey**
- e. **Charlotte Ivey**

The families of the children of **Sampson and Millie (?) Ivey** were:

- a. **Elizabeth Ivey.**
- b. **Thomas Byrd Ivey**, the son of **Sampson and Millie Ivey**, first married **Margaret (Peggy) Gibson** on October 18, 1810 in Warrenton, Georgia.

Thomas Byrd Ivey and his wife Margaret (Peggy) Gibson had two children:

(1) **Byrd E. Ivey**, was born on March 5, 1812 in Warren County, Georgia. He, like his father, became a wealthy man.

(2) **Margaret Ivey**, was born in 1813 in Warren County, Georgia. She died as a child in 1814.

Thomas Byrd Ivey next married **Drucilla Pryor Gardner** in Warren County, Georgia, in 1818. She was born in Warren County, Georgia, in 1798.

Thomas Byrd and Drucilla Gardner Ivey had the following children:

- (3) **Henry Moss Ivey**, was born on July 16, 1822.
- (4) **Sterling Gardner Ivey**, was born on July 16, 1822.
- (5) **Calvin Ivey**, who married **Louisa Pate** in Warren County, Georgia on August 23, 1832.
- (6) **Thomas Ivey.**
- (7) **Susannah J. Ivey.**
- (8) **Marion Francis Ivey.**
- (9) **Mary Anne Ivey.**
- (10) **Frances Ivey.**
- (11) **Sarah Elizabeth Ivey.**

Thomas Byrd Ivey died on September 21, 1836 at his home in Mississippi on the old Natchez Trace of a "congestive chill". He was buried in what is now Tomigbee National Forest in a single grave. **Drucilla Pryor Gardner Ivey** died on November 4, 1884. Her burial site is not known to this writer.

c. **Mary (Polly) Ivey**, the daughter of **Sampson and Millie Ivey**.

d. **Jane Ivey**, the daughter of **Sampson and Millie Ivey**, who married (?) **Jency**.

e. **Charlotte Ivey**, the daughter of **Sampson and Millie Ivey**.

Sampson Ivey died between February 28, 1814 and February, 1816, in Warren County, Georgia. Their grave sites have crumbled into the river.

9. **Winnie Ivey**, the daughter of **Adam and Mary Ivey**, married **Henry Ivey**, the son of **Henry and Lucreta Ivey**, and grandson of **George and Ruth Ivey**, her third cousin, (see page 14)

Winnie Ivey and her husband, **Henry Ivey**, had the following children:

a. **Adam Ivey**.

b. **Peterson Ivey**.

c. **Wyke Ivey**, who married **Sarah Adams**.

d. **Charlotte Ivey**, who married (?) **Knight**.

e. **Elizabeth Ivey**, who married **William Newsum**.

f. **Sarah (Sally) Ivey**, who married **John Finch**.

g. **Rhoda Ivey**

10. **Christian Ivey**, the daughter of **Adam and Mary Ivey**, was named after **Christian Ivey**, the wife of her father's uncle, **John Ivey**.

Adam Ivey, in his will, expressed concern about **Sampson Ivey's** land transaction, "I do hereby consider that having provided in as reasonable a manner as my circumstances will admit for my loving son, **Sampson Ivey**, and consented to his disposing of the lands I fully intended for him, to his brother, **Aaron Ivey**, I do hereby declare that I do not make any further gift or devise for him or to him.

Adam Ivey left 250 acres of land and numerous household items to his children. No slaves were mentioned in the will so **Adam Ivey** was not a slave holder. **Mary Peebles Ivey** died after 1792.

CHAPTER V

THE JOHN IVEY FAMILY

IV. John Ivey

John Ivey, son of **Adam and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, was born in Charles City (now Prince George) County, Virginia, in 1677.

John Ivey received a land grant for 100 acres of land on March 23, 1715, in Surry (later Sussex) County, Virginia. This land was bounded on the south side by the Main Blackwater Swamp and on the west side by Pigeon Swamp and the down run of "Meadow Branch." **John Ivey** paid 10 Shillings for the land and the deed was recorded in Book 10, Page 279. **John Ivey** was living in Prince George County at this time.

John Ivey received a land grant for 135 acres of land on September 28, 1730 in Surry (later Sussex) County. This land was bounded on the south side by the main Blackwater Swamp and on the north by "Myery Meadow Branch," a branch of Pigeon Swamp. The land was adjacent to land that belonged to **Col. Nathaniel Harrison**,

deceased, and to **John Ivey's** own land. **John Ivey** paid 15 shillings for the land and the deed was recorded in Book 14, Page 124. **John Ivey** was living in Surry (later Sussex) County at this time.

John Ivey purchased 100 acres of land from **John Mason** on February 15, 1741, and was living on this land when he died.

John Ivey made his will on January 5, 1751. He died on February 21, 1753. The will was probated in Surry County, Virginia, on March 20, 1753.

John Ivey affirmed his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ in his will: "I Bequeath my Soul to Almighty God my Saviour and Redeemer in whom and by the merits of Jesus Christ, I trust and believe assuredly to be saved and have full Remission and forgiveness of all my sins and that my soul with my Body at the General Resurrection shall rise again with joy and through the merits of Christ's death and passion, possess and Inherit the Kingdom of Heaven prepared for his Elect."

John Ivey willed the 135 acre tract that was granted him in 1730 to his oldest child, **John Ivey, Jr.** He left "180" (actually 200) acres of land to his wife, **Christian**, and after her death to his son, **Thomas Ivey**. Other household items were given to Christian Ivey and after her death, to **Thomas Ivey**.

The name of **John Ivey's** first wife is not known to this writer. He had one child by his first wife:

A. **John Ivey, Jr.** He was born in Prince George County, Virginia ca 1713. He died ca 1782.

He lived in Sussex County, Virginia, for several years. He also lived just across the line in Southampton County, Virginia. He owned land bordering Little Ploughman's Swamp and the Great Ploughman's Swamp.

John Ivey, Jr. married Elizabeth (?), in Sussex County, Virginia circa 1732. The Albemarle Parish Register lists the following children being born to this union:

1. **William Ivey**
2. **James Ivey**
3. **Sarah Ivey**
4. **Joel Ivey**
5. **John Ivey**
6. **Anna Ivey**
7. **David Ivey**
- 8 . **Priscilla Ivey**

The families of the children of **John Ivey, Jr.** and his wife

Elizabeth (?) were as follows:

1. **William Ivey**, the son of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, was listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been baptized on October 22, 1734.

William Ivey married **Mary (?)**, in Sussex County, Virginia. The Albemarle Parish Register lists the following son:

a. **Nathaniel (Nathan) Ivey**, was born on January 22, 1762. He was Christened on May 23, 1762. He died in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1828.

2. **James Ivey**, the son of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, was listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been baptized on December 13, 1736.

James Ivey married **Mary (?)**, in Sussex County, Virginia. He and his family were listed in the 1790 U.S. Census of Johnston County, North Carolina.

James Ivey received a land grant for 100 acres of land in Johnston County in 1794. In 1799, **James G. Ivey** paid taxes on 300 acres of land in **Nathan Allen's** tax district.

He made his will in Johnston County, North Carolina on October 8, 1813. This will was probated in the February Court session of 1817. In the will he leaves his plantation with 200 acres of land to his wife during her lifetime or widowhood. Two slaves were also named to live on the plantation during their lifetime; **Rachel** and **Sam**. The plantation would go to his son **Hartwell Ivey** at the death of his wife and Negroes.

The Albemarle Parish Register lists the following children of **James and Mary (?) Ivey**:

- a. **Littleton Ivey**
- b. **Hartwell Ivey**
- c. **Reaves Ivey**
- d. **James Ivey, Jr.**
- e. **William Ivey**

f. **Lucy Ivey**, who was not listed in the Parish records but was listed in her father's will to receive a Negro slave girl named **Sook** and \$5.00.

g. **Weaver Ivey**, who was not listed in the Parish records but was listed in his father's will.

The families of the children of **James and Mary Ivey** were:

a. **Littleton Ivey**, was listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been born on November 21, 1767. He was Christened on July 10, 1768.

b. **Hartwell Ivey**, who married **Poarttock Parish** in Johnston County, North Carolina, on August 11, 1809.

Hartwell Ivey had 25 acres of land granted to him in Johnston County, at Hannah's Creek, in 1818. He was listed in his fathers will to receive the plantation on which his father lived at the death of his mother and two slaves named in the will.

c. **Reaves Ivey**, who married Charlotte (?), sold 250 acres of land in Johnston County, North Carolina, in 1807. He received \$75.00 from sale of stock at the death of his father.

Reaves Ivey and his wife Charlotte (?) Ivey had one son:

(1) **Edwin Ivey**, was listed as an heir in his grandfather **James Ivey Sr.'s** will. This probably indicates that **Reaves Ivey** died before his father. He moved to Hancock County, Georgia. He was there in 1815 when his uncle **James Ivey, Sr.** sold him a Negro boy named **Peter**.

d. **James Ivey, Jr.**, was listed in the 1820 U.S. Census for Johnston County, North Carolina, with 3 males under 10; 1 male 45 and up; 1 female under 10; and 1 female 26 to 45.

James Ivey, Jr. received a state land grant for 105 acres in Johnston County, in 1834.

He received a Negro slave named **Reddick** in his father's will.

Johnston County, North Carolina Deed Book H-2, contains the following documents;

page 369 - November 6, 1815 **James Ivey, Sr.** sold to his son **James Ivey, Jr.**, a Negro boy named **Reddick** about 19 years of age. The sell was witnessed by **James Adams** and **James Ivey, Sr.'s** brother **Hartwell Ivey**. This document also shows that **James Ivey, Jr.** became **James Ivey, Sr.** after the death of his father and the birth of his son.

page 306 - November 6, 1815 **James Ivey, Sr.** sold to his brother **William** also of Johnston County, a Negro girl named **Clarry** about 19 years of age.

page 307 - November 6, 1815 **James Ivey, Sr.** sold to his brother **Hartwell Ivey** also of Johnston County, a Negro boy named **Sam** about 16 years of age.

Johnston County, North Carolina Deed Book 1-2, contains the following document;

Page 39 - November 6, 1815 **James Ivey, Sr.** sold to **Edwin Ivey** son of his brother **Reaves Ivey** of Hancock County, Georgia, a Negro boy named **Peter** about 13 years of age. The sell was witnessed by **Jesse Adams** and **James Ivey, Sr.'s** brother **Hartwell Ivey**. The sell was recorded in the February Court in 1817.

e. **William Ivey**, and his unknown wife had the following children:

- (1) **Mary Ivey**
- (2) **Curtis Ivey**
- (3) **Elizabeth Ivey**
- (4) **Peterson Ivey**
- (5) **Nancy Ivey**

William Ivey's children were listed as heirs in **James Ivey, Sr.'s** will. He received a Negro slave named **Clarey** in the will.

- f. **Lucy Ivey**
- g. **Weaver Ivey**

3. **Sarah Ivey**, the daughter of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, is listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been baptized on February 21, 1739.

4. **Joel Ivey**, the son of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, is listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been born on March 14, 1740. He was Christened on June 7, 1741.

Joel Ivey married **Nancy Johnson** on April 30, 1803. This was probably a second marriage for him.

5. **John Ivey III**, the son of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, is listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been born on August 11, 1743. He was Christened on October 16, 1743. He died ca 1789.

6. **Anna Ivey**, the daughter of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, is listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been born of February 25, 1746. She was christened on April 27, 1746.

Anna Ivey married **William Morgan**.

7. **David Ivey**, the son of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, is listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been born on March 20, 1750. He was Christened on March 31, 1751. He died in Johnston County, North Carolina on June 17, 1814.

David Ivey married **Media (?)** in Sussex County, Virginia, and had two children while living in this County that were listed in the Albemarle Parish Register:

a. **Lovell Ivey**, who was listed as having been born on November 29, 1773. He was Christened on April 10, 1774. He married **Fanny Morgan** on December 28, 1796, in Johnston County, North Carolina.

Lovell Ivey was granted 150 acres of land in Johnston County, North Carolina, in 1791.

He purchased property at the estate sale of **William Avera** who died on March 24, 1796.

b. **Peyton Ivey**, who was listed as having been born on April 30, 1775. He was Christened on September 24, 1775. He married **Viney Avera** on November 27, 1804 in Johnston County, North Carolina.

He witnessed a deed made by **Dempsey Allen** of Johnston County to **Micajah Musgrove** on December 1, 1814.

The following children were born to **David and Media (?) Ivey** after they had moved to Johnston County, North Carolina after 1782:

c. **David Ivey, Jr.**, was married to **Rachel Jones** on August 9, 1805, in Johnston County, North Carolina.

d. **Harbert Ivey**, who received a gift of 250 acres of land in Johnston County, North Carolina, in 1807 from his father, **David Ivey, Sr.**

David Ivey, Sr. was appointed overseer of a road in Woodall District, in Johnston County, in 1792. He served on the jury many times and had two "base born" children apprenticed to him between 1793-1797.

David Ivey, Sr. received three land grants in Johnston County, North Carolina: 200 acres "South of Black creek; 200 acres "south of White oak"

and 200 acres "beginning at Red Oak." **David Ivey** paid taxes in **Nathan Allen's** District on 658 acres in 1799 and on 726 acres in 1800.

His son **Peyton Ivey** was the Administrator of his estate in Johnston County, North Carolina. An inventory was entered into the County record in the August court of 1814.

8. **Priscilla Ivey**, the daughter of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, married **(?) Bullock**.

John Ivey, Jr. made his will in Southampton County, Virginia, on March 4, 1780. This will was recorded on April 12, 1781. **John Ivey, Jr.** left the following:

To his wife **Elizabeth**; "The feather bed whereon she generally lies and the furniture thereunto belonging." She also received a side saddle and the "smallest iron pot."

To his daughter **Priscilla Bullock**; a bed.

To his son **James Ivey**; was given a part of his father's land that bordered the south side of the Great Ploughman Swamp. This was the land on which his father lived.

To his son **John Ivey III**; was given the remaining part of the land bordering the little Ploughman Swamp, containing 108 acres.

The remainder of the estate was to be sold and divided between **Elizabeth Ivey**, wife; **David Ivey**; **Anna Ivey Morgan**; **Priscilla Ivey Bullock** and **Rebecca Ivey**.

After the death of **John Ivey's** first wife, he married **Christian (?)**. They lived near the present day town of Waverly, Sussex County, Virginia.

John Ivey and his second wife Christian (?) Ivey had the following children:

- B. **William Ivey**
- C. **Thomas Ivey**
- D. **Amy Ivey**

The families of the children of **John Ivey and his second wife Christian (?) Ivey** were:

B. **William Ivey**, the son of **John and Christian (?) Ivey**, moved to Brunswick County, Virginia. His land consisted of 240 acres on both sides of Little Genito Creek near present day Broadnax, Virginia. This land was bounded by lands belonging to **(?) Fields**, **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**, and **(?) Miner**.

William Ivey's wife's name was **Eunice (Unity) (?)**.

After selling their land in 1786 to **John Wills**, **William and Unity Ivey** moved to Greenville County, Virginia, possibly staying near, or with **David Ivey**, their grandson.

After the death of his brother **Thomas Ivey, Sr.** and his wife **Anne Gilbert**, **William and Unity** took in his brother's youngest children, **David and Absalom Ivey** into his home. In this act of mercy **William** was following his father's example. **John Ivey, Sr.** had taken his brother **Henry's** minor children into his home after the death of their parents.

William Ivey's estate was settled in Greensville County, Virginia, in 1796. In July of 1796, items from **William Ivey's** estate were sold to **Anselom Ivey** (grandson); **Rebecca Gordon** (great-granddaughter); **David Ivey** (grandson); and others. **David Ivey** served as administrator of **William Ivey's** estate. **Unity Ivey** died before her husband.

The children of **William and Unity Ivey** were:

1. **Hardy Ivey**
2. **Benjamin Ivey**

The families of the children of **William Ivey and his wife Eunice (Unity) Ivey** were:

1. **Hardy Ivey**, the son of **William and Eunice Ivey**, appears to have lived on land he purchased near his father's land. This land was bounded by land belonging to **John Mason**.

Hardy Ivey made his will on June 17, 1780. It was proved on April 28, 1783 in Brunswick County, Virginia. There is no record of **Hardy Ivey's** wife's name, but she was deceased at the time the will was proved.

Hardy Ivey's will reads in part: "**Frank** must have my land that lies by **John Mason**, he or his heirs or assigns forever; Secondly, for **Davey**, the colt that now is at my fathers to his heirs or assigns forever; Thirdly, **Anselum**, all my crop oats liquor; and ... Fourthly, my sheep to **Billy Ivey**."

Hardy Ivey and his wife (name unknown) had the following children:

- a. **Francis Ivey**
- b. **David Ivey**
- c. **Anselom Ivey**

The families of the children of **Hardy Ivey and his wife** were:

a. **Francis Ivey**, the son of **Hardy Ivey**, who received **Hardy Ivey's** land and was listed as a Tax Payer in **Brunswick County, Virginia**, in the 1780's. He was named for his grandfather's first cousin, **Francis Ivey**, son of **Gilbert Ivey**.

The author has no further records on **Francis Ivey**.

b. **David Ivey**, the son of **Hardy Ivey**, who was a witness to the will of his father in 1780. The only other account of **David Ivey** was an account of his serving as the administrator of his grandfather, **William Ivey's** estate in 1796, in Greensville County, Virginia. He probably lived in Greensville County.

c. **Anselom Ivey**, the son of **Hardy Ivey**, who was born ca. 1755, was a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary war. As such, he applied for a pension on April 27, 1818. His pension number was S38070. It appears that he served in the 4th Virginia Regiment commanded by **Col. Stephen** and afterward by **Col. Lawson**. Other officers were: **Captain James Lucas; First Lieutenant John Stith; Second Lieutenant William Rigers** and **Ens. Nathaniel Lucas**. He apparently served at Valley Forge.

On April 23, 1792, **Anselom Ivey** bought 82 acres of land in Brunswick County, Virginia, from **William Tomlinson** and his wife, **Eliza Tomlinson**, for 32 Pounds and 16 Shillings. This land was on the north side of the Meherrin River. It was bounded by lands belonging to **James Jordon**. The **Tomlinsons** and **Anselom Iveys** were living in Greensville County, Virginia, at this time. On the same date, **Anselom Ivey** gave a deed of trust on this land to **Peter Pelham**.

On January 28, 1811 **Anselom Ivey** and **John Jordan** took their dispute over boundary lines to court in Brunswick County. **Anselom** made another appearance before the Brunswick County Court on April 22, 1811 "in order that he (might) be exempt from the payment of levies and taxes of his son, **Anselom**, in the future."

On December 27, 1820, he gave his age as 64 or 65 "last spring", with an aged infirm wife and children: **Anselem** 26 of "mental imbecility", **Sally** 23, **Benjamin** 19, **Lucinda** 17, and **Washington** aged 13.

Anselom Ivey made his will on October 20, 1821. The will was proved and recorded on November 26, 1821, in Brunswick County, Virginia, under the terms of the will, daughters **Sally** and **Lucinda** were given beds; sons

Hardiman, Sterling, Hartwell and Washington were given colts, with Washington's colt to be from **Anselom Ivey's** mare which was to foal in the spring. **Ann Ivey** was given the land and plantation during her lifetime, with **Washington Ivey** to receive the land at her death. The balance of the estate was to be equally divided among the children.

Anna (?) Ivey, wife of **Anselom Ivey**, made her will on October 4, 1821. The will was proved and recorded in November, 1822 in Brunswick County, Virginia. She left her crop, her barrel of brandy, wearing apparel and the residue of the estate to four of her children: **Sally, Lucinda, Anselom and Washington Ivey**. Her son **Anselom Ivey**, received a colt from his mother's mare. According to the will **Phil Cliborne**, friend of **Anna**, was to serve as sole executor of the estate.

Anselom Ivey and his wife Anna (?) Ivey had the following children:

- (1) **Hardiman Short Ivey**
- (2) **Sterling Ivey**
- (3) **Hartwell Ivey**
- (4) **Sally B. Ivey**
- (5) **Lucinda Ivey**
- (6) **Washington Ivey**
- (7) **Anselom Lewis Ivey**

The families of the children of **Anselom and Anna Ivey** were:

(1) **Hardiman Short Ivey**, married **Elizabeth Bass** on July 30, 1806 in Brunswick County, Virginia. She was the daughter of **Partin and Rebecca Tatum**. They were married by the **Rev. Hubbard Saunders**.

Hardiman Ivey was a private in the Virginia Militia in **Captain John B. Rice** and **Captain Richard Gregg's** Companies during the War of 1812. His widow received a pension (WC-4905) from his services in the militia.

They sold the land on which they lived in Greensville County, to their son, **John Ivey**, on December 23, 1839, for \$40.00. This land was bounded by Douglas' Run and by lands belonging to **Edmund Branscoub** and "**Amy Furgason**." In Sketches of Greensville County, Virginia, 1650-1967, Page 106, is the following: "The old **John Ivey** home (now owned by **Mrs. George M. Norwood**) still stands across the road near the site of 'the Cornwallis House.' The **Ivey** house was built about 1840."

The following information on the children of **Hardiman Short Ivey and his wife Elizabeth Bass** was furnished by Lea L. Dowd of Columbus, Georgia.

Children born to the marriage of **Hardiman Short Ivey and his wife Elizabeth Bass** were;

(a) **John S. Ivey**, who was born in Hicksford, Brunswick County, Virginia.

(b) **Elizabeth Ivey**, who married **William Gilliam** in Greensville, Virginia on June 27, 1843. Children born to this marriage were;

- i) **Henry H. Gilliam**
- ii) **John Gilliam**
- iii) **James Gilliam**
- iv) **Mary Jane Gilliam**
- v) **Elizabeth Gilliam**

(c) **Mary Ivey**, who married **Henry N. Allen**. Children born to this marriage were;

- i) **Edward H. Allen**
- ii) **Sarah E. Allen**

(d) **Howel J. Ivey**, who was born ca 1808 in Hicksford, Brunswick County, Virginia. He died ca 1876 in Louisville, Winston County, Mississippi. He married **Rebecca J. Brantley** on July 21, 1829 in Northampton County, North Carolina. She was born ca 1811. Children born to this marriage were;

- i) **Fanny Mae Ivey**
- ii) **Elizabeth L. Ivey**, who was born ca 1832.
- iii) **Ephram Louis Ivey**, who was born September 2, 1835 in Brunswick County, Virginia. He died on December 19, 1907 in Louisville, Winston County, Mississippi. On January 17, 1867 in Mathiston, Webster County, Mississippi he married **Alice Palestine Bartlett**. She was born on February 23, 1849 in Mathiston, Mississippi and died in 1913. Children born to this marriage were;

a) **Elijah Howell Ivey**, who was born October 3, 1868. He died in 1929 in Winston County, Mississippi. He married **Mary Malinda Lewis** on March 23, 1890 in Winston County, Mississippi. She was born on March 29, 1877 and died in July 1915. She was the daughter of **Robert Lewis and Harriet Stephens**. Children born to this marriage were;

- **Robert Lewis Ivey**, who was born on August 22, 1891 in

Mississippi. He died on April 12, 1939 in Philadelphia, Neshoba County, Mississippi. He married **Sue Golden**.

- **Charles Neal Ivey**, who was born on February 6, 1894 in Mississippi. He died on February 15, 1990 in Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky. He married **Fleta Black**.

- **Eaphram Howell Ivey**, who was born on September 29, 1897 in Mississippi. He died on January 23, 1969 in Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi. He married **Myrtle Mae Futrell** who was born on January 6, 1900 in Mississippi. She died on February 5, 1970 in Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi. She was the daughter of **John Marion Futrell and Sally Ann Boykin**.

- **Earnest Lee Ivey**, who was born on March 18, 1898 in Winston County, Mississippi. He died on August 1, 1985 in Sturgis, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. On September 14, 1919 he married **Melvinnie Miller**. She was born on May 8, 1901 and died on May 22, 1986. She was the daughter of **Thomas Elijah Miller and Malley Elizabeth Edwards**.

- **Alice Leona Elizabeth Ivey**, who was born on March 25, 1903 in Louisville, Winston County, Mississippi. She died on December 12, 1973 in McComb, Pike County, Mississippi. She married **Glen Gary Lamkin** who was born on September 21, 1892 in Attalla, Mississippi. He died on February 27, 1975 in McComb, Pike County, Mississippi.

- **George Ruel Ivey**, who was born on October 8, 1905 in Mississippi. He died on December 27, 1965 in Louisville, Winston County, Mississippi. He married **Lettie Emma Hemphill**. She died on March 4, 1978.

Elijah Howell Ivey next married **Malley Elizabeth Miller Edwards** who was born on January 2, 1880. She died on January 17, 1969 in Ackerman, Choctaw County, Mississippi. She was the daughter of **Thomas Edwards and Cindy Hutchinson**. Children born to this marriage were;

- **Lee Allen Ivey**, who was born on July 1, 1918. He married **Hazel Beatrice Tanksley** on July 3, 1937.

- **Nedra Ivey**, who was born on April 30, 1921 in Winston County, Mississippi. She married John

Louis Tanksley on August 6, 1937. He was born on May 22, 1917 in Mississippi. He died on April 15, 1989 in Philadelphia, Neshoba County, Mississippi.

iv) **Francis Ivey**, who was born ca 1838 the son of **Howell J. Ivey and his wife Rebecca J. Brantley**.

v) **Rebecca Ivey**, who was born ca 1850 in Lowndes, Alabama.

b) **Elizabeth Lou Ivey**, who was born on February 6, 1876. She was the daughter of **Ephram Louis Ivey and Alice Palestine Bartlett**. She died on February 1, 1900. She married **James M. Murphy** on February 25, 1894 in Winston County, Mississippi. He was the son of **Henry Murphy**.

Children born to this marriage were;

- **F. Louis Murphy**
- **James M. Murphy**
- **Lula E. Murphy**
- **Walter Scott Murphy**

(2) **Sterling Ivey**, who married **Betsey R. Ivey** on November 2, 1812, in Brunswick County, Virginia. He was the son of **Anselom Ivey and his wife Anna (?)**. She was the daughter of **Benjamin Ivey, Jr.**

He served as a private in **Captain Charles Nichol's** Company with the Virginia Militia during the War of 1812. His widow applied for a pension (WC-33223).

(3) **Sally B. Ivey**, who was born ca. 1797, married **Robert Campbell** on March 28, 1822.

(4) **Hartwell Ivey**, who was born ca. 1802. He was named for his father's cousin, **Hartwell Ivey**, the son of **James and Mary Ivey**. The name of his first wife is not known to this writer.

On October 1, 1862, **Hartwell Ivey**, age 60, married **Seludia Wilmoth**, age 23, the daughter of **Jesse Wilmoth and his wife, Martha Wilmoth**. This marriage was performed in Brunswick County.

Hartwell Ivey was born in Brunswick County, Virginia. He was a carpenter by trade. **Seludia Wilmoth Ivey** was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

(5) **Lucinda Ivey**, daughter of **Anselom and Anna Ivey**, who was born ca 1803.

(6) **Washington Ivey**, son of **Anselom and Anna Ivey**, who was

born circa 1807. He was living in Fayette County, Tennessee, on April 9, 1833, when he appointed **George G. Goodrich** to be his lawful attorney in Brunswick County, Virginia, to handle some land transactions. **Washington Ivey** inherited his father's land in Brunswick County after the death of his mother, so the disposition of this land was probably what **Washington Ivey** was seeking.

Washington Ivey married **Elizabeth (?)**. Children born to this marriage were;

(a) **Martha Ann Ivey** who was born in 1838.

(b) **Elizabeth Ivey** who was born in 1839.

(c) **Julia Ivey** who was born in 1841.

(d) **Araminta Ivey** who was born in 1843, a twin of **Francis**.

(e) **Francis Ivey** who was born in 1843, a twin of **Araminta**.

(f) **Ann E. Ivey** who was born in 1845.

(7) **Anselom Lewis Ivey**, son of **Anselom and Anna Ivey**, who was born ca. 1794, married **Elizabeth Moore** on May 28, 1821.

d. **William W. Ivey**, the son of **Hardy Ivey**, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia. He married **Amey (?)** in Brunswick County circa 1773. This couple lived near Broadnax, Virginia, or in the Genito Creek area of Brunswick County, Virginia.

The children born to the union of William W. and Amey (?) Ivey were all born in Brunswick County, Virginia. They were:

- (1) **Hardy Ivey**
- (2) **Jesse Ivey**
- (3) **Catherine Ivey**
- (4) **Absalom Ivey**
- (5) **Celia Ivey**
- (6) **Zachariah Ivey**

William W. Ivey was one of the witnesses to his father, **Hardy Ivey's** will in 1783. After his father's death, **William W. Ivey** moved his family close to the Brunswick County-Greensville County lines in Virginia, but remained in Brunswick County.

William W. Ivey and his family lived close to the **Thomas and Mary (?) Parr** and the **Henry and Elizabeth (?) Adams** families while they lived in Brunswick County, Virginia.

The same **Adams** and **Ivey** families had lived close to each other in Weyanoke Parish of Prince George County, Virginia, in the early 1700's.

Shortly after 1800, **William W. and Amey (?) Ivey's** family moved to Lancaster County, South Carolina.

Amey (?) Ivey, wife of William W. Ivey, purchased 196 acres of land from **Isaac Anderson** shortly after moving to Lancaster County, South Carolina. This land was on waters of the Waxhaw Creek and adjoined lands belonging to **Wike Ivey**, the widow **Cowsart**, **Isaac Anderson**, **Robert Ivey** and **Moses Heath**.

Amey (?) Ivey sold **David Shephard** 60 acres of the above land for \$300.00 on June 15, 1809. The land included the tract whereon **Amey (?) Ivey** was then living. This transaction was witnessed by **Henry Massey**, **Robert Ivey** and **Zachariah Ivey**.

On November 21, 1809, **David Shepherd and his wife, Charlotte (?) Shepherd** sold the above 60 acres to **Benjamin Massey** for \$220.00. According to the deed **Amey (?) Ivey** was still living on this property when **Benjamin Massey** purchased it.

Amey (?) Ivey sold the remainder of her property, 136 acres, to **Jeremiah Cureton** on October 2, 1815, for \$456.00. This transaction was witnessed by **Wike Ivey**, **Moses Heath**, and **Zachariah Ivey**.

William W. and Amey Ivey moved in October of 1815 to the Brown's Creek section of Union County, South Carolina. **Celia Ivey Adams**, their daughter, had recently died and they moved the family to Union County, to help take care of her children.

Hardy Ivey, **Absalom Ivey**, **Zachariah Ivey** and **Catherine Ivey**, children of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, moved with their parents to Union County, South Carolina, at this time. **Jessie Ivey** was the only child of **William W. and Amey Ivey** who did not live at least briefly in Union County.

William W. Ivey died in Union County, South Carolina, in 1816. **Charner Adams**, his son-in-law, was administrator of his estate.

Amey (?) Ivey, wife of **William W. Ivey**, died in Union County, South Carolina, in 1824. **Zachariah Ivey** kept his mother in his home for eight years after the death of his father. He was administrator of his mother's estate.

Zachariah Ivey brought bills to the court of \$30.00 per year for eight years for boarding his mother and \$5.00 per year for managing her estate during this time. The total charges amounted to \$280.00. The heirs of **Amey Ivey** challenged him in court.

Cuasy Whitlock, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Tracy, John Ennis, Thomas Parr, Sarah Haney, Charner Adams, Betsy Adams, Mrs. Ennis, Tracy and R. Lipsey were summoned as witnesses in the case. The Ordinary of the Court ruled that the defendant, **Zachariah Ivey**, was entitled to \$25.00 per year for four years and \$5.00 per year for four years. This amounted to \$120.00. Costs of this case which amounted to \$18.00 for the witnesses and \$8.57 Ordinary Fees were ordered to be paid out of the estate. The six legatees of **Amey Ivey's** estate each received \$63.88.

On September 27, 1827, **Zachariah Ivey**, then living in Union County, South Carolina, attested to the authenticity of the deed made by **Amey (?) Ivey** to **Jeremiah Cureton** for 136 acres of land in Lancaster County, South Carolina, on October 15, 1815. **Zachariah Ivey** appeared before **Lot Whitlock, Justice of the Peace**, to sign the statement.

The families of the children born to **William W. Ivey and his wife Amey(?)Ivey** were:

(1) **Hardy Ivey**, the son of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, was born circa 1779, in Brunswick County, Virginia. He married **Sarah Todd** in Van Wyke, South Carolina. She was the daughter of Revolutionary War veteran, **William Todd** and sister of **Richard Copeland Todd (1792-1852)**. Her brother later moved from Chester District in South Carolina to DeKalb County, Georgia, in 1822.

He was listed in the 1820 Federal Census of Union County, South Carolina, with 1 male to 10; 1 male 16 to 26; 1 male to 45; 3 females to 10; 1 female to 26; and 1 female 45 and up. **Hardy Ivey** left Union County in the latter 1820's and moved to Pickens County, Alabama.

In his book, Yesterday's Atlanta, **Franklin M. Garrett** states that **Hardy Ivey** arrived in the present area of downtown Atlanta from Abbeville District, South Carolina, in 1833. **Hardy Ivey's** family was the first white family to settle there. 'He purchased Land Lot 51 of the 14th District of then DeKalb County from **James Paden** for \$225.00. Present boundaries of this 202 1/2 acre tract are: South, Edgewood Ave.; North, approximately Baker St.; East, Fort St.; west, Peachtree St. He built a double log cabin on the present site of the Marriott Hotel at Courtland and Ellis Streets. Here he farmed until the winter

of 1841-42 when he was thrown from a horse and killed, Ivy Street bears his name."

After **Hardy Ivey** had died in 1842, his wife **Sarah** had to raise 55 cents for taxes on the house place.

To the marriage of **Hardy Ivey** and his wife **Sarah Todd** were born the following children;

- (a) **Hardy P. Ivey**
- (b) **William T. Ivey**, who moved his family to Mississippi.
- (c) **Nicholas R. Ivey**, who moved his family to Mississippi.
- (d) **Samuel W. Ivey**
- (e) **Michael J. Ivey**

The author does not have the names of this couples daughters. They had at least four daughters by 1820.

The author of this history has found no evidence that **Hardy Ivey** lived in Abbeville District, South Carolina. **Hardy Ivey** was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, and married **Sarah Todd** while his family lived in Van Wyke, Lancaster County, South Carolina. The author believes that the **Hardy Ivey** family and the family of his nephew, **Jerimiah Ivey**, moved to the state of Georgia in 1829.

(2) **Jesse Ivey**, the son of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, was born circa 1777.

On June 5, 1809, **Jesse Ivey** bought 55 acres of land in Lancaster County, South Carolina, from **David and Charlotte (?) Shepherd** for \$150.00. This land was bounded by land belonging to **Jesse Ivey's** brother, **Absalom Ivey**, and by the waters of Twelve Mile Creek. Witnesses to this transaction were: **Zachariah Ivey, John Carns, and Henry Ivey.**

Jesse Ivey and his wife **Weeny (?) Ivey**, sold this land to **John Carns** on November 9, 1810, for \$465.00. Witnesses to this transaction were: **Alexander Bell, Wike Ivey, and Alexander Sheets.**

By 1811, **Jesse Ivey** and his wife **Weeney (?) Ivey**, had moved just across the state line into Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

On February 2, 1811, **Isom Shirling** and his wife **Mary (?) Shirling**,

sold 70 acres of land in Mecklenburg County to **Jesse Ivey** for \$350.00. This land was bounded by lands belonging to (?) **Causer and Alexander Cams**. The transaction was witnessed by: **James Porter, Jeremiah Cureton,** and **James Steel**.

John Pair (Parr) sold 100 acres of land to **Jesse Ivey** and **William Mitchell** on May 26, 1819. This land was on the north side of the Waxhaw Creek and was bounded by lands belonging to **John Pair (Parr), James Nelson** and **Jesse Ivey**. On the same date **John Pair (Parr)** sold to **Jesse Ivey** and **William Mitchell** the following: one Negro man named **Dave**; one Negro girl named **Seal**; farming tools and hogs. Witnesses to the above transactions were: **Isom Shirling** and **James Wills**. The writer has no further information on **Jesse Ivey**.

* It is possible that **Jessie Ivey's** wife was a **Pair (Parr)**, but the writer has no proof of this.

(3) **Catherine Ivey**, the daughter of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, was born circa 1781.

She moved with her parents from Virginia, to Lancaster County, South Carolina, and from there to Union County, South Carolina.

Catherine Ivey lived with her parents. After the death of her father in 1816, she stayed with her brother, **Absalom Ivey** and his wife, **Margaret Parr Ivey**.

Catherine Ivey moved to Murfreesboro in Rutherford County, Tennessee, with her nephew, **John Ivey**, in the latter part of 1840 to help care for his daughter, **Mary Jane Ivey**. She died there unmarried in the 1850's.

(4) **Absalom Ivey**, the son of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, was born circa 1782. He was named for his grandfather, **Hary Ivey's** first cousin, **Absalom Ivey**, the son of **Thomas and Anne Gilbert Ivey**.

Absalom Ivey married **Margaret Parr**, who was born circa 1787, the daughter of **Thomas and Dorcas (?) Parr**, circa 1803, after his family had moved to Lancaster County, South Carolina. Margaret Parr's parents lived in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, but their farm was just across the line or just across Waxhaw Creek from the **William W. and Amey (?) Ivey** farm.

Absalom Ivey owned land on the waters of Twelve Mile Creek in Lancaster County, and moved to the Brown's Creek section of Union County, South Carolina, in October of 1815.

From 1815 to 1835 **Absalom Ivey** purchased approximately 400 acres of land in the Brown's Creek section.

Absalom's first purchase of land was for 168 acres from the estate of **Hugh Norvell** on the third Monday of October 1815 at an auction conducted by **John McNeal, Sheriff**. He paid \$321.00 for the land. This land was bounded by waters of Big Brown's creek and by lands belonging to **William Sharp, Hancock Porter, Landlot Porter** and **(?) Faucett**.

His second purchase of land was made on December 8, 1824 from **John Norvell**. He paid \$1000.00 for 100 acres more or less. This tract was bounded by lands belonging to **(?) McJunkin** and by waters of the Big Brown's Creek. **Jeremiah Ivey**, son of Absalom, was one of the witnesses to this transaction.

The third purchase of land was for 118 acres of land from **Freeman Bentley** on January 4, 1827. He paid \$350.00 for this land. The land was bounded by lands belonging to **John Norvell, Landlot Porter**, and **(?) McJunkin**. It was also bounded by waters of Big Brown's Creek, Power's Branch, the Dry Pond and Rock Spring Branch. Witnesses to this transaction were **John Haney, Zachariah Ivey** and **James Ivey**.

Absalom Ivey's final purchase of land was for a seven and 39/100th acre tract of land from **Giles Sharp** on May 30, 1835. He paid \$36.00 for the land. This land was bordered by lands belonging to **Absalom Ivey** and **Giles Sharp**.

Dorcas (?) Parr, mother of **Margaret Parr Ivey**, deeded a slave named **Chaney** (35 to 40 years old) to **Margaret Parr Ivey** and **Absalom Ivey** on December 14, 1846. **Dorcas (?) Parr** died on September 6, 1848, and willed her household goods to **Margaret Parr Ivey**. **Absalom Ivey** was administrator of **Dorcas (?) Parr's** estate.

Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey had four sons and thirteen grandsons who served in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War. Two sons and five grandsons either died or were killed in the conflict.

This couple raised three of their grandchildren: **James Haney, Franklin Haney** and **Simpson Ivey**. **Simpson Ivey** called his grandfather, **Grand Sir Ivey**.

Absalom Ivey died on April 30, 1866, and was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, Union County, South Carolina.

George Ivey was administrator of his father Absalom Ivey's estate.

Three plats were drawn of the land of **Absalom Ivey** on June 12, 1867 by **T. J. Harris**. Plat "A" included 101 1/4 acres of land, Plat "B" contained 146 1/2 acres of land and Plat "C" contained 143 1/2 acres of land. **Margaret Parr Ivey** was given the land contained in Plat "A" which included the house place.

James Haney purchased the land contained in Plat "B" at public auction on November 4, 1867. This land was conveyed to him by **William Munro**, commissioner of Equity for Union County, South Carolina. According to Plat "B" the land surrounded the property belonging to the Brown's Creek Baptist Church on three sides.

James Haney sold 74 1/4 acres of this land to **George, Martha, Mary Ann** and **Thomas Ivey** on February 13, 1869 for \$420.00. **Mary Ann** and **Thomas Ivey** were the children of **George Ivey**. **Martha** was **George Ivey's** wife. **George Ivey** and his family sold this land back to **James Haney** on January 9, 1874 for \$300.00.

Richard Ivey purchased the **Absalom Ivey** land in Plat "C" (143 1/2 acres) on November 4, 1867.

Margaret Parr Ivey was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church. She died on July 9, 1878, and was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery beside her husband in an unmarked grave.

In her will made on March 8, 1868, **Margaret Parr Ivey** left 101 1/4 acres of land to her daughters, **Mary and Tabitha Ivey**, which included the **Absalom Ivey** house place. The will was proven by the oath of **C. F. Scales** on September 27, 1879, but for some reason unknown to the author the will was not allowed in probate of the estate. **Charles Bolt** and **James Munro**, Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas, served as administrators of her estate. Indebtedness of the estate forced the sale of the land.

Isaac Smith Ivey purchased **Margaret Parr Ivey's** land at auction from **David Johnson, Judge of Probate** on February 6, 1880 for \$1,135.00.

Absalom Ivey and **Margaret Parr Ivey** had fourteen children, nine boys and five girls, one of the boys died in infancy. The children who reached adulthood were:

- (a) **Jeremiah Ivey**
- (b) **John Ivey**
- (c) **Angeline Ivey**

- (d) James M. Ivey
- (e) Henry Ivey
- (f) Mary Ivey
- (g) George Ivey
- (h) Sarah Ivey
- (i) Tabitha Ivey
- (j) Richard Ivey
- (k) Robert Ivey
- (l) Wiley Ivey
- (m) Catherine Ivey

The families of the children of **Absalom Ivey and his wife Margaret Parr Ivey** were:

(a) **Jerimiah Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1804, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. He married **Celia (?)** circa 1829. She was born circa 1814 in South Carolina.

By 1829, **Jerimiah Ivey** had moved his family to Pickens County, Alabama. He left Union County, South Carolina, with his uncle, **Hardy Ivey**. **Jerimiah and Celia (?) Ivey's** first three children, two boys and a girl, were born while the family lived in Pickens County.

Jerimiah Ivey moved his family to Murfreesboro in Rutherford County, Tennessee, circa 1835. Two girls and two boys were born to this couple while they lived in Tennessee.

Finally, this family moved to Lee County, Mississippi, near Tupelo, circa 1849. A son was born to **Jerimiah and Celia (?) Ivey** after they moved to Mississippi.

Jeremiah and Celia (?) Ivey had five sons and three daughters;

i) **Francis Marion Ivey**, who served in the Confederate States Army as a private in company E, 2nd Regiment, Mississippi infantry.

ii) **John Ivey**, who served in the Confederate States Army as a private in Company L, 44th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry.

iii) **William H. Ivey**, who served in the Confederate States Army as a private in Company H, 41st Regiment, Mississippi Infantry.

iv) **Jesse A. Ivey**, who served in the Confederate States Army but the author does not have the name of his regiment.

The author has no information on one son or any of their daughters.

Jerimiah and his wife, Celia (?) Ivey, both died in Lee County, Mississippi, in the 1880's.

(b) **John Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, carries the name of his great-great-great grandfather, **John Ivey**. He was born circa 1806, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

John Ivey married for the first time circa 1830. The name of **John Ivey's** first wife has not been preserved. She was born circa 1812. This couple appeared in the 1830 U.S. Census of Union County, South Carolina.

John Ivey was sued by **Samuel W. Bentley** on February 3, 1838 for failure to meet his obligation of indebtedness to **Bentley**. The case was tried before **R. Lipsey, Esq. Justice of the Peace**.

On February 7, 1838, **Samuel W. Bentley** charged **John Ivey** with committing perjury at the above trial. The state brought charges against **John Ivey** for perjury, and his case was brought before the General Sessions Court in Union County the third Monday in March 1838.

Giles Sharp took out a judgement against **John Ivey** on March 25, 1838 for an indebtedness of twenty-three dollars and six and one fourth cents.

In the General Sessions Court records of Union County, South Carolina, of June 6, 1838, there is a schedule of assets of **John Ivey** listed. Through his attorney, **(?) Dawkins, Samuel W. Bentley**, plaintiff, on June 15, 1838, objected to **John Ivey's** schedule for the following reasons:

"Because the schedule does not include a note on **Henry Ivey** for forty-five dollars or near that amount which the defendant owns or has fraudulently transferred contrary to law to defraud his creditors.

Because the schedule contains no corn or fodder."

John Ivey sold a bale of cotton on April 21, 1840 and paid **Giles Sharp** twenty dollars and twenty-two cents on his indebtedness to **Sharp**.

In the 1840 Federal Census of Union County, South Carolina, **John Ivey** was shown with his wife and the following children: one male under 5; one female under 5; and three females 5 under 10. By the mid-part of the year **John Ivey** had lost his wife and all but one of his children.

Henry Ivey took out a peace warrant against his brother, **John** on July 22, 1841. The warrant lists **Isaac Gregory** as magistrate and reads: "For as much as **Henry Ivey** of the State and District aforesaid hath personally come before me and duly made oath that he the said **H. Ivey** is afraid **John Ivey** of the said district do him or his family sum bodily hurt as he repeatedly come to his house and makes threats of that sort, and hath therefor prayed surety of the peace against him the said **John Ivey**." On August 2, 1841 **John Ivey** and **Giles Sharp** posted bond of \$200.00 before **Isaac Gregory, magistrate**.

John Ivey took out a peace warrant against his father, **Absalom Ivey**, on January 15, 1842. The warrant lists **Barham Bevill** as Justice of the Peace and reads: " For as much as **John Ivey** of said district hath personally come before me and duly made oath that he the said **John Ivey** is afraid **Absalom Ivey** of said district will hurt or do him some bodily hurt and hath therefore prayed security of the peace against the said **Absalom Ivey**." **Absalom Ivey** and his son, **Henry**, posted bond of \$200.00 before **Barham Bevill, Justice of the Peace**, on January 18, 1842.

John took out a peace warrant against his brother, **Richard Ivey** at the same time. The warrant lists **Barham Bevill** as Justice of the Peace and reads: "For as much as **John Ivey** of said district hath personally come before me and duly made oath that he the said **John** is afraid **Richard Ivy** of said district will hurt or do him some bodily hurt and hath therefore prayed security of the peace against the said **Richard Ivey**." **Richard and Absalom Ivey** posted a bond of \$200.00 before **Barham Bevill, Justice of the Peace**.

John Ivey took out a peace warrant against his brother, **Henry Ivey** on March 31, 1842. The warrant lists **R. Lipsey** as magistrate and reads: "For as much as **John Ivey** of said district hath personally come before me and duly made oath that he **John Ivey** is afraid that **Henry Ivey** in said district will hurt or do him sum bodily hurt and hath therefore prayed surety of the peace against him the said **Henry Ivey**." **Henry Ivey** posted a bond of \$100.00 before **Barham Bevill, Justice of the Peace** on April 1, 1842.

One daughter survived and moved with her father to Murfreesboro in Rutherford County, Tennessee in the mid part of April, 1842. **Catherine Ivey, John Ivey's** aunt, moved with them to Tennessee. **John Ivey**, his aunt, **Catherine Ivey**, and daughter, **Mary Jane Ivey**, were listed in the fall Federal Census of Rutherford County, Tennessee, in 1840. **John Ivey** moved to Tennessee to be

near his brother, **Jeremiah Ivey**, and to get away from angry family members.

John left with an indebtedness of \$28.00 to **E.M. Bobo** who brought suit against **John Ivey** on April 17, 1842. Records of the Court of Common Pleas in Union County state that **E.M. Bobo** purchased the **John Ivey** land (100 acres) on July 4, 1842. A total of thirteen dollars and thirty-seven cents was paid from the sale of this land to **Giles Sharp** and **Sharp's** judgement against **John Ivey** was marked satisfied.

The **John Ivey** land (100 acres) was sold at public auction on March 31, 1843, by **J.G. Johnson, Sheriff**, and was purchased by **Henry Ivey**, brother of **John** for \$50.00.

The reader is left to wonder why this anger and retaliation developed among members of this family. The only fact that can be established is that **John Ivey** was at the center of the controversy.

The disappearance of **John Ivey's** first wife and all but one of his children will probably forever remain a mystery. Some contagious illness probably struck this family. One is left to wonder if the loss of these family members had anything to do with the strained relations between members of the **Absalom Ivey** family and **John Ivey**. Perhaps the problems were related to **John's** frequent failure to pay his creditors.

By 1862, **John Ivey** had married a second time to **Spicy G. (?)**. She was born circa 1838. **John Ivey and Spicy G. (?) Ivey** had seven children, two boys and five girls.

John Ivey died in Murfreesboro in Rutherford County, Tennessee, in the 1880's, and **Spicy G. (?) Ivey** probably died in Murfreesboro in the 1890's.

(c) **Angeline Ivey**, the daughter of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1808, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. She married (?) **Haney** circa 1829. Her husband could have been **John Haney, Jr.**, son of **John Haney** and **Sarah Parr Haney**. This would have been her first cousin for **Sarah Parr Haney**, was the sister of **Margaret Parr Ivey**.

Angeline Ivey Haney and her husband had two sons;

(i) **Franklin Haney**, who was born circa 1831. His name was on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No.2, North Battalion, 35th regiment, South Carolina Militia on January 2, 1858.

He was a private in company H, **Captain Simm's Company**, 15th Regiment, South Carolina volunteers. He was either killed or died

while serving as a Confederate soldier in the War Between the States.

(ii) **A. James Haney**, who was born circa 1832. He married **Cornelia Eubanks**, the daughter of **Enoch and Sarah (?) Eubanks**. She was born in February 1844. They had no children.

His name was on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No.2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia on January 2, 1858. He was listed on the muster roll of July 2, 1859 as 2nd corporal. He was a Confederate soldier. He was enlisted by **Captain W. H. Simms** at Mt. Tabor, Union County, South Carolina on September 11, 1861. He was listed on the muster roll of January and February 1862 as absent due to sickness. On the May and June 1863 muster roll he was listed as absent without leave. Records state that he had left camp on June 27, 1862 and was at home. He was listed as present on the first six months of the muster rolls of 1864. He was admitted to the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia on August 7, 1864 with nephritis and returned to duty on September 30, 1864. He was a member of Kershaw's Brigade at the time. He was again admitted to the Jackson Hospital on October 1, 1864 and returned to duty on October 9, 1864. He was captured on October 19, 1864 at Strasburg, Virginia. He was listed on a roll of prisoners at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia on October 23, 1864. From here he was sent to Point Lookout, Maryland.

James Haney was released from prison at Point Lookout, Maryland on June 27, 1865 after he had sworn and subscribed to an oath of allegiance to the United States and signed his name to the document. Records state that he had fair complexion, brown hair, blue eyes and was 5 feet and 8 inches tall. He was a private in Company H, **Captain W. H. Simms'** Company, 15th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry.

He purchased 72 1/2 acres of the original **Absalom Ivey** land from **George Ivey, Martha (?) Ivey, Thomas Ivey** and **Mary Ann Ivey** on March 7, 1874.

Isaac Smith Ivey purchased 72 1/4 acres of land from **James Haney** on March 25, 1875 for \$374.50. This was part of the original **Absalom Ivey** lands (Plat B) purchased at auction by **James Haney** in 1867 following the death of **Absalom Ivey**. **Isaac Smith Ivey** built his house on this tract of land.

James Haney died on March 7, 1897, leaving as his heirs-at-law and distributees, his widow, **Cornelia Haney**, and an **Aunt (Tabitha Ivey)** as next-of-kin. He owned 74 1/4 acres of the original **Absalom Ivey** land which was divided by the court of Common Pleas in 1908, and sold.

The widow received 2/3 of the land which she sold to **Isaac Smith Ivey**, first cousin of **James Haney**.

I. S. Ivey brought a complaint to the Court of the Common Pleas on April 24, 1907 against **Tabitha Ivey** and the other heirs for a disposition of the **James Haney** land which they owned jointly. The land was auctioned by **C. K. Peake, Master of Equity**, on November 13, 1909 and was sold to **Isaac Smith Ivey** for \$900.00.

This 74 1/4 acres of land had been repurchased by **James Haney** from the **George Ivey** family in 1874 and was located immediately behind the 72 1/4 acre tract purchased by **Isaac Smith Ivey** from **James Haney**.

J. A. Sawyer served as attorney for **Isaac Smith Ivey**, plaintiff, and **S.M. Pilgrim** served as attorney for the defendants. **J. F. Walker, Jr.** was guardian for the minor defendants, **Horace and Bernice Ivey**.

There were eighteen grandchildren of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey** living at this time and seven great-grandchildren (grandchildren of **Tabitha Ivey**) who were each to receive 1/25 part of the 1/3 portion of the remaining land of **James Haney**. Since the court had no knowledge of the residence of the living children of **John and Jerimiah Ivey**, these children were excluded from receiving a share from the sale of the land.

The living descendants of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey** who received distributive shares of \$40.90 from the sale of the **James Haney** land in 1908, were: **James Ivey's** children -- **Franklin Ivey; Mary Louisa Ivey; Benjamin Ivey; - Henry Ivey's** child --**John Henry Ivey; --George Ivey's** child -- **Mary Ann Ivey; --Sarah Ivey Bentley's** children --**John Bentley; Frank Bentley; Thomas Bentley; Absalom Bentley; -- Tabitha Ivey's** grandchildren -- **Nola Ivey Gregory; William Mathis Ivey** (the writer **Robert Allison Ivey's** grandfather) **Eunice Ivey; Florence Ivey Eubanks; Lonnie Ivey; Horace Ivey; Bernice Ivey McIntyre; --Richard Ivey's** children -- **Samuel Christopher Ivey; Elizabeth Jane (Jincey) Ivey Morris; -Robert Ivey's** children -- **Charles Ivey; Benjamin Franklin Ivey; Beaty Ivey; Angeline Ivey; --Wiley Ivey's** children --**Louis F. Ivey; James Thadeous Ivey; Margaret Ann Ivey Burgess. Isaac Smith Ivey**, son of **Richard Ivey**, was still living in 1908, but his share was included in his agreement with **Cornelia Eubanks Haney** for 2/3 of the **James Haney** land.

Jefferson K. Ivey, son of **Simpson and Lavinia (?) Ivey** (his first wife) was left out of the above list of heirs because the family had no knowledge of his residence at this time. The court had given **Isaac Smith Ivey**, plaintiff, **Jefferson K. Ivey's**

share, and the \$40.90 inheritance was paid to **J.K. Ivey** on July 12, 1912 after he petitioned the court for his share. He was residing in McCormick, South Carolina at this time.

Cornelia Eubanks Haney, widow of **James Haney**, moved to Woodruff, South Carolina, where she and her sister, **Nancy Ann Eubanks** lived with their nephew and niece, **Enoch and Florence Ivey Eubanks**, until their deaths. **Florence Ivey Eubanks** was the daughter of **Simpson and Emma Bailey Ivey**.

Cornelia Eubanks Haney died after 1910 and before 1915. **Nancy Ann (Annie) Eubanks** was born on June 21, 1846 and died December 29, 1918. **Cornelia and Nancy Ann** were buried in unmarked graves in the Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery between Woodruff and Enoree, South Carolina.

Angeline Ivey Haney was living with her brother, Henry Ivey, in the latter 1840's. She was either separated from her husband or he was deceased by this time.

On May 15, 1847, **Angeline Ivey Haney** killed herself. In the Coroner's inquisition report, **Henry Ivey** stated: "that on the night of 15 May 1847 at his own house after he had eaten his supper, he and his sister, **Salley Ivey**, were in his dwelling house when his deceased sister was found to be missing, and they both went out to look for her as they had cause to fear that she might do herself some hurt." **Henry Ivey** further stated: "That they found her lying dead behind the smoke house with an open razor lying by her. "Her throat was cut and the razor was bloody, and he had no cause to think anything else than that she did the murder with her own hand."

A Coroner's Jury composed of: **J. K. B. Sims, John P. Jolly, Shadrach Jolley, Landlot Porter, William Blair, Joseph Hughes, Giles Sharp, Thomas Mitchel, W. A. H. Bevel, James Sinclair, Allen Parr** and **Thomas Holcomb** stated: "that from such evidence that had been given they do believe that the said deceased did kill and destroy her own life by means of cutting her own throat with the razor of **Henry Ivey** which was found lying with her dead body. This we believe must have been caused by a partial derangement."

Angeline Ivey Haney was probably buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

Angeline Ivey Haney's two sons went to live with **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, their grandparents, after the death of their mother.

(d) **James M. Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1809, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

He married **Mary (Dolly) Brooks Souter**, the daughter of **George and Margaret Sutter** circa 1834. She was born on February 23, 1813.

Margaret Souter purchased 160 acres of land from her son-in-law **James M. Ivey** on March 5, 1840 for \$800.00. This was the land on which he was living. She apparently loaned **James Ivey** \$1200.00 circa 1843 and took out a judgment in the above amount against him on October 24, 1844. (Judgment Roll 1019)

Dolly Souter Ivey's mother, **Margaret Souter**, gave her daughter a wagon, household and kitchen furniture and made her "life tenant" of the 160 acres of land on September 5, 1844. This land was bounded by lands belonging to **Henry Koon**, brother-in-law, of **Dolly Souter Ivey**.

After **Dolly Ivey's** death the land and property was to be sold and divided among her children. **Margaret Souter** reserved the right "of living upon the aforesaid land as long as I shall live." **Margaret Souter** died on May 9, 1849.

James Williams took out a peace warrant against **James and Dolly Souter Ivey** on June 25, 1853. **C.H. Dillard** was the magistrate and the warrant read: "Personally came **James Williams** before me and after being duly sworn deposeth and sayeth that he has just grounds to suspect and believe and is afraid that **James Ivy and Dolly Ivy** his wife will do him or his family some private injury either their persons or his property and craves that the said **James Ivy & his wife Dolly** be bound to keep the peace. That this affidavit is not made through envy or malace but for the protection of his person, the persons of his family and his property." **James Ivey and his wife Dolly, J. E. Meng and C. S. Meng** posted a bond of \$500.00 with **C. H. Dillard, Magistrate**, on June 27, 1853.

* **James Williams** was the brother of **Henry Ivey's wife, Martha (Patsy) Williams Ivey**.

Henry Koon, brother-in-law of **James Ivey** and administrator of the estate of **Margaret Souter**, re-entered the judgment of \$1200.00 against **James Ivey** on January 8, 1855 (Judgment Roll 2238). This judgment was assigned to **William Bevis**, Trustee of **Dolly Souter Ivey's** children, by the court of Equity in Union County, South Carolina on January 24, 1859.

Z. P. Herndon entered a judgment against **James Ivey** in the amount of \$1000.00 on March 6, 1855.

James and Dolly Souter Ivey had seven children, four boys and three girls, only two of the children have been identified.

(i) **Henry Calvin Ivey**, son of **James and Dolly Souter Ivey**, was a confederate Soldier, a private in the 18th Regiment, Company A.,

South Carolina Infantry. He was enlisted by **Colonel Preston** at Columbia, South Carolina, on December 31, 1861. He died of disease in the Charleston Hospital on March 21, 1862. A coffin was requisitioned and his body sent back to Union, South Carolina, for burial. He was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Union, South Carolina.

(ii) **Richard Harrison Ivey**, son of **James and Dolly Souter Ivey**, was a Confederate soldier. He was enlisted on December 31, 1861 by **Colonel Elford** at Charleston, South Carolina. He was a private in Company A, 18th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry. He was listed as absent without leave on August 10, 1862. He was on sick leave and in the hospital at Summerville, South Carolina, on October 9, 1863. He was killed in a mine explosion at Petersburg, Virginia, on July 30, 1864. The Union Times Newspaper states that he was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Union, South Carolina. However, he may have been buried in Virginia.

(iii) **Harriet Elizabeth Ivey**, the daughter of **James and Dolly Souter Ivey**, was the administrator of **Dolly Ivey** and **Margaret Souter's** estate. **Harriet Ivey** initially purchased the 160 acres of land in the estate and gave a mortgage on said land to **William Munro** on June 1, 1871.

Apparently, **Harriet Ivey** could not meet her payments on the land, and the 160 acres was sold at public auction the first Monday in January, 1872 by **Philip Dunn, Sheriff** of Union County. At this time the land was bounded by lands belonging to **Henry Koon, Betsy Gallman**, the estate of **James K. Brandon, J.H. Gallman** and **T.J. Harris**. The author was unable to secure the purchaser's name.

There was a **James Ivey** who served as a Confederate soldier from Union County, South Carolina, area but the writer cannot establish positive proof that this was **James M. Ivey**.

Dolly Souter Ivey died in April 1862, perhaps from the grief of losing her son. **Polly Souter Ivey** and her son **Henry Calvin Ivey**, were buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Union, South Carolina.

Absalom Ivey died in 1866, and **James Ivey** was to receive \$200.00 as his part of the estate. Both judgments were submitted to the court of Equity against the inheritance. According to court records **James Ivey** was insolvent at this time. **William Bevis** submitted a statement to the court declaring that the **Margaret Souter** judgment was "the oldest unsatisfied judgment against the said **James Ivey**." A witness for **Z. P. Herndon** tried to claim that the **Souter** judgment was fraudulent because "**Margaret Souter** did not have that kind of money."

The matter was finally resolved on November 4, 1867 when **James Ivey** signed over all his rights to the **Absalom Ivey** land to **Harriet E. Ivey**, his daughter.

After the sale of the land **James M. Ivey** moved his family to Murfreesboro in Rutherford County, Tennessee, to be near his brother **John Ivey** in the early 1870's. He died in Murfreesboro in the later 1870's. He was still living in July of 1879 when his mother's estate was being settled but was apparently deceased when the U.S. Census of Rutherford County, Tennessee was taken in 1880.

(e) **Henry Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1810, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. He was named for his mother's brother, **Henry Parr**.

Henry Ivey's sister, **Angeline**, lived with him in the 1840's until the time of her death.

He purchased his brother **John Ivey's** 100 acres of land at public auction in 1843.

Henry Ivey married **Martha (Patsy) Williams**, the daughter of **J. Patrick Williams** and his wife, **Lucy Nicholas Williams**, in the 1850's. **Martha (Patsy) Williams** was born circa 1815.

Martha Williams Ivey was given a black girl (slave) by **James C. and Elizabeth Davis** on July 22, 1858. **James Carson Davis** was **Patsy Ivey's** nephew.

Henry Ivey was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church, Union County, South Carolina. He died in September 1858, less than a month after the birth of his son, and was buried in an unmarked grave in the church cemetery. **Martha Williams Ivey** died in the 1880's.

The writer has been unable to discover the name of the purchaser of **Henry's** 100 acres of land which was sold after his death. This land could have been given to his wife and son and sold by one or both of them.

There was one child born to the marriage of **Henry Ivey and his wife Martha (Patsy) Williams**;

(i) **John Henry Ivey** who was born on August 31, 1858 in Union County, South Carolina. His mother was 43 years old when she gave birth to her first child and only child. Due to the circumstances he was slightly retarded at birth.

W. F. M. (Bud) Williams was appointed guardian of **J. H. Ivey** on July 22, 1872 at the request of his widowed mother, **Martha**. **Bud Williams** was **Martha's** brother.

J. H. Ivey requested **Judge Joseph F. Gist** of the Union County Probate Court to appoint his first cousin, **Patrick Jefferson Davis** his guardian on August 24, 1876. The Court of Common Pleas was holding \$65.00 in custody for the estate of **Absalom Ivey** for **J. H. Ivey** (his father's share), and he wanted his money to be "used for his benefit." **Alfred Gamewell Davis** witnessed the petition.

An arrest warrant was prepared by **John P. Gage, Trial Justice**, Union County, South Carolina, on March 14, 1889 and served on **John H. Ivey**. The affidavit states: "**A. S. Crosby** who being duly sworn says that sometime during the month of February 1889 he made contract with one **John H. Ivy** as a farm laborer for the year 1889. That on the 9th day of March 1889 the said **John H. Ivy** did willingly and wilfully violate said contract by abandoning the premises and failing and refusing to work or perform any labor under & by the terms of said contract. That **T. E. Long** and **J. D. Brown** are material witnesses." **John H. Ivey, R.W. Harris** and **L.F. Malone** posted a bond of \$200.00 each in this case on March 17, 1889. An indictment was issued on July 1, 1889 in favor of **A.S. Crosby**.

J. H. Ivey lived for several years in Cherokee County, South Carolina, with his first cousins, **Alfred Gamewell Davis** and his wife, **Caroline Long Davis**. **A. G. Davis** was the son of **J. H. Ivey's** uncle and aunt **Alfred Warren** and **Hannah Riddle Williams Davis**. **Hannah W. Davis** was his mother's sister. He was a student in **Alfred Gamewell Davis'** singing schools. His last years were spent in the Cherokee County Home.

John Henry Ivey died in the Cherokee County Home on November 27, 1935 and was buried in the Sardis United Methodist Church Cemetery beside the graves of **James R. and Elizabeth H. Davis**. **Harvey Davis** and **Wilmon Wright** paid for the funeral expenses. His grave has an inscribed stone. Before he died he was probably the last living grandchild of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, but it is possible that **John and Spicy G. Ivey** had children still living when **John Henry Ivey** died. However, the author has no information on the deaths of these children.

(f) **Mary Ivey**, the daughter of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1812, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. She never married and lived with her parents until their deaths.

Mary Ivey lived with her sister, **Tabitha Ivey**, in a house next to **James Haney** and his wife, **Cornelia Eubanks Ivey**, after the death of her mother.

Mary Ivey was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church. She died on February 13, 1890, and was buried in an unmarked grave in the church cemetery.

(g) **George Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1813, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. He first married **Martha (?)** in 1835. She was born circa 1815.

George and his wife, Martha (?) Ivey had four children;

(i) **William A. Ivey**, was listed on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No. 2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia, on January 2, 1858.

William A. Ivey was enlisted as a Confederate soldier by **Captain W. H. Sims** Company, 15th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers at Mt. Tabor in Union County, South Carolina on September 11, 1861. He died at home on furlough on November 11, 1861.

William Ivey's son, **James F. Ivey**, was the progenitor of the **Iveys** in the mid to lower section of Cherokee County, South Carolina.

(ii) **John Ivey**, who was a Confederate soldier. He was first enlisted as a private in company K, 5th Regiment, South Carolina Calvary at Unionville, South Carolina, by **Captain J. G. Marian** on November 7, 1862.

He was a prisoner of war and paroled at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on April 9, 1865. He was admitted as a patient to General Hospital No. 11 at Charlotte, North Carolina with chronic diarrhea on April 24, 1865 and was still in the hospital in May 1865. He died shortly after this.

(iii) **Thomas W. Ivey** was also a Confederate soldier. He was enlisted on July 21, 1862 in Columbia, South Carolina by **Colonel Preston**. He entered the C.S.A. General Hospital of Farmville, Virginia on November 12, 1862 with rheumatism. He was listed as being absent without leave on the muster roll of January and February 1863. He re-entered the hospital on April 3, 1863 with chronic bronchitis

and was furloughed for 30 days. His name appeared on the hospital roster on July 27, 1863. He was listed as present on the muster rolls of 1864 and 1865. He surrendered with General Robert E. Lee's troops at Appomattox court House, Virginia on April 9, 1865.

Emily Jeter had **Thomas Ivey** arrested for committing an assault upon her in 1876. In her affidavit to **P.A. Cummings, Trial Justice**, she stated: "That on the 7th day of August 1876 at Union, South Carolina, **Thomas Ivey** did use threatening language on deponent and did draw a pistol upon her." He was arrested by **Levi Keenan. E.G. Vinson, Jury Foreman**, returned the Jury's verdict of "not guilty."

(iv) The name of their daughter is not known to the writer.

George Ivey purchased 50 acres of land on Brown's Creek from **James Parr** on January 3, 1842. This land was bounded by **John Scales'** Spring and **Johnson's** Branch. The transaction was witnessed by **James M. Ivey** and **Henry Ivey**.

George Ivey was a Confederate Soldier, a private in the 18th Regiment, Company A. He enlisted in November 1861 and was discharged in May 1862.

George Ivey deeded 72 1/2 acres of land from the original **Absalom Ivey** tract, 2 horses, 2 cows, 5 hogs, farming tools, shoemaker's tools, household furniture and kitchen furniture to **Thomas Ivey and Mary Ann Ivey** (their children) in 1866, "if they will take care of me and my wife Patsy." This land was sold by the family to **James Haney** in 1874.

George Ivey and **James Haney** farmed together in 1869 after the **George Ivey** family had purchased a portion of the **Absalom Ivey** land from **James Haney** in 1869. Just two months after the purchase, **George Ivey** and **James Haney** secured an agricultural loan from the **J.T. Hill and Company** for \$100.00. The loan was due October 1, 1869.

Martha (Patsy) Ivey died circa 1876. She was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

George Ivey married a second time to **Mary Ann (?)** circa 1878. She was born circa 1832. She may have been a **Mattocks**. **John Mattocks**, nephew of **Mary Ann Ivey**, was living with **George and Mary Ann Ivey** in 1880.

George Ivey died circa 1883. He was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery. The date of death and place of burial of **Mary A. Ivey**, second wife of **George**, is unknown.

The 50 acre tract of land that **George Ivey** purchased from **James**

Parr was sold by **Mary Ann Ivey**, second wife of **George Ivey**, to **E.F. Vaughan** on April 3, 1884, for \$250.00. Her brother **Thomas Ivey**, co-owner of the land was deceased by this time.

(h) **Sarah Ivey**, the daughter of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1815, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. She was named for her mother's sister, **Sarah Parr**, who married **John Haney**.

Sarah Ivey married **William Bentley**, possible son of **Freeman and Mary (?) Bentley**, circa 1835. **William Bentley** was born circa 1815.

William Bentley was a Confederate soldier. He was a private in Company A, 18th Regiment, South Carolina volunteers. **William and Sarah Ivey Bentley** were members of the Fairforest Baptist Church (upper) in Union County, South Carolina.

This couple had nine children, four girls and five boys.

Sarah Ivey Bentley died in 1883, and **William Bentley** died in the 1880's.

(i) **Tabitha Ivey**, the daughter of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1816, in Union County, South Carolina. She was named for her mother's sister, **Tabitha Parr**, who married **John Harris**. She lived with her parents until their deaths.

She never married, but had a son;

i) **Simpson Ivey**, born out-of-wedlock in 1847. **Betsy Adams, Tabitha Ivey's** first cousin, was caring for **Simpson Ivey** in 1850, and was living with **Betsy** at that time. Shortly after this, **Simpson** went to live with his grandparents, **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**. His mother was also living with her parents.

According to traditional family accounts, the father of **Simpson Ivey**, was **Giles Sharp**, the son of **William Sharp** of Revolutionary War fame. **William Mathis Ivey**, son of **Simpson**, knew the name of his grandfather and related this information to the author before he died.

William Sharp, Jr. was probably the son of **William Sharp and Elizabeth Hughes**. According to her father's will, **Elizabeth Hughes Sharp**, daughter of **Richard and Martha (?) Hughes**, was to receive "five pounds Pencilvania money". **Richard Hughes** made his will on September 9, 1754.

William Sharp, Sr. purchased 250 acres of land from **Samuel Thompson** on December 29, 1767 on the waters of **Harris' Creek**,

a creek which flowed "into the Fairforest creek. This land was bounded by lands belonging to (?) **Parks** and (?) **Bullock**. This transaction was witnessed by **William Shallito**, **John Davidson** and **Matilda Sharpe**.

Bobby Gilmer Moss in his book, The Patriots at Kings Mountain, Page 228, gives the following information about **William Sharpe, Jr.**: **William Sharp** served from February 1779 to September 1783 in the militia under **Captains Joshua Palmer, Benjamin Jolly, Joseph Hughes** and **Colonels Williams and Brandon**. He was in the battle of Kings Mountain."

In the book, King's Mountain and Its Heroes, by **Lyman C. Draper**, Page 133, the following account of **William Sharp** is given: "On another occasion, when a scouting party of British and Tories was passing through what is now Union County, committing robberies, as was their wont, when they little suspected it, their footsteps were dogged by **William Sharp**, one of **Kennedy's (William)** fearless heroes, with two associates. At Grindal Shoals, a notable ford of Pacolet, they came upon the enemy. It was in the night, and very dark, which concealed their numbers, and favored their daring enterprise. The first intimation the British and Tories had of danger, was a bold demand on the part of **Sharp** and his associates for them to surrender, or they would be blown into a region reputed pretty hot. In the surprise of the moment, they begged for quarter, and laid down their arms, to the number of twenty. The victors threw their guns into the river, before their prisoners discovered their mistake, and drove the captives to the nearest Whig encampment in that region." **Lyman C. Draper** secured the above information from the Wallace Manuscript.

On Page 269 of the above book is found the following account of **William Sharp's** involvement in the King's Mountain conflict: "During the contest, into which **William Giles** entered with his accustomed zeal, he received a ball through the back of his neck, and fell as if dead. **William Sharp**, his fellow-hero, his neighbor, his friend and relation, stopped a moment, brushed away a tear from his eye, saying - 'poor fellow, he is dead; but if I am spared a little longer, I will avenge his fall.' After firing his rifle several times, Sharp, to his astonishment, saw **Giles** raise himself up, rest upon his elbow, and commence loading his gun. He had got creased, as it is said of horses when shot through the upper part of the neck, and falling helpless to the ground, after a while recovered. **Giles** was soon upon his feet again, fought through the battle, and lived to a good old age."

The **Reverend James Hodge Saye** in his book, Memoirs of Major Joseph McJunkin. Page 42, tells of the daring escape of **William Sharpe** and **William Giles** from "the house of an old

man named **Leighton**." "They mounted their horses and charged through the Tories (100 in number) and made good their escape.

The **Reverend J. D. Bailey** in his book, **History of Grindal Shaols**, Pages 12-13, gives the following information about **William Sharp**: "**William Sharp** a brave and fearless hero, lived on Brown's Creek a few miles northeast of the present town of Union. **Sharp** was given to daring and successful adventures. A short time before the battle of King's Mountain a party of two hundred and fifty loyalist, laden with wagon loads of plundered booty, were encamped at **Hollingsworth's** mill on Brown's Creek. **Sharp** and some eight or ten others surrounded their camp, and by yells and gun-fire, so frightened the followers of King George, that the whole party ran away and never came back. All the booty fell into the hands of the daring victors."

"After the battle of Cowpens a party of fleeing British soldiers halted near Love's Ford on Broad River for the night. Their leader going alone to a nearby house to get some directions, the eagle-eyed **Sharp** swooped down and captured him. Having the leader, he determined to have the balance. Getting his few associates together (**James Savage, Richard Hughes** and others) they appeared, before the enemy and demanded a surrender, some thirty or forty laid down their arms. The balance ran off; some threw their guns into the river and some leaped in themselves. **Sharp** led his captives to **Gen. Morgan** and delivered them as prisoners of war."

William Sharp was first married to **Mary Giles**. This couple had five sons and four daughters. **Mary Sharp** died circa 1815.

William Sharp's second wife was **Sarah Austell** (widow). **William and Sarah Sharp** had two sons and one daughter.

He owned land adjacent to **Absalom Ivey's** land in 1815.

Charges were brought by the state in October 1824 against **William Sharp** when he "forceably took away his mare from **Joshua Floyd, Constable**, of said District after **Floyd** had levied on her and put her away from his own convenience." In the General Sessions Court of Union County, S. C., **William Sharp** was "found guilty in preventing said officer in the discharge of his duty." Court documents were signed by **James Hill**, Foreman of the Jury. An addenda to the papers stated that "**Sharp** did not appear to receive his sentence which was to be a fine of five dollars."

William Sharp died in 1828, and **Giles Sharp**, his son, was

appointed administrator of the estate. **William's** estate was comprised of several slaves, 511 acres of land and over a thousand dollars in cash and notes. He was buried in the Old Union Cemetery in Union County, South Carolina where there is an inscribed stone to his memory. However, the stone has no dates.

Giles Sharp, son of **William Sharp** was born on August 12, 1791, and died on July 18, 1875.

Giles Sharp served as a private in **Captain Samuel Faucette's** Company in the South Carolina Militia during the war of 1812. His term of enlistment was from October 1, 1814 until March 7, 1815. He was promoted to Sergeant on November 16, 1815. He applied for a pension in 1850 and again in 1871 (SC-4654).

Giles was charged in General Sessions Court of Union County, South Carolina, with assault on his brother, **Richard Sharp**, in July 1824.

He was a merchant in Unionville (Union) for many years and owned property beside the Courthouse. He also owned property on Brown's creek.

Two of his daughters by his first wife married into the **Crawford** and **Alverson** families.

- ii) **Mary Sharp**
- iii) **Emeline Sharp**

Families of the children of **Giles Sharp** and his first wife were;

ii) **Mary Sharp Alverson**, daughter of **Giles Sharp** and his first wife whose name is unknown to the author, was born in 1827 and died on August 17, 1872. She was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery.

iii) **Emeline Sharp** was born on December 14, 1822 and died on March 22, 1896. She married **B.F. Crawford**. They are buried together in the **Crawford-Jolly** Cemetery.

B.F. and Emily had at least three sons who served in the Confederate states Army during the Civil war.

- **William Giles Crawford**
- **B.F. Crawford, Jr.**
- **T. Crawford**, who was killed in the war.

These three sons were all deceased by 1869 and were buried in the **Crawford-Jolly** Cemetery.

Giles Sharp married **Susan McJunkin** in 1832. They had no children. She died on August 18, 1849 and was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery. He died on July 18, 1875 and was buried beside his wife. There are inscribed stones on their graves.

Simpson Ivey was a Confederate soldier. He enlisted in Company A, 3rd Battalion, on September 15, 1864, and served until April 1865. **John Sanders** was captain of the Battalion. He was discharged at Smithfield, North Carolina. At the time of his discharge, **Simpson Ivey** was a member of Company A, 15th South Carolina volunteer Regiment.

Simpson Ivey was first married to **Lavenia (?)** circa 1864. **Lavenia (?) Ivey** died in the early 1870's. This couple lived in the house with **Simpson's** grandparents, **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, his mother, **Tabitha Ivey**, and his aunt, **Mary Ivey**. They helped to farm **Absalom Ivey's** land until his grandfather died in 1866. When **Absalom** died, **Simpson** bought the following items at the estate sale: 1 boy's bedstead; 2 sheets; 2 pillows; 1 bed quilt; 1 hog; and 1 small cupboard. His mother **Tabitha** bought: 1 trunk; 1 hog; and 1 white cow and calf.

After the death of his grandfather, **Simpson and Lavenia Ivey** continued to live with his grandmother and helped to farm her land. On June 13, 1869 **Simpson Ivey** gave **J.T. Hill** and Co. a lien on his crop. The lien was due on October 1, 1869.

Simpson and Lavenia Ivey were living on his grandmother **Margaret's** land when the 1870 U.S. census of Union County, South Carolina was taken. They lived with his grandmother until **Lavenia** died in the early 1870's.

She was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery in an unmarked grave.

Simpson Ivey and his wife Lavenia (?) had a son;

a) **Jefferson Ivey**, born circa 1865. After he left home and for a number of years afterwards his family did not know where he was residing. In 1912 they discovered that he was living in McCormick, South Carolina. He died unmarried in McCormick on January 8, 1935 at 5 a.m. He vocationally was a plumber and lived alone. The cause of death was listed as uremia on the death certificate. The mortician in charge of funeral arrangements was listed as **T.P. McCain** in McCormick. Burial was in the McCormick Cemetery. His brother, **William Mathis Ivey**, and his brother-in-law, **Floyd McIntyre**, attended the funeral services. The plumbing tools were supposed to go to his brother **William**, but for some reason the brother never received them.

Simpson Ivey married a second time on March 1, 1875, to **Emma Jane Bailey**, the daughter of **William Bailey and Eunice Vaughan**. This couple had nine children, five boys and four girls. Two of these children died in youth. They were;

b) **William Mathis Ivey**, who was born on March 14, 1878 in Santuc, Union County, South Carolina. He took charge of the family's farming operation after the death of his father in 1895. In addition to his farming skills he was also a miller and assisted in the **Jefferson Hancock's** milling operations on Little Brown's Creek from 1896 through 1900. The **Jeff Hancock** farm was located in Adamsburg and is now owned by **Billy Holcombe**.

* to locate the old Hancock mill, take highway 49 from Union, travel five miles toward Lockhart, South Carolina and turn left onto highway 43. Continue on highway 43 until it runs into highway 57. Turn right and travel across the bridge over Little Brown's Creek. The mill was located on the right side of the bridge, midway of the bottom land and near the creek. It had a turbine wheel which was still buried in the sand when the author and his grandfather visited the site in 1950 just before the road was paved.

William Ivey joined the Philippi Baptist Church circa 1897 while his family lived in Adamsburg.

William M. Ivey was his mother's mainstay even after he married **Elizabeth May Thomas**, daughter of **Robert James McCarley Thomas and Sarah Jane Gwin Thomas** on January 19, 1902. **Elizabeth** was born on April 26, 1882 in the Cavins section of Spartanburg County, South Carolina.

William, his wife and first son, were living with **Emma B. Ivey** and **Tabitha Ivey** in 1904 at the old Coker farm in Laurens County, South Carolina. This farm is now known as the **O.C. Godfrey** farm. **William M. Ivey** farmed in Laurens County, South Carolina, until the death of his wife.

Elizabeth May Thomas Ivey died on February 27, 1932 in Laurens County, and was buried in the Unity Baptist Church Cemetery near Woodruff, South Carolina.

Following the death of his wife, **William M. Ivey** lived briefly in Charlotte, North Carolina, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He moved to Woodruff, South Carolina and lived with his son **Roy Simpson Ivey** from 1934 until his death. He worked at the Mills Mill Textile Plant in Woodruff from 1934 until 1949. He resumed his career as a miller in 1949 and continued in this profession until six months before his death. He owned the Woodruff Millsing Company and sold corn meal in Spartanburg and

Union Counties for several years during the 1950's. He had lung cancer and died on January 31 1960 at 266 Chamblin Street, Woodruff, South Carolina. He was buried beside his wife.

William and his wife Elizabeth had a son; - **Roy Simpson Ivey**, who was the author's father.

- c) **Bernice Ivey**
- d) **Nora Ivey**
- e) **Florence Ivey**
- f) **Eunice Ivey**
- g) **Lonnie Ivey**
- h) **Horace Ivey**
- i) **James Martin Ivey**

William F. Bailey was the son of **Jordan Bailey and his wife Jane Lackey**. He was born in Randolph County, Alabama. The family moved back to Union County, South Carolina while **William** was a boy.

William F. Bailey was a Confederate soldier. He was enlisted in the Confederate States Army by **W.J.T. Glenn** on April 13, 1861 at Unionville, South Carolina, to serve for a period of 1 year. He was a private in **Captain Joseph B. Steedman's** Company H, 5th Regiment, South Carolina volunteers. He was admitted to the C.S.A. General Hospital, Charlottesville, Virginia, on July 18, 1861 with fever and measles. He was returned to duty on August 20, 1861. He was admitted to the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, on November 15, 1861 with typhoid fever. He was transferred to a South Carolina hospital on November 18, 1861. He was discharged under provisions of the Conscript Act (July 10, 1862), because his son **Ebenezer Bailey** offered himself as a substitute for his father and served his father's last three months of enlistment. "He was five feet, eleven inches high, dark complexioned, with dark eyes, dark hair and by occupation a farmer."

Ebenezer Bailey was later enlisted by **Captain W.G. Hughes** at Union County, South Carolina, Courthouse on September 11, 1863. His company was mustered out on February 6, 1864. He served as a private in Company H, 5th Regiment, South Carolina infantry, in **Jenkin's Brigade and Field's Division**.

Ebenezer's brother, **Jordan Bailey** was enlisted on December 31, 1864 in Florence, South Carolina, by **Captain Sanders**. He served to the end of the war as a private in Company A, 3rd Battalion, South Carolina Reserves.

Emma's mother, **Eunice Vaughan** was a daughter of **Christopher Lemuel Vaughan and his wife Jincey Smith**.

Eunice was excluded from the Brown's Creek Baptist Church on September 13, 1845 for joining the Mt. Tabor Presbyterian Church. The **Reverend C.C. Vaughan** was **Eunice's** brother.

Emma's grandparents were living in Marengo County, Alabama, when her grandfather, **C.L. Vaughan** died. Her grandmother, **Jincey** moved back to Union County, South Carolina, and was living with **Emma** by 1880. **Jincey Smith Vaughan** died in 1887 and was probably buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery in an unmarked grave.

Emma's parents and grandparents on the Bailey side were members of the Mt. Tabor Presbyterian Church and were buried in the cemetery of this church. Her parents and grandparents graves are marked with inscribed stones.

Emma Bailey Ivey's uncle, **C.C. Vaughan**, and her first cousin, **J.D. Bailey**, were Southern Baptist pastors. Her great-grandson, **Robert A. Ivey** (the author), is currently serving as a Southern Baptist pastor.

The children of **Richard and Eliza Vaughan Ivey** (sister to **Eunice Vaughan Bailey**) were first cousins to **Simpson** and first cousins to **Emma** on her mother's side. **Emma** was a first cousin to **Issac Smith Ivey** and a third cousin to his wife, **Martha J. Smith Ivey**.

Simpson and Emma were living in the Santuc section of Union County, South Carolina, when the 1880 U.S. Census was taken and had been living there for several years. **Emma's** parents, **William and Eunice Vaughan Bailey**, were living on the farm next to **Simpson** and **Emma** at this time. In addition to their children **Jefferson, Nora, William, and James Martin**, their grandmother, **Jincey** were also living in the area close to them.

Simpson was never a member of the church. **Emma** was first a member of the Mt. Tabor Presbyterian Church, Union County, South Carolina. She joined the Brown's Creek Baptist Church in Union County and was baptized on the fifth Sunday morning in August 1886 by the **Reverend James Davis Bailey** her first cousin.

Simpson and Emma were living on the **Isaac Smith Vaughan** farm before 1890. **I.S. Vaughan** was the son of **Ebenezer B. Vaughan** and was **Emma's** first cousin.

* To get to the location of the **I.S. Vaughan farm** the traveler must start his journey on highway 49 in Union, travel five miles toward Lockhart, South Carolina, and turn left onto highway 43. Go to Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery. The road leading to

the farm is exactly one mile from the center of the cemetery. The name of the road is the **C. Vaughan Rd.** The house was built on the same location. **Christopher Vaughan** is the present owner of this farm and is a descendant of **I.S. Vaughan**.

Simpson Ivey died on September 20, 1895. He was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery. His grave is marked with a government marker and an iron cross.

Simpson Ivey was the great-grandfather of the co-writer of this work, **Robert Allison Ivey**, who lives in the mid section of Cherokee County, South Carolina.

Tabitha Ivey, mother of **Simpson Ivey**, was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist church.

She lived with her sister, **Mary Ivey**, next to **Dames Haney** and his wife, **Cornelia Eubanks Haney**, after the death of her mother.

After the death of **James Haney** on March 7, 1897, **Tabitha Ivey** went to live with her daughter-in-law, **Emma Jane Bailey**. They lived on the **Thomas Jefferson Hancock** farm in Adamsburg, Union County, South Carolina.

In December of 1900, **Emma Jane Bailey Ivey**, moved her family from Union County to Laurens County, South Carolina. Several years later, she moved her family to Woodruff, South Carolina. **Tabitha Ivey** moved with her daughter-in-law from Union to Laurens to Woodruff, South Carolina, and stayed with her until her death in 1908.

Emma B. Ivey applied for and received a pension from her husband **Simpson Ivey's** service in the War Between the States. The petition was submitted to **R. Burton Hicks, Probate Judge** of Spartanburg County, South Carolina on September 19, 1919. **J.C. Sinclair** and **Isaac Smith Ivey** were her two witnesses. They attested to **Simpson Ivey's** service with the Confederacy and signed the application before **E.T. Eibanks**, Notary Public, on September 25, 1919.

Emma Ivey received a letter of dismissal from the Brown's Creek Baptist Church in Union County on the 3rd Sunday in July, 1928, and joined the Cedar Grove Baptist Church in Laurens County, South Carolina, in August 1929. She was a member there when she died.

In her latter years **Emma** lived on Irby Street in Woodruff, South Carolina, with her daughter, **Bernice Ivey McIntyre**, where she died on November 23, 1946. She was buried beside her daughter, **Eunice Ivey** in the newer section of the Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery in Woodruff.

Emma Jane Bailey Ivey was the author's great-grandmother.

Isaac Smith Ivey, nephew of **Tabitha Ivey**, brought a complaint in 1908 to the court of Common Pleas for a settlement of the remaining 1/3 of the land of **James Haney**, deceased.

In this complaint **Tabitha Ivey** is described as "a very old lady, and is and, for a number of years past, has been of unsound mind and memory and wholly incapable of attending to any business, or of conducting any defense she may have to this action, that she has no Committee of Guardian, and resides with **Mrs. Emma Ivey** who is a relative of hers, at Woodruff, in the County of Spartenburg, S. C."

In a second document of **Isaac Smith Ivey's** complaint, was recorded these words: "the said **Tabitha Ivey** died intestate since the commencement of the original action herein---." The date on this document was June 20, 1908.

Tabitha Ivey was buried in the old Bethel Baptist Church cemetery in Woodruff, South Carolina. There is an inscribed monument in this cemetery to **Tabitha Ivey**.

(j) **Richard Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1820, in Union County, South Carolina. He was named for his mother's brother, **Richard Parr**.

He first married **Elizabeth (Eliza) Vaughan**, the daughter of **Christopher Lemuel Vaughan and Jane (Jincey) Smith Vaughan** circa 1842. **Eliza Vaughan Ivey** was born circa 1819. She died on March 31, 1868 and was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist church cemetery.

Richard and Eliza Ivey had seven children, four boys and three girls.

They were members of the Brown's Creek Baptist church, in Union County, South Carolina.

Richard Ivey was excluded from membership in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church in 1855 "for committing fornication with his brother's daughter." The brother was **James Ivey**, and his daughter was **Harriet Elizabeth Ivey**. **Harriet Ivey** never married.

Richard Ivey borrowed money from **John L. Young** circa 1859. **John L. Young** took out a judgment against **Richard Ivey** circa 1860. **Richard Ivey** took advantage of "the benefit of the Prison Bounds Act" and was by law forced to furnish the court with a schedule of his property. He had to "assign and set over to **John L. Young**, the Plaintiff, so much of the goods and effects and other property mentioned in the within schedule" as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment. **Richard Ivey** was listed as an

insolvent debtor and had to appear before **J.G. McKissick, Commissioner of Special Bail**, on November 12, 1860.

Richard Ivey's name was listed on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No. 2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia, on January 2, 1858. He was listed on the muster roll on July 2, 1859 as 2nd Sergeant.

Richard Ivey was a Confederate Soldier, a private in Company A, 18th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry. He was enlisted in Columbia, South Carolina, by **Colonel Preston** on November 18, 1861. He was a private in **Captain Scaife's** Company. He was listed on the muster roll from March 31, to April 30, 1862 as absent and on sick furlough. He was discharged in May of 1862.

Richard Ivey was the first purchaser of the **Absalom Ivey** land in Plat C (143 1/2 acres). He paid \$1,004.50 for the property. He gave **William Munro**, Commissioner in Equity, a mortgage on the above property on September 4, 1867. He could not meet all of the specified payments on the land, and it was sold at public auction to **E.F. Vaughan** by **A.D. Spears**, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, on December 7, 1872. **E.F. Vaughan** paid \$702.00 for the land. At this time the land was bounded by lands belonging to the estate of **Isaac Gregory, Sr.** and **J.E. Meng**. **Richard** had apparently lived in a house on his father's land and farmed with him through the years before purchasing the above property.

Known children of **Richard Ivey and Elizabeth Vaughan** were;

- i) **Isaac Smith Ivey**
- ii) **Samuel Christopher Ivey**

Families of the children were;

i) **Isaac Smith Ivey**, son of **Richard Ivey and Elizabeth Vaughan**, was a Confederate Soldier, He was a private in Company A, 3rd Regiment, South Carolina volunteers.

He married **Martha J. Smith**, the daughter of **T. Newell Smith and Nancy Golden Foster**. **T. Newell Smith** and **Isaac Smith Ivey's** mother, **Eliza Vaughan Ivey**, were first cousins. **I. S. Ivey** married his third cousin.

Isaac Smith Ivey eventually purchased two of the three plats of land which **Absalom Ivey** still had in his possession at his death. He built his house shortly after purchasing 72 1/2 acres of the **Absalom Ivey** land from **James Haney** in 1875. After he completed his house, he built a gin house and gin just above his house.

Isaac Smith Ivey died in 1925 and his children gave the 72 1/2 acres home place tract to their mother, **Martha Smith Ivey**, on October 22, 1927.

Martha Smith Ivey sold 10 1/2 acres of her land to her son, **B.C. Ivey, Sr.** on September 26, 1928 for \$25.00.

She died in 1935 and left her land to her children.

The known children of **Isaac Smith Ivey and his wife Martha Smith** were;

a) **Cager Ivey**, who bought the 74 1/2 acre tract from his brothers and sisters on March 3, 1928. This land was immediately behind the 72 1/2 acre tract that belonged to his mother.

Cager Ivey sold his house place tract (a part of the original **Absalom Ivey** land) to **Lofton A. Ivey and his wife, Marjorie (?) Ivey**, on January 31, 1970. It has since been sold by **Lofton A. Ivey** and is no longer in the **Ivey** family. **Lofton Ivey** is a descendant of **Samuel Christopher Ivey**, son of **Richard and Eliza Vaughan Ivey**.

b) **Benjamin Clifford Ivey, Sr.**, who purchased the 101 1/4 acre **Absalom Ivey** home place tract from his brothers and sisters on March 3, 1928.

Ben Clifford Ivey, Sr. built his house on the **Absalom Ivey** home place tract just above his father's house. There was a road on the lower side of **B.C. Ivey, Sr.'s** house that led to the **Absalom Ivey** home place and to the **James Haney** (later **Cager Ivey**) home place tracts of land. The old gin house was located between the **B.C. Ivey, Sr.** and **Isaac Smith Ivey** home places.

He sold 20 3/4 acres of the original **Ivey** land through the years, but the author does not have information on the purchasers of this property.

B.C. Ivey, Sr., Cager S. Ivey and **Minnie R. Lee**, daughter of **Bessie E. Ivey Robinson**, and granddaughter of **Martha Smith Ivey** sold the remaining 62 acres of their mother's and grandmother's land to **Ned Edsel Ivey**, son of **Ben Clifford Ivey, Sr.**, on March 13, 1970 for \$12,000.00. This land was still in possession of **Ned E. Ivey** when this history was written.

After **B.C. Ivey, Sr.** died, his children sold the remaining 91 acres of the original **Absalom Ivey** home place tract to **John L. and Eugenia (?) McKnight** on April 1, 1986. This land had remained in the **Ivey** family for a total of 162 3/4 years before it was sold outside the **Ivey** family.

The **I.S. Ivey** and **B.C. Ivey, Sr.** houses were still

standing when this history was written. The gin house is no longer in existence.

ii) **Samuel Christopher (Kit) Ivey**, son of **Richard Ivey and Elizabeth Vaughan** purchased the **Absalom Ivey** land (plat C) consisting of 143 1/2 acres from **E.B. Vaughan** on January 18, 1886 for \$1,000.00. This was the tract of land that his father had lost in 1872 due to his failure to meet the terms of the mortgage.

Samuel C. Ivey sold the above acreage plus an additional 25 1/2 acres to his wife, **Susan**, for \$2,500.00 on November 23, 1914. The land was bounded by lands belonging to **I.S. Vaughan, William Vaughan, Wallace Ivey, I. S. Ivey** and **J.G. Morris** at this time. In addition to the land his wife also purchased all of her husband's personal property. He reserved "the right to have the control and management of Both Real and personal property to Rent and to collect the rents during my natural life." **Samuel C. Ivey** died on December 27, 1925.

Susan Ivey, in consideration of the "love and affection" that she had for her children, gave the above property to **G.W. Ivey, S.M. Ivey, D.G. Ivey, J.V. Ivey** and the children of **W.M. Ivey**, deceased, on February 11, 1928. It was agreed and understood that the said **Susan Ivey** was to remain in possession of the above described real estate for and during her natural life. After her death the said land was to be sold and the proceeds divided among her children. In the deed she also remembered her deceased son, **L.C.M. Ivey**, and stipulated "that his Doctor bill and funeral expenses first be paid out of his interest--the balance if any shall be equally divided between his children, share and share alike, and it is further agreed that a tomb-stone shall be erected to grave of **L.C.M. Ivey**, deceased." **Susan Ivey** died on October 17, 1935.

G. Wallace Ivey, son of **Susan Ivey**, purchased 129 acres of land from his brothers after his mother died. This was the land that his father had deeded to his mother and was a large part of the land in Plat C that originally belonged to **Absalom Ivey, G. Wallace Ivey's** great-grandfather. **G. Wallace Ivey** died on February 4, 1954 and in his will left this 129 acres of land to his son, **E.B. Ivey**, "during his natural life and after his death to his children in fee simple, share and share alike."

Eliza Vaughan Ivey died on March 31, 1868, and was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

Richard Ivey was married a second time in the early 1870's to **Elizabeth Morris**, the daughter of **Thomas and Louisa Foster Morris**.

She was born circa 1857.

Richard Ivey died on December 16, 1878, and was buried beside his first wife **Eliza**, in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

Elizabeth Morris Ivey, second wife of **Richard Ivey**, died in the 1890's. There were no children born to this second marriage.

(k) **Robert Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1822, in Union County, South Carolina. He married **Mary A. Parr**, the daughter of **Allen Parr, Sr.**, circa 1847. **Mary A. Parr Ivey** was born circa 1829. This was **Robert Ivey's** mother's first cousin and his second cousin.

Robert Ivey borrowed money from **R.S. and C.B. Sims** circa 1856. These men brought a judgment against him in 1857 and "the defendant filed the following schedule for the purpose of taking the benefit of the Prison Bounds Act." **Robert Ivey** produced a list of household goods, farm commodities, etc. to the court. He assigned "so much of these goods, effects and other properties mentioned in the within schedule as may be necessary" to satisfy the judgment. **Robert Ivey** was listed as an insolvent debtor and had to appear before **J.G. McKissick, Commissioner of Special Bail**, on October 22, 1857.

Robert Ivey was listed on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No. 2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia, on January 2, 1858.

He was a Confederate Soldier. He was enlisted by **Lieutenant Farr** on April 8, 1862 in Unionville, South Carolina. The muster roll showed him as absent and sick at home. He left camp on March 1, 1863 and died there on July 18, 1863. He was a private in Company H, 15th South Carolina Infantry. He was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery.

Robert Ivey and his wife, **Mary Parr Ivey**, had seven children, four boys and three girls. Three daughters had children out-of-wedlock.

i) **Elizabeth Ivey**, the daughter of **Robert and Mary Ivey**, had two children born out-of-wedlock:

- a) **Addie Ivey**
- b) **Caroline (Carrie) Ivey**

The father of these two girls was **Isaac Smith Vaughan**. **Elizabeth Ivey** later married (?) **Gregory**.

ii) **Mary Jane Ivey**, the daughter of **Robert and Mary Ivey**, had one child out-of-wedlock:

a) **Nora Ivey**

She and her daughter were living with her brother, **Charles**, when the 1880 U.S. Census of Union County was taken. **Mary Jane** was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church. She died in the Union County Almshouse between 1900 and 1908 and was probably buried in an unmarked grave in the church cemetery.

iii) **Angelina Ivey**, the daughter of **Robert and Mary Ivey**, was named for her father's sister. She had twins born out-of-wedlock:

a) **Claude Ivey**

b) **Carrie Ivey**

The father of the twins was **Dr. Gary Going**, medical doctor in Union County, South Carolina, according to **Mrs. Estille Dunbar**, granddaughter of **Butler Brooks Going**. **Butler Brooks Going**, brother of **Dr. Gary Going**, raised **Claude Ivey** and **Beaty Ivey**, brother of **Angeline Ivey**, raised **Carrie Ivey**.

Claude Ivey did not know that his uncle, **Butler Brooks Going**, was not his father until the death of his uncle. He also did not know that he had a twin sister until this time. **Claude** married **Gertrude Hill** in Union County in 1913. He died in Jacksonville, Florida, on April 9, 1941 and was still using the name **Going**.

Beaty Ivey, brother of **Angeline Ivey**, raised **Carrie Ivey**. **R. Beaty Ivey** and his wife, **Sarah (?) Ivey**, joined the Sulphur Springs Baptist Church by letter on May 26, 1895. **Carrie Ivey** joined this church by letter on July 23, 1905 and was excluded for joining a church of another denomination on June 20, 1909. **Carrie** married **John A.P. Lancaster** and lived in Roebuck, South Carolina.

Angeline Ivey died in Union County's Almshouse on May 26, 1923. According to her death certificate she was buried in the (Upper) Fairforest Baptist Church Cemetery. Her unmarked grave was located in one of her Uncle and Aunt **William and Sarah Ivey Bentley's** grave plots.

iv) **Charles Ivey**, son of **Robert and Mary Ann Ivey**, was living in Union County, South Carolina, with his sister, **Mary Jane Ivey**, and her daughter, **Nora**, in 1880. He married **Jamie (?)** circa 1883. They were living in the Waterloo District of Laurens County, South Carolina, in 1900. This couple had at least four children, three girls and a boy.

Mary Parr Ivey, wife of **Robert Ivey**, was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church. She died in October 1885, and was probably buried in an unmarked grave in the church cemetery.

(1) **Wiley Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1825, in Union County, South Carolina. He married **Martha (Patsy) Parr**, the daughter of **James and Nancy (?) Parr**, circa 1849. She was the granddaughter of **Clayburn Parr** and his wife **Martha Adams**. **Martha Parr** was born circa 1830, the third cousin of **Wiley Ivey**.

He was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church.

His name was on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No. 2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia on January 2, 1858. He served as 1st sergeant under **Captain W.T. Parr**.

Wiley Ivey was a Confederate Soldier, a private in Company H. 15th South Carolina Infantry. He was enlisted at Mt. Tabor, Union County, South Carolina on September 11, 1861 by **Captain Sims**. He left camp on December 23, 1862 and was taken to the Wayside or General Hospital No. 9 in Richmond, Virginia. He died of typhoid fever on December 24, 1862.

Martha Parr Ivey died after 1880, and is probably buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

There were six children born to the marriage of **Wiley Ivey and his wife Martha Parr**. The author only has the names of two of them;

i) **William Henry Ivey**, who married **Nancy Crocker**. She was the daughter of **Johnson Crocker and his wife Sarah (?)**.

William and Nancy didn't live together very long. **Nancy Crocker Ivey** was living with her sister, **Louisa Crocker**, when the 1880 U.S. Census for Union County, South Carolina was taken. Likewise, **William Ivey** was living with his widowed mother, **Martha Parr Ivey** during this census.

Children born to the marriage of **William Henry Ivey** and his wife **Nancy Crocker** were;

a) **John K. Ivey** who was born in April 1873. He first married **Lucy Ann Nelson**. Children born to this marriage were;

- **James P. Ivey**
- **Benjamin T. Ivey**

John K. Ivey next married **Corrie J. (?)** and had a son,

- **William Ivey.**

b) **Luther Ivey**, who was born ca. 1878.

c) **Charles W. Ivey**, who was born August 5, 1881.

ii) **James Thadeous Ivey**, who was the son of **Wiley Ivey and his wife Martha Parr**, married **Emma Abbott** on August 6, 1893. The **Reverend E.L. Archer** performed the wedding ceremony. This couple lived in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, not too many miles from the city of Spartanburg.

(m) **Catherine Ivey**, the daughter of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1826, in Union County, South Carolina. She was named for her father's sister, **Catherine Ivey**. She lived with her parents and never married.

She was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church. She died on February 14, 1864, and was buried in the church cemetery.

(5) **Celia Ivey**, the daughter of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, was born circa 1784. She married, **Charner Adams** circa 1799, in Brunswick County, Virginia. He was born circa 1762, the son of **Henry and Elizabeth (?) Adams**.

Charner Adams had first married, **Elizabeth Rose** in Brunswick County, Virginia, circa 1781. She died circa 1798. This couple had four children, two boys and two girls, all born in Brunswick County, Virginia.

Charner Adams served during the latter part of the Revolutionary War with the Brunswick County, Virginia, Militia.

Celia Ivey Adams was living with her husband in Lancaster County, South Carolina, when the 1800 Federal Census of that County was taken.

They had moved to the Brown's Creek section of Union County, South Carolina, by 1803. **Charner** was a very devout and stern man. He and his wife lived in a log cabin. This couple had four children, two boys and two girls.

Charner and Celia Ivey Adams were both charter members of the Brown's Creek Baptist church in Union County. He was also a church deacon.

She died circa 1815, and was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

He died July 13, 1834. According to a descendant, the

Reverend J. D. Bailey, "He stepped out into the yard, and looking at a nearby cloud, remarked that he believed that it was going to rain. Going back to his chair on the porch, he soon fell from it into the yard to breathe no more." He was buried in an unmarked grave in the church cemetery.

The children of **Celia Ivey Adams** and her husband **Charner Adams** were:

- a) **Elizabeth (Betsey) Adams**
- b) **Martha (Patsy) Adams**
- c) **Joel Ivey Adams**
- d) **Charner Robert Adams, Jr.**

The families of the children of **Charner and Celia Ivey Adams** were:

(a) **Elizabeth (Betsey) Adams**, the daughter of **Charner and Celia Adams**, was born August 15, 1802, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

She had two children out-of-wedlock, one of them was;

i) **Jeanette Adams**, who was born on October 4, 1834, and died on November 25, 1906. She married **Jonathan Bailey**, the son of **Jordan and Jane Lackey Bailey**. This couple had a son;

- a) **J. D. Bailey**, who was a Baptist pastor

Elizabeth Adams died July 30, 1870, and was probably buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

(b) **Martha (Patsy) Adams**, the daughter of **Charner and Celia Adams**, was born on May 26, 1804, in Union County, South Carolina. She had two children (twins) born out-of-wedlock on January 7, 1831. The twins were:

i) **Caroline Adams**, who married **Thomas S. Burgess**. She died on November 26, 1904, and was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist church cemetery.

ii) **J. Washington Adams**, who married, **Mary Tracy**, daughter of **Greenberry and Nancy Matilda Davis Tracy**, she was born on January 7, 1831.

He was listed on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No. 2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia, on January 2, 1858.

J. Washington Adams was enlisted as a soldier of the

Confederacy on July 1, 1862 in Columbia, South Carolina. He died on November 15, 1862 on the battlefield between Winchester and Stanton, Virginia. He was a private in Company C, 2nd Regiment, South Carolina volunteers.

Mary Tracy Adams died December 10, 1908. **J. W. and Mary T. Adams** were buried in the Mount Joy Baptist church cemetery, Union County, South Carolina.

Martha (Patsy) Adams died on December 2, 1878, and was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery. Her grave has an inscribed stone.

(c) **Joel Ivey Adams**, the son of **Charner and Celia Adams**, was born in Union County, South Carolina, in 1808.

He married **Mary (Polly) Parr**, the daughter of **Clayborn and Martha Adams Parr**, circa 1828. She was born in 1809.

Joel Ivey Adams owned land on Fanning's Creek near the Bald Rock at Adamsburg in Union County, South Carolina.

Joel Ivey Adams and his wife, Mary Parr Adams, had eleven children, six boys and five girls.

Two of their children are listed here;

i) **Robert Ivey Adams**, son of **Joel and Mary Adams**, was listed on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No. 2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia, on January 2, 1858.

Robert Adams was also a Confederate Soldier. He was enlisted as a private in Company H, 15th South Carolina Infantry, at Mt. Tabor, Union District, South Carolina, on April 8, 1862 by **Lieutenant Farr**. He died at Chimbarazo Hospital No. 2, Richmond, Virginia, on December 7, 1862 of epilepsy. He was buried in Richmond, Virginia.

ii) **Ambrose Ray Adams**, son of **Joel and Mary Adams**, was a Confederate soldier. He was enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Mt. Tabor, Union District, South Carolina, by **Captain W.H. Sims**. He was sick and in the hospital at Columbia, South Carolina on April 30, 1863. He was in the Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, Virginia on May 3, 1863. He was transferred to the Howard's Grove General Hospital in Richmond on June 6, 1863 with acute dysentery. There is no further information on him in his file. He was a private in company H (**Captain W.H. Sims** Company), 15th Regiment, South Carolina infantry.

Joel Ivey Adams died on June 27, 1870, and his wife, **Mary Parr Ivey**, died in 1892.

After the death of their mother, the children of **Joel and Mary Adams**, sold their parents land to **Lulus N. Fowler** in 1892.

(d) **Charner Robert Adams, Jr.**, the son of **Charner and Celia Adams**, was born circa 1814. He married **Elizabeth Scales**. He and his wife were living in Jefferson County, Tennessee (near Knoxville) by 1846, and in the 1850's were living in Murray County, Georgia.

(6) **Zachariah Ivey**, the son of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, was born circa 1786. He married **Elizabeth (?)** in Lancaster County, South Carolina, circa 1809. She was born circa 1794.

He kept his mother, **Amy Ivey**, in his home for the last eight years of her life.

He made no land purchases while residing in Lancaster County. He lived with his parents during this period.

Zachariah Ivey bought 89 acres of land in Union County, South Carolina, from **Job Hammond** in 1815 for \$250.00. This land was on the north side of the north fork of Brown's Creek, and was bounded by lands belonging to **John Griffin, James Tracy** and **Allen Parr**.

Zachariah was a private in the 2nd Regiment (**Mcwillie's**) in the South Carolina Militia during the War of 1812. He served in **Captain John Montgomery's** Company from October 6, 1814 through January 4, 1815 and was discharged by furnishing **Mackey H. Todd** as a substitute.

Absalom Ivey, brother to **Zachariah Ivey**, agreed to act as trustee in an agreement made in 1828 between **Zachariah Ivey** and his wife, **Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, in which the wife of Zachariah was legally given the "role of free trader."

Zachariah Ivey sold his land in Union County, to **Fleming Harris** for \$200.00 on October 29, 1834, and moved to Pickens County, Alabama. He lived close to his nephew, **Jeremiah Ivey**.

Zachariah Ivey later moved to Winston County, Mississippi, and died there in 1851. His wife, **Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, died there in 1860.

The children of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey** were:

- (a) **Nancy Ivey**
- (b) **Martha Ivey**
- (c) **Sarah Ivey**

- (d) **Jesse Ivey**
- (e) **Samuel Ivey**
- (f) **Mary Ivey**
- (g) **Jane Ivey**
- (h) **Thomas Ivey**
- (i) **Ann Sebella Ivey**
- (j) **William Ivey**

The families of the children of **Zachariah and Elizabeth (?) Ivey** were:

(a) **Nancy Ivey**, the daughter of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1810, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

(b) **Martha Ivey**, the daughter of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1812, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

(c) **Sarah Ivey**, the daughter of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1815, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. She married, **William Yarborough**.

(d) **Jesse Ivey**, the son of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1818, in Union County, South Carolina. He was named for his father's brother, **Jesse Ivey**. He married **Catherine (?)**.

Charges were brought against **Jesse Ivey** son of **Zachariah Ivey** in Union County, South Carolina on May 25, 1834 by **James Pare (Parr)**. A statement given before **William Mitchell, J.S.** states: "Personally came **James Pare** before me and saith on oath that as he was walking in his plantation he heard a noise but did not know what it was. He turned round and saw **Roland Pare** jump over the fence and run stooping and peeping through the fence and heard his little daughter **Maranda** saing let me go or I will tell dady. I then run to her relief and when I got there **Jesse Ivey** had hold of her with one hand and with the other I thought trying to pull up her clothes and when I spoke he let her go."

Jesse Ivey and **Allen Pare** posted a bond of \$300.00 in this case on May 30, 1834. **James Pare** and **Rice Mitchell** posted a bond of \$150.00 on May 30, 1834. This case was to be tried "at the next general sessions of the peace on the first munday in October next then and there to prosecute and give evidence on a bill of indictment to be prefered against **Jesse Ivey** for a misdemenor or misprison." (original spelling used)

(e) **Samuel Ivey**, the son of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1820, in Union County, South Carolina. He married, **Margaret (?)**.

(f) **Mary Ivey**, the daughter of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**,

was born circa 1826, in Union County, South Carolina. She married **Hayden B. Lancaster** in Winston County, Mississippi. He was born circa 1823 in Tennessee.

They had six children, three boys and three girls.

Hayden B. Lancaster served as a private in the Confederate Army, in Company D, 11th Regiment, Mississippi Calvary, and died circa 1864 during the War Between the states.

Mary Ivey Lancaster died in Winston County, Mississippi, in the 1860's. This couple was possibly buried in the Bevill Hill Cemetery, Winston, Mississippi, in unmarked graves.

Part of their children moved to **Van Zandt, Texas**, after the deaths of **Hayden and Mary Ivey Lancaster**. There were six children, three boys and three girls.

(g) **Jane Ivey**, the daughter of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1828, in Union County, South Carolina. She married **James Bagwell**.

(h) **Thomas Ivey**, the son of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1830, in Union County, South Carolina. He married **Adeline Lancaster** in Winston County, Mississippi, on April 15, 1860.

(i) **Ann Sebella Ivey**, the daughter of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1833, in Union County, South Carolina. She married **Anderson (Anson) Lancaster** in Winston County, Mississippi, on January 13, 1850.

Anderson Lancaster was born circa 1825, in South Carolina.

Ann Sebella Ivey Lancaster died in Winston County, Mississippi, in the 1850's.

Anderson Lancaster married a second time to **Narcissa Shaw** in Winston County, on March 19, 1861.

Anderson Lancaster died in January 1870 in Winston County. He was buried in Bevill Hill cemetery, in Winston County.

(j) **William Ivey**, the son of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1837, in Pickens County, Alabama.

2. **Benjamin Ivey**, was the son of **William Ivey and his wife Eunice (?)**. The name of **Benjamin Ivey's** wife is unknown to this writer.

Benjamin Ivey and George Brewer bought 200 acres of land for

35 Pounds, 10 Shillings, from **William Betty** and his wife, **Martha Betty**, on October 20, 1752. This land was on the east side of Genito Creek in Brunswick County, Virginia, near the land of **William Ivey**, **Benjamin Ivey's** father. There was a mill on this tract of land.

George Brewer and **Benjamin Ivey** initially operated the mill as partners. Eventually, **Benjamin Ivey** bought **George Brewer's** interest in the mill and land.

Benjamin Ivey, and his father **William Ivey**, furnished supplies for the Continental Troops during the Revolutionary war. Their names are among those framed and hanging on the wall of the clerk's Office in Greenville County, Virginia. **Benjamin** and **William Ivey** were living in Brunswick County when they furnished those provisions. Their names are also to be found in Brunswick County order Book Number 13.

Benjamin Ivey made his will on March 28, 1790. The will was probated on January 26, 1795 in Brunswick County, Virginia. In his will, **Benjamin Ivey** left his mill plantation and all the land "whereon I now live to my son, **Benjamin Ivey**, until my grandson, **Benjamin Ivey**, son of **Benjamin Ivey**, comes to the age of twenty one years." He left his son **Benjamin Ivey**, a negro (slave) named Roger; his daughter, **Patty Harvey**, "one bed and the furniture belonging to it"; his daughter, **Polly Preston**, was also left "a bed and the furniture belonging to it." Daughter, **Nancy Harrison Finch** was included with "all my children then living" as an heir of the rest of the estate.

The children of Benjamin Ivey were:

- a. **William B. Ivey**
- b. **Thomas W. Ivey**
- c. **Peter Ivey**
- d. **Benjamin Ivey, Dr.**
- e. **Patty Ivey**
- f. **Mary (Polly) Ivey**

The families of the children of **Benjamin Ivey** and his wife were:

a. **William B. Ivey**, the son of **Benjamin Ivey** was listed as the father of;

(1). **Rebecca Ivey**, who married **Abner Gordan** on September 28, 1787 with the **Reverend John King**, a Baptist minister, performing the ceremony. When **Rebecca Ivey** applied for a marriage license, **Benjamin Ivey**, signed as security and **William B. Ivey** was listed as her father. The marriage took place in Brunswick County, Virginia.

William B. Ivey married a second time on February 13, 1819, to **Sarah W. Smith** in Brunswick County, Virginia. His name was listed on the marriage application. There is also the possibility that this may have been a son of **William B. Ivey**.

b. **Thomas W. Ivey**, who married **Catherine Connell**, the daughter of **William Connell**, on January 6, 1799. They were married by the **Rev. Balaam Ezell**. This was the second marriage of **Thomas W. Ivey**. The name of his first wife is unknown to this writer.

c. **Peter Ivey**, the son of **Benjamin Ivey**, was listed as a taxpayer in the 1780's in Brunswick County, Virginia. Brunswick County Court Records, on August 27, 1789, state "On the motion of **Benjamin Ivey** a witness in behalf of **Peter Ivey** in his suit against **Thomas Holcomb** ordered that the said **Ivy** pay him fifty pounds of tobacco for attending the Court two days according to law." "It appearing to the Court that **Peter Ivey** has been guilty of a contempt of the authority of this Court by his behavior in open court. Therefor it is considered that for this said offense; that he make his fine with his Excellency **Beverly Randolph, Esquire**, Governor of Virginia... by payment of Forty Shillings and he is committed in Execution of the Sheriff of this County until he shall pay the fine aforesaid." "On the motion of **Benjamin Ivey** ordered that **Peter Ivy** pay him Twenty-Five Pounds for attending this court one day as a witness for him against **Thomas Holcomb**." These statements were taken from Order Book 15, Page 217.

d. **Benjamin Ivey, Jr.**, was the son of **Benjamin Ivey**. The name of his first wife has not been preserved. The children of **Benjamin Ivey, Jr.** and his first wife were:

(1). **Nancy Harrison Ivey**, who married **George Finch** on December 22, 1789. They were married by the **Rev. John King**, Baptist. **Charles Hicks** was a witness to the ceremony.

(2). **John H. Ivey**, who was born circa 1779. He married **Elizabeth (?)** in Brunswick County, Virginia. She was born circa 1783.

John H. Ivey was listed in the 1810 U.S. Census of Brunswick County with 1 male under 10; 1 male 26 under 45; 1 female under 10 and 1 female 16 under 26.

He bought land in Brunswick County from **Isreal Maris** on February 7, 1815. This land was near the Genito Creek area and near land that his father owned.

John H. Ivey and his family were living in Rutherford

County, Tennessee when the 1820 U.S. Census was taken. He was listed with; 1 male to 10; 1 male to 16; 1 male to 45; 3 females to 10 and 1 female to 45.

John H. Ivey was listed in the 1830 U.S. Census of Rutherford County with 1 male 5 to 10; 1 male 10 to 15; 1 male 20 to 30; 1 male 40 to 50; 2 females 5 to 10 and 1 female 40 to 50.

On May 22, 1832, **John H. Ivey**, "of the County of Rutherford and State of Tennessee", appointed **Harrison Hartwell** of the State of Virginia, "my true and lawful attorney. **John H. Ivey** requested his attorney to recover money from the, "proceeds of a judgment against **James Bates** and **James Malone**. This judgment was probably related to the land that **John H. Ivey** owned in Brunswick County, Virginia.

The 1840 U.S. census of Rutherford County, Tennessee, listed **John H. Ivey** with 1 male 10 to 15; 1 male 20 to 30; 1 male 60 under 70; 1 female 5 to 10; 1 female 15 to 20; 1 female 20 to 30; and 1 female 50 to 60.

John H. Ivey was listed in the 1850 U.S. Census of Rutherford County, Tennessee, with wife **Elizabeth**, and daughter, **Eliza Ivey**. His occupation was listed as physician."

John H. Ivey died in Rutherford County, Tennessee in the 1850's.

John and Elizabeth had several children, but the author has a record of only one of these children;

(a) **Eliza Ivey**, who was born circa 1801 in Brunswick County, Virginia, and probably died in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

(3). **Benjamin Ivey, III** first married **Elizabeth Williams** on March 21, 1815, and second, **Elizabeth (Betsy) Jackson** on July 15, 1816. Both marriages took place in Brunswick County, Virginia.

Benjamin Ivey, III and his wife **Elizabeth (Betsy) Jackson Ivey**, sold 147 acres of land in Brunswick County on December 16, 1822, to **Henry F. Power** for \$2,000.00.

(4). **James Ivey**, who married **Celia Hill Laffoon** after they received their marriage license on December 23, 1807. They were married by the **Rev. Aaron Brown**.

James Ivey was listed in the 1810 U.S. Census of Brunswick County, Virginia, with 2 males under 10; 1 male 16 under

26 and 1 female 16 under 26.

Benjamin Ivey, Jr. secondly married **Jane Woodruff**, daughter of **George Woodruff**, in Brunswick County on June 8, 1787.

He bought 290 acres of land from his father, **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**, on December 15, 1789, for 88 Pounds and 8 Shillings. This land was situated on "the dividing line between the said **Benjamin Ivey, Senr.** and **Benjamin Ivey, Junr.** beginning at the mouth of the Spring Branch where it runs into Jamtto (Genito) Creek." The land was near **William Ivey, Benjamin Ivey, Jr.'s**, grandfather. This transaction was witnessed by his brother, **Thomas W. Ivey**.

Benjamin Ivey, Jr. and his wife, **Jane Woodruff Ivey**, sold land in Brunswick County, Virginia, to **Charles Duncan**, in 1798. They also sold land in Brunswick County to **Charles Cordle** in 1816. After selling their land, they moved from the Genito Creek area of Brunswick County to an area of the County closer to the Greensville County line.

Benjamin Ivey, Jr. was the executor of his father's will.

He and his wife were living with their daughter in Rutherford County, Tennessee, when the 1820 census of that County was taken. They were living beside Benjamin's son, **John H. Ivey** at this time.

e. **Patty Ivey**, the daughter of **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**, who married **John Harvey** in Brunswick County, Virginia on February 27, 1775. Security was signed by her brother **Thomas W. Ivey**.

f. **Mary (Polly) Ivey**, who married (?) **Preston**.

C. **Thomas Ivey**, the son of **John and Christian (?) Ivey**, was born in Prince George County, Virginia, in 1722. He first married, **Elizabeth (?)** in that County.

After the death of his father on February 21, 1753, **Thomas Ivey** moved to the 100 acre tract purchased from **John Mason**, to care for his widowed mother.

After **Christian (?) Ivey's** death, **Thomas Ivey** and his second wife, **Anne Gilbert**, sold this land to **John Baird**, who paid 51 Pounds, current money of Virginia, for the land. This transaction took place on August 16, 1759. Included in this purchase was the 100 acre tract granted to **John Ivey** in 1715.

Anne Gilbert, was the daughter of **William and Joanna Gilbert**.

She died in Sussex County, Virginia in the 1760's. The Bristol Parish Register (Prince George County) lists two children for **Thomas and Elizabeth Ivey**:

1. **Ann Ivey**, who was baptized on January 28, 1730.
2. **Elizabeth Ivey**, who was baptized on November 25, 1732.

There were other children born to this couple that were not listed in the Bristol Parish Register. They were:

3. **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**
4. **John Ivey**
5. **William Ivey**

The families of these children of **Thomas and Elizabeth Ivey** were:

3. **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**, the son of **Thomas and Elizabeth Ivey**, received a land grant for 320 acres of land in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1756. See, Book 33, Page 767. This land was on the north side of Genito Creek near the land of **William Ivey**, uncle of **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**

Thomas Ivey, Jr., "of the County of Dunwidie (Dinwiddie) and Colony of Virginia" on February 15, 1766, bought from **Thomas Rouse**, of Duplin County, North Carolina, for the payment of Eighty Pounds, 350 acres of land on the east side of Six Runs Swamp, beginning at a branch ...Cypress ...in Turkey Branch... Witnesses were **John Smith, Edward Kelly** and **William Ivey**. This land was in Sampson County, North Carolina.

Thomas Ivey, Jr. and **David James** were witnesses to a deed to **Amelia Ivey** for 100 acres of land on the west side of Beaver Dam and Six Runs, patented by **Willis Grimes**, on December 11, 1770, and sold by **Willis Grimes** to **Amelia Ivey** for thirty-five Pounds on March 3, 1774. This transaction took place in Sampson County, North Carolina.

Thomas Ivey, Jr. sold his 320 acres of land in Brunswick County to **William Dailey**, of Brunswick County, on March 23, 1771, for Sixty Pounds. He was living in Duplin County, North Carolina, at this time.

He was listed as a resident of Sampson County, North Carolina, when the 1790 U. S. census was taken.

The name of his wife has not been preserved. The children of this union were:

- a. **Thomas Ivey III**
- b. **Claiborne Ivey**
- c. **Lucy Ivey**
- d. **charlotte Ivey**
- e. **Rebecca Ivey**
- f. **Elizabeth Ivey**
- g. **Amelia Ivey**

The families of the children of **Thomas Ivey, Jr. and his wife** were:

a. **Thomas Ivey III**, who under the terms of his father's will, received the plantation in Sampson County on which his father lived (150 acres + 50 acres from **Ezekial Moor**). He also received a negro named **Tom**, other negroes, furniture, stock, "one riding chair and horse, one "beautit" and a mahogany table. **Thomas Ivey III** was one of the executors of his father's estate.

He is thought to have died unmarried on August 8, 1813.

b. **Claiborne Ivey**, the son of **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**, who married, **Margaret Powell**. He received 1000 acres of land in Davidson County, North Carolina, from his father's estate. These lands were entered by **James Gillespie** of Duplin County, North Carolina. He also received negroes, furniture and stock from his father's estate. **Claiborne Ivey** was an executor of his father's will.

c. **Lucy Ivey**, the daughter of **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**, was born in 1757. She married **James Thompson** on December 5, 1774. He was the son of **David Thompson**, who was a native of Stirling, Scotland. **James Thompson** served as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War. He served as a captain in the North Carolina Militia.

The children of **James Thompson and his wife, Lucy Ivey Thompson** were:

(1) **Anne (Nancy) Thompson**, who was born in 1776 and married her cousin, **Lewis Moore**. She died in 1846.

(2) **Lucy Thompson**, who married her cousin, **William Thompson**.

(3) The **Reverend David Thompson**, who was born in 1791. He lived in Smithfield, North Carolina and died there in 1844.

(4) **Willis Thompson**, who married **Mary Hadley** and lived in Sampson County, North Carolina.

(5) **Thomas Thompson**, who married **Elizabeth Fryar**.

d. **Charlotte Ivey**, the daughter of **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**. She married **James Faison**, the son of **James and Mary Hollingsworth Faison**, and lived on part of her father's plantation.

The children of **James Faison and his wife, Charlotte Ivey Faison**, were:

(1) **Thomas Ivey Faison**, who was born in 1802. He first married, **Maria Louisa Moseley** and second **Sarah Faison McCalop**. He died in 1865.

(2) **Mary Faison**, who married her cousin, **James Thompson Moore**, and lived in Alabama.

e. **Rebecca Ivey**

f. **Elizabeth Ivey**, who married, **Jethro Oates**, who was born in 1768 and died in 1821. They lived on a plantation in Piney Grove Township, Sampson County, North Carolina.

The children of **Jethro Oates and his wife, Elizabeth Ivey Gates** were:

- (1) **John Gates**
- (2) **Jesse Gates**
- (3) **Jethro Gates, Jr.**
- (4) **Thomas Ivey Gates**
- (5) **Mary Ann Gates (1811-1882)**
- (6) **Curtis Caraway Gates**
- (7) **Claiborne Ivey Gates**

g. **Amelia Ivey**, who was born in 1771. She married **Elisha Faison**, who was born in 1761, the son of **James and Elizabeth Kilbee Faison**.

They lived on a plantation in Turkey Township on the east side of Six Runs and south side of Turkey Swamp in Sampson County, North Carolina. He died in 1816. She died in 1840.

The children of **Elisha and Amelia Ivey Faison** were:

(1) **Anne Faison**, who was born in 1792 and married, **Isaiah Tolar**.
(sic)

(2) **David Faison**, who was born in 1794 and married, **Ms. Wishart**, and lived in Robeson County, North Carolina.

(3) **Elias Faison**, who was born in 1796 and married, **Margaret Cromartie** and lived on his father's plantation. He died in 1867.

(4) **Thomas Kilbee Faison**, who was born in 1799, and married his

first cousin, **Mary Anne Oates**, and lived in Piney Grove Township, Sampson County, North Carolina. He died in 1848.

(5) **William Wright Faison**, who married, **Elizabeth Ann Gates**, who was born in 1817 and died in 1902. They lived on a plantation five miles east of Faison, Duplin County, North Carolina.

(6) **Sophia Thompson**, who never married.

4. **John Ivey**, the son of **Thomas and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, married **Winifred (?)**.

On February 3, 1761, **John Ivey**, **John Yarbrough**, and **Abraham Huggins** were witnesses to a deed from **Moses Smith**, of Duplin County, North Carolina, to **Henry Ivey** of Granville County, North Carolina. This deed was for 150 acres of land and in consideration of the payment of Eight Pounds. This land had originally been granted to **Michael King** in 1753. **Henry Ivey**, of Granville County, was a direct descendant of **Gilbert Ivey**.

John Ivey bought 140 acres of land on April 4, 1768 from **Richard Ratcliff** for Thirty-five Pounds, patent granted in 1762, beginning at **William Byrd's** line. Both men were planters of **Duplin County, North Carolina**. Witnesses were **Sutto Byrd** and **John's** brother **William Ivey**.

John Ivey bought 100 acres of land from **William Byrd** for Ten Pounds in 1768. This land was patented in 1752 and was on Beaver's Dam Branch and the east side of Six Runs to Cabin Branch in Sampson County, North Carolina. Witnesses were, **Benjamin Bell** and **John's** brother **William Ivey**.

John Ivey and his wife, **Winifred**, sold two tracts of land (240 acres) to **Hancock Hatcher** on February 24, 1770 for Forty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings. The land was bounded by Beaver Dam Branch, the east side of Six Runs and Miery Branch and located in the present Sampson County, North Carolina. The tracts were originally granted to **George Bell**, **William Byrd**, and **John Ivey**. Witnesses were **Thomas Amis** and **John Ivey's** brother, **Thomas Ivey**.

5. **William Ivey**, the son of **Thomas and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, was witness to several land transactions on Six Runs, in Sampson County, North Carolina, in the 1760's. After the death of his first wife **Elizabeth**, **Thomas Ivey** married **Ann Gilbert** in Sussex County, Virginia. They had the following children;

6. **Curtis Ivey**, the son of **Thomas Ivey and Ann Gilbert**, was listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been born on September 6, 1757. He was Christened on November 18, 1757.

Curtis Ivey served as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War as an ensign in the 3rd North Carolina Continental Regiment in 1778. He was promoted to Lieutenant on February 1, 1779 and eventually attained the rank of Captain.

The 3rd North Carolina Regiment was one of four that was apparently created in April, 1776 and accepted by Congress May 7, 1776. The regiment served in its home state in 1776, then was reorganized and sent north to join the Main Army where it served until 1779 when it was brought south and completely reorganized in late 1779 and early 1780. The North Carolina Line was reorganized into three regiments. All of them were captured at Charleston on May 12, 1780.

The 3rd North Carolina Regiment was with the Main Army while it wintered at Valley Forge, Pa. in 1777 - 1778 under the command of **General George Washington**, Commander-in-Chief.

In later years, **Curtis Ivey** served in positions of trust such as; Clerk of Court for Sampson County, secretary of the North Carolina society of the Cincinnati, and in 1788, served as a delegate to the Hillsboro convention.

He was listed in the 1790 U. S. Census of Sampson County, living close to his half brother, **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**

The DAR index of Patriot soldiers lists the death date of **Curtis Ivey** as 1795. He was buried in the Moore Cemetery near Clinton, North Carolina.

Sampson County Deeds, Book 12, page 113 lists; **Owen Gregory (Esquire High Sheriff)** to **Owen Holmes**. Dated November 5, 1800. Transaction: for two tracts of land. Document states "whereas by virtue of an Administrator of **Curtis Ivey** deceased now in the hands of **Thomas Ivey** Guardian for **Thomas Routledged Ivey** for the sum of 69.4.9 which said sum was recovered by **David Dodd Esquire**... and whereas the said execution was directed... unto the said **Owen Gregorys**... Commanding him of the goods and chattles lands and tenements of **Curtis Ivey** deceased now in the hands of **Thomas Ivey** guardian to said **Thomas R. Ivey** he should cause to be made the sum aforesaid... with the cost thereon & the said **Owen Gregory Sheriff**... did seize... no goods nor chattles to be found two pieces of land containing in both pieces 610 acres on Gaylors Branch beginning on the bank of the Six Runs the upper corner of **William Vanns** land." Gaylors Branch apparently emptied into Six Runs. Deed states, "a dower excepted in the above mentioned tract for the widow **Curtis Ivey**." The second tract lay "joining the plantation where the said **Curtis Ivey** lived joining

beginning, on the back of Six Runs, the upper corner of **William Vanns** land." The line ran to "the side of a branch thence down the meanders of said branch to a sweet gum low ground and of the Six Runs and great marsh." Deed mentions corner agreed on by the said **Curtis Ivey** and the said **William Vann** on the main run of Six Runs. The land was "set up at publick sale... on 9 November 1797 at which time the place the said **Owen Holmes** became the last and highest bidder at the sum of 102.10.6"
Witness: Sam Cannon.

7. **Absalom Ivey**, the son of **Thomas Ivey and Ann Gilbert**, served as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War while living in Sussex County, Virginia. His name is listed in the Bounty Land warrant books in Virginia.

8. **David Ivey**, the son of **Thomas Ivey and Ann Gilbert**, married **Susannah Pate**, the daughter of **Thomas Pate**, in Sussex County, Virginia on August 5, 1790. The **Reverend John Meglamore** performed the wedding ceremony.

David Ivey served as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War while residing in Sussex County, Virginia, with his uncle, **William Ivey**. He was listed in the Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications with Application Number S4417.

David and Susannah Pate Ivey moved from Sussex County to Southampton County, Virginia, in the early 1800's. They were living in Southampton County when the 1810 U. S. Census of that County was taken. They moved to Halifax County, North Carolina in 1816. A part of the family was living in Courtland, Lawrence County, Alabama, by 1820.

David Ivey was living in Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee, in 1836. He wrote a letter to his son, **George Henry William Ivey**, which he began: "My dear son" and contained an account of his moving to Tennessee and family gossip. The letter was dated from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1836. These letters were in the possession of **Richard W. Ivey**, great-grandson of **David Ivey**, when **W. Mac Jones** wrote his history on **Notes on the Ivey Family** in 1927. **David Ivey** moved to Franklin, in Williamson County, Tennessee, before 1840.

David Ivey's will was probated in Williamson County, Tennessee, in 1848. It is listed in Will Book 8, Page 151. **Susannah Pate Ivey** had died before 1848.

The children of **David and Susannah Pate Ivey** were;

- a. **Kencheon Ivey**
- b. **Jessie A. Ivey**

- c. **George H. W. Ivey**
- d. **Lucassa Ivey**
- e. **Susan Ivey**
- f. **Elizabeth Ivey**
- g. **Rebecca Ivey**

The families of the children of **David and Susannah Pate Ivey** were;

- a. **Kencheon Ivey**, was still living in Southampton County, Virginia, when the 1820 U. S. Census was taken.

A document filed with the Southampton County Court on February 20, 1822 contains the following statement by **Kincheon Ivey**: "whereas I **Kincheon Ivey** of the County of Southampton and State of Virginia having in my own possession a woman of colour by the name of **Phillis** who according to the laws of the land is in a state of slavery and being conscious in my own mind that personal slavery is inconsistent with the principles of Justice and equity and the laws of nature and sound policy do by these presents emancipate **Phillis** of the age of forty three years and I do hereby for myself and my heirs relinquish to the above named **Phillis** all my right title and interest in her person or property. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of February 1822 signed sealed and delivered in presence of **John M. Lippins**. Signed **Kincheon Ivey**."

Kincheon Ivey sold a negro slave named **Daniel**, to his son, **William H. B. Ivey** on March 20, 1825 for \$1.00.

- b. **Jessie A. Ivey**, who married (?) **Woolbridge** in Courtland, Lawrence County, Alabama, in 1820. She was born in Georgia.

Jessie A. Ivey was listed in the 1830 U. S. Census of Pickens County, Alabama, with 2 males 20 and under 30; and 1 female 20 under 30.

- c. **George H. William Ivey**, was born on March 11, 1799 in Sussex County, Virginia, and lived there his entire life.

He first married **Ann I. Marshall**. This couple's children died in their youth.

In May of 1830, he married **Mary Wilmuth Lewis Brown** in Sussex County, Virginia.

George H. William Ivey and **George Beasley** bought 160 acres of land in Brunswick County, Virginia, from **William B. Wilkerson** and his wife, **Mary E. Wilkerson** for \$400.00 on December 22, 1835.

The children of **George H. William and Mary Brown Ivey** were:

(1) **Mary Ann Ivey**, who married **Joseph H. Johnson** in Petersburg, Prince George County, Virginia, on June 8, 1854. To this union were born:

- (a) **George Tyree Johnson**
- (b) **Asa Johnson**

(2) **George Whitfield Ivey**, who was born circa 1838 and died in 1915. He married **Therina Heath**, the daughter of **Henry Heath** of Prince George County, Virginia, in 1857. **Therina Heath Ivey** was born in 1840 and died in 1914.

The children born to this union were:

- (a) **Anna Cora Ivey**
- (b) **Charles E. Ivey**
- (c) **Richard W. Ivey**
- (d) **Robert Emmet Ivey**

d. **Lucassa Ivey**

e. **Susan Ivey**

f. **Elizabeth Ivey**, who married (?) **Pate** in Courtland, Lawrence County, Alabama.

g. **Rebecca Ivey**, who married (?) **Parsley**.

D. **Amey Ivey**, the daughter of **John and Christian (?) Ivey**, was given a gold ring, a feather bed, furniture and a small chest in her father's will.

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