

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.