

## CHAPTER V

### THE JOHN IVEY FAMILY

#### IV. John Ivey

**John Ivey**, son of **Adam and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, was born in Charles City (now Prince George) County, Virginia, in 1677.

**John Ivey** received a land grant for 100 acres of land on March 23, 1715, in Surry (later Sussex) County, Virginia. This land was bounded on the south side by the Main Blackwater Swamp and on the west side by Pigeon Swamp and the down run of "Meadow Branch." **John Ivey** paid 10 Shillings for the land and the deed was recorded in Book 10, Page 279. **John Ivey** was living in Prince George County at this time.

**John Ivey** received a land grant for 135 acres of land on September 28, 1730 in Surry (later Sussex) County. This land was bounded on the south side by the main Blackwater Swamp and on the north by "Myery Meadow Branch," a branch of Pigeon Swamp. The land was adjacent to land that belonged to **Col. Nathaniel Harrison**,

deceased, and to **John Ivey's** own land. **John Ivey** paid 15 shillings for the land and the deed was recorded in Book 14, Page 124. **John Ivey** was living in Surry (later Sussex) County at this time.

**John Ivey** purchased 100 acres of land from **John Mason** on February 15, 1741, and was living on this land when he died.

**John Ivey** made his will on January 5, 1751. He died on February 21, 1753. The will was probated in Surry County, Virginia, on March 20, 1753.

**John Ivey** affirmed his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ in his will: "I Bequeath my Soul to Almighty God my Saviour and Redeemer in whom and by the merits of Jesus Christ, I trust and believe assuredly to be saved and have full Remission and forgiveness of all my sins and that my soul with my Body at the General Resurrection shall rise again with joy and through the merits of Christ's death and passion, possess and Inherit the Kingdom of Heaven prepared for his Elect."

**John Ivey** willed the 135 acre tract that was granted him in 1730 to his oldest child, **John Ivey, Jr.** He left "180" (actually 200) acres of land to his wife, **Christian**, and after her death to his son, **Thomas Ivey**. Other household items were given to Christian Ivey and after her death, to **Thomas Ivey**.

The name of **John Ivey's** first wife is not known to this writer. He had one child by his first wife:

A. **John Ivey, Jr.** He was born in Prince George County, Virginia ca 1713. He died ca 1782.

He lived in Sussex County, Virginia, for several years. He also lived just across the line in Southampton County, Virginia. He owned land bordering Little Ploughman's Swamp and the Great Ploughman's Swamp.

John Ivey, Jr. married Elizabeth (?), in Sussex County, Virginia circa 1732. The Albemarle Parish Register lists the following children being born to this union:

1. **William Ivey**
2. **James Ivey**
3. **Sarah Ivey**
4. **Joel Ivey**
5. **John Ivey**
6. **Anna Ivey**
7. **David Ivey**
- 8 . **Priscilla Ivey**

The families of the children of **John Ivey, Jr.** and his wife

**Elizabeth (?)** were as follows:

1. **William Ivey**, the son of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, was listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been baptized on October 22, 1734.

**William Ivey** married **Mary (?)**, in Sussex County, Virginia. The Albemarle Parish Register lists the following son:

a. **Nathaniel (Nathan) Ivey**, was born on January 22, 1762. He was Christened on May 23, 1762. He died in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1828.

2. **James Ivey**, the son of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, was listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been baptized on December 13, 1736.

**James Ivey** married **Mary (?)**, in Sussex County, Virginia. He and his family were listed in the 1790 U.S. Census of Johnston County, North Carolina.

**James Ivey** received a land grant for 100 acres of land in Johnston County in 1794. In 1799, **James G. Ivey** paid taxes on 300 acres of land in **Nathan Allen's** tax district.

He made his will in Johnston County, North Carolina on October 8, 1813. This will was probated in the February Court session of 1817. In the will he leaves his plantation with 200 acres of land to his wife during her lifetime or widowhood. Two slaves were also named to live on the plantation during their lifetime; **Rachel** and **Sam**. The plantation would go to his son **Hartwell Ivey** at the death of his wife and Negroes.

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

- a. **Littleton Ivey**
- b. **Hartwell Ivey**
- c. **Reaves Ivey**
- d. **James Ivey, Jr.**
- e. **William Ivey**

f. **Lucy Ivey**, who was not listed in the Parish records but was listed in her father's will to receive a Negro slave girl named **Sook** and \$5.00.

g. **Weaver Ivey**, who was not listed in the Parish records but was listed in his father's will.

The families of the children of **James and Mary Ivey** were:

a. **Littleton Ivey**, was listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been born on November 21, 1767. He was Christened on July 10, 1768.

b. **Hartwell Ivey**, who married **Poarttock Parish** in Johnston County, North Carolina, on August 11, 1809.

**Hartwell Ivey** had 25 acres of land granted to him in Johnston County, at Hannah's Creek, in 1818. He was listed in his fathers will to receive the plantation on which his father lived at the death of his mother and two slaves named in the will.

c. **Reaves Ivey**, who married Charlotte (?), sold 250 acres of land in Johnston County, North Carolina, in 1807. He received \$75.00 from sale of stock at the death of his father.

**Reaves Ivey and his wife Charlotte (?) Ivey** had one son:

(1) **Edwin Ivey**, was listed as an heir in his grandfather **James Ivey Sr.'s** will. This probably indicates that **Reaves Ivey** died before his father. He moved to Hancock County, Georgia. He was there in 1815 when his uncle **James Ivey, Sr.** sold him a Negro boy named **Peter**.

d. **James Ivey, Jr.**, was listed in the 1820 U.S. Census for Johnston County, North Carolina, with 3 males under 10; 1 male 45 and up; 1 female under 10; and 1 female 26 to 45.

**James Ivey, Jr.** received a state land grant for 105 acres in Johnston County, in 1834.

He received a Negro slave named **Reddick** in his father's will.

Johnston County, North Carolina Deed Book H-2, contains the following documents;

page 369 - November 6, 1815 **James Ivey, Sr.** sold to his son **James Ivey, Jr.**, a Negro boy named **Reddick** about 19 years of age. The sell was witnessed by **James Adams** and **James Ivey, Sr.'s** brother **Hartwell Ivey**. This document also shows that **James Ivey, Jr.** became **James Ivey, Sr.** after the death of his father and the birth of his son.

page 306 - November 6, 1815 **James Ivey, Sr.** sold to his brother **William** also of Johnston County, a Negro girl named **Clarry** about 19 years of age.

page 307 - November 6, 1815 **James Ivey, Sr.** sold to his brother **Hartwell Ivey** also of Johnston County, a Negro boy named **Sam** about 16 years of age.

Johnston County, North Carolina Deed Book 1-2, contains the following document;

Page 39 - November 6, 1815 **James Ivey, Sr.** sold to **Edwin Ivey** son of his brother **Reaves Ivey** of Hancock County, Georgia, a Negro boy named **Peter** about 13 years of age. The sell was witnessed by **Jesse Adams** and **James Ivey, Sr.'s** brother **Hartwell Ivey**. The sell was recorded in the February Court in 1817.

e. **William Ivey**, and his unknown wife had the following children:

- (1) **Mary Ivey**
- (2) **Curtis Ivey**
- (3) **Elizabeth Ivey**
- (4) **Peterson Ivey**
- (5) **Nancy Ivey**

**William Ivey's** children were listed as heirs in **James Ivey, Sr.'s** will. He received a Negro slave named **Clarey** in the will.

- f. **Lucy Ivey**
- g. **Weaver Ivey**

3. **Sarah Ivey**, the daughter of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, is listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been baptized on February 21, 1739.

4. **Joel Ivey**, the son of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, is listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been born on March 14, 1740. He was Christened on June 7, 1741.

**Joel Ivey** married **Nancy Johnson** on April 30, 1803. This was probably a second marriage for him.

5. **John Ivey III**, the son of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, is listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been born on August 11, 1743. He was Christened on October 16, 1743. He died ca 1789.

6. **Anna Ivey**, the daughter of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, is listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been born of February 25, 1746. She was christened on April 27, 1746.

**Anna Ivey** married **William Morgan**.

7. **David Ivey**, the son of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, is listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been born on March 20, 1750. He was Christened on March 31, 1751. He died in Johnston County, North Carolina on June 17, 1814.

**David Ivey** married **Media (?)** in Sussex County, Virginia, and had two children while living in this County that were listed in the Albemarle Parish Register:

a. **Lovell Ivey**, who was listed as having been born on November 29, 1773. He was Christened on April 10, 1774. He married **Fanny Morgan** on December 28, 1796, in Johnston County, North Carolina.

**Lovell Ivey** was granted 150 acres of land in Johnston County, North Carolina, in 1791.

He purchased property at the estate sale of **William Avera** who died on March 24, 1796.

b. **Peyton Ivey**, who was listed as having been born on April 30, 1775. He was Christened on September 24, 1775. He married **Viney Avera** on November 27, 1804 in Johnston County, North Carolina.

He witnessed a deed made by **Dempsey Allen** of Johnston County to **Micajah Musgrove** on December 1, 1814.

The following children were born to **David and Media (?) Ivey** after they had moved to Johnston County, North Carolina after 1782:

c. **David Ivey, Jr.**, was married to **Rachel Jones** on August 9, 1805, in Johnston County, North Carolina.

d. **Harbert Ivey**, who received a gift of 250 acres of land in Johnston County, North Carolina, in 1807 from his father, **David Ivey, Sr.**

**David Ivey, Sr.** was appointed overseer of a road in Woodall District, in Johnston County, in 1792. He served on the jury many times and had two "base born" children apprenticed to him between 1793-1797.

**David Ivey, Sr.** received three land grants in Johnston County, North Carolina: 200 acres "South of Black creek; 200 acres "south of White oak"

and 200 acres "beginning at Red Oak." **David Ivey** paid taxes in **Nathan Allen's** District on 658 acres in 1799 and on 726 acres in 1800.

His son **Peyton Ivey** was the Administrator of his estate in Johnston County, North Carolina. An inventory was entered into the County record in the August court of 1814.

8. **Priscilla Ivey**, the daughter of **John Ivey, Jr. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, married **(?) Bullock**.

**John Ivey, Jr.** made his will in Southampton County, Virginia, on March 4, 1780. This will was recorded on April 12, 1781. **John Ivey, Jr.** left the following:

To his wife **Elizabeth**; "The feather bed whereon she generally lies and the furniture thereunto belonging." She also received a side saddle and the "smallest iron pot."

To his daughter **Priscilla Bullock**; a bed.

To his son **James Ivey**; was given a part of his father's land that bordered the south side of the Great Ploughman Swamp. This was the land on which his father lived.

To his son **John Ivey III**; was given the remaining part of the land bordering the little Ploughman Swamp, containing 108 acres.

The remainder of the estate was to be sold and divided between **Elizabeth Ivey**, wife; **David Ivey**; **Anna Ivey Morgan**; **Priscilla Ivey Bullock** and **Rebecca Ivey**.

After the death of **John Ivey's** first wife, he married **Christian (?)**. They lived near the present day town of Waverly, Sussex County, Virginia.

**John Ivey and his second wife Christian (?) Ivey** had the following children:

- B. **William Ivey**
- C. **Thomas Ivey**
- D. **Amy Ivey**

The families of the children of **John Ivey and his second wife Christian (?) Ivey** were:

B. **William Ivey**, the son of **John and Christian (?) Ivey**, moved to Brunswick County, Virginia. His land consisted of 240 acres on both sides of Little Genito Creek near present day Broadnax, Virginia. This land was bounded by lands belonging to **(?) Fields**, **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**, and **(?) Miner**.

**William Ivey's** wife's name was **Eunice (Unity) (?)**.

After selling their land in 1786 to **John Wills**, **William and Unity Ivey** moved to Greenville County, Virginia, possibly staying near, or with **David Ivey**, their grandson.

After the death of his brother **Thomas Ivey, Sr.** and his wife **Anne Gilbert**, **William and Unity** took in his brother's youngest children, **David and Absalom Ivey** into his home. In this act of mercy **William** was following his father's example. **John Ivey, Sr.** had taken his brother **Henry's** minor children into his home after the death of their parents.

**William Ivey's** estate was settled in Greensville County, Virginia, in 1796. In July of 1796, items from **William Ivey's** estate were sold to **Anselom Ivey** (grandson); **Rebecca Gordon** (great-granddaughter); **David Ivey** (grandson); and others. **David Ivey** served as administrator of **William Ivey's** estate. **Unity Ivey** died before her husband.

The children of **William and Unity Ivey** were:

1. **Hardy Ivey**
2. **Benjamin Ivey**

The families of the children of **William Ivey and his wife Eunice (Unity) Ivey** were:

1. **Hardy Ivey**, the son of **William and Eunice Ivey**, appears to have lived on land he purchased near his father's land. This land was bounded by land belonging to **John Mason**.

**Hardy Ivey** made his will on June 17, 1780. It was proved on April 28, 1783 in Brunswick County, Virginia. There is no record of **Hardy Ivey's** wife's name, but she was deceased at the time the will was proved.

**Hardy Ivey's** will reads in part: "**Frank** must have my land that lies by **John Mason**, he or his heirs or assigns forever; Secondly, for **Davey**, the colt that now is at my fathers to his heirs or assigns forever; Thirdly, **Anselum**, all my crop oats liquor; and ... Fourthly, my sheep to **Billy Ivey**."

**Hardy Ivey and his wife** (name unknown) had the following children:

- a. **Francis Ivey**
- b. **David Ivey**
- c. **Anselom Ivey**



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

a. **Francis Ivey**, the son of **Hardy Ivey**, who received **Hardy Ivey's** land and was listed as a Tax Payer in **Brunswick County, Virginia**, in the 1780's. He was named for his grandfather's first cousin, **Francis Ivey**, son of **Gilbert Ivey**.

The author has no further records on **Francis Ivey**.

b. **David Ivey**, the son of **Hardy Ivey**, who was a witness to the will of his father in 1780. The only other account of **David Ivey** was an account of his serving as the administrator of his grandfather, **William Ivey's** estate in 1796, in Greensville County, Virginia. He probably lived in Greensville County.

c. **Anselom Ivey**, the son of **Hardy Ivey**, who was born ca. 1755, was a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary war. As such, he applied for a pension on April 27, 1818. His pension number was S38070. It appears that he served in the 4<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment commanded by **Col. Stephen** and afterward by **Col. Lawson**. Other officers were: **Captain James Lucas; First Lieutenant John Stith; Second Lieutenant William Rigers** and **Ens. Nathaniel Lucas**. He apparently served at Valley Forge.

On April 23, 1792, **Anselom Ivey** bought 82 acres of land in Brunswick County, Virginia, from **William Tomlinson** and his wife, **Eliza Tomlinson**, for 32 Pounds and 16 Shillings. This land was on the north side of the Meherrin River. It was bounded by lands belonging to **James Jordon**. The **Tomlinsons** and **Anselom Iveys** were living in Greensville County, Virginia, at this time. On the same date, **Anselom Ivey** gave a deed of trust on this land to **Peter Pelham**.

On January 28, 1811 **Anselom Ivey** and **John Jordan** took their dispute over boundary lines to court in Brunswick County. **Anselom** made another appearance before the Brunswick County Court on April 22, 1811 "in order that he (might) be exempt from the payment of levies and taxes of his son, **Anselom**, in the future."

On December 27, 1820, he gave his age as 64 or 65 "last spring", with an aged infirm wife and children: **Anselem** 26 of "mental imbecility", **Sally** 23, **Benjamin** 19, **Lucinda** 17, and **Washington** aged 13.

**Anselom Ivey** made his will on October 20, 1821. The will was proved and recorded on November 26, 1821, in Brunswick County, Virginia, under the terms of the will, daughters **Sally** and **Lucinda** were given beds; sons

**Hardiman, Sterling, Hartwell and Washington** were given colts, with Washington's colt to be from **Anselom Ivey's** mare which was to foal in the spring. **Ann Ivey** was given the land and plantation during her lifetime, with **Washington Ivey** to receive the land at her death. The balance of the estate was to be equally divided among the children.

**Anna (?) Ivey**, wife of **Anselom Ivey**, made her will on October 4, 1821. The will was proved and recorded in November, 1822 in Brunswick County, Virginia. She left her crop, her barrel of brandy, wearing apparel and the residue of the estate to four of her children: **Sally, Lucinda, Anselom and Washington Ivey**. Her son **Anselom Ivey**, received a colt from his mother's mare. According to the will **Phil Cliborne**, friend of **Anna**, was to serve as sole executor of the estate.

**Anselom Ivey and his wife Anna (?) Ivey** had the following children:

- (1) **Hardiman Short Ivey**
- (2) **Sterling Ivey**
- (3) **Hartwell Ivey**
- (4) **Sally B. Ivey**
- (5) **Lucinda Ivey**
- (6) **Washington Ivey**
- (7) **Anselom Lewis Ivey**

The families of the children of **Anselom and Anna Ivey** were:

(1) **Hardiman Short Ivey**, married **Elizabeth Bass** on July 30, 1806 in Brunswick County, Virginia. She was the daughter of **Partin and Rebecca Tatum**. They were married by the **Rev. Hubbard Saunders**.

**Hardiman Ivey** was a private in the Virginia Militia in **Captain John B. Rice** and **Captain Richard Gregg's** Companies during the War of 1812. His widow received a pension (WC-4905) from his services in the militia.

They sold the land on which they lived in Greensville County, to their son, **John Ivey**, on December 23, 1839, for \$40.00. This land was bounded by Douglas' Run and by lands belonging to **Edmund Branscoub** and "**Amy Furgason**." In Sketches of Greensville County, Virginia, 1650-1967, Page 106, is the following: "The old **John Ivey** home (now owned by **Mrs. George M. Norwood**) still stands across the road near the site of 'the Cornwallis House.' The **Ivey** house was built about 1840."

The following information on the children of **Hardiman Short Ivey and his wife Elizabeth Bass** was furnished by Lea L. Dowd of Columbus, Georgia.

Children born to the marriage of **Hardiman Short Ivey and his wife Elizabeth Bass** were;

(a) **John S. Ivey**, who was born in Hicksford, Brunswick County, Virginia.

(b) **Elizabeth Ivey**, who married **William Gilliam** in Greensville, Virginia on June 27, 1843. Children born to this marriage were;

- i) **Henry H. Gilliam**
- ii) **John Gilliam**
- iii) **James Gilliam**
- iv) **Mary Jane Gilliam**
- v) **Elizabeth Gilliam**

(c) **Mary Ivey**, who married **Henry N. Allen**. Children born to this marriage were;

- i) **Edward H. Allen**
- ii) **Sarah E. Allen**

(d) **Howel J. Ivey**, who was born ca 1808 in Hicksford, Brunswick County, Virginia. He died ca 1876 in Louisville, Winston County, Mississippi. He married **Rebecca J. Brantley** on July 21, 1829 in Northampton County, North Carolina. She was born ca 1811. Children born to this marriage were;

- i) **Fanny Mae Ivey**
- ii) **Elizabeth L. Ivey**, who was born ca 1832.
- iii) **Ephram Louis Ivey**, who was born September 2, 1835 in Brunswick County, Virginia. He died on December 19, 1907 in Louisville, Winston County, Mississippi. On January 17, 1867 in Mathiston, Webster County, Mississippi he married **Alice Palestine Bartlett**. She was born on February 23, 1849 in Mathiston, Mississippi and died in 1913. Children born to this marriage were;

a) **Elijah Howell Ivey**, who was born October 3, 1868. He died in 1929 in Winston County, Mississippi. He married **Mary Malinda Lewis** on March 23, 1890 in Winston County, Mississippi. She was born on March 29, 1877 and died in July 1915. She was the daughter of **Robert Lewis and Harriet Stephens**. Children born to this marriage were;

- **Robert Lewis Ivey**, who was born on August 22, 1891 in

Mississippi. He died on April 12, 1939 in Philadelphia, Neshoba County, Mississippi. He married **Sue Golden**.

- **Charles Neal Ivey**, who was born on February 6, 1894 in Mississippi. He died on February 15, 1990 in Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky. He married **Fleta Black**.

- **Eaphram Howell Ivey**, who was born on September 29, 1897 in Mississippi. He died on January 23, 1969 in Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi. He married **Myrtle Mae Futrell** who was born on January 6, 1900 in Mississippi. She died on February 5, 1970 in Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi. She was the daughter of **John Marion Futrell and Sally Ann Boykin**.

- **Earnest Lee Ivey**, who was born on March 18, 1898 in Winston County, Mississippi. He died on August 1, 1985 in Sturgis, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. On September 14, 1919 he married **Melvinnie Miller**. She was born on May 8, 1901 and died on May 22, 1986. She was the daughter of **Thomas Elijah Miller and Malley Elizabeth Edwards**.

- **Alice Leona Elizabeth Ivey**, who was born on March 25, 1903 in Louisville, Winston County, Mississippi. She died on December 12, 1973 in McComb, Pike County, Mississippi. She married **Glen Gary Lamkin** who was born on September 21, 1892 in Attalla, Mississippi. He died on February 27, 1975 in McComb, Pike County, Mississippi.

- **George Ruel Ivey**, who was born on October 8, 1905 in Mississippi. He died on December 27, 1965 in Louisville, Winston County, Mississippi. He married **Lettie Emma Hemphill**. She died on March 4, 1978.

**Elijah Howell Ivey** next married **Malley Elizabeth Miller Edwards** who was born on January 2, 1880. She died on January 17, 1969 in Ackerman, Choctaw County, Mississippi. She was the daughter of **Thomas Edwards and Cindy Hutchinson**. Children born to this marriage were;

- **Lee Allen Ivey**, who was born on July 1, 1918. He married **Hazel Beatrice Tanksley** on July 3, 1937.

- **Nedra Ivey**, who was born on April 30, 1921 in Winston County, Mississippi. She married John

Louis Tanksley on August 6, 1937. He was born on May 22, 1917 in Mississippi. He died on April 15, 1989 in Philadelphia, Neshoba County, Mississippi.

iv) **Francis Ivey**, who was born ca 1838 the son of **Howell J. Ivey and his wife Rebecca J. Brantley**.

v) **Rebecca Ivey**, who was born ca 1850 in Lowndes, Alabama.

b) **Elizabeth Lou Ivey**, who was born on February 6, 1876. She was the daughter of **Ephram Louis Ivey and Alice Palestine Bartlett**. She died on February 1, 1900. She married **James M. Murphy** on February 25, 1894 in Winston County, Mississippi. He was the son of **Henry Murphy**.

Children born to this marriage were;

- **F. Louis Murphy**
- **James M. Murphy**
- **Lula E. Murphy**
- **Walter Scott Murphy**

(2) **Sterling Ivey**, who married **Betsey R. Ivey** on November 2, 1812, in Brunswick County, Virginia. He was the son of **Anselom Ivey and his wife Anna (?)**. She was the daughter of **Benjamin Ivey, Jr.**

He served as a private in **Captain Charles Nichol's** Company with the Virginia Militia during the War of 1812. His widow applied for a pension (WC-33223).

(3) **Sally B. Ivey**, who was born ca. 1797, married **Robert Campbell** on March 28, 1822.

(4) **Hartwell Ivey**, who was born ca. 1802. He was named for his father's cousin, **Hartwell Ivey**, the son of **James and Mary Ivey**. The name of his first wife is not known to this writer.

On October 1, 1862, **Hartwell Ivey**, age 60, married **Seludia Wilmoth**, age 23, the daughter of **Jesse Wilmoth and his wife, Martha Wilmoth**. This marriage was performed in Brunswick County.

**Hartwell Ivey** was born in Brunswick County, Virginia. He was a carpenter by trade. **Seludia Wilmoth Ivey** was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

(5) **Lucinda Ivey**, daughter of **Anselom and Anna Ivey**, who was born ca 1803.

(6) **Washington Ivey**, son of **Anselom and Anna Ivey**, who was

born circa 1807. He was living in Fayette County, Tennessee, on April 9, 1833, when he appointed **George G. Goodrich** to be his lawful attorney in Brunswick County, Virginia, to handle some land transactions. **Washington Ivey** inherited his father's land in Brunswick County after the death of his mother, so the disposition of this land was probably what **Washington Ivey** was seeking.

**Washington Ivey** married **Elizabeth (?)**. Children born to this marriage were;

(a) **Martha Ann Ivey** who was born in 1838.

(b) **Elizabeth Ivey** who was born in 1839.

(c) **Julia Ivey** who was born in 1841.

(d) **Araminta Ivey** who was born in 1843, a twin of **Francis**.

(e) **Francis Ivey** who was born in 1843, a twin of **Araminta**.

(f) **Ann E. Ivey** who was born in 1845.

(7) **Anselom Lewis Ivey**, son of **Anselom and Anna Ivey**, who was born ca. 1794, married **Elizabeth Moore** on May 28, 1821.

d. **William W. Ivey**, the son of **Hardy Ivey**, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia. He married **Amey (?)** in Brunswick County circa 1773. This couple lived near Broadnax, Virginia, or in the Genito Creek area of Brunswick County, Virginia.

The children born to the union of William W. and Amey (?) Ivey were all born in Brunswick County, Virginia. They were:

- (1) **Hardy Ivey**
- (2) **Jesse Ivey**
- (3) **Catherine Ivey**
- (4) **Absalom Ivey**
- (5) **Celia Ivey**
- (6) **Zachariah Ivey**

**William W. Ivey** was one of the witnesses to his father, **Hardy Ivey's** will in 1783. After his father's death, **William W. Ivey** moved his family close to the Brunswick County-Greensville County lines in Virginia, but remained in Brunswick County.

**William W. Ivey** and his family lived close to the **Thomas and Mary (?) Parr** and the **Henry and Elizabeth (?) Adams** families while they lived in Brunswick County, Virginia.

The same **Adams** and **Ivey** families had lived close to each other in Weyanoke Parish of Prince George County, Virginia, in the early 1700's.

Shortly after 1800, **William W. and Amey (?) Ivey's** family moved to Lancaster County, South Carolina.

**Amey (?) Ivey, wife of William W. Ivey**, purchased 196 acres of land from **Isaac Anderson** shortly after moving to Lancaster County, South Carolina. This land was on waters of the Waxhaw Creek and adjoined lands belonging to **Wike Ivey**, the widow **Cowsart**, **Isaac Anderson**, **Robert Ivey** and **Moses Heath**.

**Amey (?) Ivey** sold **David Shephard** 60 acres of the above land for \$300.00 on June 15, 1809. The land included the tract whereon **Amey (?) Ivey** was then living. This transaction was witnessed by **Henry Massey**, **Robert Ivey** and **Zachariah Ivey**.

On November 21, 1809, **David Shepherd and his wife, Charlotte (?) Shepherd** sold the above 60 acres to **Benjamin Massey** for \$220.00. According to the deed **Amey (?) Ivey** was still living on this property when **Benjamin Massey** purchased it.

**Amey (?) Ivey** sold the remainder of her property, 136 acres, to **Jeremiah Cureton** on October 2, 1815, for \$456.00. This transaction was witnessed by **Wike Ivey**, **Moses Heath**, and **Zachariah Ivey**.

**William W. and Amey Ivey** moved in October of 1815 to the Brown's Creek section of Union County, South Carolina. **Celia Ivey Adams**, their daughter, had recently died and they moved the family to Union County, to help take care of her children.

**Hardy Ivey**, **Absalom Ivey**, **Zachariah Ivey** and **Catherine Ivey**, children of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, moved with their parents to Union County, South Carolina, at this time. **Jessie Ivey** was the only child of **William W. and Amey Ivey** who did not live at least briefly in Union County.

**William W. Ivey** died in Union County, South Carolina, in 1816. **Charner Adams**, his son-in-law, was administrator of his estate.

**Amey (?) Ivey**, wife of **William W. Ivey**, died in Union County, South Carolina, in 1824. **Zachariah Ivey** kept his mother in his home for eight years after the death of his father. He was administrator of his mother's estate.

**Zachariah Ivey** brought bills to the court of \$30.00 per year for eight years for boarding his mother and \$5.00 per year for managing her estate during this time. The total charges amounted to \$280.00. The heirs of **Amey Ivey** challenged him in court.

**Cuasy Whitlock, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Tracy, John Ennis, Thomas Parr, Sarah Haney, Charner Adams, Betsy Adams, Mrs. Ennis, Tracy and R. Lipsey** were summoned as witnesses in the case. The Ordinary of the Court ruled that the defendant, **Zachariah Ivey**, was entitled to \$25.00 per year for four years and \$5.00 per year for four years. This amounted to \$120.00. Costs of this case which amounted to \$18.00 for the witnesses and \$8.57 Ordinary Fees were ordered to be paid out of the estate. The six legatees of **Amey Ivey's** estate each received \$63.88.

On September 27, 1827, **Zachariah Ivey**, then living in Union County, South Carolina, attested to the authenticity of the deed made by **Amey (?) Ivey** to **Jeremiah Cureton** for 136 acres of land in Lancaster County, South Carolina, on October 15, 1815. **Zachariah Ivey** appeared before **Lot Whitlock, Justice of the Peace**, to sign the statement.

The families of the children born to **William W. Ivey and his wife Amey(?)Ivey** were:

(1) **Hardy Ivey**, the son of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, was born circa 1779, in Brunswick County, Virginia. He married **Sarah Todd** in Van Wyke, South Carolina. She was the daughter of Revolutionary War veteran, **William Todd** and sister of **Richard Copeland Todd (1792-1852)**. Her brother later moved from Chester District in South Carolina to DeKalb County, Georgia, in 1822.

He was listed in the 1820 Federal Census of Union County, South Carolina, with 1 male to 10; 1 male 16 to 26; 1 male to 45; 3 females to 10; 1 female to 26; and 1 female 45 and up. **Hardy Ivey** left Union County in the latter 1820's and moved to Pickens County, Alabama.

In his book, Yesterday's Atlanta, **Franklin M. Garrett** states that **Hardy Ivey** arrived in the present area of downtown Atlanta from Abbeville District, South Carolina, in 1833. **Hardy Ivey's** family was the first white family to settle there. 'He purchased Land Lot 51 of the 14th District of then DeKalb County from **James Paden** for \$225.00. Present boundaries of this 202 1/2 acre tract are: South, Edgewood Ave.; North, approximately Baker St.; East, Fort St.; west, Peachtree St. He built a double log cabin on the present site of the Marriott Hotel at Courtland and Ellis Streets. Here he farmed until the winter



of 1841-42 when he was thrown from a horse and killed, Ivy Street bears his name."

After **Hardy Ivey** had died in 1842, his wife **Sarah** had to raise 55 cents for taxes on the house place.

To the marriage of **Hardy Ivey** and his wife **Sarah Todd** were born the following children;

- (a) **Hardy P. Ivey**
- (b) **William T. Ivey**, who moved his family to Mississippi.
- (c) **Nicholas R. Ivey**, who moved his family to Mississippi.
- (d) **Samuel W. Ivey**
- (e) **Michael J. Ivey**

The author does not have the names of this couples daughters. They had at least four daughters by 1820.

The author of this history has found no evidence that **Hardy Ivey** lived in Abbeville District, South Carolina. **Hardy Ivey** was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, and married **Sarah Todd** while his family lived in Van Wyke, Lancaster County, South Carolina. The author believes that the **Hardy Ivey** family and the family of his nephew, **Jerimiah Ivey**, moved to the state of Georgia in 1829.

(2) **Jesse Ivey**, the son of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, was born circa 1777.

On June 5, 1809, **Jesse Ivey** bought 55 acres of land in Lancaster County, South Carolina, from **David and Charlotte (?) Shepherd** for \$150.00. This land was bounded by land belonging to **Jesse Ivey's** brother, **Absalom Ivey**, and by the waters of Twelve Mile Creek. Witnesses to this transaction were: **Zachariah Ivey, John Carns, and Henry Ivey.**

**Jesse Ivey** and his wife **Weeny (?) Ivey**, sold this land to **John Carns** on November 9, 1810, for \$465.00. Witnesses to this transaction were: **Alexander Bell, Wike Ivey, and Alexander Sheets.**

By 1811, **Jesse Ivey** and his wife **Weeney (?) Ivey**, had moved just across the state line into Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

On February 2, 1811, **Isom Shirling** and his wife **Mary (?) Shirling**,

sold 70 acres of land in Mecklenburg County to **Jesse Ivey** for \$350.00. This land was bounded by lands belonging to (?) **Causer and Alexander Cams**. The transaction was witnessed by: **James Porter, Jeremiah Cureton, and James Steel**.

**John Pair (Parr)** sold 100 acres of land to **Jesse Ivey** and **William Mitchell** on May 26, 1819. This land was on the north side of the Waxhaw Creek and was bounded by lands belonging to **John Pair (Parr), James Nelson** and **Jesse Ivey**. On the same date **John Pair (Parr)** sold to **Jesse Ivey** and **William Mitchell** the following: one Negro man named **Dave**; one Negro girl named **Seal**; farming tools and hogs. Witnesses to the above transactions were: **Isom Shirling** and **James Wills**. The writer has no further information on **Jesse Ivey**.

\* It is possible that **Jessie Ivey's** wife was a **Pair (Parr)**, but the writer has no proof of this.

(3) **Catherine Ivey**, the daughter of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, was born circa 1781.

She moved with her parents from Virginia, to Lancaster County, South Carolina, and from there to Union County, South Carolina.

**Catherine Ivey** lived with her parents. After the death of her father in 1816, she stayed with her brother, **Absalom Ivey** and his wife, **Margaret Parr Ivey**.

**Catherine Ivey** moved to Murfreesboro in Rutherford County, Tennessee, with her nephew, **John Ivey**, in the latter part of 1840 to help care for his daughter, **Mary Jane Ivey**. She died there unmarried in the 1850's.

(4) **Absalom Ivey**, the son of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, was born circa 1782. He was named for his grandfather, **Hary Ivey's** first cousin, **Absalom Ivey**, the son of **Thomas and Anne Gilbert Ivey**.

**Absalom Ivey** married **Margaret Parr**, who was born circa 1787, the daughter of **Thomas and Dorcas (?) Parr**, circa 1803, after his family had moved to Lancaster County, South Carolina. Margaret Parr's parents lived in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, but their farm was just across the line or just across Waxhaw Creek from the **William W. and Amey (?) Ivey** farm.

**Absalom Ivey** owned land on the waters of Twelve Mile Creek in Lancaster County, and moved to the Brown's Creek section of Union County, South Carolina, in October of 1815.

From 1815 to 1835 **Absalom Ivey** purchased approximately 400 acres of land in the Brown's Creek section.

**Absalom's** first purchase of land was for 168 acres from the estate of **Hugh Norvell** on the third Monday of October 1815 at an auction conducted by **John McNeal, Sheriff**. He paid \$321.00 for the land. This land was bounded by waters of Big Brown's creek and by lands belonging to **William Sharp, Hancock Porter, Landlot Porter** and **(?) Faucett**.

His second purchase of land was made on December 8, 1824 from **John Norvell**. He paid \$1000.00 for 100 acres more or less. This tract was bounded by lands belonging to **(?) McJunkin** and by waters of the Big Brown's Creek. **Jeremiah Ivey**, son of Absalom, was one of the witnesses to this transaction.

The third purchase of land was for 118 acres of land from **Freeman Bentley** on January 4, 1827. He paid \$350.00 for this land. The land was bounded by lands belonging to **John Norvell, Landlot Porter**, and **(?) McJunkin**. It was also bounded by waters of Big Brown's Creek, Power's Branch, the Dry Pond and Rock Spring Branch. Witnesses to this transaction were **John Haney, Zachariah Ivey** and **James Ivey**.

**Absalom Ivey's** final purchase of land was for a seven and 39/100th acre tract of land from **Giles Sharp** on May 30, 1835. He paid \$36.00 for the land. This land was bordered by lands belonging to **Absalom Ivey** and **Giles Sharp**.

**Dorcas (?) Parr**, mother of **Margaret Parr Ivey**, deeded a slave named **Chaney** (35 to 40 years old) to **Margaret Parr Ivey** and **Absalom Ivey** on December 14, 1846. **Dorcas (?) Parr** died on September 6, 1848, and willed her household goods to **Margaret Parr Ivey**. **Absalom Ivey** was administrator of **Dorcas (?) Parr's** estate.

**Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey** had four sons and thirteen grandsons who served in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War. Two sons and five grandsons either died or were killed in the conflict.

This couple raised three of their grandchildren: **James Haney, Franklin Haney** and **Simpson Ivey**. **Simpson Ivey** called his grandfather, **Grand Sir Ivey**.

**Absalom Ivey** died on April 30, 1866, and was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, Union County, South Carolina.

**George Ivey** was administrator of his father Absalom Ivey's estate.

Three plats were drawn of the land of **Absalom Ivey** on June 12, 1867 by **T. J. Harris**. Plat "A" included 101 1/4 acres of land, Plat "B" contained 146 1/2 acres of land and Plat "C" contained 143 1/2 acres of land. **Margaret Parr Ivey** was given the land contained in Plat "A" which included the house place.

**James Haney** purchased the land contained in Plat "B" at public auction on November 4, 1867. This land was conveyed to him by **William Munro**, commissioner of Equity for Union County, South Carolina. According to Plat "B" the land surrounded the property belonging to the Brown's Creek Baptist Church on three sides.

**James Haney** sold 74 1/4 acres of this land to **George, Martha, Mary Ann** and **Thomas Ivey** on February 13, 1869 for \$420.00. **Mary Ann** and **Thomas Ivey** were the children of **George Ivey**. **Martha** was **George Ivey's** wife. **George Ivey** and his family sold this land back to **James Haney** on January 9, 1874 for \$300.00.

**Richard Ivey** purchased the **Absalom Ivey** land in Plat "C" (143 1/2 acres) on November 4, 1867.

**Margaret Parr Ivey** was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church. She died on July 9, 1878, and was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery beside her husband in an unmarked grave.

In her will made on March 8, 1868, **Margaret Parr Ivey** left 101 1/4 acres of land to her daughters, **Mary and Tabitha Ivey**, which included the **Absalom Ivey** house place. The will was proven by the oath of **C. F. Scales** on September 27, 1879, but for some reason unknown to the author the will was not allowed in probate of the estate. **Charles Bolt** and **James Munro**, Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas, served as administrators of her estate. Indebtedness of the estate forced the sale of the land.

**Isaac Smith Ivey** purchased **Margaret Parr Ivey's** land at auction from **David Johnson, Judge of Probate** on February 6, 1880 for \$1,135.00.

**Absalom Ivey** and **Margaret Parr Ivey** had fourteen children, nine boys and five girls, one of the boys died in infancy. The children who reached adulthood were:

- (a) **Jeremiah Ivey**
- (b) **John Ivey**
- (c) **Angeline Ivey**

- (d) James M. Ivey
- (e) Henry Ivey
- (f) Mary Ivey
- (g) George Ivey
- (h) Sarah Ivey
- (i) Tabitha Ivey
- (j) Richard Ivey
- (k) Robert Ivey
- (l) Wiley Ivey
- (m) Catherine Ivey

The families of the children of **Absalom Ivey and his wife Margaret Parr Ivey** were:

(a) **Jerimiah Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1804, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. He married **Celia (?)** circa 1829. She was born circa 1814 in South Carolina.

By 1829, **Jerimiah Ivey** had moved his family to Pickens County, Alabama. He left Union County, South Carolina, with his uncle, **Hardy Ivey**. **Jerimiah and Celia (?) Ivey's** first three children, two boys and a girl, were born while the family lived in Pickens County.

**Jerimiah Ivey** moved his family to Murfreesboro in Rutherford County, Tennessee, circa 1835. Two girls and two boys were born to this couple while they lived in Tennessee.

Finally, this family moved to Lee County, Mississippi, near Tupelo, circa 1849. A son was born to **Jerimiah and Celia (?) Ivey** after they moved to Mississippi.

**Jeremiah and Celia (?) Ivey** had five sons and three daughters;

i) **Francis Marion Ivey**, who served in the Confederate States Army as a private in company E, 2nd Regiment, Mississippi infantry.

ii) **John Ivey**, who served in the Confederate States Army as a private in Company L, 44th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry.

iii) **William H. Ivey**, who served in the Confederate States Army as a private in Company H, 41st Regiment, Mississippi Infantry.

iv) **Jesse A. Ivey**, who served in the Confederate States Army but the author does not have the name of his regiment.

The author has no information on one son or any of their daughters.

**Jerimiah and his wife, Celia (?) Ivey**, both died in Lee County, Mississippi, in the 1880's.

(b) **John Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, carries the name of his great-great-great grandfather, **John Ivey**. He was born circa 1806, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

**John Ivey** married for the first time circa 1830. The name of **John Ivey's** first wife has not been preserved. She was born circa 1812. This couple appeared in the 1830 U.S. Census of Union County, South Carolina.

**John Ivey** was sued by **Samuel W. Bentley** on February 3, 1838 for failure to meet his obligation of indebtedness to **Bentley**. The case was tried before **R. Lipsey, Esq. Justice of the Peace**.

On February 7, 1838, **Samuel W. Bentley** charged **John Ivey** with committing perjury at the above trial. The state brought charges against **John Ivey** for perjury, and his case was brought before the General Sessions Court in Union County the third Monday in March 1838.

**Giles Sharp** took out a judgement against **John Ivey** on March 25, 1838 for an indebtedness of twenty-three dollars and six and one fourth cents.

In the General Sessions Court records of Union County, South Carolina, of June 6, 1838, there is a schedule of assets of **John Ivey** listed. Through his attorney, **(?) Dawkins, Samuel W. Bentley**, plaintiff, on June 15, 1838, objected to **John Ivey's** schedule for the following reasons:

"Because the schedule does not include a note on **Henry Ivey** for forty-five dollars or near that amount which the defendant owns or has fraudulently transferred contrary to law to defraud his creditors.

Because the schedule contains no corn or fodder."

**John Ivey** sold a bale of cotton on April 21, 1840 and paid **Giles Sharp** twenty dollars and twenty-two cents on his indebtedness to **Sharp**.

In the 1840 Federal Census of Union County, South Carolina, **John Ivey** was shown with his wife and the following children: one male under 5; one female under 5; and three females 5 under 10. By the mid-part of the year **John Ivey** had lost his wife and all but one of his children.

**Henry Ivey** took out a peace warrant against his brother, **John** on July 22, 1841. The warrant lists **Isaac Gregory** as magistrate and reads: "For as much as **Henry Ivey** of the State and District aforesaid hath personally come before me and duly made oath that he the said **H. Ivey** is afraid **John Ivey** of the said district do him or his family sum bodily hurt as he repeatedly come to his house and makes threats of that sort, and hath therefor prayed surety of the peace against him the said **John Ivey**." On August 2, 1841 **John Ivey** and **Giles Sharp** posted bond of \$200.00 before **Isaac Gregory, magistrate**.

**John Ivey** took out a peace warrant against his father, **Absalom Ivey**, on January 15, 1842. The warrant lists **Barham Bevill** as Justice of the Peace and reads: " For as much as **John Ivey** of said district hath personally come before me and duly made oath that he the said **John Ivey** is afraid **Absalom Ivey** of said district will hurt or do him some bodily hurt and hath therefore prayed security of the peace against the said **Absalom Ivey**." **Absalom Ivey** and his son, **Henry**, posted bond of \$200.00 before **Barham Bevill, Justice of the Peace**, on January 18, 1842.

**John** took out a peace warrant against his brother, **Richard Ivey** at the same time. The warrant lists **Barham Bevill** as Justice of the Peace and reads: "For as much as **John Ivey** of said district hath personally come before me and duly made oath that he the said **John** is afraid **Richard Ivy** of said district will hurt or do him some bodily hurt and hath therefore prayed security of the peace against the said **Richard Ivey**." **Richard and Absalom Ivey** posted a bond of \$200.00 before **Barham Bevill, Justice of the Peace**.

**John Ivey** took out a peace warrant against his brother, **Henry Ivey** on March 31, 1842. The warrant lists **R. Lipsey** as magistrate and reads: "For as much as **John Ivey** of said district hath personally come before me and duly made oath that he **John Ivey** is afraid that **Henry Ivey** in said district will hurt or do him sum bodily hurt and hath therefore prayed surety of the peace against him the said **Henry Ivey**." **Henry Ivey** posted a bond of \$100.00 before **Barham Bevill, Justice of the Peace** on April 1, 1842.

One daughter survived and moved with her father to Murfreesboro in Rutherford County, Tennessee in the mid part of April, 1842. **Catherine Ivey, John Ivey's** aunt, moved with them to Tennessee. **John Ivey**, his aunt, **Catherine Ivey**, and daughter, **Mary Jane Ivey**, were listed in the fall Federal Census of Rutherford County, Tennessee, in 1840. **John Ivey** moved to Tennessee to be

near his brother, **Jeremiah Ivey**, and to get away from angry family members.

**John** left with an indebtedness of \$28.00 to **E.M. Bobo** who brought suit against **John Ivey** on April 17, 1842. Records of the Court of Common Pleas in Union County state that **E.M. Bobo** purchased the **John Ivey** land (100 acres) on July 4, 1842. A total of thirteen dollars and thirty-seven cents was paid from the sale of this land to **Giles Sharp** and **Sharp's** judgement against **John Ivey** was marked satisfied.

The **John Ivey** land (100 acres) was sold at public auction on March 31, 1843, by **J.G. Johnson, Sheriff**, and was purchased by **Henry Ivey**, brother of **John** for \$50.00.

The reader is left to wonder why this anger and retaliation developed among members of this family. The only fact that can be established is that **John Ivey** was at the center of the controversy.

The disappearance of **John Ivey's** first wife and all but one of his children will probably forever remain a mystery. Some contagious illness probably struck this family. One is left to wonder if the loss of these family members had anything to do with the strained relations between members of the **Absalom Ivey** family and **John Ivey**. Perhaps the problems were related to **John's** frequent failure to pay his creditors.

By 1862, **John Ivey** had married a second time to **Spicy G. (?)**. She was born circa 1838. **John Ivey and Spicy G. (?) Ivey** had seven children, two boys and five girls.

**John Ivey** died in Murfreesboro in Rutherford County, Tennessee, in the 1880's, and **Spicy G. (?) Ivey** probably died in Murfreesboro in the 1890's.

(c) **Angeline Ivey**, the daughter of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1808, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. She married (?) **Haney** circa 1829. Her husband could have been **John Haney, Jr.**, son of **John Haney** and **Sarah Parr Haney**. This would have been her first cousin for **Sarah Parr Haney**, was the sister of **Margaret Parr Ivey**.

Angeline Ivey Haney and her husband had two sons;

(i) **Franklin Haney**, who was born circa 1831. His name was on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No.2, North Battalion, 35th regiment, South Carolina Militia on January 2, 1858.

He was a private in company H, **Captain Simm's Company**, 15th Regiment, South Carolina volunteers. He was either killed or died



while serving as a Confederate soldier in the War Between the States.

(ii) **A. James Haney**, who was born circa 1832. He married **Cornelia Eubanks**, the daughter of **Enoch and Sarah (?) Eubanks**. She was born in February 1844. They had no children.

His name was on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No.2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia on January 2, 1858. He was listed on the muster roll of July 2, 1859 as 2nd corporal. He was a Confederate soldier. He was enlisted by **Captain W. H. Simms** at Mt. Tabor, Union County, South Carolina on September 11, 1861. He was listed on the muster roll of January and February 1862 as absent due to sickness. On the May and June 1863 muster roll he was listed as absent without leave. Records state that he had left camp on June 27, 1862 and was at home. He was listed as present on the first six months of the muster rolls of 1864. He was admitted to the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia on August 7, 1864 with nephritis and returned to duty on September 30, 1864. He was a member of Kershaw's Brigade at the time. He was again admitted to the Jackson Hospital on October 1, 1864 and returned to duty on October 9, 1864. He was captured on October 19, 1864 at Strasburg, Virginia. He was listed on a roll of prisoners at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia on October 23, 1864. From here he was sent to Point Lookout, Maryland.

**James Haney** was released from prison at Point Lookout, Maryland on June 27, 1865 after he had sworn and subscribed to an oath of allegiance to the United States and signed his name to the document. Records state that he had fair complexion, brown hair, blue eyes and was 5 feet and 8 inches tall. He was a private in Company H, **Captain W. H. Simms'** Company, 15th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry.

He purchased 72 1/2 acres of the original **Absalom Ivey** land from **George Ivey, Martha (?) Ivey, Thomas Ivey** and **Mary Ann Ivey** on March 7, 1874.

**Isaac Smith Ivey** purchased 72 1/4 acres of land from **James Haney** on March 25, 1875 for \$374.50. This was part of the original **Absalom Ivey** lands (Plat B) purchased at auction by **James Haney** in 1867 following the death of **Absalom Ivey**. **Isaac Smith Ivey** built his house on this tract of land.

**James Haney** died on March 7, 1897, leaving as his heirs-at-law and distributees, his widow, **Cornelia Haney**, and an **Aunt (Tabitha Ivey)** as next-of-kin. He owned 74 1/4 acres of the original **Absalom Ivey** land which was divided by the court of Common Pleas in 1908, and sold.

The widow received 2/3 of the land which she sold to **Isaac Smith Ivey**, first cousin of **James Haney**.

**I. S. Ivey** brought a complaint to the Court of the Common Pleas on April 24, 1907 against **Tabitha Ivey** and the other heirs for a disposition of the **James Haney** land which they owned jointly. The land was auctioned by **C. K. Peake, Master of Equity**, on November 13, 1909 and was sold to **Isaac Smith Ivey** for \$900.00.

This 74 1/4 acres of land had been repurchased by **James Haney** from the **George Ivey** family in 1874 and was located immediately behind the 72 1/4 acre tract purchased by **Isaac Smith Ivey** from **James Haney**.

**J. A. Sawyer** served as attorney for **Isaac Smith Ivey**, plaintiff, and **S.M. Pilgrim** served as attorney for the defendants. **J. F. Walker, Jr.** was guardian for the minor defendants, **Horace and Bernice Ivey**.

There were eighteen grandchildren of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey** living at this time and seven great-grandchildren (grandchildren of **Tabitha Ivey**) who were each to receive 1/25 part of the 1/3 portion of the remaining land of **James Haney**. Since the court had no knowledge of the residence of the living children of **John and Jerimiah Ivey**, these children were excluded from receiving a share from the sale of the land.

The living descendants of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey** who received distributive shares of \$40.90 from the sale of the **James Haney** land in 1908, were: **James Ivey's** children -- **Franklin Ivey; Mary Louisa Ivey; Benjamin Ivey; - Henry Ivey's** child --**John Henry Ivey; --George Ivey's** child -- **Mary Ann Ivey; --Sarah Ivey Bentley's** children --**John Bentley; Frank Bentley; Thomas Bentley; Absalom Bentley; -- Tabitha Ivey's** grandchildren -- **Nola Ivey Gregory; William Mathis Ivey** (the writer **Robert Allison Ivey's** grandfather) **Eunice Ivey; Florence Ivey Eubanks; Lonnie Ivey; Horace Ivey; Bernice Ivey McIntyre; --Richard Ivey's** children -- **Samuel Christopher Ivey; Elizabeth Jane (Jincey) Ivey Morris; -Robert Ivey's** children -- **Charles Ivey; Benjamin Franklin Ivey; Beaty Ivey; Angeline Ivey; --Wiley Ivey's** children --**Louis F. Ivey; James Thadeous Ivey; Margaret Ann Ivey Burgess. Isaac Smith Ivey**, son of **Richard Ivey**, was still living in 1908, but his share was included in his agreement with **Cornelia Eubanks Haney** for 2/3 of the **James Haney** land.

**Jefferson K. Ivey**, son of **Simpson and Lavinia (?) Ivey** (his first wife) was left out of the above list of heirs because the family had no knowledge of his residence at this time. The court had given **Isaac Smith Ivey**, plaintiff, **Jefferson K. Ivey's**

share, and the \$40.90 inheritance was paid to **J.K. Ivey** on July 12, 1912 after he petitioned the court for his share. He was residing in McCormick, South Carolina at this time.

**Cornelia Eubanks Haney**, widow of **James Haney**, moved to Woodruff, South Carolina, where she and her sister, **Nancy Ann Eubanks** lived with their nephew and niece, **Enoch and Florence Ivey Eubanks**, until their deaths. **Florence Ivey Eubanks** was the daughter of **Simpson and Emma Bailey Ivey**.

**Cornelia Eubanks Haney** died after 1910 and before 1915. **Nancy Ann (Annie) Eubanks** was born on June 21, 1846 and died December 29, 1918. **Cornelia and Nancy Ann** were buried in unmarked graves in the Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery between Woodruff and Enoree, South Carolina.

Angeline Ivey Haney was living with her brother, Henry Ivey, in the latter 1840's. She was either separated from her husband or he was deceased by this time.

On May 15, 1847, **Angeline Ivey Haney** killed herself. In the Coroner's inquisition report, **Henry Ivey** stated: "that on the night of 15 May 1847 at his own house after he had eaten his supper, he and his sister, **Salley Ivey**, were in his dwelling house when his deceased sister was found to be missing, and they both went out to look for her as they had cause to fear that she might do herself some hurt." **Henry Ivey** further stated: "That they found her lying dead behind the smoke house with an open razor lying by her. "Her throat was cut and the razor was bloody, and he had no cause to think anything else than that she did the murder with her own hand."

A Coroner's Jury composed of: **J. K. B. Sims, John P. Jolly, Shadrach Jolley, Landlot Porter, William Blair, Joseph Hughes, Giles Sharp, Thomas Mitchel, W. A. H. Bevel, James Sinclair, Allen Parr** and **Thomas Holcomb** stated: "that from such evidence that had been given they do believe that the said deceased did kill and destroy her own life by means of cutting her own throat with the razor of **Henry Ivey** which was found lying with her dead body. This we believe must have been caused by a partial derangement."

**Angeline Ivey Haney** was probably buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

**Angeline Ivey Haney's** two sons went to live with **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, their grandparents, after the death of their mother.

(d) **James M. Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1809, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

He married **Mary (Dolly) Brooks Souter**, the daughter of **George and Margaret Sutter** circa 1834. She was born on February 23, 1813.

**Margaret Souter** purchased 160 acres of land from her son-in-law **James M. Ivey** on March 5, 1840 for \$800.00. This was the land on which he was living. She apparently loaned **James Ivey** \$1200.00 circa 1843 and took out a judgment in the above amount against him on October 24, 1844. (Judgment Roll 1019)

**Dolly Souter Ivey's** mother, **Margaret Souter**, gave her daughter a wagon, household and kitchen furniture and made her "life tenant" of the 160 acres of land on September 5, 1844. This land was bounded by lands belonging to **Henry Koon**, brother-in-law, of **Dolly Souter Ivey**.

After **Dolly Ivey's** death the land and property was to be sold and divided among her children. **Margaret Souter** reserved the right "of living upon the aforesaid land as long as I shall live." **Margaret Souter** died on May 9, 1849.

**James Williams** took out a peace warrant against **James and Dolly Souter Ivey** on June 25, 1853. **C.H. Dillard** was the magistrate and the warrant read: "Personally came **James Williams** before me and after being duly sworn deposeth and sayeth that he has just grounds to suspect and believe and is afraid that **James Ivy and Dolly Ivy** his wife will do him or his family some private injury either their persons or his property and craves that the said **James Ivy & his wife Dolly** be bound to keep the peace. That this affidavit is not made through envy or malace but for the protection of his person, the persons of his family and his property." **James Ivey and his wife Dolly, J. E. Meng and C. S. Meng** posted a bond of \$500.00 with **C. H. Dillard, Magistrate**, on June 27, 1853.

\* **James Williams** was the brother of **Henry Ivey's wife, Martha (Patsy) Williams Ivey**.

**Henry Koon**, brother-in-law of **James Ivey** and administrator of the estate of **Margaret Souter**, re-entered the judgment of \$1200.00 against **James Ivey** on January 8, 1855 (Judgment Roll 2238). This judgment was assigned to **William Bevis**, Trustee of **Dolly Souter Ivey's** children, by the court of Equity in Union County, South Carolina on January 24, 1859.

**Z. P. Herndon** entered a judgment against **James Ivey** in the amount of \$1000.00 on March 6, 1855.

**James and Dolly Souter Ivey** had seven children, four boys and three girls, only two of the children have been identified.

(i) **Henry Calvin Ivey**, son of **James and Dolly Souter Ivey**, was a confederate Soldier, a private in the 18th Regiment, Company A.,

South Carolina Infantry. He was enlisted by **Colonel Preston** at Columbia, South Carolina, on December 31, 1861. He died of disease in the Charleston Hospital on March 21, 1862. A coffin was requisitioned and his body sent back to Union, South Carolina, for burial. He was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Union, South Carolina.

(ii) **Richard Harrison Ivey**, son of **James and Dolly Souter Ivey**, was a Confederate soldier. He was enlisted on December 31, 1861 by **Colonel Elford** at Charleston, South Carolina. He was a private in Company A, 18th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry. He was listed as absent without leave on August 10, 1862. He was on sick leave and in the hospital at Summerville, South Carolina, on October 9, 1863. He was killed in a mine explosion at Petersburg, Virginia, on July 30, 1864. The Union Times Newspaper states that he was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Union, South Carolina. However, he may have been buried in Virginia.

(iii) **Harriet Elizabeth Ivey**, the daughter of **James and Dolly Souter Ivey**, was the administrator of **Dolly Ivey** and **Margaret Souter's** estate. **Harriet Ivey** initially purchased the 160 acres of land in the estate and gave a mortgage on said land to **William Munro** on June 1, 1871.

Apparently, **Harriet Ivey** could not meet her payments on the land, and the 160 acres was sold at public auction the first Monday in January, 1872 by **Philip Dunn, Sheriff** of Union County. At this time the land was bounded by lands belonging to **Henry Koon, Betsy Gallman**, the estate of **James K. Brandon, J.H. Gallman** and **T.J. Harris**. The author was unable to secure the purchaser's name.

There was a **James Ivey** who served as a Confederate soldier from Union County, South Carolina, area but the writer cannot establish positive proof that this was **James M. Ivey**.

**Dolly Souter Ivey** died in April 1862, perhaps from the grief of losing her son. **Polly Souter Ivey** and her son **Henry Calvin Ivey**, were buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Union, South Carolina.

**Absalom Ivey** died in 1866, and **James Ivey** was to receive \$200.00 as his part of the estate. Both judgments were submitted to the court of Equity against the inheritance. According to court records **James Ivey** was insolvent at this time. **William Bevis** submitted a statement to the court declaring that the **Margaret Souter** judgment was "the oldest unsatisfied judgment against the said **James Ivey**." A witness for **Z. P. Herndon** tried to claim that the **Souter** judgment was fraudulent because "**Margaret Souter** did not have that kind of money."

The matter was finally resolved on November 4, 1867 when **James Ivey** signed over all his rights to the **Absalom Ivey** land to **Harriet E. Ivey**, his daughter.

After the sale of the land **James M. Ivey** moved his family to Murfreesboro in Rutherford County, Tennessee, to be near his brother **John Ivey** in the early 1870's. He died in Murfreesboro in the later 1870's. He was still living in July of 1879 when his mother's estate was being settled but was apparently deceased when the U.S. Census of Rutherford County, Tennessee was taken in 1880.

(e) **Henry Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1810, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. He was named for his mother's brother, **Henry Parr**.

**Henry Ivey's** sister, **Angeline**, lived with him in the 1840's until the time of her death.

He purchased his brother **John Ivey's** 100 acres of land at public auction in 1843.

**Henry Ivey** married **Martha (Patsy) Williams**, the daughter of **J. Patrick Williams** and his wife, **Lucy Nicholas Williams**, in the 1850's. **Martha (Patsy) Williams** was born circa 1815.

**Martha Williams Ivey** was given a black girl (slave) by **James C. and Elizabeth Davis** on July 22, 1858. **James Carson Davis** was **Patsy Ivey's** nephew.

**Henry Ivey** was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church, Union County, South Carolina. He died in September 1858, less than a month after the birth of his son, and was buried in an unmarked grave in the church cemetery. **Martha Williams Ivey** died in the 1880's.

The writer has been unable to discover the name of the purchaser of **Henry's** 100 acres of land which was sold after his death. This land could have been given to his wife and son and sold by one or both of them.

There was one child born to the marriage of **Henry Ivey and his wife Martha (Patsy) Williams**;

(i) **John Henry Ivey** who was born on August 31, 1858 in Union County, South Carolina. His mother was 43 years old when she gave birth to her first child and only child. Due to the circumstances he was slightly retarded at birth.

**W. F. M. (Bud) Williams** was appointed guardian of **J. H. Ivey** on July 22, 1872 at the request of his widowed mother, **Martha**. **Bud Williams** was **Martha's** brother.

**J. H. Ivey** requested **Judge Joseph F. Gist** of the Union County Probate Court to appoint his first cousin, **Patrick Jefferson Davis** his guardian on August 24, 1876. The Court of Common Pleas was holding \$65.00 in custody for the estate of **Absalom Ivey** for **J. H. Ivey** (his father's share), and he wanted his money to be "used for his benefit." **Alfred Gamewell Davis** witnessed the petition.

An arrest warrant was prepared by **John P. Gage, Trial Justice**, Union County, South Carolina, on March 14, 1889 and served on **John H. Ivey**. The affidavit states: "**A. S. Crosby** who being duly sworn says that sometime during the month of February 1889 he made contract with one **John H. Ivy** as a farm laborer for the year 1889. That on the 9th day of March 1889 the said **John H. Ivy** did willingly and wilfully violate said contract by abandoning the premises and failing and refusing to work or perform any labor under & by the terms of said contract. That **T. E. Long** and **J. D. Brown** are material witnesses." **John H. Ivey, R.W. Harris** and **L.F. Malone** posted a bond of \$200.00 each in this case on March 17, 1889. An indictment was issued on July 1, 1889 in favor of **A.S. Crosby**.

**J. H. Ivey** lived for several years in Cherokee County, South Carolina, with his first cousins, **Alfred Gamewell Davis** and his wife, **Caroline Long Davis**. **A. G. Davis** was the son of **J. H. Ivey's** uncle and aunt **Alfred Warren** and **Hannah Riddle Williams Davis**. **Hannah W. Davis** was his mother's sister. He was a student in **Alfred Gamewell Davis'** singing schools. His last years were spent in the Cherokee County Home.

**John Henry Ivey** died in the Cherokee County Home on November 27, 1935 and was buried in the Sardis United Methodist Church Cemetery beside the graves of **James R. and Elizabeth H. Davis**. **Harvey Davis** and **Wilmon Wright** paid for the funeral expenses. His grave has an inscribed stone. Before he died he was probably the last living grandchild of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, but it is possible that **John and Spicy G. Ivey** had children still living when **John Henry Ivey** died. However, the author has no information on the deaths of these children.

(f) **Mary Ivey**, the daughter of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1812, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. She never married and lived with her parents until their deaths.

**Mary Ivey** lived with her sister, **Tabitha Ivey**, in a house next to **James Haney** and his wife, **Cornelia Eubanks Ivey**, after the death of her mother.

**Mary Ivey** was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church. She died on February 13, 1890, and was buried in an unmarked grave in the church cemetery.

(g) **George Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1813, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. He first married **Martha (?)** in 1835. She was born circa 1815.

**George and his wife, Martha (?) Ivey** had four children;

(i) **William A. Ivey**, was listed on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No. 2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia, on January 2, 1858.

**William A. Ivey** was enlisted as a Confederate soldier by **Captain W. H. Sims** Company, 15th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers at Mt. Tabor in Union County, South Carolina on September 11, 1861. He died at home on furlough on November 11, 1861.

**William Ivey's** son, **James F. Ivey**, was the progenitor of the **Iveys** in the mid to lower section of Cherokee County, South Carolina.

(ii) **John Ivey**, who was a Confederate soldier. He was first enlisted as a private in company K, 5th Regiment, South Carolina Calvary at Unionville, South Carolina, by **Captain J. G. Marian** on November 7, 1862.

He was a prisoner of war and paroled at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on April 9, 1865. He was admitted as a patient to General Hospital No. 11 at Charlotte, North Carolina with chronic diarrhea on April 24, 1865 and was still in the hospital in May 1865. He died shortly after this.

(iii) **Thomas W. Ivey** was also a Confederate soldier. He was enlisted on July 21, 1862 in Columbia, South Carolina by **Colonel Preston**. He entered the C.S.A. General Hospital of Farmville, Virginia on November 12, 1862 with rheumatism. He was listed as being absent without leave on the muster roll of January and February 1863. He re-entered the hospital on April 3, 1863 with chronic bronchitis



and was furloughed for 30 days. His name appeared on the hospital roster on July 27, 1863. He was listed as present on the muster rolls of 1864 and 1865. He surrendered with General Robert E. Lee's troops at Appomattox court House, Virginia on April 9, 1865.

**Emily Jeter** had **Thomas Ivey** arrested for committing an assault upon her in 1876. In her affidavit to **P.A. Cummings, Trial Justice**, she stated: "That on the 7th day of August 1876 at Union, South Carolina, **Thomas Ivey** did use threatening language on deponent and did draw a pistol upon her." He was arrested by **Levi Keenan. E.G. Vinson, Jury Foreman**, returned the Jury's verdict of "not guilty."

(iv) The name of their daughter is not known to the writer.

**George Ivey** purchased 50 acres of land on Brown's Creek from **James Parr** on January 3, 1842. This land was bounded by **John Scales'** Spring and **Johnson's** Branch. The transaction was witnessed by **James M. Ivey** and **Henry Ivey**.

**George Ivey** was a Confederate Soldier, a private in the 18th Regiment, Company A. He enlisted in November 1861 and was discharged in May 1862.

**George Ivey** deeded 72 1/2 acres of land from the original **Absalom Ivey** tract, 2 horses, 2 cows, 5 hogs, farming tools, shoemaker's tools, household furniture and kitchen furniture to **Thomas Ivey and Mary Ann Ivey** (their children) in 1866, "if they will take care of me and my wife Patsy." This land was sold by the family to **James Haney** in 1874.

**George Ivey** and **James Haney** farmed together in 1869 after the **George Ivey** family had purchased a portion of the **Absalom Ivey** land from **James Haney** in 1869. Just two months after the purchase, **George Ivey** and **James Haney** secured an agricultural loan from the **J.T. Hill and Company** for \$100.00. The loan was due October 1, 1869.

**Martha (Patsy) Ivey** died circa 1876. She was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

**George Ivey** married a second time to **Mary Ann (?)** circa 1878. She was born circa 1832. She may have been a **Mattocks**. **John Mattocks**, nephew of **Mary Ann Ivey**, was living with **George and Mary Ann Ivey** in 1880.

**George Ivey** died circa 1883. He was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery. The date of death and place of burial of **Mary A. Ivey**, second wife of **George**, is unknown.

The 50 acre tract of land that **George Ivey** purchased from **James**

Parr was sold by **Mary Ann Ivey**, second wife of **George Ivey**, to **E.F. Vaughan** on April 3, 1884, for \$250.00. Her brother **Thomas Ivey**, co-owner of the land was deceased by this time.

(h) **Sarah Ivey**, the daughter of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1815, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. She was named for her mother's sister, **Sarah Parr**, who married **John Haney**.

**Sarah Ivey** married **William Bentley**, possible son of **Freeman and Mary (?) Bentley**, circa 1835. **William Bentley** was born circa 1815.

**William Bentley** was a Confederate soldier. He was a private in Company A, 18th Regiment, South Carolina volunteers. **William and Sarah Ivey Bentley** were members of the Fairforest Baptist Church (upper) in Union County, South Carolina.

This couple had nine children, four girls and five boys.

**Sarah Ivey Bentley** died in 1883, and **William Bentley** died in the 1880's.

(i) **Tabitha Ivey**, the daughter of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1816, in Union County, South Carolina. She was named for her mother's sister, **Tabitha Parr**, who married **John Harris**. She lived with her parents until their deaths.

She never married, but had a son;

i) **Simpson Ivey**, born out-of-wedlock in 1847. **Betsy Adams, Tabitha Ivey's** first cousin, was caring for **Simpson Ivey** in 1850, and was living with **Betsy** at that time. Shortly after this, **Simpson** went to live with his grandparents, **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**. His mother was also living with her parents.

According to traditional family accounts, the father of **Simpson Ivey**, was **Giles Sharp**, the son of **William Sharp** of Revolutionary War fame. **William Mathis Ivey**, son of **Simpson**, knew the name of his grandfather and related this information to the author before he died.

**William Sharp, Jr.** was probably the son of **William Sharp and Elizabeth Hughes**. According to her father's will, **Elizabeth Hughes Sharp**, daughter of **Richard and Martha (?) Hughes**, was to receive "five pounds Pencilvania money". **Richard Hughes** made his will on September 9, 1754.

**William Sharp, Sr.** purchased 250 acres of land from **Samuel Thompson** on December 29, 1767 on the waters of **Harris' Creek**,

a creek which flowed "into the Fairforest creek. This land was bounded by lands belonging to (?) **Parks** and (?) **Bullock**. This transaction was witnessed by **William Shallito**, **John Davidson** and **Matilda Sharpe**.

**Bobby Gilmer Moss** in his book, The Patriots at Kings Mountain, Page 228, gives the following information about **William Sharpe, Jr.**: **William Sharp** served from February 1779 to September 1783 in the militia under **Captains Joshua Palmer, Benjamin Jolly, Joseph Hughes** and **Colonels Williams and Brandon**. He was in the battle of Kings Mountain."

In the book, King's Mountain and Its Heroes, by **Lyman C. Draper**, Page 133, the following account of **William Sharp** is given: "On another occasion, when a scouting party of British and Tories was passing through what is now Union County, committing robberies, as was their wont, when they little suspected it, their footsteps were dogged by **William Sharp**, one of **Kennedy's (William)** fearless heroes, with two associates. At Grindal Shoals, a notable ford of Pacolet, they came upon the enemy. It was in the night, and very dark, which concealed their numbers, and favored their daring enterprise. The first intimation the British and Tories had of danger, was a bold demand on the part of **Sharp** and his associates for them to surrender, or they would be blown into a region reputed pretty hot. In the surprise of the moment, they begged for quarter, and laid down their arms, to the number of twenty. The victors threw their guns into the river, before their prisoners discovered their mistake, and drove the captives to the nearest Whig encampment in that region." **Lyman C. Draper** secured the above information from the Wallace Manuscript.

On Page 269 of the above book is found the following account of **William Sharp's** involvement in the King's Mountain conflict: "During the contest, into which **William Giles** entered with his accustomed zeal, he received a ball through the back of his neck, and fell as if dead. **William Sharp**, his fellow-hero, his neighbor, his friend and relation, stopped a moment, brushed away a tear from his eye, saying - 'poor fellow, he is dead; but if I am spared a little longer, I will avenge his fall.' After firing his rifle several times, Sharp, to his astonishment, saw **Giles** raise himself up, rest upon his elbow, and commence loading his gun. He had got creased, as it is said of horses when shot through the upper part of the neck, and falling helpless to the ground, after a while recovered. **Giles** was soon upon his feet again, fought through the battle, and lived to a good old age."

The **Reverend James Hodge Saye** in his book, Memoirs of Major Joseph McJunkin. Page 42, tells of the daring escape of **William Sharpe** and **William Giles** from "the house of an old

man named **Leighton**." "They mounted their horses and charged through the Tories (100 in number) and made good their escape.

The **Reverend J. D. Bailey** in his book, **History of Grindal Shaols**, Pages 12-13, gives the following information about **William Sharp**: "**William Sharp** a brave and fearless hero, lived on Brown's Creek a few miles northeast of the present town of Union. **Sharp** was given to daring and successful adventures. A short time before the battle of King's Mountain a party of two hundred and fifty loyalist, laden with wagon loads of plundered booty, were encamped at **Hollingsworth's** mill on Brown's Creek. **Sharp** and some eight or ten others surrounded their camp, and by yells and gun-fire, so frightened the followers of King George, that the whole party ran away and never came back. All the booty fell into the hands of the daring victors."

"After the battle of Cowpens a party of fleeing British soldiers halted near Love's Ford on Broad River for the night. Their leader going alone to a nearby house to get some directions, the eagle-eyed **Sharp** swooped down and captured him. Having the leader, he determined to have the balance. Getting his few associates together (**James Savage, Richard Hughes** and others) they appeared, before the enemy and demanded a surrender, some thirty or forty laid down their arms. The balance ran off; some threw their guns into the river and some leaped in themselves. **Sharp** led his captives to **Gen. Morgan** and delivered them as prisoners of war."

**William Sharp** was first married to **Mary Giles**. This couple had five sons and four daughters. **Mary Sharp** died circa 1815.

**William Sharp's** second wife was **Sarah Austell** (widow). **William and Sarah Sharp** had two sons and one daughter.

He owned land adjacent to **Absalom Ivey's** land in 1815.

Charges were brought by the state in October 1824 against **William Sharp** when he "forceably took away his mare from **Joshua Floyd, Constable**, of said District after **Floyd** had levied on her and put her away from his own convenience." In the General Sessions Court of Union County, S. C., **William Sharp** was "found guilty in preventing said officer in the discharge of his duty." Court documents were signed by **James Hill**, Foreman of the Jury. An addenda to the papers stated that "**Sharp** did not appear to receive his sentence which was to be a fine of five dollars."

**William Sharp** died in 1828, and **Giles Sharp**, his son, was

appointed administrator of the estate. **William's** estate was comprised of several slaves, 511 acres of land and over a thousand dollars in cash and notes. He was buried in the Old Union Cemetery in Union County, South Carolina where there is an inscribed stone to his memory. However, the stone has no dates.

**Giles Sharp**, son of **William Sharp** was born on August 12, 1791, and died on July 18, 1875.

**Giles Sharp** served as a private in **Captain Samuel Faucette's** Company in the South Carolina Militia during the war of 1812. His term of enlistment was from October 1, 1814 until March 7, 1815. He was promoted to Sergeant on November 16, 1815. He applied for a pension in 1850 and again in 1871 (SC-4654).

**Giles** was charged in General Sessions Court of Union County, South Carolina, with assault on his brother, **Richard Sharp**, in July 1824.

He was a merchant in Unionville (Union) for many years and owned property beside the Courthouse. He also owned property on Brown's creek.

Two of his daughters by his first wife married into the **Crawford** and **Alverson** families.

- ii) **Mary Sharp**
- iii) **Emeline Sharp**

Families of the children of **Giles Sharp** and his first wife were;

ii) **Mary Sharp Alverson**, daughter of **Giles Sharp** and his first wife whose name is unknown to the author, was born in 1827 and died on August 17, 1872. She was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery.

iii) **Emeline Sharp** was born on December 14, 1822 and died on March 22, 1896. She married **B.F. Crawford**. They are buried together in the **Crawford-Jolly** Cemetery.

**B.F. and Emily** had at least three sons who served in the Confederate states Army during the Civil war.

- **William Giles Crawford**
- **B.F. Crawford, Jr.**
- **T. Crawford**, who was killed in the war.

These three sons were all deceased by 1869 and were buried in the **Crawford-Jolly** Cemetery.

**Giles Sharp** married **Susan McJunkin** in 1832. They had no children. She died on August 18, 1849 and was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery. He died on July 18, 1875 and was buried beside his wife. There are inscribed stones on their graves.

**Simpson Ivey** was a Confederate soldier. He enlisted in Company A, 3rd Battalion, on September 15, 1864, and served until April 1865. **John Sanders** was captain of the Battalion. He was discharged at Smithfield, North Carolina. At the time of his discharge, **Simpson Ivey** was a member of Company A, 15th South Carolina volunteer Regiment.

**Simpson Ivey** was first married to **Lavenia (?)** circa 1864. **Lavenia (?) Ivey** died in the early 1870's. This couple lived in the house with **Simpson's** grandparents, **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, his mother, **Tabitha Ivey**, and his aunt, **Mary Ivey**. They helped to farm **Absalom Ivey's** land until his grandfather died in 1866. When **Absalom** died, **Simpson** bought the following items at the estate sale: 1 boy's bedstead; 2 sheets; 2 pillows; 1 bed quilt; 1 hog; and 1 small cupboard. His mother **Tabitha** bought: 1 trunk; 1 hog; and 1 white cow and calf.

After the death of his grandfather, **Simpson and Lavenia Ivey** continued to live with his grandmother and helped to farm her land. On June 13, 1869 **Simpson Ivey** gave **J.T. Hill** and Co. a lien on his crop. The lien was due on October 1, 1869.

**Simpson and Lavenia Ivey** were living on his grandmother **Margaret's** land when the 1870 U.S. census of Union County, South Carolina was taken. They lived with his grandmother until **Lavenia** died in the early 1870's.

She was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery in an unmarked grave.

**Simpson Ivey and his wife Lavenia (?)** had a son;

a) **Jefferson Ivey**, born circa 1865. After he left home and for a number of years afterwards his family did not know where he was residing. In 1912 they discovered that he was living in McCormick, South Carolina. He died unmarried in McCormick on January 8, 1935 at 5 a.m. He vocationally was a plumber and lived alone. The cause of death was listed as uremia on the death certificate. The mortician in charge of funeral arrangements was listed as **T.P. McCain** in McCormick. Burial was in the McCormick Cemetery. His brother, **William Mathis Ivey**, and his brother-in-law, **Floyd McIntyre**, attended the funeral services. The plumbing tools were supposed to go to his brother **William**, but for some reason the brother never received them.

**Simpson Ivey** married a second time on March 1, 1875, to **Emma Jane Bailey**, the daughter of **William Bailey and Eunice Vaughan**. This couple had nine children, five boys and four girls. Two of these children died in youth. They were;

b) **William Mathis Ivey**, who was born on March 14, 1878 in Santuc, Union County, South Carolina. He took charge of the family's farming operation after the death of his father in 1895. In addition to his farming skills he was also a miller and assisted in the **Jefferson Hancock's** milling operations on Little Brown's Creek from 1896 through 1900. The **Jeff Hancock** farm was located in Adamsburg and is now owned by **Billy Holcombe**.

\* to locate the old Hancock mill, take highway 49 from Union, travel five miles toward Lockhart, South Carolina and turn left onto highway 43. Continue on highway 43 until it runs into highway 57. Turn right and travel across the bridge over Little Brown's Creek. The mill was located on the right side of the bridge, midway of the bottom land and near the creek. It had a turbine wheel which was still buried in the sand when the author and his grandfather visited the site in 1950 just before the road was paved.

**William Ivey** joined the Philippi Baptist Church circa 1897 while his family lived in Adamsburg.

**William M. Ivey** was his mother's mainstay even after he married **Elizabeth May Thomas**, daughter of **Robert James McCarley Thomas and Sarah Jane Gwin Thomas** on January 19, 1902. **Elizabeth** was born on April 26, 1882 in the Cavins section of Spartanburg County, South Carolina.

**William**, his wife and first son, were living with **Emma B. Ivey** and **Tabitha Ivey** in 1904 at the old Coker farm in Laurens County, South Carolina. This farm is now known as the **O.C. Godfrey** farm. **William M. Ivey** farmed in Laurens County, South Carolina, until the death of his wife.

**Elizabeth May Thomas Ivey** died on February 27, 1932 in Laurens County, and was buried in the Unity Baptist Church Cemetery near Woodruff, South Carolina.

Following the death of his wife, **William M. Ivey** lived briefly in Charlotte, North Carolina, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He moved to Woodruff, South Carolina and lived with his son **Roy Simpson Ivey** from 1934 until his death. He worked at the Mills Mill Textile Plant in Woodruff from 1934 until 1949. He resumed his career as a miller in 1949 and continued in this profession until six months before his death. He owned the Woodruff Milling Company and sold corn meal in Spartanburg and

Union Counties for several years during the 1950's. He had lung cancer and died on January 31 1960 at 266 Chamblin Street, Woodruff, South Carolina. He was buried beside his wife.

**William and his wife Elizabeth** had a son; - **Roy Simpson Ivey**, who was the author's father.

- c) **Bernice Ivey**
- d) **Nora Ivey**
- e) **Florence Ivey**
- f) **Eunice Ivey**
- g) **Lonnie Ivey**
- h) **Horace Ivey**
- i) **James Martin Ivey**

**William F. Bailey** was the son of **Jordan Bailey and his wife Jane Lackey**. He was born in Randolph County, Alabama. The family moved back to Union County, South Carolina while **William** was a boy.

**William F. Bailey** was a Confederate soldier. He was enlisted in the Confederate States Army by **W.J.T. Glenn** on April 13, 1861 at Unionville, South Carolina, to serve for a period of 1 year. He was a private in **Captain Joseph B. Steedman's** Company H, 5th Regiment, South Carolina volunteers. He was admitted to the C.S.A. General Hospital, Charlottesville, Virginia, on July 18, 1861 with fever and measles. He was returned to duty on August 20, 1861. He was admitted to the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, on November 15, 1861 with typhoid fever. He was transferred to a South Carolina hospital on November 18, 1861. He was discharged under provisions of the Conscript Act (July 10, 1862), because his son **Ebenezer Bailey** offered himself as a substitute for his father and served his father's last three months of enlistment. "He was five feet, eleven inches high, dark complexioned, with dark eyes, dark hair and by occupation a farmer."

**Ebenezer Bailey** was later enlisted by **Captain W.G. Hughes** at Union County, South Carolina, Courthouse on September 11, 1863. His company was mustered out on February 6, 1864. He served as a private in Company H, 5th Regiment, South Carolina infantry, in **Jenkin's Brigade and Field's Division**.

**Ebenezer's** brother, **Jordan Bailey** was enlisted on December 31, 1864 in Florence, South Carolina, by **Captain Sanders**. He served to the end of the war as a private in Company A, 3rd Battalion, South Carolina Reserves.

**Emma's** mother, **Eunice Vaughan** was a daughter of **Christopher Lemuel Vaughan and his wife Jincey Smith**.



**Eunice** was excluded from the Brown's Creek Baptist Church on September 13, 1845 for joining the Mt. Tabor Presbyterian Church. The **Reverend C.C. Vaughan** was **Eunice's** brother.

**Emma's** grandparents were living in Marengo County, Alabama, when her grandfather, **C.L. Vaughan** died. Her grandmother, **Jincey** moved back to Union County, South Carolina, and was living with **Emma** by 1880. **Jincey Smith Vaughan** died in 1887 and was probably buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery in an unmarked grave.

**Emma's** parents and grandparents on the Bailey side were members of the Mt. Tabor Presbyterian Church and were buried in the cemetery of this church. Her parents and grandparents graves are marked with inscribed stones.

**Emma Bailey Ivey's** uncle, **C.C. Vaughan**, and her first cousin, **J.D. Bailey**, were Southern Baptist pastors. Her great-grandson, **Robert A. Ivey** (the author), is currently serving as a Southern Baptist pastor.

The children of **Richard and Eliza Vaughan Ivey** (sister to **Eunice Vaughan Bailey**) were first cousins to **Simpson** and first cousins to **Emma** on her mother's side. **Emma** was a first cousin to **Issac Smith Ivey** and a third cousin to his wife, **Martha J. Smith Ivey**.

**Simpson and Emma** were living in the Santuc section of Union County, South Carolina, when the 1880 U.S. Census was taken and had been living there for several years. **Emma's** parents, **William and Eunice Vaughan Bailey**, were living on the farm next to **Simpson** and **Emma** at this time. In addition to their children **Jefferson, Nora, William, and James Martin**, their grandmother, **Jincey** were also living in the area close to them.

**Simpson** was never a member of the church. **Emma** was first a member of the Mt. Tabor Presbyterian Church, Union County, South Carolina. She joined the Brown's Creek Baptist Church in Union County and was baptized on the fifth Sunday morning in August 1886 by the **Reverend James Davis Bailey** her first cousin.

**Simpson and Emma** were living on the **Isaac Smith Vaughan** farm before 1890. **I.S. Vaughan** was the son of **Ebenezer B. Vaughan** and was **Emma's** first cousin.

\* To get to the location of the **I.S. Vaughan farm** the traveler must start his journey on highway 49 in Union, travel five miles toward Lockhart, South Carolina, and turn left onto highway 43. Go to Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery. The road leading to

the farm is exactly one mile from the center of the cemetery. The name of the road is the **C. Vaughan Rd.** The house was built on the same location. **Christopher Vaughan** is the present owner of this farm and is a descendant of **I.S. Vaughan**.

**Simpson Ivey** died on September 20, 1895. He was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery. His grave is marked with a government marker and an iron cross.

**Simpson Ivey** was the great-grandfather of the co-writer of this work, **Robert Allison Ivey**, who lives in the mid section of Cherokee County, South Carolina.

**Tabitha Ivey**, mother of **Simpson Ivey**, was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist church.

She lived with her sister, **Mary Ivey**, next to **Dames Haney** and his wife, **Cornelia Eubanks Haney**, after the death of her mother.

After the death of **James Haney** on March 7, 1897, **Tabitha Ivey** went to live with her daughter-in-law, **Emma Jane Bailey**. They lived on the **Thomas Jefferson Hancock** farm in Adamsburg, Union County, South Carolina.

In December of 1900, **Emma Jane Bailey Ivey**, moved her family from Union County to Laurens County, South Carolina. Several years later, she moved her family to Woodruff, South Carolina. **Tabitha Ivey** moved with her daughter-in-law from Union to Laurens to Woodruff, South Carolina, and stayed with her until her death in 1908.

**Emma B. Ivey** applied for and received a pension from her husband **Simpson Ivey's** service in the War Between the States. The petition was submitted to **R. Burton Hicks, Probate Judge** of Spartanburg County, South Carolina on September 19, 1919. **J.C. Sinclair** and **Isaac Smith Ivey** were her two witnesses. They attested to **Simpson Ivey's** service with the Confederacy and signed the application before **E.T. Eibanks**, Notary Public, on September 25, 1919.

**Emma Ivey** received a letter of dismissal from the Brown's Creek Baptist Church in Union County on the 3rd Sunday in July, 1928, and joined the Cedar Grove Baptist Church in Laurens County, South Carolina, in August 1929. She was a member there when she died.

In her latter years **Emma** lived on Irby Street in Woodruff, South Carolina, with her daughter, **Bernice Ivey McIntyre**, where she died on November 23, 1946. She was buried beside her daughter, **Eunice Ivey** in the newer section of the Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery in Woodruff.

**Emma Jane Bailey Ivey** was the author's great-grandmother.

**Isaac Smith Ivey**, nephew of **Tabitha Ivey**, brought a complaint in 1908 to the court of Common Pleas for a settlement of the remaining 1/3 of the land of **James Haney**, deceased.

In this complaint **Tabitha Ivey** is described as "a very old lady, and is and, for a number of years past, has been of unsound mind and memory and wholly incapable of attending to any business, or of conducting any defense she may have to this action, that she has no Committee of Guardian, and resides with **Mrs. Emma Ivey** who is a relative of hers, at Woodruff, in the County of Spartenburg, S. C."

In a second document of **Isaac Smith Ivey's** complaint, was recorded these words: "the said **Tabitha Ivey** died intestate since the commencement of the original action herein---." The date on this document was June 20, 1908.

**Tabitha Ivey** was buried in the old Bethel Baptist Church cemetery in Woodruff, South Carolina. There is an inscribed monument in this cemetery to **Tabitha Ivey**.

(j) **Richard Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1820, in Union County, South Carolina. He was named for his mother's brother, **Richard Parr**.

He first married **Elizabeth (Eliza) Vaughan**, the daughter of **Christopher Lemuel Vaughan and Jane (Jincey) Smith Vaughan** circa 1842. **Eliza Vaughan Ivey** was born circa 1819. She died on March 31, 1868 and was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist church cemetery.

**Richard and Eliza Ivey** had seven children, four boys and three girls.

They were members of the Brown's Creek Baptist church, in Union County, South Carolina.

**Richard Ivey** was excluded from membership in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church in 1855 "for committing fornication with his brother's daughter." The brother was **James Ivey**, and his daughter was **Harriet Elizabeth Ivey**. **Harriet Ivey** never married.

**Richard Ivey** borrowed money from **John L. Young** circa 1859. **John L. Young** took out a judgment against **Richard Ivey** circa 1860. **Richard Ivey** took advantage of "the benefit of the Prison Bounds Act" and was by law forced to furnish the court with a schedule of his property. He had to "assign and set over to **John L. Young**, the Plaintiff, so much of the goods and effects and other property mentioned in the within schedule" as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment. **Richard Ivey** was listed as an

insolvent debtor and had to appear before **J.G. McKissick, Commissioner of Special Bail**, on November 12, 1860.

**Richard Ivey's** name was listed on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No. 2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia, on January 2, 1858. He was listed on the muster roll on July 2, 1859 as 2nd Sergeant.

**Richard Ivey** was a Confederate Soldier, a private in Company A, 18th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry. He was enlisted in Columbia, South Carolina, by **Colonel Preston** on November 18, 1861. He was a private in **Captain Scaife's** Company. He was listed on the muster roll from March 31, to April 30, 1862 as absent and on sick furlough. He was discharged in May of 1862.

**Richard Ivey** was the first purchaser of the **Absalom Ivey** land in Plat C (143 1/2 acres). He paid \$1,004.50 for the property. He gave **William Munro**, Commissioner in Equity, a mortgage on the above property on September 4, 1867. He could not meet all of the specified payments on the land, and it was sold at public auction to **E.F. Vaughan** by **A.D. Spears**, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, on December 7, 1872. **E.F. Vaughan** paid \$702.00 for the land. At this time the land was bounded by lands belonging to the estate of **Isaac Gregory, Sr.** and **J.E. Meng**. **Richard** had apparently lived in a house on his father's land and farmed with him through the years before purchasing the above property.

Known children of **Richard Ivey and Elizabeth Vaughan** were;

- i) **Isaac Smith Ivey**
- ii) **Samuel Christopher Ivey**

Families of the children were;

i) **Isaac Smith Ivey**, son of **Richard Ivey and Elizabeth Vaughan**, was a Confederate Soldier, He was a private in Company A, 3rd Regiment, South Carolina volunteers.

He married **Martha J. Smith**, the daughter of **T. Newell Smith and Nancy Golden Foster**. **T. Newell Smith** and **Isaac Smith Ivey's** mother, **Eliza Vaughan Ivey**, were first cousins. **I. S. Ivey** married his third cousin.

**Isaac Smith Ivey** eventually purchased two of the three plats of land which **Absalom Ivey** still had in his possession at his death. He built his house shortly after purchasing 72 1/2 acres of the **Absalom Ivey** land from **James Haney** in 1875. After he completed his house, he built a gin house and gin just above his house.

**Isaac Smith Ivey** died in 1925 and his children gave the 72 1/2 acres home place tract to their mother, **Martha Smith Ivey**, on October 22, 1927.

**Martha Smith Ivey** sold 10 1/2 acres of her land to her son, **B.C. Ivey, Sr.** on September 26, 1928 for \$25.00.

She died in 1935 and left her land to her children.

The known children of **Isaac Smith Ivey and his wife Martha Smith** were;

a) **Cager Ivey**, who bought the 74 1/2 acre tract from his brothers and sisters on March 3, 1928. This land was immediately behind the 72 1/2 acre tract that belonged to his mother.

**Cager Ivey** sold his house place tract (a part of the original **Absalom Ivey** land) to **Lofton A. Ivey and his wife, Marjorie (?) Ivey**, on January 31, 1970. It has since been sold by **Lofton A. Ivey** and is no longer in the **Ivey** family. **Lofton Ivey** is a descendant of **Samuel Christopher Ivey**, son of **Richard and Eliza Vaughan Ivey**.

b) **Benjamin Clifford Ivey, Sr.**, who purchased the 101 1/4 acre **Absalom Ivey** home place tract from his brothers and sisters on March 3, 1928.

**Ben Clifford Ivey, Sr.** built his house on the **Absalom Ivey** home place tract just above his father's house. There was a road on the lower side of **B.C. Ivey, Sr.'s** house that led to the **Absalom Ivey** home place and to the **James Haney** (later **Cager Ivey**) home place tracts of land. The old gin house was located between the **B.C. Ivey, Sr.** and **Isaac Smith Ivey** home places.

He sold 20 3/4 acres of the original **Ivey** land through the years, but the author does not have information on the purchasers of this property.

**B.C. Ivey, Sr., Cager S. Ivey** and **Minnie R. Lee**, daughter of **Bessie E. Ivey Robinson**, and granddaughter of **Martha Smith Ivey** sold the remaining 62 acres of their mother's and grandmother's land to **Ned Edsel Ivey**, son of **Ben Clifford Ivey, Sr.**, on March 13, 1970 for \$12,000.00. This land was still in possession of **Ned E. Ivey** when this history was written.

After **B.C. Ivey, Sr.** died, his children sold the remaining 91 acres of the original **Absalom Ivey** home place tract to **John L. and Eugenia (?) McKnight** on April 1, 1986. This land had remained in the **Ivey** family for a total of 162 3/4 years before it was sold outside the **Ivey** family.

The **I.S. Ivey** and **B.C. Ivey, Sr.** houses were still

standing when this history was written. The gin house is no longer in existence.

ii) **Samuel Christopher (Kit) Ivey**, son of **Richard Ivey and Elizabeth Vaughan** purchased the **Absalom Ivey** land (plat C) consisting of 143 1/2 acres from **E.B. Vaughan** on January 18, 1886 for \$1,000.00. This was the tract of land that his father had lost in 1872 due to his failure to meet the terms of the mortgage.

**Samuel C. Ivey** sold the above acreage plus an additional 25 1/2 acres to his wife, **Susan**, for \$2,500.00 on November 23, 1914. The land was bounded by lands belonging to **I.S. Vaughan, William Vaughan, Wallace Ivey, I. S. Ivey** and **J.G. Morris** at this time. In addition to the land his wife also purchased all of her husband's personal property. He reserved "the right to have the control and management of Both Real and personal property to Rent and to collect the rents during my natural life." **Samuel C. Ivey** died on December 27, 1925.

**Susan Ivey**, in consideration of the "love and affection" that she had for her children, gave the above property to **G.W. Ivey, S.M. Ivey, D.G. Ivey, J.V. Ivey** and the children of **W.M. Ivey**, deceased, on February 11, 1928. It was agreed and understood that the said **Susan Ivey** was to remain in possession of the above described real estate for and during her natural life. After her death the said land was to be sold and the proceeds divided among her children. In the deed she also remembered her deceased son, **L.C.M. Ivey**, and stipulated "that his Doctor bill and funeral expenses first be paid out of his interest--the balance if any shall be equally divided between his children, share and share alike, and it is further agreed that a tomb-stone shall be erected to grave of **L.C.M. Ivey**, deceased." **Susan Ivey** died on October 17, 1935.

**G. Wallace Ivey**, son of **Susan Ivey**, purchased 129 acres of land from his brothers after his mother died. This was the land that his father had deeded to his mother and was a large part of the land in Plat C that originally belonged to **Absalom Ivey, G. Wallace Ivey's** great-grandfather. **G. Wallace Ivey** died on February 4, 1954 and in his will left this 129 acres of land to his son, **E.B. Ivey**, "during his natural life and after his death to his children in fee simple, share and share alike."

**Eliza Vaughan Ivey** died on March 31, 1868, and was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

**Richard Ivey** was married a second time in the early 1870's to **Elizabeth Morris**, the daughter of **Thomas and Louisa Foster Morris**.

She was born circa 1857.

**Richard Ivey** died on December 16, 1878, and was buried beside his first wife **Eliza**, in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

**Elizabeth Morris Ivey**, second wife of **Richard Ivey**, died in the 1890's. There were no children born to this second marriage.

(k) **Robert Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1822, in Union County, South Carolina. He married **Mary A. Parr**, the daughter of **Allen Parr, Sr.**, circa 1847. **Mary A. Parr Ivey** was born circa 1829. This was **Robert Ivey's** mother's first cousin and his second cousin.

**Robert Ivey** borrowed money from **R.S. and C.B. Sims** circa 1856. These men brought a judgment against him in 1857 and "the defendant filed the following schedule for the purpose of taking the benefit of the Prison Bounds Act." **Robert Ivey** produced a list of household goods, farm commodities, etc. to the court. He assigned "so much of these goods, effects and other properties mentioned in the within schedule as may be necessary" to satisfy the judgment. **Robert Ivey** was listed as an insolvent debtor and had to appear before **J.G. McKissick, Commissioner of Special Bail**, on October 22, 1857.

**Robert Ivey** was listed on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No. 2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia, on January 2, 1858.

He was a Confederate Soldier. He was enlisted by **Lieutenant Farr** on April 8, 1862 in Unionville, South Carolina. The muster roll showed him as absent and sick at home. He left camp on March 1, 1863 and died there on July 18, 1863. He was a private in Company H, 15th South Carolina Infantry. He was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery.

**Robert Ivey** and his wife, **Mary Parr Ivey**, had seven children, four boys and three girls. Three daughters had children out-of-wedlock.

i) **Elizabeth Ivey**, the daughter of **Robert and Mary Ivey**, had two children born out-of-wedlock:

- a) **Addie Ivey**
- b) **Caroline (Carrie) Ivey**

The father of these two girls was **Isaac Smith Vaughan**. **Elizabeth Ivey** later married (?) **Gregory**.

ii) **Mary Jane Ivey**, the daughter of **Robert and Mary Ivey**, had one child out-of-wedlock:

a) **Nora Ivey**

She and her daughter were living with her brother, **Charles**, when the 1880 U.S. Census of Union County was taken. **Mary Jane** was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church. She died in the Union County Almshouse between 1900 and 1908 and was probably buried in an unmarked grave in the church cemetery.

iii) **Angelina Ivey**, the daughter of **Robert and Mary Ivey**, was named for her father's sister. She had twins born out-of-wedlock:

a) **Claude Ivey**

b) **Carrie Ivey**

The father of the twins was **Dr. Gary Going**, medical doctor in Union County, South Carolina, according to **Mrs. Estille Dunbar**, granddaughter of **Butler Brooks Going**. **Butler Brooks Going**, brother of **Dr. Gary Going**, raised **Claude Ivey** and **Beaty Ivey**, brother of **Angeline Ivey**, raised **Carrie Ivey**.

**Claude Ivey** did not know that his uncle, **Butler Brooks Going**, was not his father until the death of his uncle. He also did not know that he had a twin sister until this time. **Claude** married **Gertrude Hill** in Union County in 1913. He died in Jacksonville, Florida, on April 9, 1941 and was still using the name **Going**.

**Beaty Ivey**, brother of **Angeline Ivey**, raised **Carrie Ivey**. **R. Beaty Ivey** and his wife, **Sarah (?) Ivey**, joined the Sulphur Springs Baptist Church by letter on May 26, 1895. **Carrie Ivey** joined this church by letter on July 23, 1905 and was excluded for joining a church of another denomination on June 20, 1909. **Carrie** married **John A.P. Lancaster** and lived in Roebuck, South Carolina.

**Angeline Ivey** died in Union County's Almshouse on May 26, 1923. According to her death certificate she was buried in the (Upper) Fairforest Baptist Church Cemetery. Her unmarked grave was located in one of her Uncle and Aunt **William and Sarah Ivey Bentley's** grave plots.

iv) **Charles Ivey**, son of **Robert and Mary Ann Ivey**, was living in Union County, South Carolina, with his sister, **Mary Jane Ivey**, and her daughter, **Nora**, in 1880. He married **Jamie (?)** circa 1883. They were living in the Waterloo District of Laurens County, South Carolina, in 1900. This couple had at least four children, three girls and a boy.



**Mary Parr Ivey**, wife of **Robert Ivey**, was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church. She died in October 1885, and was probably buried in an unmarked grave in the church cemetery.

(1) **Wiley Ivey**, the son of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1825, in Union County, South Carolina. He married **Martha (Patsy) Parr**, the daughter of **James and Nancy (?) Parr**, circa 1849. She was the granddaughter of **Clayburn Parr** and his wife **Martha Adams**. **Martha Parr** was born circa 1830, the third cousin of **Wiley Ivey**.

He was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church.

His name was on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No. 2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia on January 2, 1858. He served as 1st sergeant under **Captain W.T. Parr**.

**Wiley Ivey** was a Confederate Soldier, a private in Company H. 15th South Carolina Infantry. He was enlisted at Mt. Tabor, Union County, South Carolina on September 11, 1861 by **Captain Sims**. He left camp on December 23, 1862 and was taken to the Wayside or General Hospital No. 9 in Richmond, Virginia. He died of typhoid fever on December 24, 1862.

**Martha Parr Ivey** died after 1880, and is probably buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

There were six children born to the marriage of **Wiley Ivey and his wife Martha Parr**. The author only has the names of two of them;

i) **William Henry Ivey**, who married **Nancy Crocker**. She was the daughter of **Johnson Crocker and his wife Sarah (?)**.

**William and Nancy** didn't live together very long. **Nancy Crocker Ivey** was living with her sister, **Louisa Crocker**, when the 1880 U.S. Census for Union County, South Carolina was taken. Likewise, **William Ivey** was living with his widowed mother, **Martha Parr Ivey** during this census.

Children born to the marriage of **William Henry Ivey** and his wife **Nancy Crocker** were;

a) **John K. Ivey** who was born in April 1873. He first married **Lucy Ann Nelson**. Children born to this marriage were;

- **James P. Ivey**
- **Benjamin T. Ivey**

**John K. Ivey** next married **Corrie J. (?)** and had a son,

- **William Ivey.**

b) **Luther Ivey**, who was born ca. 1878.

c) **Charles W. Ivey**, who was born August 5, 1881.

ii) **James Thadeous Ivey**, who was the son of **Wiley Ivey and his wife Martha Parr**, married **Emma Abbott** on August 6, 1893. The **Reverend E.L. Archer** performed the wedding ceremony. This couple lived in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, not too many miles from the city of Spartanburg.

(m) **Catherine Ivey**, the daughter of **Absalom and Margaret Parr Ivey**, was born circa 1826, in Union County, South Carolina. She was named for her father's sister, **Catherine Ivey**. She lived with her parents and never married.

She was a member of the Brown's Creek Baptist Church. She died on February 14, 1864, and was buried in the church cemetery.

(5) **Celia Ivey**, the daughter of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, was born circa 1784. She married, **Charner Adams** circa 1799, in Brunswick County, Virginia. He was born circa 1762, the son of **Henry and Elizabeth (?) Adams**.

**Charner Adams** had first married, **Elizabeth Rose** in Brunswick County, Virginia, circa 1781. She died circa 1798. This couple had four children, two boys and two girls, all born in Brunswick County, Virginia.

**Charner Adams** served during the latter part of the Revolutionary War with the Brunswick County, Virginia, Militia.

**Celia Ivey Adams** was living with her husband in Lancaster County, South Carolina, when the 1800 Federal Census of that County was taken.

They had moved to the Brown's Creek section of Union County, South Carolina, by 1803. **Charner** was a very devout and stern man. He and his wife lived in a log cabin. This couple had four children, two boys and two girls.

**Charner and Celia Ivey Adams** were both charter members of the Brown's Creek Baptist church in Union County. He was also a church deacon.

She died circa 1815, and was buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

He died July 13, 1834. According to a descendant, the

**Reverend J. D. Bailey**, "He stepped out into the yard, and looking at a nearby cloud, remarked that he believed that it was going to rain. Going back to his chair on the porch, he soon fell from it into the yard to breathe no more." He was buried in an unmarked grave in the church cemetery.

The children of **Celia Ivey Adams** and her husband **Charner Adams** were:

- a) **Elizabeth (Betsey) Adams**
- b) **Martha (Patsy) Adams**
- c) **Joel Ivey Adams**
- d) **Charner Robert Adams, Jr.**

The families of the children of **Charner and Celia Ivey Adams** were:

(a) **Elizabeth (Betsey) Adams**, the daughter of **Charner and Celia Adams**, was born August 15, 1802, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

She had two children out-of-wedlock, one of them was;

i) **Jeanette Adams**, who was born on October 4, 1834, and died on November 25, 1906. She married **Jonathan Bailey**, the son of **Jordan and Jane Lackey Bailey**. This couple had a son;

- a) **J. D. Bailey**, who was a Baptist pastor

**Elizabeth Adams** died July 30, 1870, and was probably buried in an unmarked grave in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery.

(b) **Martha (Patsy) Adams**, the daughter of **Charner and Celia Adams**, was born on May 26, 1804, in Union County, South Carolina. She had two children (twins) born out-of-wedlock on January 7, 1831. The twins were:

i) **Caroline Adams**, who married **Thomas S. Burgess**. She died on November 26, 1904, and was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist church cemetery.

ii) **J. Washington Adams**, who married, **Mary Tracy**, daughter of **Greenberry and Nancy Matilda Davis Tracy**, she was born on January 7, 1831.

He was listed on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No. 2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia, on January 2, 1858.

**J. Washington Adams** was enlisted as a soldier of the

Confederacy on July 1, 1862 in Columbia, South Carolina. He died on November 15, 1862 on the battlefield between Winchester and Stanton, Virginia. He was a private in Company C, 2nd Regiment, South Carolina volunteers.

**Mary Tracy Adams** died December 10, 1908. **J. W. and Mary T. Adams** were buried in the Mount Joy Baptist church cemetery, Union County, South Carolina.

**Martha (Patsy) Adams** died on December 2, 1878, and was buried in the Brown's Creek Baptist Church cemetery. Her grave has an inscribed stone.

(c) **Joel Ivey Adams**, the son of **Charner and Celia Adams**, was born in Union County, South Carolina, in 1808.

He married **Mary (Polly) Parr**, the daughter of **Clayborn and Martha Adams Parr**, circa 1828. She was born in 1809.

**Joel Ivey Adams** owned land on Fanning's Creek near the Bald Rock at Adamsburg in Union County, South Carolina.

**Joel Ivey Adams and his wife, Mary Parr Adams**, had eleven children, six boys and five girls.

Two of their children are listed here;

i) **Robert Ivey Adams**, son of **Joel and Mary Adams**, was listed on the muster roll of the Brown's Creek Beat Company, No. 2, North Battalion, 35th Regiment, South Carolina Militia, on January 2, 1858.

**Robert Adams** was also a Confederate Soldier. He was enlisted as a private in Company H, 15th South Carolina Infantry, at Mt. Tabor, Union District, South Carolina, on April 8, 1862 by **Lieutenant Farr**. He died at Chimbarazo Hospital No. 2, Richmond, Virginia, on December 7, 1862 of epilepsy. He was buried in Richmond, Virginia.

ii) **Ambrose Ray Adams**, son of **Joel and Mary Adams**, was a Confederate soldier. He was enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Mt. Tabor, Union District, South Carolina, by **Captain W.H. Sims**. He was sick and in the hospital at Columbia, South Carolina on April 30, 1863. He was in the Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, Virginia on May 3, 1863. He was transferred to the Howard's Grove General Hospital in Richmond on June 6, 1863 with acute dysentery. There is no further information on him in his file. He was a private in company H (**Captain W.H. Sims** Company), 15th Regiment, South Carolina infantry.

**Joel Ivey Adams** died on June 27, 1870, and his wife, **Mary Parr Ivey**, died in 1892.

After the death of their mother, the children of **Joel and Mary Adams**, sold their parents land to **Lulus N. Fowler** in 1892.

(d) **Charner Robert Adams, Jr.**, the son of **Charner and Celia Adams**, was born circa 1814. He married **Elizabeth Scales**. He and his wife were living in Jefferson County, Tennessee (near Knoxville) by 1846, and in the 1850's were living in Murray County, Georgia.

(6) **Zachariah Ivey**, the son of **William W. and Amey Ivey**, was born circa 1786. He married **Elizabeth (?)** in Lancaster County, South Carolina, circa 1809. She was born circa 1794.

He kept his mother, **Amy Ivey**, in his home for the last eight years of her life.

He made no land purchases while residing in Lancaster County. He lived with his parents during this period.

**Zachariah Ivey** bought 89 acres of land in Union County, South Carolina, from **Job Hammond** in 1815 for \$250.00. This land was on the north side of the north fork of Brown's Creek, and was bounded by lands belonging to **John Griffin, James Tracy** and **Allen Parr**.

**Zachariah** was a private in the 2nd Regiment (**Mcwillie's**) in the South Carolina Militia during the War of 1812. He served in **Captain John Montgomery's** Company from October 6, 1814 through January 4, 1815 and was discharged by furnishing **Mackey H. Todd** as a substitute.

**Absalom Ivey**, brother to **Zachariah Ivey**, agreed to act as trustee in an agreement made in 1828 between **Zachariah Ivey** and his wife, **Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, in which the wife of Zachariah was legally given the "role of free trader."

**Zachariah Ivey** sold his land in Union County, to **Fleming Harris** for \$200.00 on October 29, 1834, and moved to Pickens County, Alabama. He lived close to his nephew, **Jeremiah Ivey**.

**Zachariah Ivey** later moved to Winston County, Mississippi, and died there in 1851. His wife, **Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, died there in 1860.

The children of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey** were:

- (a) **Nancy Ivey**
- (b) **Martha Ivey**
- (c) **Sarah Ivey**

- (d) **Jesse Ivey**
- (e) **Samuel Ivey**
- (f) **Mary Ivey**
- (g) **Jane Ivey**
- (h) **Thomas Ivey**
- (i) **Ann Sebella Ivey**
- (j) **William Ivey**

The families of the children of **Zachariah and Elizabeth (?) Ivey** were:

(a) **Nancy Ivey**, the daughter of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1810, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

(b) **Martha Ivey**, the daughter of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1812, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

(c) **Sarah Ivey**, the daughter of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1815, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. She married, **William Yarborough**.

(d) **Jesse Ivey**, the son of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1818, in Union County, South Carolina. He was named for his father's brother, **Jesse Ivey**. He married **Catherine (?)**.

Charges were brought against **Jesse Ivey** son of **Zachariah Ivey** in Union County, South Carolina on May 25, 1834 by **James Pare (Parr)**. A statement given before **William Mitchell, J.S.** states: "Personally came **James Pare** before me and saith on oath that as he was walking in his plantation he heard a noise but did not know what it was. He turned round and saw **Roland Pare** jump over the fence and run stooping and peeping through the fence and heard his little daughter **Maranda** saing let me go or I will tell dady. I then run to her relief and when I got there **Jesse Ivey** had hold of her with one hand and with the other I thought trying to pull up her clothes and when I spoke he let her go."

**Jesse Ivey** and **Allen Pare** posted a bond of \$300.00 in this case on May 30, 1834. **James Pare** and **Rice Mitchell** posted a bond of \$150.00 on May 30, 1834. This case was to be tried "at the next general sessions of the peace on the first munday in October next then and there to prosecute and give evidence on a bill of indictment to be prefered against **Jesse Ivey** for a misdemenor or misprison." (original spelling used)

(e) **Samuel Ivey**, the son of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1820, in Union County, South Carolina. He married, **Margaret (?)**.

(f) **Mary Ivey**, the daughter of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**,

was born circa 1826, in Union County, South Carolina. She married **Hayden B. Lancaster** in Winston County, Mississippi. He was born circa 1823 in Tennessee.

They had six children, three boys and three girls.

**Hayden B. Lancaster** served as a private in the Confederate Army, in Company D, 11th Regiment, Mississippi Calvary, and died circa 1864 during the War Between the states.

**Mary Ivey Lancaster** died in Winston County, Mississippi, in the 1860's. This couple was possibly buried in the Bevill Hill Cemetery, Winston, Mississippi, in unmarked graves.

Part of their children moved to **Van Zandt, Texas**, after the deaths of **Hayden and Mary Ivey Lancaster**. There were six children, three boys and three girls.

(g) **Jane Ivey**, the daughter of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1828, in Union County, South Carolina. She married **James Bagwell**.

(h) **Thomas Ivey**, the son of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1830, in Union County, South Carolina. He married **Adeline Lancaster** in Winston County, Mississippi, on April 15, 1860.

(i) **Ann Sebella Ivey**, the daughter of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1833, in Union County, South Carolina. She married **Anderson (Anson) Lancaster** in Winston County, Mississippi, on January 13, 1850.

**Anderson Lancaster** was born circa 1825, in South Carolina.

**Ann Sebella Ivey Lancaster** died in Winston County, Mississippi, in the 1850's.

**Anderson Lancaster** married a second time to **Narcissa Shaw** in Winston County, on March 19, 1861.

**Anderson Lancaster** died in January 1870 in Winston County. He was buried in Bevill Hill cemetery, in Winston County.

(j) **William Ivey**, the son of **Zachariah and Elizabeth Ivey**, was born circa 1837, in Pickens County, Alabama.

2. **Benjamin Ivey**, was the son of **William Ivey and his wife Eunice (?)**. The name of **Benjamin Ivey's** wife is unknown to this writer.

**Benjamin Ivey and George Brewer** bought 200 acres of land for

35 Pounds, 10 Shillings, from **William Betty** and his wife, **Martha Betty**, on October 20, 1752. This land was on the east side of Genito Creek in Brunswick County, Virginia, near the land of **William Ivey**, **Benjamin Ivey's** father. There was a mill on this tract of land.

**George Brewer** and **Benjamin Ivey** initially operated the mill as partners. Eventually, **Benjamin Ivey** bought **George Brewer's** interest in the mill and land.

**Benjamin Ivey**, and his father **William Ivey**, furnished supplies for the Continental Troops during the Revolutionary war. Their names are among those framed and hanging on the wall of the clerk's Office in Greenville County, Virginia. **Benjamin** and **William Ivey** were living in Brunswick County when they furnished those provisions. Their names are also to be found in Brunswick County order Book Number 13.

**Benjamin Ivey** made his will on March 28, 1790. The will was probated on January 26, 1795 in Brunswick County, Virginia. In his will, **Benjamin Ivey** left his mill plantation and all the land "whereon I now live to my son, **Benjamin Ivey**, until my grandson, **Benjamin Ivey**, son of **Benjamin Ivey**, comes to the age of twenty one years." He left his son **Benjamin Ivey**, a negro (slave) named Roger; his daughter, **Patty Harvey**, "one bed and the furniture belonging to it"; his daughter, **Polly Preston**, was also left "a bed and the furniture belonging to it." Daughter, **Nancy Harrison Finch** was included with "all my children then living" as an heir of the rest of the estate.

The children of Benjamin Ivey were:

- a. **William B. Ivey**
- b. **Thomas W. Ivey**
- c. **Peter Ivey**
- d. **Benjamin Ivey, Dr.**
- e. **Patty Ivey**
- f. **Mary (Polly) Ivey**

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

a. **William B. Ivey**, the son of **Benjamin Ivey** was listed as the father of;

(1). **Rebecca Ivey**, who married **Abner Gordan** on September 28, 1787 with the **Reverend John King**, a Baptist minister, performing the ceremony. When **Rebecca Ivey** applied for a marriage license, **Benjamin Ivey**, signed as security and **William B. Ivey** was listed as her father. The marriage took place in Brunswick County, Virginia.



**William B. Ivey** married a second time on February 13, 1819, to **Sarah W. Smith** in Brunswick County, Virginia. His name was listed on the marriage application. There is also the possibility that this may have been a son of **William B. Ivey**.

b. **Thomas W. Ivey**, who married **Catherine Connell**, the daughter of **William Connell**, on January 6, 1799. They were married by the **Rev. Balaam Ezell**. This was the second marriage of **Thomas W. Ivey**. The name of his first wife is unknown to this writer.

c. **Peter Ivey**, the son of **Benjamin Ivey**, was listed as a taxpayer in the 1780's in Brunswick County, Virginia. Brunswick County Court Records, on August 27, 1789, state "On the motion of **Benjamin Ivey** a witness in behalf of **Peter Ivey** in his suit against **Thomas Holcomb** ordered that the said **Ivy** pay him fifty pounds of tobacco for attending the Court two days according to law." "It appearing to the Court that **Peter Ivey** has been guilty of a contempt of the authority of this Court by his behavior in open court. Therefor it is considered that for this said offense; that he make his fine with his Excellency **Beverly Randolph, Esquire**, Governor of Virginia... by payment of Forty Shillings and he is committed in Execution of the Sheriff of this County until he shall pay the fine aforesaid." "On the motion of **Benjamin Ivey** ordered that **Peter Ivy** pay him Twenty-Five Pounds for attending this court one day as a witness for him against **Thomas Holcomb**." These statements were taken from Order Book 15, Page 217.

d. **Benjamin Ivey, Jr.**, was the son of **Benjamin Ivey**. The name of his first wife has not been preserved. The children of **Benjamin Ivey, Jr.** and his first wife were:

(1). **Nancy Harrison Ivey**, who married **George Finch** on December 22, 1789. They were married by the **Rev. John King**, Baptist. **Charles Hicks** was a witness to the ceremony.

(2). **John H. Ivey**, who was born circa 1779. He married **Elizabeth (?)** in Brunswick County, Virginia. She was born circa 1783.

**John H. Ivey** was listed in the 1810 U.S. Census of Brunswick County with 1 male under 10; 1 male 26 under 45; 1 female under 10 and 1 female 16 under 26.

He bought land in Brunswick County from **Isreal Maris** on February 7, 1815. This land was near the Genito Creek area and near land that his father owned.

**John H. Ivey** and his family were living in Rutherford

County, Tennessee when the 1820 U.S. Census was taken. He was listed with; 1 male to 10; 1 male to 16; 1 male to 45; 3 females to 10 and 1 female to 45.

**John H. Ivey** was listed in the 1830 U.S. Census of Rutherford County with 1 male 5 to 10; 1 male 10 to 15; 1 male 20 to 30; 1 male 40 to 50; 2 females 5 to 10 and 1 female 40 to 50.

On May 22, 1832, **John H. Ivey**, "of the County of Rutherford and State of Tennessee", appointed **Harrison Hartwell** of the State of Virginia, "my true and lawful attorney. **John H. Ivey** requested his attorney to recover money from the, "proceeds of a judgment against **James Bates** and **James Malone**. This judgment was probably related to the land that **John H. Ivey** owned in Brunswick County, Virginia.

The 1840 U.S. census of Rutherford County, Tennessee, listed **John H. Ivey** with 1 male 10 to 15; 1 male 20 to 30; 1 male 60 under 70; 1 female 5 to 10; 1 female 15 to 20; 1 female 20 to 30; and 1 female 50 to 60.

**John H. Ivey** was listed in the 1850 U.S. Census of Rutherford County, Tennessee, with wife **Elizabeth**, and daughter, **Eliza Ivey**. His occupation was listed as physician."

**John H. Ivey** died in Rutherford County, Tennessee in the 1850's.

**John and Elizabeth** had several children, but the author has a record of only one of these children;

(a) **Eliza Ivey**, who was born circa 1801 in Brunswick County, Virginia, and probably died in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

(3). **Benjamin Ivey, III** first married **Elizabeth Williams** on March 21, 1815, and second, **Elizabeth (Betsy) Jackson** on July 15, 1816. Both marriages took place in Brunswick County, Virginia.

**Benjamin Ivey, III** and his wife **Elizabeth (Betsy) Jackson Ivey**, sold 147 acres of land in Brunswick County on December 16, 1822, to **Henry F. Power** for \$2,000.00.

(4). **James Ivey**, who married **Celia Hill Laffoon** after they received their marriage license on December 23, 1807. They were married by the **Rev. Aaron Brown**.

**James Ivey** was listed in the 1810 U.S. Census of Brunswick County, Virginia, with 2 males under 10; 1 male 16 under

26 and 1 female 16 under 26.

**Benjamin Ivey, Jr.** secondly married **Jane Woodruff**, daughter of **George Woodruff**, in Brunswick County on June 8, 1787.

He bought 290 acres of land from his father, **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**, on December 15, 1789, for 88 Pounds and 8 Shillings. This land was situated on "the dividing line between the said **Benjamin Ivey, Senr.** and **Benjamin Ivey, Junr.** beginning at the mouth of the Spring Branch where it runs into Jamtto (Genito) Creek." The land was near **William Ivey, Benjamin Ivey, Jr.'s**, grandfather. This transaction was witnessed by his brother, **Thomas W. Ivey**.

**Benjamin Ivey, Jr.** and his wife, **Jane Woodruff Ivey**, sold land in Brunswick County, Virginia, to **Charles Duncan**, in 1798. They also sold land in Brunswick County to **Charles Cordle** in 1816. After selling their land, they moved from the Genito Creek area of Brunswick County to an area of the County closer to the Greensville County line.

**Benjamin Ivey, Jr.** was the executor of his father's will.

He and his wife were living with their daughter in Rutherford County, Tennessee, when the 1820 census of that County was taken. They were living beside Benjamin's son, **John H. Ivey** at this time.

e. **Patty Ivey**, the daughter of **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**, who married **John Harvey** in Brunswick County, Virginia on February 27, 1775. Security was signed by her brother **Thomas W. Ivey**.

f. **Mary (Polly) Ivey**, who married (?) **Preston**.

C. **Thomas Ivey**, the son of **John and Christian (?) Ivey**, was born in Prince George County, Virginia, in 1722. He first married, **Elizabeth (?)** in that County.

After the death of his father on February 21, 1753, **Thomas Ivey** moved to the 100 acre tract purchased from **John Mason**, to care for his widowed mother.

After **Christian (?) Ivey's** death, **Thomas Ivey** and his second wife, **Anne Gilbert**, sold this land to **John Baird**, who paid 51 Pounds, current money of Virginia, for the land. This transaction took place on August 16, 1759. Included in this purchase was the 100 acre tract granted to **John Ivey** in 1715.

**Anne Gilbert**, was the daughter of **William and Joanna Gilbert**.

She died in Sussex County, Virginia in the 1760's. The Bristol Parish Register (Prince George County) lists two children for **Thomas and Elizabeth Ivey**:

1. **Ann Ivey**, who was baptized on January 28, 1730.
2. **Elizabeth Ivey**, who was baptized on November 25, 1732.

There were other children born to this couple that were not listed in the Bristol Parish Register. They were:

3. **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**
4. **John Ivey**
5. **William Ivey**

The families of these children of **Thomas and Elizabeth Ivey** were:

3. **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**, the son of **Thomas and Elizabeth Ivey**, received a land grant for 320 acres of land in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1756. See, Book 33, Page 767. This land was on the north side of Genito Creek near the land of **William Ivey**, uncle of **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**

**Thomas Ivey, Jr.**, "of the County of Dunwidie (Dinwiddie) and Colony of Virginia" on February 15, 1766, bought from **Thomas Rouse**, of Duplin County, North Carolina, for the payment of Eighty Pounds, 350 acres of land on the east side of Six Runs Swamp, beginning at a branch ...Cypress ...in Turkey Branch... Witnesses were **John Smith, Edward Kelly** and **William Ivey**. This land was in Sampson County, North Carolina.

**Thomas Ivey, Jr.** and **David James** were witnesses to a deed to **Amelia Ivey** for 100 acres of land on the west side of Beaver Dam and Six Runs, patented by **Willis Grimes**, on December 11, 1770, and sold by **Willis Grimes** to **Amelia Ivey** for thirty-five Pounds on March 3, 1774. This transaction took place in Sampson County, North Carolina.

**Thomas Ivey, Jr.** sold his 320 acres of land in Brunswick County to **William Dailey**, of Brunswick County, on March 23, 1771, for Sixty Pounds. He was living in Duplin County, North Carolina, at this time.

He was listed as a resident of Sampson County, North Carolina, when the 1790 U. S. census was taken.

The name of his wife has not been preserved. The children of this union were:

- a. **Thomas Ivey III**
- b. **Claiborne Ivey**
- c. **Lucy Ivey**
- d. **charlotte Ivey**
- e. **Rebecca Ivey**
- f. **Elizabeth Ivey**
- g. **Amelia Ivey**

The families of the children of **Thomas Ivey, Jr. and his wife** were:

a. **Thomas Ivey III**, who under the terms of his father's will, received the plantation in Sampson County on which his father lived (150 acres + 50 acres from **Ezekial Moor**). He also received a negro named **Tom**, other negroes, furniture, stock, "one riding chair and horse, one "beautit" and a mahogany table. **Thomas Ivey III** was one of the executors of his father's estate.

He is thought to have died unmarried on August 8, 1813.

b. **Claiborne Ivey**, the son of **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**, who married, **Margaret Powell**. He received 1000 acres of land in Davidson County, North Carolina, from his father's estate. These lands were entered by **James Gillespie** of Duplin County, North Carolina. He also received negroes, furniture and stock from his father's estate. **Claiborne Ivey** was an executor of his father's will.

c. **Lucy Ivey**, the daughter of **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**, was born in 1757. She married **James Thompson** on December 5, 1774. He was the son of **David Thompson**, who was a native of Stirling, Scotland. **James Thompson** served as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War. He served as a captain in the North Carolina Militia.

The children of **James Thompson and his wife, Lucy Ivey Thompson** were:

(1) **Anne (Nancy) Thompson**, who was born in 1776 and married her cousin, **Lewis Moore**. She died in 1846.

(2) **Lucy Thompson**, who married her cousin, **William Thompson**.

(3) The **Reverend David Thompson**, who was born in 1791. He lived in Smithfield, North Carolina and died there in 1844.

(4) **Willis Thompson**, who married **Mary Hadley** and lived in Sampson County, North Carolina.

(5) **Thomas Thompson**, who married **Elizabeth Fryar**.

d. **Charlotte Ivey**, the daughter of **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**. She married **James Faison**, the son of **James and Mary Hollingsworth Faison**, and lived on part of her father's plantation.

The children of **James Faison and his wife, Charlotte Ivey Faison**, were:

(1) **Thomas Ivey Faison**, who was born in 1802. He first married, **Maria Louisa Moseley** and second **Sarah Faison McCalop**. He died in 1865.

(2) **Mary Faison**, who married her cousin, **James Thompson Moore**, and lived in Alabama.

e. **Rebecca Ivey**

f. **Elizabeth Ivey**, who married, **Jethro Oates**, who was born in 1768 and died in 1821. They lived on a plantation in Piney Grove Township, Sampson County, North Carolina.

The children of **Jethro Oates and his wife, Elizabeth Ivey Gates** were:

- (1) **John Gates**
- (2) **Jesse Gates**
- (3) **Jethro Gates, Jr.**
- (4) **Thomas Ivey Gates**
- (5) **Mary Ann Gates (1811-1882)**
- (6) **Curtis Caraway Gates**
- (7) **Claiborne Ivey Gates**

g. **Amelia Ivey**, who was born in 1771. She married **Elisha Faison**, who was born in 1761, the son of **James and Elizabeth Kilbee Faison**.

They lived on a plantation in Turkey Township on the east side of Six Runs and south side of Turkey Swamp in Sampson County, North Carolina. He died in 1816. She died in 1840.

The children of **Elisha and Amelia Ivey Faison** were:

(1) **Anne Faison**, who was born in 1792 and married, **Isaiah Tolar**.  
(sic)

(2) **David Faison**, who was born in 1794 and married, **Ms. Wishart**, and lived in Robeson County, North Carolina.

(3) **Elias Faison**, who was born in 1796 and married, **Margaret Cromartie** and lived on his father's plantation. He died in 1867.

(4) **Thomas Kilbee Faison**, who was born in 1799, and married his

first cousin, **Mary Anne Oates**, and lived in Piney Grove Township, Sampson County, North Carolina. He died in 1848.

(5) **William Wright Faison**, who married, **Elizabeth Ann Gates**, who was born in 1817 and died in 1902. They lived on a plantation five miles east of Faison, Duplin County, North Carolina.

(6) **Sophia Thompson**, who never married.

4. **John Ivey**, the son of **Thomas and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, married **Winifred (?)**.

On February 3, 1761, **John Ivey**, **John Yarbrough**, and **Abraham Huggins** were witnesses to a deed from **Moses Smith**, of Duplin County, North Carolina, to **Henry Ivey** of Granville County, North Carolina. This deed was for 150 acres of land and in consideration of the payment of Eight Pounds. This land had originally been granted to **Michael King** in 1753. **Henry Ivey**, of Granville County, was a direct descendant of **Gilbert Ivey**.

**John Ivey** bought 140 acres of land on April 4, 1768 from **Richard Ratcliff** for Thirty-five Pounds, patent granted in 1762, beginning at **William Byrd's** line. Both men were planters of **Duplin County, North Carolina**. Witnesses were **Sutto Byrd** and **John's** brother **William Ivey**.

**John Ivey** bought 100 acres of land from **William Byrd** for Ten Pounds in 1768. This land was patented in 1752 and was on Beaver's Dam Branch and the east side of Six Runs to Cabin Branch in Sampson County, North Carolina. Witnesses were, **Benjamin Bell** and **John's** brother **William Ivey**.

**John Ivey** and his wife, **Winifred**, sold two tracts of land (240 acres) to **Hancock Hatcher** on February 24, 1770 for Forty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings. The land was bounded by Beaver Dam Branch, the east side of Six Runs and Miery Branch and located in the present Sampson County, North Carolina. The tracts were originally granted to **George Bell**, **William Byrd**, and **John Ivey**. Witnesses were **Thomas Amis** and **John Ivey's** brother, **Thomas Ivey**.

5. **William Ivey**, the son of **Thomas and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, was witness to several land transactions on Six Runs, in Sampson County, North Carolina, in the 1760's. After the death of his first wife **Elizabeth**, **Thomas Ivey** married **Ann Gilbert** in Sussex County, Virginia. They had the following children;

6. **Curtis Ivey**, the son of **Thomas Ivey and Ann Gilbert**, was listed in the Albemarle Parish Register as having been born on September 6, 1757. He was Christened on November 18, 1757.

**Curtis Ivey** served as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War as an ensign in the 3rd North Carolina Continental Regiment in 1778. He was promoted to Lieutenant on February 1, 1779 and eventually attained the rank of Captain.

The 3rd North Carolina Regiment was one of four that was apparently created in April, 1776 and accepted by Congress May 7, 1776. The regiment served in its home state in 1776, then was reorganized and sent north to join the Main Army where it served until 1779 when it was brought south and completely reorganized in late 1779 and early 1780. The North Carolina Line was reorganized into three regiments. All of them were captured at Charleston on May 12, 1780.

The 3rd North Carolina Regiment was with the Main Army while it wintered at Valley Forge, Pa. in 1777 - 1778 under the command of **General George Washington**, Commander-in-Chief.

In later years, **Curtis Ivey** served in positions of trust such as; Clerk of Court for Sampson County, secretary of the North Carolina society of the Cincinnati, and in 1788, served as a delegate to the Hillsboro convention.

He was listed in the 1790 U. S. Census of Sampson County, living close to his half brother, **Thomas Ivey, Jr.**

The DAR index of Patriot soldiers lists the death date of **Curtis Ivey** as 1795. He was buried in the Moore Cemetery near Clinton, North Carolina.

Sampson County Deeds, Book 12, page 113 lists; **Owen Gregory (Esquire High Sheriff)** to **Owen Holmes**. Dated November 5, 1800. Transaction: for two tracts of land. Document states "whereas by virtue of an Administrator of **Curtis Ivey** deceased now in the hands of **Thomas Ivey** Guardian for **Thomas Routledged Ivey** for the sum of 69.4.9 which said sum was recovered by **David Dodd Esquire**... and whereas the said execution was directed... unto the said **Owen Gregorys**... Commanding him of the goods and chattles lands and tenements of **Curtis Ivey** deceased now in the hands of **Thomas Ivey** guardian to said **Thomas R. Ivey** he should cause to be made the sum aforesaid... with the cost thereon & the said **Owen Gregory Sheriff**... did seize... no goods nor chattles to be found two pieces of land containing in both pieces 610 acres on Gaylors Branch beginning on the bank of the Six Runs the upper corner of **William Vanns** land." Gaylors Branch apparently emptied into Six Runs. Deed states, "a dower excepted in the above mentioned tract for the widow **Curtis Ivey**." The second tract lay "joining the plantation where the said **Curtis Ivey** lived joining



beginning, on the back of Six Runs, the upper corner of **William Vanns** land." The line ran to "the side of a branch thence down the meanders of said branch to a sweet gum low ground and of the Six Runs and great marsh." Deed mentions corner agreed on by the said **Curtis Ivey** and the said **William Vann** on the main run of Six Runs. The land was "set up at publick sale... on 9 November 1797 at which time the place the said **Owen Holmes** became the last and highest bidder at the sum of 102.10.6"  
Witness: Sam Cannon.

7. **Absalom Ivey**, the son of **Thomas Ivey and Ann Gilbert**, served as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War while living in Sussex County, Virginia. His name is listed in the Bounty Land warrant books in Virginia.

8. **David Ivey**, the son of **Thomas Ivey and Ann Gilbert**, married **Susannah Pate**, the daughter of **Thomas Pate**, in Sussex County, Virginia on August 5, 1790. The **Reverend John Meglamore** performed the wedding ceremony.

**David Ivey** served as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary War while residing in Sussex County, Virginia, with his uncle, **William Ivey**. He was listed in the Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications with Application Number S4417.

**David and Susannah Pate Ivey** moved from Sussex County to Southampton County, Virginia, in the early 1800's. They were living in Southampton County when the 1810 U. S. Census of that County was taken. They moved to Halifax County, North Carolina in 1816. A part of the family was living in Courtland, Lawrence County, Alabama, by 1820.

**David Ivey** was living in Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee, in 1836. He wrote a letter to his son, **George Henry William Ivey**, which he began: "My dear son" and contained an account of his moving to Tennessee and family gossip. The letter was dated from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1836. These letters were in the possession of **Richard W. Ivey**, great-grandson of **David Ivey**, when **W. Mac Jones** wrote his history on **Notes on the Ivey Family** in 1927. **David Ivey** moved to Franklin, in Williamson County, Tennessee, before 1840.

**David Ivey's** will was probated in Williamson County, Tennessee, in 1848. It is listed in Will Book 8, Page 151. **Susannah Pate Ivey** had died before 1848.

The children of **David and Susannah Pate Ivey** were;

- a. **Kencheon Ivey**
- b. **Jessie A. Ivey**

- c. **George H. W. Ivey**
- d. **Lucassa Ivey**
- e. **Susan Ivey**
- f. **Elizabeth Ivey**
- g. **Rebecca Ivey**

The families of the children of **David and Susannah Pate Ivey** were;

- a. **Kencheon Ivey**, was still living in Southampton County, Virginia, when the 1820 U. S. Census was taken.

A document filed with the Southampton County Court on February 20, 1822 contains the following statement by **Kincheon Ivey**: "whereas I **Kincheon Ivey** of the County of Southampton and State of Virginia having in my own possession a woman of colour by the name of **Phillis** who according to the laws of the land is in a state of slavery and being conscious in my own mind that personal slavery is inconsistent with the principles of Justice and equity and the laws of nature and sound policy do by these presents emancipate **Phillis** of the age of forty three years and I do hereby for myself and my heirs relinquish to the above named **Phillis** all my right title and interest in her person or property. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of February 1822 signed sealed and delivered in presence of **John M. Lippins**. Signed **Kincheon Ivey**."

**Kincheon Ivey** sold a negro slave named **Daniel**, to his son, **William H. B. Ivey** on March 20, 1825 for \$1.00.

- b. **Jessie A. Ivey**, who married (?) **Woolbridge** in Courtland, Lawrence County, Alabama, in 1820. She was born in Georgia.

**Jessie A. Ivey** was listed in the 1830 U. S. Census of Pickens County, Alabama, with 2 males 20 and under 30; and 1 female 20 under 30.

- c. **George H. William Ivey**, was born on March 11, 1799 in Sussex County, Virginia, and lived there his entire life.

He first married **Ann I. Marshall**. This couple's children died in their youth.

In May of 1830, he married **Mary Wilmuth Lewis Brown** in Sussex County, Virginia.

**George H. William Ivey** and **George Beasley** bought 160 acres of land in Brunswick County, Virginia, from **William B. Wilkerson** and his wife, **Mary E. Wilkerson** for \$400.00 on December 22, 1835.

The children of **George H. William and Mary Brown Ivey** were:

(1) **Mary Ann Ivey**, who married **Joseph H. Johnson** in Petersburg, Prince George County, Virginia, on June 8, 1854. To this union were born:

- (a) **George Tyree Johnson**
- (b) **Asa Johnson**

(2) **George Whitfield Ivey**, who was born circa 1838 and died in 1915. He married **Therina Heath**, the daughter of **Henry Heath** of Prince George County, Virginia, in 1857. **Therina Heath Ivey** was born in 1840 and died in 1914.

The children born to this union were:

- (a) **Anna Cora Ivey**
- (b) **Charles E. Ivey**
- (c) **Richard W. Ivey**
- (d) **Robert Emmet Ivey**

d. **Lucassa Ivey**

e. **Susan Ivey**

f. **Elizabeth Ivey**, who married (?) **Pate** in Courtland, Lawrence County, Alabama.

g. **Rebecca Ivey**, who married (?) **Parsley**.

D. **Amey Ivey**, the daughter of **John and Christian (?) Ivey**, was given a gold ring, a feather bed, furniture and a small chest in her father's will.