

CHAPTER VII
THE ADAM IVEY II FAMILY

VI. Adam Ivey, II

Adam Ivey, II, the son of Adam and Elizabeth (?) Ivey, of Prince George County, Virginia, received a State Land Grant for 150 acres of land in Isle of Wight (now Brunswick) County, Virginia, on the south side of the Meherrin River, on February 21, 1720. The land bordered lands belonging to John Thweat and Arthur Kavenaugh. Adam Ivey, II paid 15 shillings for the grant.

On the same date, Adam Ivey, II also received a State Land Grant for 100 acres of land in the same county. This land was on the south side of Occaneeey Swamp. Adam Ivey, II paid 10 Shillings for the grant.

On September 11, 1721, Adam Ivey, II of Martin's Brandon Parish, Prince George County, Virginia, sold 50 acres of land in that county to Peter Poythress of Prince George County. The land was bounded by Southern Branch, the Kings Road and by other land belonging to Peter Poythress.

Adam Ivey, II of Isle of Wight (now Brunswick) County on December 16, 1723, sold 130 acres of land in Martin's Brandon Parish, Prince George County, Virginia, to Edward Prince of the same county, for 35 Pounds. This land was bounded by the lands belonging to Gilbert Hay, Robert Hobbs, Captain John Poythress and Peter Poythress and by Southern Branch. Hugh Ivey, nephew of Adam Ivey, II, witnessed the transaction along with Gilbert Hay and David Duncanson. This transaction was recorded at the Merchants Hope Courthouse in Martin's Brandon Parish, Prince George County, on December 17, 1723.

On April 6, 1725, **Adam Ivey, II** mortgaged his 100 acre tract on Occaneeey Swamp in Isle of Wight (Brunswick) County, Virginia. The following is an extract of the mortgage: "**Adam Ivey** is firmly bound to **Nicholas Hatch** of Prince George in the sum of b30, and in consideration of this obligation wherein **Adam Ivey** is justly indebted, and in the sum of 17,181 1/2 for better security of the payment of said sum do sell unto **Nicholas Hatch** a negro woman named **Phillis** and one tract of land of 100 acres whereon said **Adam** now dwelleth. . .The same if before the said 24th day of December, 1725, said sum of 17,181 1/2 is not paid." The transaction was witnessed by **Ben Chapman, John Edwards** and **Joseph Chapman**.

Adam Ivey, II of Onslow Parish in the province of North Carolina, on December 10, 1736, sold to **Thomas Williams**, of Prince George County, Virginia, 150 acres of land in Isle of Wight (now Brunswick) County, Virginia. This was the grant that **Adam Ivey, II** received on February 21, 1720. Thomas Williams paid 20 Pounds for the property. NOTE: Author **John Boddie** states that the above land was in the Three Creeks District of Isle of Wight (Brunswick) County.

Adam Ivey, II appears to have married two times. The name of his first wife is unknown to this writer. The second wife's name was **Mary (?)**.

Adam Ivey, II made his will on June 10, 1762. The will was recorded in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, in September, 1762. **Mary Ivey**, second wife of **Adam Ivey, II** received one side saddle, one spinning wheel called Honoras," six hundred pounds of pork, four hundred pounds of beef, ten pounds of Indian Corn and one feather bed and furniture from **Adam Ivey's** estate.

Adam Ivey, II listed the following children in his will:

Francis Ivey, the son of **Adam Ivey, II**, received 5 Shillings Sterling according to the will "as much as my ability will afford.

Francis Ivey appears to have moved to the Lumberton area of Robeson County, North Carolina.

* **George Fort's** patent for 700 acres of land in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, was listed in Patent Book 11, Page 735, of the Granville District records on October 15, 1761. This acreage bordered lands belonging to **Frank (Francis) Ivey, Adam Ivey III, Jesse Lee** and **Joshua Lee**. It was also bordered by waters of the Contentnea Creek.

B. **Adam Ivey, III**, the son of **Adam Ivey, II**, received 5 Shillings Sterling according to the will, "as much as my ability will afford."

He was a private in the Edgecombe County, North Carolina Militia in **Captain Solomon Alston's** Company in the early 1750's

Adam Ivey III's patent for 485 acres of land in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, was listed in Patent Book 11, Page 211, of the Granville District records on October 23, 1754. This land was on the north side of **Ivey's** Meadows and bounded by land belonging to **John Haywood**.

Adam Ivey, III was living in Johnson County, North Carolina, when he received a 200 acre land grant in 1757. This land was in St. Patrick's Parish and bordered by the waters of Acocks Swamp and by lands belonging to **John Weaver**.

He moved to a location near Lumberton, Robeson County, North Carolina before 1761.

Adam Ivey, III had a son while living in Johnson County, North Carolina;

1. **James Ivey**, who married, **Sarah (?)**. He and his wife sold 200 acres of Johnson County land "on the branch of Crabtree Creek" to **John Freeman** for 35 Pounds, in May, 1769. **James Ivey** had apparently received the land as a gift from his father.

Adam Ivey, III moved near Lumberton, Robeson County, North Carolina, before 1761, where they had a second son;

2. **Adam Ivey, IV**, who was born in 1761, "near a little town called Lumberton on Downing Creek." In 1771 his family moved to Marion District in South Carolina.

Adam Ivey, IV, at the age of 15, volunteered to serve as a Patriot Soldier in the Revolutionary war while residing in South Carolina. He marched with **Lieutenant Scott** to Charleston, South Carolina and stayed there for six months until he became ill. After recovering from his illness, **Adam Ivey, IV** joined troops under **General Benjamin Lincoln** and was taken prisoner on May 12, 1780 at the capture of Charleston, by the British. He was released in a prisoner exchange and joined **General Francis Marion's** troops where he served for three years until the Patriots won the War. For some unknown reason, **Adam Ivey, IV's** pension claim was rejected.

Adam Ivey, IV moved from the area of Sumter, Sumter County, South Carolina, after 1820, moving to Montgomery County, Alabama.

He made his will in Montgomery County on May 8, 1836 and the

will was probated on June 27, 1836.

He does not name his wife in the will, but the following children are named;

a. **Catherine Ivey**, the daughter of **Adam Ivey, IV**, received a negro woman named Hannah and a negro girl named **Tisley**, and the cream colored horse".

b. **Nancy Ivey**, the daughter of **Adam Ivey, IV**, married (?) **Bayqents**. She received a negro boy named **Isaac**, from her father's will.

The children of (?) **Bayqents and his wife, Nancy Ivey Bayqents** were mentioned in their grandfather's will;

- (1) **Adam Bayqents**, received two colts.
- (2) **Robert Bayqents**, received a cow and calf.

c. **John J. Ivey**, the son of **Adam Ivey, IV** was born in South Carolina in 1788 and married **Tempsey (?)**, who was born in North Carolina in 1796.

He received a negro man named **Kit** from his father's estate.

He was listed in the 1850 U. S. Census of Montgomery County, Alabama.

d. **George Ivey**

e. **Robert A. Ivey**, the son of **Adam Ivey, IV**, was born in South Carolina in 1793. He received a feather bed and furniture from his father's estate. He married **Elizabeth (?)** who was born in South Carolina in 1795.

Robert A. and Elizabeth (?) Ivey, according to the 1850 U. S. Census of Montgomery County, Alabama, had the following children;

- (1) **Cynthia A. Ivey**, who was born in South Carolina in 1825.
- (2) **Agnes Ivey**, who was born in South Carolina in 1827.
- (3) **Samuel J. Ivey**, who was born in Alabama in 1833.

f. **Adam Ivey, V**, the son of **Adam Ivey, IV**, and his brother's, **John J. Ivey** and **Robert A. Ivey** were the only children of **Adam Ivey, IV** still living in 1852, when the children had their father's pension claim investigated.

Elizabeth Ivey, the daughter of **Adam Ivey, II**, received a side saddle, a spinning wheel called "Nern", and iron box and Twenty Pounds of Proclamation money.

Elizabeth Ivey married **Edward Prince** and they had the following children: (All of these given names were taken from **Ivey** family names.)

1. **Gilbert Prince**
2. **Henry Prince**
3. **Elizabeth Prince**
4. **Susan Prince**

Sarah Ivey, the daughter of **Adam Ivey, II**, received Twenty-five Pounds of proclamation money

Martha Ivey, the daughter of **Adam Ivey, II**, was to be given Twenty-five Pounds of proclamation money when she reached twenty-one years of age.

F. Lewis Ivey, the son of **Adam Ivey, II**, received the old plantation that his father bought of **William Register** containing two thousand acres of land. He also received "a young horse and saddle, all cattle with half moons in their ears and Fifty Pounds of proclamation money."

G. George Ivey, the son of **Adam Ivey, II**, was to receive Thirty Pounds to be paid to him when he reached the age of twenty-one and Twenty Pounds when his mother died. **George Ivey** was to receive his mother, **Mary (?) Ivey's** portion of the estate at her death. He also received the use of his father's plantation for five years.

H. Mary Ivey, the daughter of Adam Ivey, II, was to receive Twenty-five Pounds of proclamation money at the age of twenty years.

I. Benjamin Ivey, Sr., the son of **Adam Ivey, II**, received the plantation "His father dwelt on." The plantation contained 285 acres of land. The remainder of the estate was given to him, who served as sole executor of his father's estate.

Benjamin Ivey, Sr., moved to Randolph County, North Carolina, where he first married **Celia Forrest**. Secondly, he married Sallie **Kincheon**.

In the report of the first Federal census of 1790, **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**, of Randolph County, North Carolina, had a family of eight.

Benjamin Ivey, Sr. is buried in an old country burying ground near Farmer's, Randolph County, North Carolina.

The children born to **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.** were:

1. **Rebecca Ivey**
2. **Priscilla Ivey**
3. **Sallie Ivey**
4. **Sukie Ivey**
5. **Isaac Ivey**
6. **Kincheon Ivey**
7. **Benjamin Ivey**

The families of the children of **Benjamin Ivey** were:

1. **Rebecca Ivey**, the daughter of **Benjamin Ivey**, was born in 1786 and died in 1847. She married **Thomas Kearnes**, who was born in 1776 and died in 1847. The following children were born to this couple:

- a. **Nancy Kearnes**, who was born in 1801 and died in 1830.
- b. **Sallie Kearnes**
- c. **Ivy Kearnes**
- d. **Anna Kearnes**
- e. **Silas Kearnes**
- f. **Hannah Kearnes**, who was born in 1816 and died in 1861.
- g. **John Kearnes**
- h. **Elizabeth Kearnes**
- i. **Martha Kearnes**

2. **Priscilla Ivey**, the daughter of **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**, married **Thomas Nance**.

3. **Sallie Ivey**, was the daughter of **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**

4. **Sukie Ivey**, was the daughter of **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**

5. **Isaac Ivey**, the son of **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**, moved to Louisiana where he died without issue on November 22, 1840.

Isaac Ivey had died in possession of considerable money and land. His brother **Benjamin Ivey, Jr.**, in company with his nephew, **Dr. A. J. Shankle**, son of **Levi Shankle**, made the trip on horseback from Montgomery County, North Carolina, to Louisiana and were gone six months, to settle

the estate of **Isaac Ivey**.

6. **Kincheon Ivey**, was the son of **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**

7. **Benjamin Ivey, Jr.**, the son of **Benjamin Ivey, Sr.**, was born June 3, 1800 and died on September 3, 1858, at the age of 58 years and 3 months. He married **Mary Shankle**, the daughter of **George Shankle** on the November 4th, 1819. She was born on September 12th, 1795. She died on January 5th, 1876 at the age of 80 years, 3 months and 24 days.

George Shankle was born in North Carolina in 1754, of German parentage, and served in the Revolutionary War. The records of the Bureau of Pensions show that **George Shankle** served as a private eight months in 1777, under three different Captains, **John Randal**, **Isaac McLendon**, and **Buckner Kimbal**. He also served as a Minuteman at various times from the beginning, to the close of the Revolution. At the time of his enlistment, he was a resident of Anson County (Montgomery County), North Carolina. The pension was allowed on January 7, 1833. His son-in-law **Benjamin Ivey, Jr.**'s Bible record shows that **George Shankle** died on September 28, 1847.

Benjamin Ivey, Jr., was strong in body, weighing more than two hundred pounds. He was devoted to his church, an esteemed and well-to-do citizen, owner of a few slaves, and respected by a large circle.

The names of some of his slaves have been passed through the family: **Black Betty, Rufus, Mile, Lloyd, Wyatt** and **Ned**.

The fact that the family owned slaves did not relieve the children from the obligations to do full work. The conditions on the family farm were different from that on the big plantations of the south. The children worked on the farm in season and attended the country schools a few months in winter.

The children born to **Benjamin and Mary Shankle Ivey** were:

- a. **Elizabeth Ivey**
- b. **Sarah Ivey**
- c. **Mary Ivey**
- d. **Anna Susannah Ivey**
- e. **Isaac Ivey**
- f. **John Reese Ivey**
- g. **George Washington Ivey**

The families of the children of **Benjamin and Mary Shankle Ivey** were:

- a. **Elizabeth Ivey**, the daughter of **Benjamin and Mary Ivey**,

was born on September 30, 1820. She married **Martin Carter** of Mount Pleasant on July 9th, 1857 by **A. Huckala**, (his second wife). They had the two daughters:

- (1) **Amelia Dean Carter**, who was born on September 16, 1862.
- (2) **Mary Jane Carter**, who was born on October 21, 1863.

b. **Sarah Ivey**, the daughter of **Benjamin and Mary Ivey**, was born in August of 1831. She married the **Reverend L. A. Whitlock**, of Stanley, an honored local preacher on September 25, 1851. To this couple were born the following children:

- (1) **George W. Whitlock**, who was born on July 31, 1852 and died in 1922.
- (2) **William E. Whitlock**, who was born on July 1, 1854 and died in 1917.
- (3) **Laura Elizabeth Whitlock**, who was born on June 1, 1856.
- (4) **Benjamin Lawson Whitlock**, who was born on November 3, 1858. He died 5 days later on November 8, 1858.
- (5) **John Whitlock**, who was born on November 18, 1859.
- (6) **Mary Whitlock**, who was born in 1862.
- (7) **Isaac Tyson Whitlock**, who was born in 1865 and died in 1926.
- (8) **Martha A. Whitlock**, who was born on November 27, 1867.
- (9) **Martin Whitlock**, who was born in 1873 and died in 1931.

c. **Mary E. Ivey**, the daughter of **Benjamin and Mary Ivey**, was born on November 6, 1838. She married **T. Alexander Simpson**, of Salisbury, North Carolina on December 4, 1856. The children born to this couple were:

- (1) **Ida Simpson**, who was born on June 19, 1858 and died in 1930.
- (2) **Effa Simpson**, who was born in 1861 and died in 1878.
- (3) **John Ivy Simpson**, who was born in 1864 and died in 1879.
- (4) **Julia Simpson**, who was born in 1865 and died in 1892.
- (5) **Benjamin A. Simpson**, who was born in 1869 and died in 1938.
- (6) **Henry Tyson Simpson**, who was born in 1872.

- (7) **Mary Simpson**, who was born in 1874 and died in 1907.
- (8) **David B. Simpson**, who was born in 1877 and died in 1921.
- (9) **Sarah Lou Simpson**, who was born in 1880.

d. **Anna Susannah Ivey**, the daughter of **Benjamin Ivey and his wife Mary Shankle**, was born in February of 1826. She married **Moses Dry** of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, on July 18, 1844. They were married by **A. Huckabe**. They had the following children:

- (1) **Martha Dry**, who was born in 1845 and died in 1848.
- (2) **Sarah Elizabeth Dry**, who was born on January 15, 1848.
- (3) **Frances Dry**, who was born in 1850.
- (4) **Charlie Dry**, who was born in 1859 and died in 1922.
- (5) **Sidney Dry**, who was born in 1854 and died in 1857.
- (6) **George Dry**, who was born in 1852.
- (7) **Claude Dry**, who was born in 1857.
- (8) **Margaret Dry**.

e. **Isaac Tyson Ivey**, the son of **Benjamin and Mary Ivey**, was born on September 25, 1835. On married **Delia Smiths**, the daughter of **Mathias Smiths** on December 10, 1857. They were married by **J.B. Simpson**. He married a second time to **Mary E. Dry**, the daughter of **A. Dry**, on January 30, 1861. He died in prison during the War Between the States on August 1, 1863.

f. **John Reese Ivey**, the son of **Benjamin and Mary Ivey**, was born on August 28, 1823 and died in 1896. He married **Sarah Ann Biles** on December 10, 1841. She was the daughter of **Thomas Biles**. Children born to this marriage were;

- (1) **Thomas Postell Ivey**, who was born on October 10, 1848.
- (2) **Mary Jane Ivey**, who was born in 1859.
- (3) **Benjamin Franklin Ivey**.
- (4) **Martha A. Ivey**, who was born on May 11, 1845.
- (5) **Henry Capers Ivey**, who was named after the great Methodist.

(6) **Robert Whitman Ivey**, who was named after the great Methodist.

(7) **William Martin Ivey**, who was named after the great Methodist.

g. **George Washington Ivey**, the son of **Benjamin and Mary Ivey**, was born on September 14, 1828, in the family home which was located six miles southeast of Albemarle, North Carolina.

George Washington Ivey grew to become a Methodist preacher. He joined the South Carolina conference in 1850, and became a circuit-rider.

The young circuit-rider served as Junior preacher, Union, South Carolina in 1851; Edgefield, in 1852; Waterloo, in 1853; Pendleton, in 1855; as Preacher in Charge, McDowell, in 1854; Monroe, in 1856 to 1857; Morganton, in 1858 to 1859; Marion, South Carolina, in 1860. He was ordained Deacon by **Bishop Capers**, on January 9, 1853 and Elder by **Bishop Pierce**, in November, 1854.

On November 7, 1855, he married, **Selina R. Neal** of McDowell. She was born on April 25, 1832 and died on July 27, 1914 in Statesville, North Carolina. The following family record is as it appears in the Bible of **Selina Neal Ivey**.

The children born to this couple were:

(1) **William Parsons Ivey**, who was born on September 23, 1856. He and **Mamie Sherrill** were married on May 25, 1887, by the **Reverend George Washington Ivey**. He died in Lenoir, North Carolina, on June 29, 1912.

William Parsons Ivey, was a prominent physician in Lenoir, North Carolina.

(2) **Clara Marinda Ivey**, who was born on September 24, 1858, and died in Leasburg, North Carolina, on May 7, 1890.

(3) **Thomas Neal Ivey**, who was born on May 22, 1860. He and **Nora Dowd** were married on August 7, 1883, by **Dr. O. F. Gregory**.

He became the editor of the Christian Advocate of Nashville, Tennessee.

(4) **Mary Rebecca Ivey** who was born April 19, 1862 and died in Shelby, North Carolina, on August 23, 1862.

(5) **Joseph Benjamin Ivey**, who was born on June 7, 1864. He

and **Emma M. Gantt** were married on February 2, 1893, by the **Reverend D. P. Tate**.

Joseph Benjamin Ivey, of Charlotte, North Carolina, began a large retail store chain known as **Ivey's** Department Store.

(6) **Harriet Moore Ivey**, who was born on May 7, 1866. On October 15, 1890, she and **James H. White**, of Statesville, North Carolina, were married by the **Reverend George Washington Ivey**.

This couple later moved to the Greensboro, North Carolina area.

(7) **Emma Lou Ivey**, who was born on March 19, 1868. On September 18, 1887, she and **George M. Foard**, of Olin, North Carolina, were married by the **Reverend D. G. Caldwell**.

(8) **George Franks Ivey**, who was born on June 24, 1870. He and **Edith Blanche Sherrill** were married on June 14, 1899, by the **Reverend George Washington Ivey**.

George Franks Ivey, of Hickory, became a manufacturer of school desks.

(9) **Elizabeth Brown Ivey**, who was born on September 16, 1872 and died in Lenoir in May, 1873.

(10) **Eugene Claywell Ivey**, who was born on June 28, 1874. He and **Annie Vasseur** were married on October 25, 1911, by the **Reverend T. N. Ivey**.

Eugene Claywell Ivey, of Lenoir, became an electrician.

During the period of the War Between the States, **George Washington Ivey served**, Lincolton, Lincoln county, North Carolina, 1861-1862; and Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina, 1863-1865.

Only those who passed through the Great War can begin to know the suffering of the people of the South. Many families had every male member in the army with no other means of support but their labor. The women were left to plow the fields and gather what harvest they could. The impressment and foraging by detachments of Confederate troops, the bringing in of large numbers of horses which were turned out to rest and fatten, and the exchanging of worn-out horses for good ones by the troops as they passed through worked untold hardships.

In the years following the War Between the States, **Reverend Ivey** served the following areas:

Morganton, 1870 to 1872; Lenoir, 1873 to 1876; Rock Springs, 1877 to 1880; Clinton, 1881; Rutherfordton, 1882; Newton, 1883 to 1885; Iredell, 1886 to 1887; Statesville, 1888 to 1889; Leesburg, 1890; Newton, 1891 to 1894; Rutherfordton, 1895 to 1897; Lenoir, 1898 to 1901 and his last was Caldwell in 1902.

"Oh! these were the unforgettable days of old! on those camp-meeting occasions, the righteous and the wicked, the rich and the poor met together and there learned that the Lord is the maker of them all; and they also had presses home upon heart and conscience that ultimately all must stand before the judgment seat of Christ. Awful anguish took hold of the souls of many. One who ever heard that clear, ringing voice of "**Uncle Ivey**" as it swept out through the trees on a summer night leading the congregation in a prayer overwhelming in its intensity, could never forget; and with difficulty could one escape the conviction of the reality of the spirit world." pg 54-55.

"A man with common sense in abundance and with a mind remarkable for its grasp and penetration, having much of the old prophetic fire burning in his bones and a sense of God manifest whenever he opened his mouth in prayer, could not be other than a remarkable preacher. No one ever thought of him for a parade when the banners were flying, but when it came to finding one who could bring a message from God that would send men away feeling that they had been in the presence of God, the debate soon ended. Those after the substantials soon found them when **Preacher Ivey** stood up to preach." pg 55.

"He was a great revivalist. He could not only preach great sermons, but he could exhort sinners to repentance, and many will there be to rise up and call him blessed in the other world. There were but few backsliders among his converts, for he preached the true gospel, and insisted on people getting religion in the true way; in other words, he did not count conversions unless there was a distinct work of grace that made the sinner "a new creature." A mere shake of the hand, or a mere confession of Christ, was not enough in his opinion. He wanted to see men and women come to the "mourner's bench," and stay and pray until they received the witness of the Spirit and could so testify to others." pg 56.

"I was visiting a family in my flock, not very religious and certainly not much given to prayer, unless it was done in the closet. Before I left the house I suggested that we have prayer. We were on the piazza. A vicious looking little dog became alarmed somewhat or, at least, was disturbed by

the unusual proceedings going on. As I was reading, the little dog came up on the piazza and took a position in front of me and continued in his barking, all the while looking me in the face, once I had finished the reading and had called the family to prayer I kneeled down in front of my chair and began to pray. This seemed to strike new terror to the already disturbed dog and also added new energy to his nervous barks as he jumped up on the bottom of my chair and took fresh start. I opened my eyes about that time and took good aim at his throat, grabbed him, and cut off his wind. When I got through with the prayer and turned him loose he was glad enough to go and not to be heard from again." pg. 64

"A volume is needed to record the numerous incidents and anecdotes, ludicrous, humorous and pathetic, told of "**Uncle Ivey**." Many of these were recited by himself at his own expense and enjoyed to the full....But they are all based on fact and the many versions attest high admiration and affectionate good will bestowed by a great people upon a noble, true and godly man. What **Abraham Lincoln** is to the American people and **Zebulon Baird Vance** is to the State of North Carolina, as the traditional source and the abiding center of striking incidents and anecdote, **George Washington Ivey** is to the Methodist people of Western North Carolina. They will not willingly let his memory perish or the unique character of his personality die." pg 65.

"At a session of the Statesville District Conference in Mooresville, North Carolina, on Friday, the 18th day of July, 1902, at 11 o'clock, **Reverend G. W. Ivey** preached. This was his last sermon before a conference of his Church or a representative gathering of his bretheren." Pg 71.

"But the journey had been long and rough and the hardships many these fifty-two years of journeying up and down the land. Through winter's cold and summerrrs heat, with scarcely a holiday, the devoted man of God with the burning heart kept pressing on, unwilling to take a rest, though friends insisted that he should put off the harness and tarry beside the road." pg 81.

"Friday morning, November 7, 1902, the forty-seventh anniversary of his marriage, he passed up to enjoy that eternal life of which he had spoken with such assurance for so many years. Just as the dawn crept across the hills of western Carolina, he was gone. Battalions of angels, better than any Bunyan ever dreamed of, must have gathered over the mountains that triumphant morning. The old circuit-rider was going home and there was sunshine everywhere." pg 82.

The above listed quotes about the life of **George Washington Ivey** have been taken from the book, **MEN OF THE BURNING HEART-IVEY-DOW-DOUB** by **Marion Timothy Plyler** and **Alva Washington Plyler**. Commercial Printing Company, Raleigh, North Carolina.

APPENDIX

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE ADAM IVEY FAMILY

1. All of the adult male children of **Adam and Elizabeth (?) Ivey** seem to have named a son "**Henry**" except **John Ivey**. There seems to be no **Henry Ivey's** in the early Norfolk County, Virginia, **Ivey's**.
2. All but one of the male children of **Adam and Elizabeth (?) Ivey** seem to have descendants that lived, at least briefly, in South Carolina.
 - a. **William Ivey**, the great-grandson of **John Ivey**, died in South Carolina and a number of his descendants still live in the state,
 - b. **Henry Ivey**, the son of **Henry Ivey**, died in Fairfield County, South Carolina. Most of his descendants moved to Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama.

c. **Adam Ivey**, the son of **Adam Ivey**, may have died in Sumter County, South Carolina. **Adam Ivey's** grandson, **Adam Ivey**, served as a Patriot Soldier in the American Revolutionary War while residing in South Carolina. The family moved from South Carolina to Montgomery County, Alabama.

d. **Lott Ivey**, the great-grandson of **Gilbert Ivey**, lived in the Pendleton District of South Carolina in 1790 and then moved to Randolph County, Georgia.

e. **George Ivey** is the only child of **Adam and Elizabeth (?) Ivey** to have no descendants who lived in South Carolina.

3. Deaths:

a. **John Ivey** died in Surry (Sussex) County, Virginia.

b. **George Ivey** died in Surry (Sussex) County, Virginia.

c. **Henry Ivey** died in Prince George County, Virginia.

d. **Adam Ivey** died in Edgecombe County, North Carolina.

e. **Gilbert Ivey** probably died in Granville county, North Carolina.

f. **Adam and Elizabeth (?) Ivey**, parents of the above children, died in Prince George County, Virginia.

4. **Henry Ivey's** children **Hugh, Henry** and **Adam** all had sons named "**Jesse**." None of the grand children of **Adam and Elizabeth (?) Ivey** named their children "**Jesse**."