

Robert Ivey Sr. (c1730-c1802) and His Descendants

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Exploring the Origins of Robert Ivey Sr.

The antecedents of Robert Ivey Sr. are a genuine mystery. One reason for my efforts in identifying the descendants of the various Ivey immigrants was to identify those who might have been possible fathers. Unfortunately, no obvious candidates were revealed by these efforts. If he was descended from one of the immigrants, we are unable to identify a plausible line of decent.

An obvious possibility, for which there is some evidence, is that he was himself an immigrant.

An Irish Immigrant?

The family of Barna Ivey, eldest son of Robert Ivey Jr., evidently believed that Robert Ivey Sr. immigrated from Ireland. In 1893, a biography of Barna Ivey's eldest son Malachi states that Barna Ivey's "*father was named Robert Ivey and was a native of North Carolina, of Irish descent.*"¹ The 1892 biography of his brother James Washington Ivey says "*his great-grandfather [Robert Ivey Sr.] emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, at an early day.*"²

Both of these men were presumably were repeating what they had been told by their father or grandfather.³ Family legends are rarely entirely accurate. However, we can't ignore the possibility that either Robert Ivey Sr. or his father immigrated from Ireland.

Reviewing the Evidence

The earliest certain record of Robert Ivey Sr. is a deed from John Spann to Robert Ivey of Dobbs County for 440 acres on 30 April 1759.⁴ He was evidently a relatively young man at the time, for his first few children were apparently born within a few years of 1759. That would seem to place his year of birth somewhere in the 1720-35 timeframe.

He may have been in Granville County a year earlier. A Robert "Ive" and John "Ive" were listed together as tithables in the 1858 tax list of Granville County. Neither appeared in the previous tax lists, nor in later ones, and neither owned land in Granville. This John Ivey may have been the same person who died in Pitt County in 1773 leaving a son Robert Ivey in Halifax County.

¹ Memorial Record of Alabama (Brant & Fuller, Madison, Wisconsin, 1893), Vol. 1, p553-4, a sketch of Malachi Ivey.

² Indian Territory, its Chiefs, Legislators, and Leading Men, H. F. & E. S. O'Beirne (1892), pp440. This is an interesting account of James Ivey and his wife, but elements appear to be exaggerated. I would note that James Ivey shown with 9 slaves on the 1860 slave schedule, not the 110 claimed by this article, and that I can find no record that he rose above the rank of private in the 28th Infantry, much less was a Colonel.

³ In fairness, I should note that an 1888 biography of William Henry Denson, a grandson of Barna Ivey, states that "*The Ivey family... came originally from Wales in the person of Barna Ivey.*" Northern Alabama Historical and Biographical (Smith & Deland, Birmingham, 1888), p357

⁴ A deed filed in the NC Archives as PC 1828.1, from a manila folder of 18 loose original papers, mostly deeds. This collection was apparently in the possession of the family of Richard Ivey, as it contains his original will. Richard Ivey was a son of John Ivey, who was the son of this Robert Ivey.

A Possible Spann Connection?

Coincidentally, in 1734 a Robert Ivey of Edgecombe Precinct sold land in present Northampton County which had been patented in 1730 by John Spann Sr., thought to have been the father of the John Spann of the 1759 deed. This Robert Ivey is also unidentified. He may be Robert Ivey Sr., though that would make him considerably older than other evidence indicates.

Robert Ivey
(c1730? – c1802)

The first certain record of Robert Ivey is in the area of Johnston County, North Carolina that became Dobbs County, then Wayne and Lenoir Counties. Unfortunately, nearly all records of these counties were destroyed. When Dobbs County was formed in 1759, it inherited both the Johnston County courthouse and its records from 1746-1759. When Lenoir County was carved out of Dobbs in 1791, all these records were moved to the Lenoir County courthouse, where they were destroyed by fires in 1878 and 1880. Thus we have only fragmentary records from Johnston, Dobbs, and Lenoir during the time Robert Ivey lived there.

Luckily, the deed index to grantees and grantors from 1746 through 1878 was salvaged from the fires. In that index, we find a deed from John Spann to Robert Ivey recorded in the late 1750s.⁵ A second deed from John Spann to Robert Ivey, and one deed from Robert Ivey to John Spann, were recorded about 1758-1762.^{6 7}

In the North Carolina Archives there is a small collection of loose papers containing several original deeds which were kept by the family of Richard Ivey, one of Robert Ivey's grandsons.⁸ This collection includes both deeds from John Spann to Robert Ivey mentioned in the Johnston County grantee/grantor indices. The first is a deed from John Spann to Robert Ivey, both of Dobbs County, dated 30 April 1759 for 440 acres north of the Neuse River and south of Nahunta Creek, in present-day eastern Wayne County. The second is dated 13 April 1762, also from John Spann to Robert Ivey, for 50 acres on the north side of the Neuse and east of Bogue Marsh. Both parcels appear to be near one another in the part of Dobbs County that became Wayne County, and they were probably contiguous since they were both kept in the family for several decades. The second purchase, on Bogue Marsh, can be more precisely located nearly on the border of present Lenoir and Wayne counties. John Spann had bought this land from Robert Parks; a deed in Anson County references the purchase, which is among the lost deeds of Johnston County.⁹

Robert Ivey added to this land with a patent on 26 October 1767 for 310 acres on Bear Pocoson on the north side of the Neuse.¹⁰ From patents to neighbors, we can locate this land on or near the north bank of the Neuse River, between Bear Creek and Bogue Marsh, just east of Walnut

⁵ Recorded in lost Deed Book 5, p129 according to grantee index and p295 according to grantor index. This is probably a single deed.

⁶ Recorded in lost Deed Book 6, p129 and p100, respectively. Both deeds appear in both the grantee and grantor indices.

⁷ It's not clear which of two John Spanns this was. The Spanns were from Northampton County.

⁸ Filed at NC Archives as PC 1828.1, a manila folder of 18 loose original papers, mostly deeds. This collection was apparently in the possession of the family of Richard Ivey, as it contains his original will. Richard Ivey was a son of John Ivey, who was the son of this Robert Ivey.

⁹ The 1750 Quit Rent roll of Johnston County shows William Stanley and Robert Parks occupying a 560 acre parcel which was evidently patented by Robert Parks. John Spann bought this land from Robert Parks – a deed in Anson County Book 1, p326 indicates that John Spann had bought "other lands in Johnston County" from Robert Parks. The 490 acres John Spann sold to Robert Ivey was evidently part of this 560 acre parcel. This John Spann was the son of John Spann of Bertie County.

¹⁰ Colony of NC Abstracts of Land Patents 1734-1764, Volume II, Margaret M. Hofman, (The Roanoke News Company, 1982), p 446.

Creek.¹¹ This is in Wayne County, but near the present border of Wayne and Lenoir counties; Walnut Creek and Bogue Marsh are in Wayne, while Bear Creek is a couple miles east in Lenoir. In the 1769 tax list of Dobbs County, he is listed as “Robert Eivy” with one male (himself) 21 or older. Around him are his neighbors William Whitfield, Moses Stanley, John Spann, John Roach, Richard Sarsnet, William Wiggins, and others.

Robert Ivey continued to add to his land on Bogue Marsh. The old Dobbs grantor/grantee index shows a deed from Richard Sarsnet to Robert Ivey recorded about 1770 and another deed from Robert Ivey to John Roach recorded about 1774.¹² The former appears to be a purchase of 100a on Bogue Marsh implied by the Ivey Papers. It is not clear what land was sold in the latter deed.

He patented an additional 300 acres on the Neuse riverbank between Walnut Creek and Bogue Marsh on 13 January 1778¹³. A few days earlier, on 9 January, he patented 150 acres on the south side of the Neuse in present-day Lenoir County adjoining “his own line”.¹⁴ This implies a prior purchase south of the Neuse, but when he acquired this land south of the Neuse is unknown. Another lost deed, from Griffin Jones to Robert Ivey recorded sometime in the 1780s, may have been a purchase of this land south of the river.¹⁵ That deed was recorded in Dobbs County well after the formation of Wayne County, implying that the land was in what is now Lenoir.

Robert Ivey qualifies as a DAR patriot, though he apparently did not serve in the military. The Committee of Safety in Kinston (later in Lenoir County) paid him 10 shillings in 1776 for the “hire of a man and a horse.”¹⁶

In 1779 Wayne County was formed from the western half of Dobbs. Robert Ivey’s land on the north side of the Neuse fell into the eastern portion of Wayne County. His land south of the Neuse was still in Dobbs. He was not on the 1780 Dobbs tax list, so he probably lived on the land in Wayne County. Because Wayne County’s records are well preserved, we have more citations for him after 1779. In fact, there are three references to his Bogue Marsh land in 1780 deeds by others. Then on 12 January 1782 he entered two NC grants for 100 acres adjoining his own lines and 50 acres nearby.¹⁷ On 14 October 1784 he added to his land with a purchase of 150 acres from John Spann (the son of the earlier John Spann).¹⁸ A year later, on 21 September 1785, he bought another 50 acres from another neighbor, Moses Stanley.¹⁹ On 25 April 1786, he entered claims for three NC Grants adjoining or near his land in Wayne County. All three

¹¹ NC Patent Book 23, p178 (Richard Sarsnet, 26 Oct 1767) and Patent Book 20, p421 (Jonathon Stanley, 4 May 1769) both patents described as adjoining Robert Ivey.

¹² Recorded in lost Deed Book 8, p 289 and Book 10, p 408, respectively

¹³ Dobbs County Patent Entry Book 1, p170 (Patent #170).

¹⁴ Dobbs County Patent Entry Book 4, p144 (Patent #935).

¹⁵ Recorded in lost Deed Book 13, p 355. (Recorded ca1780-89)

¹⁶ North Carolina Revolutionary Army Accounts, Volume IX, Book B, #5322. Another mention of the same item is in Book A, p2. The item appears among a list of accounts for the Committee of Safety of Kinston (then called Kingston), apparently approved for payment in May and June 1776.

¹⁷ Wayne County, NC Grant entries #85 and #86

¹⁸ Wayne County Deed Book 2, p77.

¹⁹ Wayne County Deed Book 3, p62.

warrants were filed on 11 July 1788.²⁰ Two grants, totaling 82 acres, adjoined his own land. The third, for 19 acres, was nearby but not adjoining.

At about this time, both he and a number of Wayne County neighbors began to buy land just to the south in Duplin County. On 31 December 1785, as Robert Ivey “of Wayne County”, he bought 250 acres on Cow Hole Branch of Burncoat Swamp in Duplin County from George Smith Jr.²¹ This land was just over the border near the corner formed by Wayne, Lenoir and Duplin. In fact, in a later sale it was later described as lying “along the Dobbs County line”. He added at least another 450 acres adjoining this tract over the next few years. He clearly never lived on this land, and it appears one or more sons-in-law were actually occupying it.

At this point Robert Ivey had acquired more than 1500 acres in Wayne County that we can account for, more than 150 acres in Lenoir (still Dobbs at this time), and 250 acres in Duplin County, all of which was in the general area where the three counties meet. He had probably sold a portion of the land in Wayne in missing deeds, because we find him on the 1786 Wayne County tax list with one white poll, two black polls, and only 850 acres of land (though we know he had owned at least 300 additional acres). His son John was separately listed with one white poll and no land. His son-in-law Josiah Stafford was listed in Duplin County, apparently living on Robert Ivey’s land there.

In 1789 he sold land to his eldest son John and to his apparent son-in-law Josiah Stafford. On 10 January 1789, Robert Ivey “of Wayne County” sold 250 acres of his land in Duplin County “being where the said Stafford now lives” to Josiah Stafford.²² Just nine days later, on 19 January 1789, as Robert Ivey “of Dobbs County” he sold a total of 747 acres in Wayne County to John Ivey.²³ This land included the separate 19 acre tract patented in 1786 and a 728 acre contiguous tract on Bogue Marsh comprised of several parcels he had patented and purchased. Both deeds were signed with his mark. He apparently retained at least 300 acres in Wayne which he sold in 1791, but clearly moved at this time onto his land in Dobbs County, only a mile or so from his son John in Wayne County.

He is listed in the 1790 census of Dobbs, with three males over 16, one male under 16, one female and three slaves. His sons Robert, Turner and Charles are evidently in his household. His son John Ivey, along with another male over 16, is listed in the 1790 census for Wayne County consecutively with his father’s former neighbors. The daughters were evidently married by this time, and all three sons-in-law were residing in northeastern Duplin County just a few miles away.

On 20 October 1791 his purchase of 450 acres in Duplin County, was proved on the oath of Josiah Stafford. The deed itself was not found, though it is listed in the grantee index. Robert Ivey sold this land to Josiah Stafford in 1797.²⁴

²⁰ Wayne County Deed Book 4, p299-303.

²¹ Duplin County Deed Book 1A, p331.

²² Duplin County Deed Book E, p162.

²³ Wayne County Deed Book 4, p501.

²⁴ Duplin County Deed Book K-19, p375.

In December 1791, the remaining part of Dobbs County was abolished. The southern part, where Robert Ivey's land lay, became Lenoir County and the northern part became Greene County (initially called Glasgow). As Robert Ivey of Lenoir County, he sold the 300 acres in Wayne County he had patented in 1778 to Lewis Whitfield on 8 July 1794. In September that year, still as Robert Ivey of Lenoir County, he made deeds of gift to two daughters in Duplin County, Mary Herring and Chloe Hines, each receiving a negro woman.²⁵ In 1797 he sold his remaining land in Duplin County to Josiah Stafford and his land in Lenoir to Robert Ivey Jr. I might note at this point that every deed by Robert Ivey was signed with his mark, which helps to distinguish him from his son and nephew, who were also named Robert Ivey, but who signed with their names.

In late 1797 Robert Ivey began acquiring land in Bladen County. On 2 November 1797, as Robert Ivey of Lenoir County, he bought 100 acres on both sides of Brown Marsh Swamp from William Ward "above the Main road adjoining Sarah's Branch, John Campbell, and William Ward's rice field".²⁶ On 28 November, still as Robert Ivey of Lenoir County, he bought two adjoining parcels totaling 150 acres on Brown Marsh Swamp from William Ward and John Ward.²⁷ He apparently moved onto this land at about this time, for a year later, on 9 November 1798, he received a grant for another 100 acres on Brown Marsh Swamp. By 1 June 1799, when he bought another 50 acres on Brown Marsh Swamp, he was Robert Ivey of Bladen County. As Robert Ivey Senior, he sold what was apparently his remaining land in Lenoir county to his son Robert Ivey Jr. about 1797-8.²⁸ Two other lost Lenoir County deeds by Robert Ivey in the same timeframe are to Jean Herring and Sarah Harper.²⁹

In 1800 we find him in the Bladen County census. He and his wife were both over 45, with one male 16-26 and one male 26-45. These two males were probably Turner and Charles Ivey, who had both witnessed a sale of land by a neighbor in Bladen County in 1799.³⁰

Robert Ivey appears to have died shortly after the 1800 census. Nearly all of Bladen County's records were destroyed in a series of fires, so there are no records at all of his death or estate. Only some deeds and some wills exist for the period, none of which mention him. However, all 350 acres in Bladen which he had acquired were sold by Charles Ivey to Josiah Stafford on 19 November 1804.³¹ Stafford later sold this land to Robert Ivey (Jr.) of Lenoir, who then sold it to Turner Ivey. There were no releases of dower by Elizabeth Ivey in any of these deeds, suggesting that she was also dead. However, the 1810 Bladen census shows an Elizabeth Ivey as a single head of household containing a younger woman (aged 26-45) and two small children. The absence of dower releases, and the absence of an explanation for the household composition, suggests this was not the widow of Robert Ivey. (I'd note that the 1830 Bladen census shows an Elizabeth Ivey as a free colored person aged over 55. This person may have been related to the

²⁵ Duplin County Deed Book 3A, p123 and p125, respectively.

²⁶ Bladen County Deed Book 7, p78.

²⁷ Bladen County Deed Book 7, p76 and p77.

²⁸ Lost deed from Lenoir County Deed Book 17, p 363 according to grantor index (recorded c1797-98).

²⁹ Lost deeds from Lenoir County Deed Book 18, p265 & 382 according to grantor index (recorded c1798-99).

Sarah Harper was evidently the wife of Jesse Harper Sr. She was dead by 1803-5. Jean Herring is unknown.

³⁰ Bladen County Deed Book 7, p208 (sale by Frances Lawson, who had previously owned Ivey's land.)

³¹ Bladen County Deed Book 27, p235.

mixed-race Iveys of adjoining Robeson County.) In addition, the 1820 household of Turner Ivey contains a female over 45 (who could as easily have been a mother-in-law as a mother.)

Elizabeth Ivey's identity is unknown. It seems likely that the mother of Robert Ivey's children was a Turner, but I have only one clue to her identity. Stafford descendants have reported to me that there is a Quaker record for the marriage of his daughter to Josiah Stafford which identifies her as the daughter of "Robert Ivey and Elizabeth Turner", but I have not been able to verify this. The marriage of Josiah Stafford and Sarah Ivey was reported to the Pasquotank, North Carolina monthly meeting, but those records do not seem to mention Robert Ivey (see below).

Children of Robert Ivey Sr. and Elizabeth

1. **John Ivey** (c1760? – August 1811) He was evidently the eldest son. He first appears on 28 December 1785 as a witness to a Duplin County deed to William Whitfield.³² He was on the 1786 tax list of Wayne County with one poll and no land. On 6 October 1787 he witnessed a deed from James Forehand of Duplin County to Lewis Whitfield.³³ On 19 January 1789, Robert Ivey of Dobbs County sold to John Ivey of Wayne County a total of 747 acres comprised of several of the parcels which Robert Ivey had purchased or patented between 1759 and 1788.³⁴ John Ivey added to this land with several purchases of his own: 100 acres purchased from William Forehand in 1789³⁵, another 100 acres from Forehand in 1793³⁶, 203 acres from Sarsnet Roach in 1796³⁷, and 100 acres from Joseph Green in 1797.³⁸ He sold one of these parcels in 1795, the 19 acre grant from his father.³⁹ He may sold another portion of this land, for there is a lost deed in Lenoir County, preserved only in the deed index, from John Ivey to Robert Argoe.⁴⁰ He owned considerably more land at his death than can be accounted for by these purchases, thus perhaps inherited his father's remaining Lenoir County land. (A verification would likely be among the lost records of Lenoir County.) John Ivey was in the 1790 census of Wayne County, with a household of two males over 16, three males under 16, and three females. He is in the 1800 and 1810 censuses of Wayne County with a wife and several children.⁴¹ The 1810 household apparently included the Miller children of his second wife, for it includes one extra male and two extra females, surely the three Miller children to whom Elizabeth Ivey later made a deed of gift.

He died intestate in August 1811. A petition filed by the heirs in October 1812 states that "...about the month of August in the year 1811 John Ivey formerly of Wayne County died intestate..".⁴² His brother Robert Ivey and Graddy Herring were appointed his administrators, filed an inventory on 19 November 1811, and an accounting on 6 August 1814.⁴³ Only the sons Robert and Richard were of age at the time of the 1812 petition, the other children being represented by their guardians. His estate included a large contiguous parcel bisected by the county line, 1447 acres in Wayne County and 872 acres in Lenoir County, which was portioned and divided among his eight children in 1812.⁴⁴ His estate records clarify that his home plantation, both his house and his mill, were located on the Wayne County portion of the property.

³² Duplin County Deed Book 1A, p412. (Other witnesses were John Barfield and Bryan Whitfield, neighbors of Robert Ivey Sr.)

³³ Wayne County Deed Book 4, p5.

³⁴ Wayne County Deed Book 4, p501.

³⁵ Wayne County Deed Book 4, p499.

³⁶ Ivey Family Papers, dated 27 Jan 1793

³⁷ Ivey Family Papers, dated 15 Jan 1796.

³⁸ Ivey Family Papers, dated 28 Jan 1797.

³⁹ Wayne County DB 5E, p247 On 7 August 1795, to Lewis Whitfield.

⁴⁰ Lenoir County Grantor Index, Deed Book 23, page 80. Recorded ca 1806, as book has 485 pages.

⁴¹ Wayne County census, 1800: John Ivey 11210-20010-5. 1810: 12111-32010-11.

⁴² NC Archives, Loose Papers, Box CR 103.508.xxx "I"

⁴³ Ibid. All records filed as loose papers in the same box.

⁴⁴ Ibid., division of real estate dated 7 December 1812

John Ivey clearly had two wives, one the mother of the first six children, the other the mother of the last two. The identity of the first wife has been the subject of some confusion among descendants. A great-granddaughter, Mrs. Alice Simkins, stated in a 1937 letter that his wife was a "Miss Mosely".⁴⁵ However, John Ivey's first wife actually appears to have been the daughter of Richard Hart. Among the British mercantile claim records at the NC Archives is a 1798 deposition by General Richard McKinne stating that he knew Richard Hart of Wayne County until his death in 1791 and that Hart's "son-in-law John Ivey supported him principally for some time before his death."⁴⁶ Clearly, the mother of John Ivey's elder children was the daughter of Richard Hart. This would conveniently explain the names of John Ivey's two eldest sons, one being named for each grandfather. I note the possibility that this wife was named Nancy Hart, as Robert, Richard, and Elizabeth Ivey all named their eldest daughter "Nancy". Whoever she was, the first wife was evidently alive for the 1800 census, but must have died by 1808.

Sometime before 1809 John Ivey married a widow named Elizabeth Miller, who had three children of her own, and subsequently had two more children by her. His estate papers and guardian records make it clear that Elizabeth Miller was the mother of the two youngest children, Turner Ivey and John Ivey. Elizabeth Miller was likely the widow of Hezekiah Miller, as the final accounting of John Ivey's estate paid the guardians of the heirs of Hezekiah Miller for maintenance of the Miller children. Her three Miller children are identified in a deed of 6 January 1813, in which Elizabeth Ivey of Wayne County made a deed of gift of slaves and furniture to her minor children James Miller, Penny Miller and Purcey Miller.⁴⁷ (Note that the Miller son and two daughters neatly account for the three extra children in John Ivey's 1810 household.)

On 15 August 1812, the eight children of John Ivey (six of them represented by their guardians) executed an agreement with Elizabeth Ivey in which she traded her dower interest in John Ivey's land for a lifetime title to one specific parcel. In 1819 Richard Ivey purchased that lifetime interest from James Skipper, who had acquired it by marriage to Elizabeth "late widow of John Ivey."⁴⁸ She had borne two more children by James Skipper, Kelsey and Elizabeth, named in a deed of gift a few months later.⁴⁹ James and Elizabeth Skipper were paid by the John Ivey estate for boarding and schooling Turner and John Ivey through the early 1830s.⁵⁰ The eight children of John Ivey were the following. Note that John Ivey's children and many of his descendants are mentioned in George Franks Ivey's book, apparently based on information provided by Alice Simpkins.⁵¹

- 1.1. **Robert Ivey** (c1787 – 6 June 1870) The eldest child, he was of age when his father died and was guardian of his infant brothers John and Turner when the 1812 petition was filed. He was apparently the male aged 26-45 in his father's 1810 household. In

⁴⁵ *Colonists of Carolina in the Lineage of W. D. Humphrey*, Blanche Humphrey Abee (Byrd Press, 1938). This information was later repeated in George Franks Ivey's book.

⁴⁶ American Loyalist Claims Files in NC Archives under call #Z5.139N

⁴⁷ Wayne County Deed Book 10, p97 and recorded again in Deed Book 12, p315.

⁴⁸ Wayne County Deed Book 11, p221.

⁴⁹ Wayne County Deed Book 11, p219.

⁵⁰ Found among John Ivey's loose estate records at the NC Archives

⁵¹ *The Ivey Family in the United States*, George Franks Ivey (1941), pp17-31.

1820, he headed a Wayne County household which perhaps included one of his stepbrothers.⁵² On 30 September 1820 Robert Ivey and his brother Joshua Ivey jointly sold their inherited land.⁵³ He was evidently preparing to leave the area, as he relinquished the guardianship in January 1821.⁵⁴ According to Mrs. Simkins, he moved to Alabama.⁵⁵ Mrs. Simkins evidently was the correspondent for George Franks Ivey, who listed him as “Robert Ivey, married Rachel ----, and moved to Alabama about 1820.”⁵⁶ Note that the children listed below give their birthplaces as North Carolina through Ada (born in 1820), and as Alabama from Turner (born 1821/2) onward. He was probably the Robert Ivey in the 1830 census of Monroe County, Alabama, whose household seems to be consistent with both the 1820 and 1840 censuses.⁵⁷

He was in neighboring Conecuh County by 1835, receiving the first of several grants in the general vicinity of Belleville.⁵⁸ He and most of his children would live in the Belleville area for the rest of their lives. Robert and Rachel Ivey appear on a list of members of the Belleville Baptist Church, apparently joining the church sometime after 1826 and before 1837.⁵⁹ He also appears as a delegate for the church to the Baptist Association in 1837 and 1845.⁶⁰ Robert Ivey was the only Ivey in the 1840 Conecuh census.⁶¹ In the 1850 and 1860 censuses, he is age 65 and age 72, respectively, born in North Carolina. Both Robert and Rachel were dead by the 1870 census. These censuses show a wife named Rachel (born c1797 in North Carolina) and all but four of the children shown below. A family record identifies two additional older daughters named Ada (c1819) and Nancy (c1816), both born in North Carolina, the wives of James T. Higdon and Royal Bennett Higdon.⁶² It seems highly likely that another child was John Ivey, located next door to James Higdon in 1850.⁶³ Perhaps Richard Ivey (c1825) was the final son suggested by the 1830-40 census, enumerated in neighboring Monroe County in 1850. Two additional daughters are

⁵² 1820 Wayne County census: Robert Ivey 110010 – 20100. The male 10-16 is likely his brother John Ivey.

⁵³ Wayne County Deed Book 12, p202. (Robert and Joshua Ivey jointly sold their lands to Jesse Wood.)

⁵⁴ Loose papers, John Ivey estate, NC Archives.

⁵⁵ Mrs. Alice Simkins, mentioned earlier, writing in 1937 of the children of John Ivey, includes “Robert Ivey, who married and moved to Alabama.” This was published in *Colonists of Carolina in the Lineage of W. D. Humphrey* (Blanche Humphrey Abee, Byrd Press, 1938). Mrs. Simkins separately identified Robert Ivey as being of Conecuh County, Alabama and named the children. Whether this was a guess on her part or came from some family record is unknown. However, she was related closely enough that she might be presumed to have some first-hand knowledge.

⁵⁶ *The Ivey Family in the United States*, George Franks Ivey (1941), p17.

⁵⁷ Household: 0210001-211001. This is a near-perfect fit with 1840 and later. Note that a Josiah Ivy, age 50-60, appears in Monroe County in 1830 as well. He does not appear to be related.

⁵⁸ BLM Records, Cert. No. 18276

⁵⁹ Membership list posted online. Their names are consecutive, and five names later is the date 1837. Several entires with dates of 1824-1826 appear several dozen names preceding. Note that Josiah and Patience Ivey appear as members in 1822, but apparently were members of the Mars Hill Church by 1826. They are evidently an unrelated Ivey family, later found in Monroe County.

⁶⁰ Posted online, abstracts of minutes of the Bethlehem Baptist Association.

⁶¹ Household: 10020001-2130001

⁶² Records of Rachael Margaret Higdon, Mobile Genealogical Society, courtesy of Doris Fleming. These records included a family Bible.

⁶³ I also note that John Ivey and his wife Mary Ann had one child in 1850, Rachel, apparently named for his mother.

suggested by the 1840 census. Another undated list of the membership of Belleville Baptist Church contains the names of Robert and Rachel Ivey, their two Higdon daughters, Turner Ivey and his wife, Robert Ivey Jr., Joshua Ivey, John Ivey and his wife, and a second Rachel Ivey. [Note that this would seem to place the date of this list after 1860, for Joshua Ivey was still a teenager in 1860 and the second Rachel Ivey was barely 14.] Several years ago, a correspondent sent me a picture of the house built by Robert Ivey, said to have been built on the site of his original log house, located next to the Arkadelphia Baptist Church about 20 miles from Evergreen.

- 1.1.1. **Nancy Ivey** (19 February 1816 – aft1880) One of the two daughters under 10 in 1820, and apparently the daughter aged 10-15 in the 1830 census. According to Higdon family records, she was born on the above date and married Royal Bennett Higdon on 10 October 1833 in Conecuh County. Their names appear immediately following Robert and Rachel Ivey on an undated list of Belleville Baptist Church members.⁶⁴ They are located eleven names from Robert Ivey in the 1840 census, with two females under 5. Royal B. Higdon is in the 1850 and 1860 censuses of Conecuh County, then Nancy is enumerated as a widow in 1870 and 1880.⁶⁵ Both she and her sister Ada must have been widowed at about the same time, for they are enumerated adjacent one another in 1870, with their elder children nearby. Nancy's children, according to the 1850-1880 censuses, were: **Lucinda, Francis, Turner, Harriet, Richard, Margaret, Josephine, Anna,** and **Theodosia**.
- 1.1.2. **Turner Ivey** (25 October 1817 – 13 May 1871) His name also appears on the membership list of Belleville Baptist Church, entered in 1846 from context. He also appears on the second membership list referenced above. By the 1850 census of Belleville, Conecuh County, (when he is adjacent his father) he had a wife named Caroline (whose name appears on the same church membership list) and two children.⁶⁶ He and Caroline appear in the 1860 and 1870 censuses, but in 1880 Caroline appears as a widow a household away from her son Charles. Caroline continued to live with her son Charles in 1900 and 1910, and died in 1919 according to her gravestone. The censuses show only four children: **William** (c1844), **Charles** (30 August 1847 – 26 November 1935), **Catherine** (c1856), and **Phoebe** (September 1857 – 1905). The Old Ivey Cemetery contains gravestones for Turner Ivey, his wife Caroline W. Ivey, their son Charles Ivey and daughter Phoebe Ivey Amos. (Phoebe's month of birth is from the 1900 census.) Charles Ivey married Ida Burnett on 27 October 1873 and remained in Conecuh County. Both are buried in the Ivey Cemetery. The son William appears to be the William Ivey, age 26, in the 1870 census of neighboring Monroe County. In 1880, he and his wife Martha O. had children: Caroline,

⁶⁴ Posted online (as "List 3").

⁶⁵ Of the four censuses, Nancy's birthplace is NC in three and SC in one.

⁶⁶ The 1850 census actually gives Turner Ivey's birthplace as South Carolina, but later censuses are consistently North Carolina.

Willie Kate, Joseph Nettles, and Zelma Juliann. Catherine Ivey was evidently the Kate Ivey who married William B. Amos in 1880.

- 1.1.3. **Ada Ivey** (26 January 1820 – 29 November 1889) She was the second daughter under 10 in the 1820 household, and apparently the daughter 5-10 in the 1830 household. According to Higdon researchers, she married James Terrell Higdon, brother of Royal Bennett Higdon, on 13 December 1836. James and Ada Higdon appear on the same undated list of Belleville Baptist Church members as his brother and his wife's parents. James Higdon is in Conecuh County censuses through 1860, then Ada is listed as a widow adjacent to her sister Nancy in 1870.⁶⁷ Ada last appears in the 1880 Conecuh census with three children still at home. She and her husband, and several children, are buried in the Arkadelphia cemetery in Evergreen. Her children, from the 1850-1880 censuses, were: Their children were: **Mary, John W., Elizabeth, William Columbus, Robert, James J., Thomas D(orsey?), Joseph T., Leonard Lewis, Joshua E., Francis Serena, Martha A., and Jane R.**
- 1.1.4. **John Ivey** (c1822 – 1860s) He was apparently one of the males 15-20 in his father's 1840 household, but by 1850 (when he is age 28) had acquired a wife named Mary Ann and a 4-year old child named Rachael. Both he and Mary Ann appear on the membership list of Belleville Baptist (see above). He appears in 1860 (age 38) but in 1870 Mary Ann is listed as head of household. Censuses show four daughters: **Rachel** (c1846), **Martha** (March 1851), **Nancy** (June 1853), and **Mary E.** (c1859) [called "Bettie" in 1870.]. Martha and Nancy were unmarried, listed as single women in 1880, and listed together as sisters in the 1900 census.
- 1.1.5. **Richard Ivey** (c1825 – 1860s?) He also appears on the membership lists of Belleville Baptist Church, first entered in 1847 from context, perhaps the year he reached majority. He was apparently the other male aged 15-20 in his father's 1840 household. He appears in the 1850 Conecuh census, age 25, as a wagon maker with a probable wife named Martha, age 15, and no children. He is not in Conecuh County in 1860, but he may be the Richard Ivey in Monroe County, listed in a hotel as a wheelwright, age 37. (He is listed in Burnt Corn, practically on the Conecuh border). Given the death certificate of one of them (see below), he was the father of three Ivey children listed in Belleville in the 1860 household of Joseph H. Burt, another member of the Belleville Baptist Church: Robert Ivey, Jane Ivey, and Cyrene (Serena?) Ivey. There is no sign found of Richard Ivey after 1860, and the two Ivey females remained in the Burt household in 1870. The death certificates of two of these children give their mother's name as Martha Burt, apparently a daughter of Joseph H. Burt who was in his 1840 household but not his 1850 household. Martha Burt Ivey had evidently died after bearing the children and Robert Ivey apparently had left his children with his in-laws while

⁶⁷ Of the four censuses 1850-1880, Ada's birthplace is NC in three and SC in one.

temporarily in Monroe County in 1860.⁶⁸ The obituaries of both Cyrene Salter and Robert Ivey mention a brother named Frank Ivey, whose identity is mysterious. That suggests Richard Ivey was the same person who married Martha J. Reynolds in Monroe County on 1 May 1861. If so, Frank Ivey may have been his son by that second marriage. I found no sign of Richard Ivey, his wife, or Frank Ivey after 1861.

Of the three other children, **Robert Ivey** (24 March 1852 - 17 April 1937) is buried in the Magnolia cemetery. He married Americus Brantley in Monroe County on 16 December 1873, and remained in the Belleville area. His obituary in the *Evergreen Courant* says he was born in Repton [just outside Belleville].⁶⁹ It also mentions a surviving brother, Frank Ivey of Waco, Texas. **Cyrene E. Ivey** (23 November 1856? – 15 November 1928) married Thomas H. Salter as “Serena” on 24 September 1874 and was in Williamson County, Texas by 1880. The 1900 Tyler County, Texas census gives her birth in November 1857, but her death certificate in Harris County gives it as 1856. Her obituary mentions her sister Mrs. Joe Gulley, and brothers Robert and Frank Ivey of Alabama. Her death certificate lists her parents as Richard Ivey and Martha Burt.⁷⁰ **Martha Jane Ivey** (10 October 1854 – 5 October 1910), as M. J. Ivey, married Joseph H. Gulley 12 December 1873, and moved to Texas after 1880. Her death certificate in Polk County gives her parents as Frank (sic) Ivey and Martha Burt.⁷¹

- 1.1.6. **Jane Ivey** (c1828) She appears in her parents household in 1850, age 22.
- 1.1.7. **Martha Ivey** (c1832) She appears in her parents household in 1850, age 18.
- 1.1.8. **Mary Ivey** (c1835) She appears in her parents household in 1850, age 15, and in 1860, age 24.
- 1.1.9. **Serena Ivey** (c1838) She appears in her parents household in 1850, age 12, and in 1860, age 22. She married John B. Griffin on 20 November 1867, according to Conecuh marriage returns.

⁶⁸ Joseph H. Burt had two daughters in 1840, one under 5 and one 5-10. In 1850, the eldest daughter in his household was Serena, age 15. The other daughter, missing in 1850, might have been the Martha who was the apparent wife of Richard Ivey. (All of the Burt daughters in the 1850 census can be accounted for, so the only Burt daughter who might have borne the Ivey children is the one missing in 1850.) Another obvious explanation, that the Ivey children were illegitimate children of a Burt husband and an Ivey woman, does not seem to be supported by any evidence. With two exceptions, all the Iveys in the 1850 census can be effectively eliminated as possible fathers. Only two Iveys in the 1850 Conecuh census are missing in 1860, Richard and Elbert (an unlikely candidate). It is plausible that Richard was a widower who left his children with his in-laws temporarily while living in a hotel on some work assignment, then died himself thus making the arrangement permanent. Or perhaps he simply abandoned them.

⁶⁹ Posted online, from the *Evergreen Courier* issue of 22 April 1937. It says he died at age 85, and lists his children.

⁷⁰ Death certificate courtesy of Thomas Sachitano.

⁷¹ Death certificate courtesy of Thomas Sachitano.

- 1.1.10. **Robert Ivey** (c1840 - ?) He was apparently born by the 1840 census, when his father lists one male under 5. He appears in his parents household in 1850 (age 10) and 1860 (age 19). He appears on the second list of church members mentioned above, apparently dated after 1860, as Robert Ivey Jr. There seems to be sign of him thereafter.
- 1.1.11. **Joshua Ivey** (c1842 - ?) He appears in his parents household in 1850, age 8, and in 1860, age 16. He appears on the second list of church members mentioned above, apparently dated after 1860. I found no later sign of him.
- 1.2. **Richard Ivey** (c1789 – Feb 1832) Richard seems to have been the only son who remained in North Carolina. He was apparently born before the 1790 census, and was of age by the 15 August 1812 deed (see above). He married Alice West according to a family researcher writing in 1937.⁷² He appears in the 1820 census, age 26-45, with a household including three male and four female children.⁷³ In 1830 he was aged 40-50 and the household included four sons and two daughters.⁷⁴ Richard Ivey appears to have acquired the majority of his father's land. He was awarded 188 acres in the partition, and on 17 August 1819 he purchased the lifetime interest of Elizabeth Skipper.⁷⁵ On 10 August 1825, he bought the portions of his father's land which had previously been sold by his brothers Robert and Joshua.⁷⁶ His widow later acquired the interest of John Ivey. Richard Ivey's will was dated 2 February 1832 and proved the same month in Wayne County.⁷⁷ The will leaves his estate to his wife Alice providing "she liberally educate, support, and comfortably clothe all my children" until each child reached 21 or married. (The wife's name appears both as "Ailsey" and as "Alice" in the will.) She may have been the mysterious "Miss Mosely", as Alice Ivey and Alexander Mosely were named executors. In 1840, the widow Alice Ivey was head of a household of three males and five females.⁷⁸

On 18 September 1833, John Ivey deeded his own 316 acres of inherited land, which adjoined the land Richard Ivey had owned, to Richard's widow Alice Ivey.⁷⁹ Alice Ivey later had this land seized by the sheriff to pay a mortgage debt to Aaron F. Moses of \$941. She paid him and got the land back in 1837.⁸⁰ In 1844 she made deeds of gift to Robert and John Ivey, Robert receiving the old Joshua Ivey land, and John receiving the old Turner Ivey land.⁸¹ Alice was apparently deceased by the 1850 census. According to a granddaughter of John Ivey writing in 1937, "*the children of Richard Ivey, brother of Edith Ivey Thomas were: Edith Ivey, who married Lewis*

⁷² *Colonists of Carolina in the Lineage of W. D. Humphrey*, Blanche Humphrey Abee, (Byrd Press, 1938) quoting a letter of 10 September 1937 from Mrs. Alice Simpkins, a granddaughter of John Ivey.

⁷³ 1820 Wayne County census: Richard Ivey 300010 – 31010.

⁷⁴ 1830 Wayne County census: Richard Ivey 1120001 – 11001.

⁷⁵ Wayne County Deed Book 11, p221.

⁷⁶ Deed in Ivey Family Papers (PC 1828.1).

⁷⁷ The will is included among the Ivey Family Papers (NC Archives, PC 1828.1)

⁷⁸ 1840 Wayne County census: Alice Ivey 0021 – 0111101.

⁷⁹ Wayne County Deed Book 16, p60.

⁸⁰ Wayne County Deed Book 17, p190.

⁸¹ Wayne County Deed Book 19, pp378-9.

*Cotton; Mary Ivey, who married John Elmore; Nancy Ivey, who married Ichabod Herring; Betsy Ivey, who married Benjah Herring, son of Sallie Ivey; and Richard, Robert and Jeanette, all of whom died unmarried; also John Ivey, born Feb. 6, 1817, died January 3, 1893.”*⁸²

- 1.2.1. **Nancy Ivey** (c1814 – 1870s) She married Ichabod Herring, son of Graddy Herring, on 7 February 1834 according to a notice in the *Raleigh Register*. Ichabod Herring was in Haywood County, Tennessee (where her uncles Turner and John had located) in the censuses of 1830-1870. (I note though, that the 1850 census suggests the family had been in Alabama circa 1831-36.) The 1850 census of Haywood County shows her as Nancy, age 36. In 1860, she was “Ann”, age 46, but was again Nancy, age 56, in 1870. Both she and her husband were apparently dead by 1880.
- 1.2.2. **John Ivey** (6 February 1817 – 3 January 1893) He is in the 1850 census, age 33, adjacent to his brother Robert with his wife named Mary Ann and two children: Sarah and Richard. According to George Franks Ivey’s book, he had first married Mary Ann Swinson in 1845 and then married Susan Daly about 1868. Indeed, Mary Ann Ivey’s gravestone gives her year of death as 12 October 1868, meaning that she was the mother of all the children. By the 1870 census, the wife’s name was Susan. The 1850-1880 censuses of Wayne County suggests ten children: **Sarah** (c1846), **Richard** (30 January 1848 – 7 March 1865), **John** (1850 – 1918), **Robert** (24 Oct 1851 – 6 November 1910), **Levi A.** (11 August 1853 – 29 August 1910), **Alice** (c1855), **Charles** (15 June 1856 – 12 January 1913), **William Henry** (Jan 1858 – 1925), **Major F.** (June 1859 – 1924), and **Jefferson D.** (May 1861? – 12 June 1921). The son Robert Ivey was listed as a son-in-law in the household of Thomas and Ann Sutton in 1880, his younger siblings still at home. John Ivey’s will of 1 February 1892 names sons John, William Henry, Levi, and Jefferson, and daughter Sally Sutton.⁸³ Nearly all the family is buried in the Piney Grove cemetery.

George Franks Ivey’s book devotes several pages to the children of John Ivey. The children of Sarah Ivey and Jeremiah Sutton, and their families, are listed on pages 18-21. John Jr. is called John James Ivey (1850-1918) in the book, which gives his wife as Sarah Jane Sutton and lists children on pages 22-25. Robert Ivey (1851-1910), his wives Mattie Sutton and Rachel Herring, and children are listed on pages 26-27. Levi Ivey (1853-1910), his wife Martha Hines, and children are listed on pages 28-29. Charles Ivey (1856-1913), his wife Annie Daly, and children are also listed on pages 28-29. William Henry Ivey (1858-1925), his wife Nancy Elmore, and children are on page 30 as is Major Ivey (1859-1924), his wife Mary Jones, and

⁸² *Colonists of Carolina in the Lineage of W. D. Humphrey*, Blanche Humphrey Abee, (Byrd Press, 1938) quoting a letter of 10 September 1937 from Mrs. Alice Simpkins, a granddaughter of John Ivey.

⁸³ Wayne County Will Book 1, p15.

children. Richard Ivey was killed in the Civil War.

- 1.2.3. **Edith Ivey** (c1818? – 1840s) She married Lewis Cotton, according to the source above. Lewis Cotton is in the 1840 Lenoir County census with a female 20-30, who is likely Edith. Both were apparently dead by 1850, when two children, Nancy Cotton (age 13) and William Cotton (age 11) were in the household of her brother Robert Ivey.
 - 1.2.4. **Elizabeth Ivey** (19 December 1821 - 8 February 1897) She was age 25 and listed in her brother Robert's household in 1850. According to the source above, she married "Benajah" Herring, son of her aunt Sarah Ivey and Benajah Herring Sr. The marriage record gives the date as 5 January 1854, and the groom as Benjamin I. Herring. Her gravestone showing the above dates is listed in a compilation of Wayne County cemeteries. A brief write-up on her family can be found in the Wayne County heritage book.⁸⁴
 - 1.2.5. **Robert Ivey** (c1824 – 1850s?) In 1850, Robert Ivey (age 26) and an apparent wife Alice had three of his sisters in the household. According to the source above, he died unmarried. He apparently died prior to the 1860 census.
 - 1.2.6. **Richard Ivey** (c1825? – by1850) He was one of the two males aged 15-20 in his mother's 1840 household. He does not appear in the 1850 census, apparently having died. In 1855, his administrator sold his land to John Ivey.⁸⁵ According to the source above, he died unmarried.
 - 1.2.7. **Mary J. Ivey** (Nov 1828 – aft1900) She was in her brother Robert's household in 1850, age 21. She married John J. Elmore on 4 November 1855. They are in the 1860 through 1880 Wayne censuses, Mary aged 31, 42, and 52 respectively. In 1900, Mary is enumerated in Wayne County with a birth date of November 1828. The 1900 census shows her as the mother of nine children, six of whom were still living. The children, from the 1860-80 censuses included: **Richard E., Mary Serena, Sally, Fannie, John,** and **Jennette.**⁸⁶
 - 1.2.8. **Jeanette Ivey** (c1831 – 1850s?) She was in her brother Robert's household in 1850, age 19. According to the source above, she died unmarried.
- 1.3. **Joshua Ivey** (c1794 - ?) He was not yet 21 at his father's death, for he was represented by his guardian in the 1812 petition. He sold his inherited land in 1820 jointly with his brother Robert. He appears in the 1820 Wayne County census,

⁸⁴ Wayne County Heritage, North Carolina, Mary Daniels Johnstone (1982), p566.

⁸⁵ Wayne County Deed Book 24, p229

⁸⁶ The 1860 household includes a child named Winnie, age 11, whose birth significantly predates Mary's marriage to Elmore. The 1870 household includes a Jane Elmore, age 15, who was not in the 1860 household. In addition, the 1880 census lists Mary Serena as "Allica".

apparently newly married with two young females, but is in no records thereafter. He evidently moved elsewhere, perhaps to Alabama with his brother Robert. He may be the Joshua Ivey who appears in the 1830 census of Lowndes County, Alabama as age 30-40 with a household consistent with that of 1820. He was not found in 1840 or 1850. There was a "Josiah" Ivey located in the same vicinity (Monroe County) as Robert Ivey, but he does not appear to be the same person as he was considerably older.

- 1.4. **Edith Ivey** (c1800? – by1850?) She was awarded part of the Lenoir County land, 326 acres, in the 1812 partition of her fathers' property. Her uncle Robert Ivey was her guardian at the time, but I did not inspect the guardianship records further. She married Gregory Thomas, according to Mrs. Simkins. Edith was evidently dead by 1850, when Gregory Thomas (age 72) appears with several children in the household, but no wife.
- 1.5. **Elizabeth Ivey** (c1797 – 1860s) Her uncle Robert Ivey was her guardian through early 1817 when he left for Georgia, when Graddy Herring became her guardian. His bond was posted on 20 May 1817, so she was still a minor on that date. She married a son of Philip Miller, was widowed and then remarried to her first cousin **Furnifold Ivey**, son of her uncle Robert Ivey. Furna Ivey married "Mrs. Elizabeth Miller" by bond dated 20 June 1822 in Baldwin County, Georgia. Two years later, in 1824, Furna Ivey and his wife Elizabeth, "formerly Elizabeth Miller", of Baldwin County sold land in Wayne County, North Carolina described as formerly belonging to John Ivey, the description of which matches the land Elizabeth Ivey had received in the partition of John Ivey's estate.⁸⁷ Elizabeth evidently had at least two children by her first marriage to Miller, Nancy and William. Furna Ivey was the guardian of William Miller, who died by 1825 when Furna sold a negro belonging to his estate in Baldwin County.⁸⁸ He was guardian of a minor named Nancy Miller on 10 December 1830 when he represented her interest as an heir in a division of the estate of her grandfather Phillip Miller.⁸⁹ Elizabeth was still alive in 1860, but dead by the 1870 census. (See separate write-up on the family of Robert Ivey Jr. and Furnifold Ivey for more)
- 1.6. **Sarah Ivey** (10 May 1804 – 4 Nov 1889) Her guardian Graddy Herring filed accounts for her through 1823. She married Benajah Herring, son of Benjamin and Ann Williams Herring, and remained in the Lenoir/Wayne area. Though she was not traced, she is probably the widowed Sally Herring, age 54, in the 1860 Wayne County census with several children in her household.

⁸⁷ Wayne County, NC Deed Book 15, p133.

⁸⁸ *Genealogical Abstracts from the Georgia Journal (Milledgeville) Newspaper, 1809-1823*, Volume 2, Fred R. Hartz and Emilie K. Hartz (1992), p357. Since Phillip Miller has a son "Willie" who was still alive in 1830, William Miller must have been Elizabeth's child rather than her husband.

⁸⁹ Jones County, NC Deed Book 18, p272. Though recorded in Jones County, the petition deals with land located in Lenoir County. A similar document, bearing the same date, from the Lenoir County court is in the Miss Mamie Kinsey Collection, N.C. Archives.

- 1.7. **John E. Ivey** (c1809 – 5 February 1873) John was a son of Elizabeth, his father's second wife. He was apparently born before the 1810 census, which shows five males in his father's household (presumably his three older brothers, himself, and James Miller). His brother Robert Ivey was guardian of John Ivey on 15 August 1812.⁹⁰ But in the October 1812 petition a few months later, he was represented by his "mother and guardian Elizabeth Ivey." John's guardian was again his brother Robert the following year, but his guardianship records show annual payments to Elizabeth Skipper for his maintenance, indicating that he actually lived with his mother. After Robert Ivey moved to Alabama, Major Stanley became his guardian until January 1826, when Benajah Herring became his guardian. Annual accountings were filed through 1829, but no final accounting was located. On 8 June 1832 he sold the 317 acres "being known as lot no. 3 which I drew in the division of the land of my father John Ivey."⁹¹ He does not appear again in Wayne County records.

He is probably the same John Ivey who appears with Turner Ivey in the 1840 census of Haywood County, Tennessee. He appears in the 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses of Haywood County with the middle initial "E." and a wife named Sarah. (There was evidently a first wife named Sarah who died in 1856, and a second wife named Sarah who died in 1884.⁹²) He was age 41 in 1850, age 50 in 1860, and age 61 in 1870 (born in North Carolina). I'd note that he appears with substantial values of personal property and real estate. The first four children, born circa 1833-39, were born in Alabama according to these censuses. According to the records of Zion Baptist Church, he died on the above date.⁹³ His children, according to censuses, were: **Robert** (c1833), **Narcissa** (c1836), **Harriet** (c1838), **John** (c1840), **James W.** (c1842), **Mary** (c1844), **Turner** (c1846), **Nancy E.** (c1847), **Sarah A.** (c1850), **Edith B.** (c1851), and **Thomas E.** (June 1860). There are marriage records in Haywood County for what appear to be four of these children: Mary Ivey married D. H. Wateridge on 11 October 1866, Harriet Ivey married W. Harrison Jackson on 22 September 1867, Nancy E. Ivey married Thomas E. Abernathy on 6 November 1867, Sarah A. Ivey married Aaron J. Yarnell on 11 November 1868, and Turner Ivey married Naomi Pender on 31 July 1872.

- 1.8. **Turner Ivey** (c1811 – aft 1880) Like John Ivey, he also lived with his mother according to his guardian accounts. His brother Robert Ivey was guardian of John Ivey on 15 August 1812.⁹⁴ But in the October 1812 petition a few months later, he was represented by his "mother and guardian Elizabeth Ivey." Richard Ivey later became his guardian and filed annual accountings through his own death in 1832. On 18 September 1833, as Turner Ivey of Haywood County, Tennessee he sold his inherited land in Wayne County to Alice Ivey, widow of Richard Ivey.⁹⁵ He is in the 1840 Haywood County census, but apparently moved to Yell County, Arkansas by

⁹⁰ Wayne County Deed Book 9, p440.

⁹¹ Wayne County Deed Book 15, p405.

⁹² Zion Baptist Church records, as summarized on Haywood County Rootsweb website.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Wayne County Deed Book 9, p440.

⁹⁵ Wayne County Deed Book 16, p60.

1845. [At least one member of the Herring family followed the same migration path through Haywood, then Yell County.] The 1850 Yell County census shows the three eldest children born in Tennessee, the next three in Arkansas. Civil War skirmishes were fought in Yell County at Ivey's Ford, apparently referring to this Turner Ivey. He appears on a voters list in 1868 as age 57, and as age 39, 49, 59, and 69 in the censuses of 1850 through 1880. His wife's name was Mary, in the 1850-1870 censuses. The Moss Creek Cemetery has a stone for Mary Ivey, wife of Turner Ivey, showing a birth date of 3 March 1819 and a death date of 31 March 1880. Several of their children are also buried there, but there is no stone for Turner himself. From these censuses, his children were the following:

- 1.8.1. **Sarah** (c1836? – 1916?) Her gravestone in the Old Shark cemetery identifies her as the daughter of Turner and Mary Ivey, and the husband of Bright W. Herring. the stone reads “1847 – 1916”, but censuses give her birth year as c1836.
- 1.8.2. **John Ivey** (c1839 – aft1880) John Ivey married Mary A. Pledger on 31 October 1867 in Yell County. He appears in the 1870 census with **Mary** and a one-year old daughter named Mary. In 1880, the daughter Mary was “E.” (age 11), and three more children had been added: **Sallie** (age 9), **Ednie** (age 5), and **William** (age 1).
- 1.8.3. **Charles** (c1840 – 1860s?) Charles Ivey appears in the 1850 (age 9) and 1860 (age 19) households, but not thereafter. A Charles Ivey served in the Civil War, apparently from Yell County, and he may have died in the war. There is no sign of him in the 1870 or 1880 censuses.
- 1.8.4. **Robert** (c1845 – aft1880) Robert Ivey married Elizabeth Spillars on 23 January 1868 in Yell County. In 1870, they are listed with one child, Charles (age 1). In the 1880 census, Robert and Elizabeth were listed with children: **Charles** (age 12) and **Frank** (age 6)
- 1.8.5. **Elizabeth** (23 March 1847 – 25 July 1867) Elizabeth Ivey married Doctor Leondos Reynolds on 29 March 1866 in Yell County. Her stone in the Moss Creek cemetery indicates she died a year later. She apparently had one child named Alice Turner Ivey is enumerated in the 1880 census with a 13-year old granddaughter named **Alice Reynolds**.
- 1.8.6. **Hillary H. Ivey** (May 1850 –aft1900⁹⁶) He appears in the 1880 census with a wife named M. E., and children **Lula** (age 6) and **Adolphus** (age 1). Also in the household is his 16-year old sister-in-law Josephine Henry.
- 1.8.7. **Julia** (27 October 1852 - 1927) Julia Ivey married Marquis Lafayette Denton on 20 March 1871 in Yell County. She and eight of her children are buried in

⁹⁶ His birth in 1900 is given as May 1851, but he appears as age 1 in the 1850 census, 11 in 1860 and 21 in 1870. I conclude his birth year was either 1849 or 1850, but not 1851.

the Moss Creek cemetery.

- 1.8.8. **Susan Ivey** (c1854) Susan Ivey married Joseph Davidson on 7 May 1871 in Yell County.
 - 1.8.9. **Joseph Ivey** (1 February 1856 – 21 February 1880) His stone in the Moss Creek Cemetery identifies him as a son of Turner and Mary Ivey. He married Hester Crosby on 21 October 1875. It isn't clear if they had children, for there do not seem to be any unaccounted for Iveys in the 1880 census of Yell County.
 - 1.8.10. **George Ivey** (2 April 1857 – 25 April 1880) His stone in the Moss Creek Cemetery identifies him as a son of Turner and Mary Ivey. He was apparently unmarried.
2. **Robert Ivey** (15 Feb 1769 – 5 April 1847) (See separate page on Robert Ivey Jr.)
 3. **Turner Ivey** (c1772 – late 1830s) Owing to the loss of many Bladen County records, the available records for him are primarily deeds. His was apparently one of the males over 16 in his father's 1790 household. Turner and Charles Ivey both first appear witnessing a deed in Bladen County for land near Robert Ivey in 1799.⁹⁷ He was probably the older male, aged 26-45, in Robert Ivey's household in 1800. In 1809, Josiah Stafford sold him the former lands of Robert Ivey Sr. which Stafford had purchased from Charles Ivey.⁹⁸ Turner was head of a Bladen household in 1810, he and his wife both 26-45, with one male under 10. In 1814, Josiah Stafford deeded Robert Ivey of Lenoir 175 acres on Thomas Bryans Bay in Bladen, and the following day Robert Ivey deeded the land to Turner Ivey of Bladen County.⁹⁹ Turner appears in the 1820 and 1830 censuses of Bladen, shown in 1830 as age 50-60. He appears as a witness or neighboring landowner in several Bladen deed records during this period, but apparently died in the late 1830s. Although there are no surviving estate records in Bladen, on 14 December 1839 his daughter Elizabeth Ivey sold her interest in "my part of all the land my father Turner Ivey was in possession of at the time of his death" to her brothers Charles and John Ivey.¹⁰⁰

His widow, Alice Ivey, appeared in the 1840 census as age 70-80 (sic) with a household of two males aged 30-40 and 40-50, and a female aged 20-30. In 1850 (age 70) and 1860 (age 75) she was in the household of her sons Charles and John. The sons Charles and John did not marry, but were partners together in numerous ventures, according to the Bladen deed books. Both died in Bladen County at advanced ages in the late 1800s, leaving their property to their niece Elizabeth Singletary.

- 3.1. **Charles Ivey** (c1808 – c1890) He never married. He and John are the males in their mother's household in 1840. In 1850 and 1860 he was the head of a household

⁹⁷ Bladen County Deed Book 7, p208 (4 Jan 1799, Frances Lawson to Joseph Screws.)

⁹⁸ Bladen County Deed Book 12, p239 and Deed Book 29, p240. (Recorded twice.)

⁹⁹ Bladen County Deed Book 7, p544 and Deed Book 30, p508, respectively. The latter recorded 1832.

¹⁰⁰ Bladen County Deed Book 14, p473.

consisting of his brother John and mother Alice. In 1870 and 1800 Charles and his brother John Ivey were living together next door to their niece Elizabeth Singletary. Both Charles and John appear frequently in Bladen deed records, operating in partnership with one another. Both left their property to their niece Elizabeth Singletary.

- 3.2. **John Ivey** (c1812 – 1887) He also never married, and lived with his brother. See above.
- 3.3. **Elizabeth Ivey** (c1815? – 1840s) She was evidently the female in Turner's household aged under 5 in 1820, and 5-10 (sic) in 1830, and the female aged 20-30 in her mother's 1840 household. As mentioned above, she deeded her interest in her late father's land to her brothers John and Charles in late 1839. Pate researchers say she married Hillary Pate sometime after the 1840 census and died a few years later. (She was dead by the 1850 census when Hillary Pate's wife was named Mary.) She had at least one child. The eldest child in the 1850 Pate household was Elizabeth C(aroline) Pate, age 8, who was living with Charles and John Ivey in 1860. Elizabeth C. Pate later married Monroe Singletary, listed adjoining both Charles and John Ivey in 1870 and 1880. Both Charles and John Ivey left their estates to their niece Elizabeth Singletary, who transferred some of it to the First Baptist Church of Bladensboro.
4. **Charles Ivey** (c1775 - ?) He was probably the youngest child, the male under 16 in his father's 1790 household. He was evidently young enough to have moved with his father to Bladen County, for Charles Ivey witnessed two deeds in Bladen County in 1799.¹⁰¹ He was probably the male aged 18-26 in Robert Ivey's household in 1800. He witnessed another deed in 1800 for land near his father on Brown Marsh Swamp. In 1804, apparently having inherited it, he sold Robert Ivey's Bladen County land to Josiah Stafford.¹⁰² Charles Ivey seems to have then moved back to Lenoir County. In 1810 Turner Ivey of Bladen County sold a slave to Charles Ivey of Lenoir County, with John Ivey a witness.¹⁰³ It appears that Charles, and possibly a wife, were residing in Robert Ivey Jr.'s household in 1810, for the household included a male 26-45. There are no further records of him, and he may have removed to another state. I note that there is no record of a Charles Ivey in the locations in which the other members of the family settled.

He may have died in Lenoir County, for its records are destroyed. If he left the area, there seems little chance of identifying him. The 1820 and 1830 censuses list only a few Charles Iveys, some of whom can be identified as belonging to other families, and none of whom can be connected to Robert Ivey's other children. One candidate is a Charles Ivey who appears in Clarke County, Alabama records (then Mississippi Territory) in 1813. Another candidate is a Charles Ivey who appears the 1830 census of Jackson County, Alabama (though he seems ten years too young) who gives his age as 65 in 1850 and 75 in 1860, born in North Carolina. This Charles Ivey married a daughter of Joseph Griffin of North Carolina and Georgia, whose will, dated 8 January 1833 and proved 9 February 1838, in Chambers

¹⁰¹ Bladen County Deed Book 7, p208, p211.

¹⁰² Bladen County Deed Book 27, p235.

¹⁰³ Wayne County Deed Book 9, p216.

County, Alabama gives \$8 to daughters Mary Johnson and Margaret Ivy.¹⁰⁴ (This Charles Ivey is more completely covered in another paper.)

5. **Chloe Ivey** (c1765? – 1830s?) On 26 September 1794 Robert Ivey of Lenoir County made a deed of gift of a female slave to his daughter Chloe Hines of Duplin County.¹⁰⁵ The deed was proved by the oath of Daniel Hines, her husband. The family Bible of Lewis Hines, born in 1802 and apparently the youngest son, states that he was “*the son of Daniel Hines and Cloey his wife.*”¹⁰⁶ Daniel and Chloe were apparently married in the mid or late 1780s. Daniel Hines was in the 1784-6 state census of Duplin County, apparently already married. The 1790 census of Duplin County lists him with one male over 16, two males under 16, and three females. In the 1800 Duplin census, both Daniel Hines and his wife were aged 26-45.¹⁰⁷ In 1810 Daniel Hines was enumerated in Lenoir County, his wife aged over 45.¹⁰⁸ In the 1820 Lenoir census both Daniel Hines Sr. and Daniel Hines Jr. were listed, the elder again with a wife over 45.¹⁰⁹ In 1830, Daniel Hines Sr. and his wife were both aged 60-70, with only a single male aged 20-30 (apparently Lewis Hines) still in the household. Neither were heads of household in 1840. The estate of the son Daniel Hines Jr. was the subject of a court case in 1847, which named one of his sons “Ivy Hines.”
6. **Mary Ivey** (c1764 – aft1850) On 6 September 1794 Robert Ivey of Lenoir County made a deed of gift of a female slave to his daughter Mary Herring of Duplin County.¹¹⁰ The deed was proved by Lewis Herring, presumably her husband. Mary was indeed the wife of Lewis Herring, who was born about 1765, according to descendants. They must have been married before 1790, as she was not in her father’s household in 1790, and Lewis Herring had his own household in 1790 (with two males under 16 and two females) in Duplin County. Lewis Herring appears in the 1800-1830 censuses of Duplin County. His wife was under 45 in 1810 but over 45 in 1820. Both he and his wife were aged 60-70 in 1830. Mary was perhaps the Mary Herring, age 86, in the household of Jesse Herring in the 1850 Duplin census. According to descendants, their children included sons named Ivey Herring, William Herring, and John Herring. John Herring, who was born 2 February 1789, later joined his first cousin Barna Ivey in Barbour County, Alabama.
7. **Sarah Ivey** (c1760? – after 1800) Almost certainly another daughter, she was the first wife of Josiah Stafford (see above). The records of the Quaker Meeting in Pasquotank County show that a Sarah Ivy was received by request into membership on 21 March 1781 and was reported as married to Josiah Stafford on 16 May 1781.¹¹¹ This appears to be the same Josiah Stafford of Dobbs County. It is not clear that the Iveys had any other connection with

¹⁰⁴ Chambers County, Alabama Will Book 1-2, pp32.

¹⁰⁵ Duplin County Deed Book 3A, p125. (Proved by Daniel Hines, who was not a witness.)

¹⁰⁶ Bible in the possession of Art Chambers of Liddell, Lenoir Co., NC records only the names of the parents of Lewis Hines (born 22 May 1802).

¹⁰⁷ 1800 Duplin County census: Daniel Hines 41010-11010-1. Note that he had no slaves in 1790, thus the single slave here may be the one given to his wife in 1794.

¹⁰⁸ 1810 Lenoir County census: Daniel Hines 21210-21001.

¹⁰⁹ 1820 Lenoir County census: Daniel Hines Senr 001111-01101. Daniel Hines Junr. 000100-00100.

¹¹⁰ Duplin County Deed Book 3A, p123.

¹¹¹ Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. 1, William Wade Henshaw (Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978), both entries on page 143.

the Quakers, for Josiah Stafford was evidently merely reporting the marriage to his parents' Quaker meeting, and the reference to his wife may have been an associated formality to preserve the validity of a marriage inside the faith. In 1820, he applied for a Revolutionary war pension in Giles County, Tennessee in which he stated he was born in North Carolina in 1757, enlisted from Dobbs County in 1777 and served three years.¹¹² He died 16 May 1835 in Bedford County, Tennessee. A son named Ivey Stafford was born about 1788. Josiah Stafford seems to have been an active member of the Ivey family. He witnessed deeds to Robert Ivey in Duplin County, and apparently lived on Robert Ivey's land there, which Robert Ivey later deeded to him 1789. He was evidently in Duplin County through 1800, but by 1804 he was residing in Bladen County, when Charles Ivey deeded him land. The last record I found for him in Bladen is the 1814 deed to Robert Ivey Jr. Although his son Ivey Stafford left many descendants who trace the Stafford family back to a Pasquotank Quaker family, the other children of Sarah Ivey and Josiah Stafford are uncertain. Only Merrill (age 20), Polly (age 18) and Joel (age 16) were living with him when he applied for his pension in 1820.

8. **Jean Ivey?** (c1770? - ?) Although highly speculative, there may have been another daughter, possibly the wife of a Herring. She may have been Jean Herring, as there is a lost deed recorded about 1797-8 in Lenoir County from Robert Ivey to Jean Herring.¹¹³ Robert Ivey had made deeds of gift to two of his three known daughters in 1794, and it is possible that the deed to Jean Herring was another such gift. One very speculative possibility is Graddy Herring, brother of the Lewis Herring who married Mary Ivey, and a son of Michael Herring and Charity Graddy. He certainly had some connection with the Ivey family, as Graddy Herring and Robert Ivey Jr. were administrators of the estate of John Ivey, and both were guardians of John Ivey's children. Owing largely to the loss of records of Lenoir County, there seems to be no mention of his wife's name in any record of that period. Note however, that no daughter seems to have been in Robert Ivey's 1790 household and thus (if she existed at all) she must have been married by 1790. That makes her unlikely to have been the wife of Graddy Herring, who seems not to have had children until 1800. Further, Graddy Herring may have married Peggy Holmes sometime after August 1801.¹¹⁴

I note that the connection between Graddy Herring and the Ivey family might not have been a familial one. Even if it were, it might also be explained if Elizabeth Miller were a Herring. Whatever the nature of the relationship with Graddy Herring, he was connected with the Iveys later as well. Graddy Herring moved to Barbour County, Alabama sometime in the early 1830s, roughly simultaneously with Barna Ivey. One of his sons, Ichabod Herring, married Nancy Ivey, daughter of Richard Ivey and Alice West, and is later found in Haywood County, Tennessee where Turner and John, two sons of John Ivey and Elizabeth, also located.

¹¹² Rev. Pension file #S39091.

¹¹³ The grantee/grantor index shows this deed recorded in Lenoir County Deed Book 18, p265. The deed book itself is destroyed, but it must have been recorded 1798-1799 from the location in the index.

¹¹⁴ See <http://www.cherrington.com/davidhines.html> for a 14 August 1801 deed mentioning land given to Peggy Holmes which appears to have been later owned by Graddy Herring, who may have acquired it by virtue of a marriage to Peggy Holmes..

Robert Ivey Jr.

(15 February 1769 – 5 April 1847)

Robert Ivey Jr. was born on 15 February 1769 according to a family Bible.¹¹⁵ That makes him one of his younger children of his parents, born while his father was living in Dobbs County. Thus he is likely to be one of the three males over 16 in his father's household in the 1790 census of Dobbs County, located in the part of Dobbs that would shortly become Lenoir County. The loss of all Lenoir County records means we have citations for him only in the records of the surrounding counties.

He married Elizabeth West in neighboring Craven County by bond dated 9 August 1793. That this was the same Robert Ivey is confirmed by the same Bible record, which identifies Barna Ivey's mother as Elizabeth West. It appears that he and his wife lived on his father's land in Lenoir County, since Robert Ivey Jr. was deeded land in Lenoir by Robert Ivey Sr. sometime in the late 1790s.¹¹⁶ He was probably the same Robert Ivey who was a grantee of Michael Herring about 1799, since his father was in Bladen County by then.¹¹⁷ By the 1800 census he was the only Ivey left in Lenoir County, with a household of two males and two females, all under 10.¹¹⁸

On 2 October 1800, Robert Ivey witnessed the nuncupative will of his father-in-law John West of Craven County, which left a legacy of £150 to John West's daughter Elizabeth Ivey.¹¹⁹ Among others, the will also mentioned a son named Joseph West, who married Sarah Stanley and later moved to Baldwin County, Georgia, and a daughter named Sarah Stanley, the wife of Moses Stanley and a neighbor of Robert Ivey's in Lenoir County.

Since there are no surviving deed or court records of Lenoir County, our next record for Robert Ivey is the 1810 census, in which he appears with a household of three males under 10, two males 10-16, a male 26-45, a male over 45, one female under 10, two females 10-16, one female 16-26, one female 26-45 and a female over 45.¹²⁰ This household implies a son and daughter not identified by later records. It also suggests his brother Charles Ivey, and perhaps Charles Ivey's wife, was living with him. We know that Charles Ivey was residing in Lenoir County in early 1810¹²¹, and the fact that he does not appear in the census suggests he may have been enumerated in his brother's household.

In August 1811 Robert Ivey's older brother John Ivey died intestate in neighboring Wayne County. Robert Ivey and Grady Herring were appointed administrators of the estate, filed an

¹¹⁵ Bible Records of Barbour County, Alabama, Vol. 2, Helen S. Foley, p66-68. "Ivey-Garland Bible Records"

¹¹⁶ The surviving Grantor Index shows a deed from Robert Ivey Sr. to Robert Ivey Jr. recorded in Lenoir County Deed Book 17, p 363 (recorded sometime in 1797-98). The deed book, and therefore the deed, was lost in the courthouse fires of 1878 and 1880.

¹¹⁷ Another lost deed recorded in Lenoir Deed Book 19, p58 according to the surviving Grantor Index. The recording date was probably in 1799.

¹¹⁸ Lenoir County 1800 census, p15: Robert Ivey 20010-20010-00

¹¹⁹ Craven County Will Book A, p104.

¹²⁰ Lenoir County 1810 census, p315: Robt Ivy 32011-12111-2

¹²¹ Wayne County Deed Book 9, p216 is a bill of sale for a slave from Turner Ivey to his brother Charles Ivey of Lenoir County dated 10 February 1810. I note that Robert Ivey's 1810 household included two slaves.

inventory later that year, and a final settlement in 1814.¹²² Robert Ivey (now called “Senior” to differentiate him from his nephew of the same name) was named guardian of Elizabeth and Edith, two minor children of John Ivey.¹²³ On 12 September 1814, as Robert Ivey of Lenoir County, he bought land in Bladen County from his brother-in-law Josiah Stafford, and sold it to his brother Turner Ivey the following day.¹²⁴

Robert Ivey moved to Baldwin County, Georgia sometime in mid or late 1817. There are two lost deeds in the Lenoir County grantor index from Robert Ivey to William Gray¹²⁵ and to James Carter¹²⁶ that probably reflect the sale of his land in Lenoir County. Unfortunately, all deed records of Baldwin County are also lost, so we have no clear record of his arrival there. However, we know he was still in Lenoir County when he filed an accounting as guardian of his niece Elizabeth Ivey in February 1817, and that he relinquished the guardianship to Graddy Herring by 20 May 1817.¹²⁷ The final settlement between Robert Ivey and Grady Herring is dated 13 August 1817.¹²⁸ It seems likely that Robert Ivey was preparing to move by mid-1817. This is confirmed by the statement by his grandson Malachi Ivey that his grandfather “in 1817 removed to Baldwin County”.¹²⁹ A history of Baldwin County, Georgia contains an undated list of early members of the Camp Creek Baptist Church.¹³⁰ Although some researchers have assumed this list to be dated in 1817, thus further confirming the migration, it was more likely compiled sometime after 1822.¹³¹

It appears that several Lenoir families went to Baldwin County at about the same time – including James and Joseph West and several members of the Davis family. Although the deeds are missing, court records still exist (I have not read them.) Robert Ivey appears in the 1820, 1830, and 1840 censuses of Baldwin County.¹³² He died there leaving a will dated 26 October 1843 and proved 3 May 1847.¹³³ It named his wife Elizabeth, sons Barna, Furna, James, Robert

¹²² Loose paper recorded at October court 1812, in folder of John Ivey estate papers filed at NC Archives as CR 103.508.xxx “I” box.. This is a petition of the heirs of John Ivey to divide

¹²³ Wayne County Deed Book 9, p440. A deed by the heirs to the widow dated 15 August 1812 is signed by Robert Ivey, guardian of Edith and Elizabeth Ivey. A petition by the heirs later in 1812, filed in the John Ivey estate file, also identifies Robert Ivey as guardian of Edith and Elizabeth. He is “Sr.” to distinguish him from his nephew Robert Ivey “Jr.” one of heirs who ws guardian to two other minor children.

¹²⁴ Bladen County Deed Book 7, p544 and Deed Book 30, p508.

¹²⁵ Lost deed recorded in Lenoir Deed Book 24, p209. Recorded probably 1815-17.

¹²⁶ Lost deed recorded in Lenoir Deed Book 24, p352. Recorded probably 1815-17.

¹²⁷ John Ivey estate papers filed in NC Archives in box CR 103.508.xxx “I” box.

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ Memorial Record of Alabama (Brant & Fuller Publishing, Madison, Wisconsin, 1893), p553.

¹³⁰ History of Baldwin County, Georgia, Anna Maria Green Cook (1925), p100-101. Also repeated in They Were Here, Vol. 5 (1969), p107.

¹³¹ The list of members is undated and might be assumed to be a list of the founding members. However, the names on the list could not have been members of the church until sometime in the 1820s. It includes two women named Elizabeth Ivey. One was surely the wife of Robert Ivey, but the second Elizabeth Ivey could only have been the wife of Furna Ivey, whom he did not marry until 1822. [Robert Ivey’s daughter Elizabeth was only 6 in 1817.] Both George and Gatsey Leevies are also on the list, and that marriage surely did not occur until after 1820. Furthermore, Asa Cook and James Ivey who appear on the list were clearly too young to have been members in 1817 and were still minors even in the early 1820s. Asa Cook, who lived in Jones County and attended a different church there, probably did not become a member until near 1829 when he married Elizabeth Ivey. Like many membership lists, this one may actually include people joining the church over a period of a decade or more.

¹³² 1820, p46: 210011-11101. 1830, p30: 00211001-00000001. 1840, p60: 0000000001-000000001.

¹³³ Baldwin County Will Book B, p146.

Dorsey, William and Charles, and daughters Gatsy [Leeves], and Mary. His daughter Elizabeth was not mentioned, perhaps due to her pending divorce, but her marriage record identifies her as another daughter.¹³⁴

Elizabeth West Ivey, his widow, was in the household of her son Charles in 1850. She was born 22 March 1775 and died 24 June 1853 according to the Ivey-Garland Bible record. Several Ivey descendants of the early 20th century believed she was his second wife. This was apparently based on the (relatively modern) gravestone of his eldest son Barney Ivey, which gives a birth date of 22 September 1792, nearly a year prior to prior to the marriage to Elizabeth West. The Ivey-Garland Bible record, however, gives his birth date as 22 September 1795, more than two years after the marriage. The latter date seems more likely correct, as Barna is under 16 in the 1810 census and gives his own age as 54 in 1850. However, see the conflict with the birth date of Gatsy Ivey below.

Excursus: Did Robert Ivey serve in the Revolution?

No, but his father qualifies as a DAR patriot. Several people, including my late aunt Virginia Redfearn, joined the DAR on the strength of Robert Ivey's supposed service in the Revolution. In doing so, they committed a cardinal sin of genealogy – assuming that two people with the same name were the same person. There is no evidence for the claim, other than the coincidence that someone with the same name served in South Carolina. There were at least four, perhaps five, Robert Iveys alive at the time of the Revolution, and no reason to suppose that any given military record applies to our Robert Ivey rather than to one of those four men.¹³⁵ In fact, it is extremely unlikely that our Robert Ivey served the cause, since he was barely fourteen years old when the war ended and not eligible for military service.¹³⁶

A search of North Carolina Revolutionary War records uncovered no service records for anyone named Robert Ivey.¹³⁷ Nor do the North Carolina revolutionary accounts contain any payments of script or warrants to any soldier of that name. North Carolina's revolutionary army accounts do mention a payment by the Committee of Safety in Dobbs County in 1776 to Robert Ivey "for

¹³⁴ Marriages and Obituaries from the Macon Messenger 1818-1865, Willard R. Rucker (1988), quoting from the issue of 25 April 1829: "Married... Mr. Asa B. Cook of Jones County to Miss Elizabeth W. Ivey daughter of Robert Ivey of Baldwin County."

¹³⁵ We know of four adult Robert Iveys who might have served in the Revolution. All are mentioned elsewhere on this website. First, our Robert Ivey's own father. Second, his older cousin Robert Ivey of Halifax County, North Carolina. Third, the Robert Ivey of Southampton County, Virginia. And fourth, the Robert Ivey known to have lived in Beaufort District, South Carolina in the 1780s and in Lancaster District in the 1790s. The Robert Ivey who received grants in Georgia beginning in 1786 may be a fifth person, or may be the same person who disappeared from Southampton County.

¹³⁶ We can debate when the war ended, but North Carolina's recruitment of soldiers effectively ended by mid 1782 when the British withdrew their troops from the South following the House of Commons vote to end the war. The war was over as far as North Carolina was concerned by early 1783. North Carolina did not permit militia service, in theory at least, for youths under the age of 16, which Robert Ivey did not reach until 1785 more than a year after the formal end of the war.

¹³⁷ State Records of North Carolina (mainly Vol. 17), Compiled Records of Soldiers, Index to Revolutionary War Service Records, Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution, Pierce's Register and similar publications list no Robert Ivey from North Carolina.

hire of a man and horse".¹³⁸ However, this is clearly his father, who was then living in Dobbs.¹³⁹ Since Robert Ivey was too young to serve, and no records of any service exist, we must conclude that he did not serve. Further, I note that he never applied for land in the Georgia lotteries as a Revolutionary veteran, which he would have been entitled to do if he had served.

The only Revolutionary service records for anyone named Robert Ivey are in South Carolina. A Robert Ivey, apparently from Beaufort County, served in the 2nd Regiment of South Carolina Infantry from 8 July 1775 through 8 July 1778 (when our man was barely six years old).¹⁴⁰ A Robert Ivy, perhaps the Robert Ivey of Lancaster District, served 31 days in 1782 as a lieutenant in Francis Marion's militia (when our man was thirteen).¹⁴¹

¹³⁸ NC revolutionary Army Accounts, Book B, #5322. The same payment is also mentioned in two other locations among the Accounts.

¹³⁹ North Carolina *Revolutionary Army Accounts*, E-G: 6 and B:18. These are records of the use of script certificates issued by the state during the war in lieu of money. Neither record indicates service. Both apply to Robert Ivey's father, not to the son.

¹⁴⁰ Documentary History of the American Revolution, Gibbes, Volume 2, p97. Also in the reference footnoted below.

¹⁴¹ Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution, Bobby Gilmer Moss

Children of Robert Ivey Jr. & Elizabeth West

Robert Ivey Jr. and Elizabeth West had eight known children, with a ninth child theorized. It is possible that another son died as a child, for the 1810 census shows a fifth young male who is not accounted for in 1820 or 1830.

Much of what follows is an attempt to correct and significantly add to the information in George Franks Ivey's book, The Ivey Family in the Untied States, which included several summary family group sheets compiled before 1941 from correspondence with several descendants of Robert Ivey and Elizabeth West.

1. **Barna Ivey** (22 September 1795 - 21 November 1856) He appears in many records as Barney Ivey, but usually signed his own name as "Barna Ivey", and his name appears as "Barna Ivey" in the Bible record mentioned below. His full given name is somewhat uncertain. A grandson's biographical sketch published in 1893 calls him "Barnabus Ivey".¹⁴² The family Bible in the family of one of his daughters, called the Ivey-Garland Bible, contains his birth, death and marriage dates, along with his parents, his children and other Davis and Garland relatives.¹⁴³ According to this record, he married Alcy Ann Davis (9 December 1800 – 14 November 1886) on 12 December 1816, a time when the family was still living in Lenoir County. She was the daughter of Malachi Davis and Ann Wooten, according to a court case in Duplin County, North Carolina which calls her "Elsie" Ivey.¹⁴⁴ A Davis family history contains more information on the Malachi Davis family.¹⁴⁵

Barna Ivey and his wife moved with his father to Baldwin County, Georgia and is on the same list of Camp Creek Baptist Church members in 1817. A newspaper notice of 20 July 1819 says he was living on Camp Creek, 10 miles from Milledgeville.¹⁴⁶ He appears as head of household in Baldwin County in 1820.¹⁴⁷ In 1830 Barney Ivy appears in Houston County, apparently with his mother-in-law and some of her children in the household.¹⁴⁸ Note that his son James Washington Ivey claimed to have been born in Houston County in 1831 (see below). Further, his son Malachi Ivey's 1893 biography states that his father

¹⁴² Memorial Record of Alabama (Brant & Fuller, Madison, Wisconsin, 1893), Vol. 1, p426 (a sketch of John B. Garland, son of Edward Garland and Mary Ivey).

¹⁴³ Bible Records of Barbour County, Alabama, Vol. 2, Helen S. Foley, p66-68.

¹⁴⁴ North Carolina Archives, a large collection of loose papers regarding the estate of Rachel Davis of Duplin County identifies "Elsie" Ivey as the daughter of Malachi Davis, and Barney Ivey as her husband. Their children Malachi and William Ivey are also mentioned in one of these papers. Perhaps other children are mentioned as well – I did not read the entire collection.

¹⁴⁵ See The Long Tree and Others: Longs, Davises, Thompsons, Cratins and Slatons, Margaret Thompson Winkler (Uchee Publications, 1995) for more on Barna Ivey and the Davis family.

¹⁴⁶ Genealogical Abstracts from the Georgia Journal (Milledgeville) Newspaper, 1809-1823, Volume 2, Fred R. Hartz and Emilie K. Hartz (1992), p126.

¹⁴⁷ 1820 census, Baldwin County p46: Barna Ivey 200100-10110.

¹⁴⁸ 1830 census, Houston County, p262: Barney Ivy: 121111-11101001. Note that this household seems to exclude one daughter (who may have been born in 1830 rather than in 1829), and has three "extra" males. The elder female is likely his mother-in-law.

*“lived in Houston and Troup Counties then removed to Alabama...”*¹⁴⁹ The above-referenced statement by John B. Garland says Barna Ivey moved to Russell County, Alabama in 1836, while the obituary of his daughter Elizabeth (see below) gives the date as 1837. (Note that all the children through Josephine, born 1836, give their birthplace as Georgia in later censuses.) He is in the 1840 census of Russell County with five sons and three daughters in the household.¹⁵⁰ As a Russell County resident in 1843 he and several Davis relatives gave a power of attorney to his brother-in-law Windell Davis back in Duplin County.¹⁵¹ In 1850 he was enumerated in Barbour County, Alabama but by the 1855 state census was in Macon County. He is listed as owner of 30 slaves in the 1855 Macon County slave census. A separate North Carolina record also identifies him as a Macon County resident in 1856.¹⁵² According to Malachi Ivey’s statement, his father died in Macon County. Indeed Barna Ivey’s will, dated 8 November 1856, was proved there.¹⁵³ He is perhaps buried, however, in Barbour County.¹⁵⁴ A gravestone, apparently installed in more modern times, marks his grave in Barbour County, though the year of birth on the stone is three years earlier than the year given in the family Bible and predates his parents marriage.¹⁵⁵ His widow is in the 1860 census of Macon County and in the 1870 and 1880 census of Russell County, where she died in 1886 according to the Bible. The eldest son stated in 1893 (see below) that his parents had five sons and seven daughters, and Elizabeth Ivey Denson’s obituary calls her one of twelve children, though the Ivey-Garland Bible lists birth dates for only eleven children. The omitted child was Robert Ivey, who apparently died during the Civil War. Note that the 1820 census suggests one additional son born before 1820, who apparently died in infancy.

- 1.1. **Malachi Davis Ivey** (2 January 1818 – 1898) He was named for his mother’s father. His middle initial in a few records is given as D., and I have assumed this stood for “Davis”. Malachi married four times, according to a biographical statement published in 1893, which says he lived briefly in Russell County, then moved to Bullock County in 1860.¹⁵⁶ A part of this document states that Malachi Ivey *“was born near Milledgeville, Ga., in 1818. His parents were Barney and Elsie (Davis) Ivey, who were both natives of North Carolina, born respectively in 1795 and 1800, and who were there reared and married, and in 1817 removed to Baldwin county, Ga., later lived in Houston and Troup counties, then came to Alabama and located in Russell county, and finally settled in Macon county, where the father died in 1883 (sic), and the mother in 1886, both devout members of the Baptist church... His [Barna Ivey’s]*

¹⁴⁹ The biographical sketch of his son Malachi (references elsewhere) says Barney Ivey “lived in Houston and Troup Counties then removed to Alabama...” and the sketch of his son James Washington Ivey (likewise referenced elsewhere) says he was born in 1832 in Houston County.

¹⁵⁰ 1840 census, p?: B. Ivy 1111101-120001

¹⁵¹ Duplin County, NC Deed Book 16, p65. (This is a power of attorney to Windal Davis. Rachel Davis left a will in 1828 leaving her estate to several siblings, including the heirs of Malachi Davis. Duplin County, North Carolina court records identify Barney Ivey and his wife “Elsie” among the heirs. The POA is to the executor to collect what monies were due from the estate.)

¹⁵² Rachel Davis estate records (see above).

¹⁵³ Macon County Deed Book 6, p384.

¹⁵⁴ Barbour County Cemetery Survey, Marie H. Godfrey (1965), a manuscript in the Alabama State Archives.

¹⁵⁵ The birth date on the stone is 22 September 1792, while the Bible gives the year as 1795. Since his parents were married in 1793, I’ve assumed the 1795 date is correct.

¹⁵⁶ Memorial Record of Alabama (Brant & Fuller, Madison, Wisconsin, 1893), Vol. 1, p553-4, a sketch of Malachi Ivey.

father was named Robert Ivey and was a native of North Carolina, of Irish descent; his death occurred in Baldwin county, Ga. The maternal grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch was Malachi Davis, who passed his life in North Carolina. Malachi Ivey is the eldest in a family of twelve children, comprising five sons and seven daughters, of whom one son died in Kentucky while serving in the Confederate army during the first year of the late war...” According to this, he first married Caroline J. Tyere, daughter of “the distinguished bishop” John M. Tyere, in Russell County in 1844, who bore him a son named John B. Ivey (c1845). After his first wife’s death in 1847, he married Sarah J. Curry (on 26 August 1850 in Russell County, according to marriage records). Her gravestone calls her the daughter of William and Jane A. Curry and gives her birth and death as 6 September 1829 - 27 November 1864, though she actually died in 1853 according to Malachi’s biographical statement. The statement continues with his third marriage in 1855 to Matilda A. Gunn, who died in 1857, and his fourth marriage (on 9 November 1858 according to Harris County, Georgia marriage records) to Samantha A. Dendy.¹⁵⁷ His fourth wife’s gravestone in Perote indicates that she survived her husband, giving her date of death as 22 December 1910.

Malachi Ivey is in the 1850 census of Barbour County next door to his sister Mary Garland with his second wife and son John B. Ivey in the household. The 1860 slave schedule lists him with a total of 50 slaves. His fourth marriage produced four daughters: Loane H., Lela B., Emma A., and Mattie according to the biographical statement. He appears in the 1860 census of Pike County (from which Bullock was formed) with wife Samantha, daughter Loane and son John B. and a William Ivey, age 9. (Whether William was a son omitted from the 1893 biography or a nephew is unclear.) According to an early Alabama history, he was one of four justices appointed when Bullock County was formed.¹⁵⁸ In 1870 and 1880 he is enumerated in Perote, Bullock County. The 1893 biographical sketch identifies both sets of grandparents, lists his own wives and five of his children, and states that his parents, Barney Ivey and “Elsie” Davis, had five sons and seven daughters, of whom Malachi was the eldest. His is buried in Perote, Bullock County, where his gravestone carries his date of death. The gravestone shows a birth year of 1816, which does not match the Ivey-Garland Bible, his census records, nor his 1893 biographical sketch, all of which give the year as 1818.

- 1.1.1. **John Barna Ivey** (c1845 – 1890s) He was the only child of Malachi Ivey and Caroline Tyere.¹⁵⁹ He is in his father’s household in 1850 and 1860. The biographical statement says he “*served all through the recent war in an Alabama company, under the command of Capt. Hardeman.*”¹⁶⁰ This was apparently the 39th Alabama Infantry, in which he served as a corporal. In 1870, he is enumerated in Bullock County with Angus Redbill. He married Eugenia Denson on 9 May 1871 in Etowah County. In the 1880 census he is

¹⁵⁷ Russell County Marriage Records. The 1893 biography gives the date only as 1859.

¹⁵⁸ Alabama: Her History, Resources, War Record, and Public Men, W. Brewer, (1872) p144.

¹⁵⁹ Memorial Record of Alabama (Brant & Fuller, Madison, Wisconsin, 1893), p553-4, a sketch of Malachi Ivey.

¹⁶⁰ Memorial Record of Alabama (Brant & Fuller, Madison, Wisconsin, 1893), p553-4.

in Etowah County, Alabama listed as J. B. Ivey, with his wife E.A., a son A. R. (age 8), a son N. D. (age 2), and two daughters. Cassie and Pauline. He apparently died before 1900 when his widow Eugenia was head of a household that included the two daughters from 1880 and three additional children: **Caroline S.** (age 26), **Pauline A.** (age 23), **John B.** (age 19), **William** (age 16) and **Arminta** (age 13). The 1900 Etowah census identifies the full names of the two older sons as **Augustus R. Ivey** and **Nimrod D. Ivey**.

John B. Ivey's wife was identified in an 1893 publication as Eugenia Denson, daughter of Augustus R. Denson and Elizabeth Ivey.¹⁶¹ Elizabeth Ivey was his aunt, so his wife would have been his first cousin. Presumably, John B. Ivey was still alive when this was written, but dead by the 1900 census. His widow was still alive in 1923, when she appears on a list of Confederate pensioners in Gadsen.

- 1.1.2. **William Marshall Ivey** (1851 - 1875) He is not mentioned in the biographical statement, perhaps because he was dead. He is in Malachi Ivey's 1860 household, age 9, and the 1870 household, age 18. He is buried in a cemetery in Perote, Bullock County which contains a headstone for William Marshall Ivey 1851-1875.
- 1.1.3. **Robert Lewis Ivey** (19 Dec 1852 - 17 June 1853) He is also not mentioned in the 1893 biographical statement. However, a Barbour County cemetery compilation lists his gravestone in Barbour County with birth and death dates, and gives his parents as Malachi Ivey and (his second wife) Sarah J. Ivey.¹⁶²
- 1.1.4. **Loane H. Ivey** (1860 -) She was "Loane H.", the wife of J. B. Mobley of Hamilton, Georgia according to the 1893 article. She is enumerated as "Louane" in 1860, age 4/12, as "Loane" in 1870, age 10, and as "Loane" in 1880, age 20..
- 1.1.5. **Lela B. Ivey** (1862 - ?) She was the wife of W. G. Graham, of Troy, Alabama according to the 1893 article. She is in the 1870 household, age 8 and the 1880 household, age 17. In 1900 she is enumerated in Butler County, Alabama as the wife of Walter Graham. Her birth month is unreadable in the 1900 census, but the year is 1862.
- 1.1.6. **Emma A. Ivey** (30 December 1864 – 9 September 1902) Her gravestone in Perote carries her birth and death dates, and lists her husband as Frank. B. Miles. She was listed in both the 1870 and 1880 households as "Emma."

¹⁶¹ *Memorial Record of Alabama* (Brant & Fuller, Madison, Wisconsin, 1893), p627-8., a sketch of Nimrod D. Denson, son of Augustus and Elizabeth.

¹⁶² Barbour County Cemetery Survey, Marie H. Godfrey (1965), a manuscript in the Alabama State Archives.

- 1.1.7. **Mattie Ivey** (c1867 – ?) She was “Samantha”, age 3, in the 1870 household and “Pattie”, age 12, in the 1880 census. Her father’s 1893 biography calls her “Mattie.”
- 1.2. **Elizabeth Ivey** (9 August 1819 - 28 April 1899) was Elizabeth Denson in her father’s will. She married Augustus R. Denson of Russell County on 7 November 1838 and had five sons and three daughters, according to a statement by their son William Henry Denson.¹⁶³ According to this statement, the sons were John B., Robert H., Nimrod Davis, Augustus M., and William Henry (a congressman from Alabama). A similar statement by their son Nimrod D. Denson says Augustus and Elizabeth had ten children, six of whom were living in 1893: Mary J., unmarried and living in Etowah County; Julia F., wife of John R. Walker of Etowah County; William H., lawyer of Gadsden; Eugenia Ivey, wife of **John B. Ivey**, of Etowah County; Robert H., of Grundy County, Missouri, and N. D. Denson, a lawyer of Chambers County.”¹⁶⁴ According to the second statement, Augustus R. Denson died in 1871. Elizabeth is in the 1880 census of Etowah County, Alabama as a 60-year old “boarder” in the household of her son-in-law and daughter John and Julia Walker. Her own obituary confirms her birth, death and marriage dates, and says she moved to Chambers County immediately after he husband’s death in October 1871 to live with her son W. H. Denson, then in 1877 moved to Etowah County, where she died.¹⁶⁵ This also mentions that she was the oldest (sic) of twelve children of Barna and Alosey Ivey, and was survived by only one sibling, Mrs. Emma Dubose. This source gives fourteen children: “*She was the mother of fourteen children, three sons and three daughters are still living, viz.: Col. W. H. Denson, Judge N. D. Denson, Robt. H. Denson, Miss Mary Denson, Mrs. J. F. Walker and Mrs. E. A. Ivey.*”
- 1.3. **Mary Ivey** (29 April 1821 – 28 November 1894) She was Mary Garland in her father’s will, and may have been named “Mary Davis”. She married Edward O. Garland (1811-1875) on 18 August 1838 in Russell County, Alabama. The Ivey-Garland Bible has only the year of the marriage, but lists her precise birth and death dates. The 1850, 1860, and 1870 Russell County censuses show children: **Lucy** (c1839), **Elizabeth** (c1842), **Emma** (c1844), **Ailsey C.** (c1846), **Josephine** (c1848), **Mary** (c1850), **John B.** (c1852), **Fanny** (c1854), **Sarah Virginia** (c1856), **Edward** (22 October 1860), and **Susan Roberta** (c1863). The son Edward Henry Garland is the only one mentioned in the Ivey-Garland Bible record. The daughter Mary is shown as “Mary” in 1850 and 1860, “Elsie” in 1870, and “Est.” in 1880. Mary Garland is listed in the 1880 Barbour County census as a widow with her unmarried daughter “Est.” and married son John B. Garland in the household.

¹⁶³ Northern Alabama Historical and Biographical (Smith & Deland, Birmingham, 1888), p357, a sketch of William Henry Denton, son of Elizabeth and Augustus.

¹⁶⁴ Memorial Record of Alabama (Brant & Fuller, Madison, Wisconsin, 1893), p627-8., a sketch of Nimrod D. Denson, son of Augustus and Elizabeth.

¹⁶⁵ Allie Abernathy's Scrapbooks 1893-1923: Marriages, Deaths and Other Items from Chambers County, Alabama Newspapers, Laura Alabama Floretta Abernathy, pp78-9.

- 1.4. **William Ivey** (18 July 1823 - 1885?) He is apparently the male aged 15-20 in his father's 1840 household. He married Zelpha Ann E. McDonald on 24 February 1846 according to the Barbour County marriage records. In 1850 he is in Russell County, his wife's name listed as "Adaline" (age 19) and two children: "David" (3) and William (1). A cemetery record in Barbour County gives his wife's name as Ann Elizabeth McDonald, "died 10 Aug 1851 age 20 years, 7 mo 8 days", the daughter of William and Julia A. McDonald.¹⁶⁶ He apparently remarried, for his wife is named Amanda in the 1860 census of Barbour County, the 1870 census of Bullock County, and the 1880 census of Talladega County. In 1860, he is listed with 59 slaves. In 1870 and 1880 he is listed as a lawyer. He appears to be the same person called "Colonel William Ivey" in a history of Eufala, Barbour Country, Alabama.¹⁶⁷ The censuses identify ten children:
- 1.4.1. **Davis M. Ivey** (c1847 – aft1880) He was aged 3 and 13 in 1850 and 1860. In 1870 he was age 23 and single, a clerk in a store in Montgomery County, Alabama. By 1880 he had moved to White County, Illinois where he is listed as age 33, a grain dealer, with a wife named Ida. I did not find him in the 1900 census.
- 1.4.2. **William D. Ivey** (c1849 -) He was aged 1 and 11 in 1850 and 1860. He was not in the 1870 household.
- 1.4.3. **Tempe L. Ivey** (c1855 -) Evidently the first child of the second wife, she was aged 5 and 16 in 1860 and 1870. By 1880 she out of the household.
- 1.4.4. **Malachi Dubose Ivey** (26 February 1858 – 15 April 1923) He was Malachi D., age 2, in 1860 and Dubose, age 12, in 1870. He was not in his parents household in 1880. In 1900 and 1910, he is enumerated as a lawyer in Talladega County. The 1900 census gives his birth as February 1858, and both censuses show a wife named Mary C. (married 20 and 30 years respectively.) Eight children were listed: daughters **Mary** (Oct 1881), **Irene C.** (Dev 1883), **Gulnair** (Jan 1886), and **Amanda Eugenia** (Sept 1897) and sons **William G.** (Oct 1888), **Charles Lee** (Jan 1890), **Malachi D. Jr.** (July 1891), and **John H.** (Marsh 1895). His death date is from an Alabama death certificate, which gives his birth date as 26 February 1857, though the censuses suggest that this date is off by a year. His son Malachi Jr. was listed as an inmate in a Talladega institution in 1930. His widow is said to have moved to California, as did the daughters Amanda Eugenia and Irene and the son Charles Lee Ivey.
- 1.4.5. **Anna Irene Ivey** (1860 -) She was Anna I., age 2 months, in 1860, and Irene, aged 10, in 1870. In 1880, she was age 20, still at home.

¹⁶⁶Barbour County Cemetery Survey, Marie H. Godfrey (1965), a manuscript in the Alabama State Archives.

¹⁶⁷ History of Eufaula, Alabama, Eugenia Persons Smart (1930), p226-7.

- 1.4.6. **Robert Lee Ivey** (May 1866 – aft1900) He was Robert, age 4, in 1870 and R. Lee, age 14 in 1880. In the 1900 census he is enumerated in Talladega County with a wife Elena L. (married six years), his mother and father in law (James D. & Alice E. Lewis), and a daughter **Alice E. Ivey**. Also in the household were his brother James H. Ivey and sister Lulu E. Ivey. He was not found in the 1910 census.
- 1.4.7. **Charles R Ivey** (c1868 - 1924?) He was age 2 in 1870 and age 12 in 1880. In both the 1910 and 1920 censuses of Talladega County, he is listed with a wife named Mary C. and a son named **Charles R. Ivey Jr.** (born c1901). The Alabama death index shows a Charles Rembert Ivey who died in October 1924, who may be the same person.
- 1.4.8. **Lulu E. Ivey** (Jan 1870 - aft1900) She was age 4 months in 1870 and age 10 in 1880. In 1900 she was enumerated in the Talladega County household of her brother Robert.
- 1.4.9. **Alice A. Ivey** (c1874 -) She was “Alice A., age 6 in the 1880 census
- 1.4.10. **James H. Ivey** (Jan 1876 – 8 August 1943) He was J. H., age 4 in the 1880 census. In 1900 he was enumerated in the Talladega County household of his brother Robert L Ivey. By 1910 he had acquired a wife named Jennie and two sons: **James H. Ivey Jr.**, and **Joseph L. Ivey**. The 1920 census has the same wife and two children. The wife’s name was apparently Jennie Baker, for a mother-in-law named Annie Baker was also in the 1910 household. According to the index to Alabama death records, a James H. Ivey died in Talladega County on 8 August 1943.
- 1.5. **Nancy Jane Ivey** (16 March 1825 – 26 August 1865) She was Nancy Vann in her father’s will, and “Nancy Jane” in the Ivey-Garland Bible. According to descendants, she had first married Augustus Hardwick, and been widowed. Indeed, she is not in her parents household in 1850. As Nancy Jane Hardwick, she married Marshall Vann on 24 December 1850, according to Barbour County marriage records. In the 1860 census of Russell County, “Jane N. Vann” is listed as the wife of Henry M. Vann, with three children: **Annie M.** (8), **William M.** (5), and **Abner H.** (8). Also listed in the household following these two children were John Broadwater (25), and Edward W. Vann (46). Both husband and wife may have been dead before 1870.
- 1.6. **Robert Ivey** (c1827 – c1863) He is the only child who does not appear in the Ivey-Garland family Bible. He is apparently the male aged 10-15 in his father’s 1840 household. He married Virginia Brown on 19 December 1848 in Barbour County and is in the 1850 and 1860 Russell County censuses with Virginia and no children. In 1860 he is listed as the owner of 22 slaves. Malachi Ivey stated (see reference above) that one of his brothers was killed in Kentucky early in the Civil War, apparently referring to Robert Ivey. His widow Virginia remarried in Barbour County to John Howard on 29 May 1866. She may have been widowed again, for she was living in a

hotel in Eufaula, Barbour County in 1870.

- 1.7. **Catherine Winifred Ivey** (8 October 1829 - ?) She was Catherine Henry in her father's will, and her birth date and full name are from the Ivey-Garland Bible. According to a separate Bible record, she married Dr. John Benson Henry on 4 February 1845.¹⁶⁸ They are in the 1850 Barbour County census, John as a physician, with Catherine's age given as 20, with a one-year old son named John. In 1860 John B. Henry is listed as a physician in Barbour County (with \$75,000 in property), Catherine W. was age 29, and the children included Benjamin J. (12), Mary L. (10), John A. (6), Sarah T. (4), and Elizabeth F. (1). (The son John from 1850 was evidently "Benjamin John".) In 1870 John A. Henry was living with his aunt Mary Garland, and the rest of the family was not located.

- 1.8. **James Washington Ivey** (12 April 1831? – aft1892) Note that his biography (see below) gives the year of his birth as 1832, but the Bible gives it as 1831 (both give the same day and month). He is in his father's household in 1850, listed as a 19-year old student. He was living in Texas when his father wrote his will. A page inserted into the Ivey-Garland Bible mentions the births of Augustus Edward Ivey on 9 June 1855 and Tipton Barna Ivey on 2 October 1856 to "James and Charlotte".¹⁶⁹ The same source includes the notation "Charlotte Ivey wife of James Ivey deceased 12th Jan. 1865." He married Charlotte Bell, a part-Cherokee, in Rusk County, Texas on 8 May 1854.¹⁷⁰ He is enumerated in the 1860 Rusk County census with Charlotte, age 24, and the two sons plus Robert L Ivey, age 1 month. In the 1870 Rusk census he is age 40, a schoolteacher, listed with only his son Augustus, both apparently borders in the household of one Louisa Keeton. He was back in Russell County, Alabama by 1880 where he appears in the 1880 census as a widower, next door to his mother, with his uncle Malachi W. Davis in his household. According to the item below, he moved to the Cherokee Nation, where he evidently died.

An interesting (but probably exaggerated) biography of James W. Ivey is in an 1892 Indian history.¹⁷¹ This reads: "*James W. Ivey was born April 12, 1832, in Houston, Georgia; son of Barney Ivey and Elsie Davis, daughter of Windell Davis, a North Carolinian. His great-grandfather emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, at an early day. James W. was instructed in youth at the public schools of Alabama, after which he went for three and one-half years to Princeton College, New Jersey, and there graduated, taking a legal and literary diploma; some years later Mr. Ivey took a medical diploma in New Orleans, La. At twenty-one years of age James, as well as his*

¹⁶⁸ Bible Records of Barbour County, Alabama, Vol. 2, Helen S. Foley, p66 quotes this Bible record from History of Harris County, Georgia 1827-1961, p481.

¹⁶⁹ Bible Records of Barbour County, Alabama, Vol. 2, Helen S. Foley, p68. This "a page from another Bible was enclosed in Ivey Bible."

¹⁷⁰ Rusk County, Texas Marriages, Volume 1. Note also that his brother-in-law Irby Leroy Holt moved to Rusk County at about the same time, and mentions "Jim Ivey" in a letter to Abdon Holt dated March 1854.

¹⁷¹ Indian Territory, its Chiefs, Legislators, and Leading Men, H. F. & E. S. O'Beirne (1892), pp440. This is an interesting account of James Ivey and his wife, but elements appear to be exaggerated. I would note that James Ivey shown with 9 slaves on the 1860 slave schedule, not the 110 claimed by this article, and that I can find no record that he rose above the rank of private in the 28th Infantry, much less was a Colonel.

brothers, received from his father \$50,000 as a start, and with this capital he opened a large farm in Rusk County, Texas---having one league and a labor of land. At the close of the war he set free 110 negroes, and found himself in possession of \$95,000 Confederate money. In 1854 he married Charlotte Bell, daughter of Jack Bell and sister to the well-known Lucien B. (Hooley) Bell. His wife died in 1865, leaving him one son, now living, who is editor and proprietor of the Tahlequah Telephone. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Ivey joined the Confederate service, Twenty-eight Texas Cavalry, under Colonel Horace Randell, and from private rapidly rose to be colonel of this regiment, under General Walker. He was present at Fort De Rousse, Milliken Bend, Perkins' Landing and many other engagements. Mr. Ivey was an old-time Whig till after the war, when he became a Republican, and took an active part in the political campaign in Texas in 1871 and 1873. On the day Hayes was elected Mr. Ivey left Bonham and went to Alabama, where he became engaged in the political struggle of 1875 and 1876---in three districts of Alabama. In 1878 he left Texas and moved to Cherokee Nation, where he has been since residing, most of his time being devoted to teaching, for which he is eminently fitted, as he is undoubtedly one of the best educated men in the nation.” He was presumably alive at the time this work was produced, but must have been dead before 1899 when his sister Elizabeth Denson’s obituary calls Emma Dubose the last living child of Barna Ivey (see above obituary).

- 1.8.1. **Augustus Edward Ivey** (9 June 1855 – aft1900) As mentioned above, his birth is recorded in the Ivey-Garland Bible. He was living with his father in Rusk County in 1870, but apparently did not accompany his father back to Alabama. He appears in the 1880 census of the “U. S. Jail” in Ft. Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas as Gus Ivey, a newspaper printer, and calling himself an Indian. (Bell family researchers report that his mother Charlotte Bell was 5/16 Indian, thus her son was 5/32.) By 1885 he was apparently living in Vinita, Indian Territory.¹⁷² In 1900 he is enumerated in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. His wife was shown as Julia A., married 15 years, and in the household was a daughter Bertha B. (age 20). Both the wife and daughter were school teachers, while Augustus E. Ivey was listed as a farmer. All three were enumerated as Indians. According to the 1892 source above, he was at that time “*editor and proprietor of the Tahlequah Telephone.*” [Tahlequah was the capital of the Indian Nation, and the *Telephone* its largest newspaper, in present Cherokee County, Oklahoma.] The *Ft. Gibson Post* issue of 14 July 1898 is posted on the internet, and includes the item: “*Attorney Augustus E Ivey, the irrepressible and invincible Cherokee politician, of Washington D C, and Tahlequah, I.T., was in to see The Post Tuesday, looking as fine and cheerful as ever. Some of the Cherokee political leaders tried mighty hard to down Gus last year, but they couldn't cut the mustard. On the contrary he went to Washington last fall and bombarded his enemies with \$400,000 steal shells until their guns were about silenced. They can't down Gustavus.*” I did not find him in the 1910 census.

¹⁷² *Arkansas City Republican* issue of 10 January 1885, posted online.

- 1.8.2. **Tipton Barna Ivey** (2 October 1856 – 1860s?) As mentioned above, his birth is recorded in the Ivey-Garland Bible. He appears in the 1860 household but there is no sign of him in 1870 or later. He apparently died as a youth, for the item above indicates only one son was alive in 1892..
- 1.8.3. **Robert L. Ivey** (1860 – 1860s?) He is not listed in the Bible, but was in James and Charlotte Ivey's 1860 household, age one month. He is not in the 1870 household, and likely died in infancy, for the item above indicates only one son was alive in 1892..
- 1.9. **Aley Ann Ivey** (23 March 1834 – by 1870) She married Abdon Alexander Holt on 8 February 1849 in Barbour County. They are in the 1850 Barbour County census with no children. I did not track them further. However, Abdon Holt is in the 1870 Smith County, Texas census with several children and no wife.
- 1.10. **Martha Josephine Frances Ivey** (5 April 1836 – c1890) She is in the 1850 household as Josephine, but her full name was given in the Ivey-Garland Bible. (Her birthplace in 1850 is given as Georgia, while her brother Barna's is given as Alabama.) On 25 October 1853 she married Irby Leroy (Lee) Holt, brother of the Holt who married her sister. They almost immediately moved to Rusk County, Texas (along with her brother James Ivey) where they appear in the 1860 and 1870 censuses with five children. They were in the 1870 census of Rusk County, Texas. In 1880 they are enumerated in Smith County.
- 1.11. **Barna Franklin Ivey** (2 August 1838 – bef1900) He was still in his father's household in 1850, but he married Julia Ann Calloway in Macon County, Alabama on 15 September 1857, and is in the 1860 Macon County census next door to his mother. He is listed as the owner of 11 slaves in 1860. He served in the same company and unit as his nephew John Barna Ivey in the Civil War (the 39th Alabama Infantry). He is in Dale County in 1870 (a merchant) and Pike County (a "Dr. Physic") in 1880. In 1900, his widow Julia Ivey is head of a household in Montgomery County containing six of her children. She is listed as the mother of 12, 10 of whom were living. From these censuses, the children appear to be the following. Note that whoever supplied the ages and birth dates of the children in 1900 appears to have understated all of them. His widow Julia died in Montgomery County on 2 March 1910, according to the Alabama death records index.
- 1.11.1. **Alice Ivey** (c1858 -) She was age 2 in 1860, listed as "A. W. E.", age 12, in 1870, and age 21 in 1880.
- 1.11.2. **Julia Claire Ivey** (c1859 -) She was listed in 1860 as age 1, in 1870 as age 10, and in 1880 as age 20. She was still single in her mother's 1900 household, her birth given as August 1860.
- 1.11.3. **Barna P. Ivey** (June 1861 – aft1920) He was age 8 in 1870 and age 18 in 1880. He is listed as a physician in his mother's household in 1900 with a

wife named Eveline (married 6 years) and a daughter Ruth, age 4. In 1920 he is enumerated in Cincinnati Ohio (Hamilton County) as a physician. His daughter Ruth's name in 1920 is given as Evelyn R.

- 1.11.4. **Mary E. Ivey** (c1863 -) She was age 6 in 1870, and age 16 in 1880.
- 1.11.5. **William R. Ivey** (c1865 -) He was age 4 in 1860, and age 15 in 1880.
- 1.11.6. **Ada R. Ivey** (c June 1868 -) She was age 2 in 1870, and age 12 in 1880. She was still single in 1900, when she was listed in her mother's household, her birth date understated as June 1874.
- 1.11.7. **Birdie Ivey** (c1870 -) She was age 10 in 1880, apparently born after June 1870.
- 1.11.8. **Frank Langly Ivey** (c1873 -) He was age 7 in 1880. In 1900 he is in his mother's household, listed as a railroad clerk, his birth date given as an "unknown" month in 1877.
- 1.11.9. **Charles R. Ivey** (c1875) In 1900 he is in his mother's household, single and listed as a salesman. His birth is given as January 1879.
- 1.11.10. **J. R. Graves Ivey** (February 1880 -). The 1880 census shows him as age 4 months. In 1900 he is listed as a law student in his mother's household. His birth date is given as February 1882, thus it is possible that he was the second child given that name. I did not find him in the 1910 census.
- 1.12. **Lois Emma Ivey** (27 October 1839 – 7 January 1926) She was "Lois", a minor, in her father's will. She appears as "Lois Emma" both in the Bible and in her parents 1850 household, age 10, and was "Lois E." when she married William W. Dubose in Macon County on 17 September 1857. In the 1860 census of Pike County, she is "Emma L." In 1870, they are in Bullock County and she is "Eloise." In 1880 they are back in Macon County and she is again "Emma L.". According to a descendant, she died in Lee County in 1926 but is buried in Macon County. The 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses identify eight children: **James W., William, Robert E., Barney M., Ivey, Alice E., Edwin E., and Mary Pearl Dubose.** A descendant reports a ninth child, **Oscar**, was born after the 1880 census. The obituary of her oldest sister (see above) notes that Emma was the last surviving child of Barna Ivey.
2. **Gatsey Ivey** (1 January 1796? – 9 April 1858) She is buried in the Camp Creek cemetery as "Mrs. Gatsy Leeves" with the date of death above and the notation "aged 62 years 3 months 9 days." Note that the implied birth date is inconsistent with that of her brother Barna Ivey given in the Ivey-Garland Bible, being barely three months later. There are no records I'm aware of that reconcile this inconsistency, but some possibilities are obvious.¹⁷³ She was

¹⁷³ Both Barney and Gatsey give their age as 54 in the 1850 census, and both died prior to the 1860 census so we have no other record. Their two gravestone records (and Barna's entry in the Ivey-Garland Bible record) seem to

apparently still in her father's household in 1820 (the female aged 16-26), but had evidently married George Leeves by 1830 when he appeared adjacent Robert Ivey in the 1830 Baldwin County census. Both Gatsey and George Leeves are on the early list of Camp Creek Church members.¹⁷⁴ George Leeves appears in the 1830 through 1850 census of Baldwin County. In 1850, Gatsey is age 54, and the household included children named **William** (age 28), **Narcissa** (age 18), **George D.** (age 15), and **Louis** (age 12) George Leeves, age 55 and born in England, is listed on the 1850 slave schedule with 19 slaves. At least three older daughters are suggested by the earlier censuses. Gatsy's husband apparently also died prior to 1860, and a will is indicated in Baldwin County records (which I did not read). By 1860, the only Leeves in Baldwin County was the son George D. Leeves, located next door to Furney Ivey.

3. **Nancy Ivey ?** (c1797 – 1820s?) No daughter named Nancy was mentioned in Robert Ivey's will. However, he may have had a daughter who died without issue before her father. A Nancy Ivey married Matthew Clements in Baldwin County on 7 March 1819, the bride evidently being of age. A marriage notice in the *Georgia Journal* calls her "Miss Nancy Ivey", eliminating the possibility that she was a widow. I did not find him in the 1820 census, but Clements was living in Baldwin County when he drew land in the 1820 Gwinnet County Lottery.¹⁷⁵ He was in adjacent Jones County for the 1830 census, where he is shown with three male and four female children and a wife aged 20-30.¹⁷⁶ That wife is thought by descendants to be Jeales Nelson Douglas, whom he married in 1822. Since Robert Ivey was the only Ivey known to have been in Baldwin County at the time of the marriage, Nancy may have been his daughter. It seems a plausible theory that Nancy Ivey died shortly after her marriage leaving no children to be mentioned in her father's will. In support of this theory, I note that Robert Ivey is shown in the 1800 and 1810 censuses with two females born before 1800, though we can only account for one (Gatsey). Note that a daughter born c1797 would have been of age by the marriage and would have fit nicely between the births of Gatsey and Furnifold.
4. **Furnifold Ivey** (28 January 1799 – 5 January 1881) Usually known as Furna Ivey, his name is variously recorded as "Furna", "Furnie", "Furney", and even "Furno" in the records. However, his name appears to have been Furnifold. The court records of Jones and Lenoir counties record his name as "Furnifold."¹⁷⁷ In a slave importation record it as "Furafold".¹⁷⁸ I suspect he was named after either Furnifold Green or one of the many other persons named Furnifold in the Lenoir County area.¹⁷⁹ He moved with his parents to Baldwin County,

eliminate the possibility that they were twins since they give dates more than three months apart. If we assume Barna's birth date in the Bible is correct, then Gatsey was probably not born 1/1/1795 since that would make her brother's birth date slightly less than nine months later, nor was she likely born 1/1/1794 since her mother would have been pregnant at her marriage. She could be a year younger, even two years younger, however.

¹⁷⁴ They are transcribed as "George Lewis" and "Gatsey Lewis".

¹⁷⁵ *They Were Here*, Volume 7, p2137.

¹⁷⁶ Matthew Clement (sic) 110001-21101

¹⁷⁷ Jones County, NC Deed Book 18, p272. Similar document in the Miss Mamie Kinsey Collection at NC Archives.

¹⁷⁸ *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Volume 58, p41 (a list of slave importers, showing Ivey importing 8 slaves in November 1823.)

¹⁷⁹ There were several people named "Furnifold" in the Lenoir County area. A Furnifold Wood was on 1769 Dobbs tax list and on 1779 Dobbs voters list. Furnifold Green (b c1779) was a son of Joseph Green and Ivey neighbor Anna Whitfield, whose grandfather and brother were also named Furnifold Green. At least four other adults with

Georgia in 1817, where Furna appears among the same early membership records of Camp Creek church. In 1820, he was evidently still in his father's household, the male aged 26-45 (sic).

Furna married "Mrs. Elizabeth Miller", apparently the widow of a son of Phillip Miller of Lenoir County, by bond dated 20 June 1822 in Baldwin County, Georgia. Elizabeth Miller, oddly enough, was his first cousin. She was formerly Elizabeth Ivey, daughter of Furna's uncle John Ivey, and the same Elizabeth Ivey for whom Furna's father Robert Ivey had been guardian until 1817. Two years after their marriage, in 1824, Furna Ivey and his wife Elizabeth, "formerly Elizabeth Miller", of Baldwin County sold land in Wayne County, North Carolina described as formerly belonging to John Ivey, the description of which matches the land Elizabeth Ivey had received in the partition of John Ivey's estate.¹⁸⁰ Elizabeth evidently had at least two children by her first marriage to Miller, Nancy and William. Furna Ivey was the guardian of a William Miller, who died by 1825 when Furna sold a negro belonging to his estate in Baldwin County.¹⁸¹ As "Furnifold" Ivey, he was guardian of a minor named Nancy Miller on 10 December 1830 when he represented her interest as an heir in a division of the estate of her grandfather Phillip Miller.¹⁸² (Perhaps the same Nancy Miller drew land in Baldwin County in the 1832 lottery as an orphan.) Of the six Millers in the 1820 census of Baldwin County, only a William Miller had a household consistent with these facts, and was perhaps Elizabeth Ivey Miller's husband.¹⁸³

Furnifold Ivey is likely the "Durney" Ivey in the 1830 census of Baldwin County.¹⁸⁴ He is in the 1840 Baldwin census with seven apparent children.¹⁸⁵ In 1850, he and Elizabeth have five children in the household, three or four of the elder children having died or married.¹⁸⁶ In 1860 he and Elizabeth have James (26), Charles (22), and Martha (20) still in the household. Furna is also mentioned as "cousin" in the will of Joseph West, dated 10 April 1837 in Baldwin County. In 1852, as clerk of the Camp Creek Baptist church, he provided a certificate to his sister Elizabeth Ivey Cook to join the Snow Hill church in Titus County, Texas. His association with the Camp Creek church may explain why he appears in his brother Charles Ivey's household in Wilkinson County in 1880, yet is buried at the Camp Creek Cemetery in Baldwin County, where a gravestone gives his birth and death dates. His

the name Furnifold were living in the area before 1800. Coincidentally, the above-mentioned Phillip Miller named a son Furney as well.

¹⁸⁰ Wayne County, NC Deed Book 15, p133.

¹⁸¹ Genealogical Abstracts from the Georgia Journal (Milledgeville) Newspaper, 1809-1823, Volume 2, Fred R. Hartz and Emilie K. Hartz (1992), p357. Since Phillip Miller has a son "Willie" who was still alive in 1830, William Miller must have been Elizabeth's child rather than her husband.

¹⁸² Jones County, NC Deed Book 18, p272. Though recorded in Jones County, the petition deals with land located in Lenoir County. A similar document, bearing the same date, from the Lenoir County court is in the Miss Mamie Kinsey Collection, N.C. Archives.

¹⁸³ 1820 Census, Baldwin County, p26: Wm. Miller 000010-10100-1. If this is the correct Miller, Elizabeth was in the 16-26 category and her daughter Nancy had been born. The son William was evidently not yet born.

¹⁸⁴ 1830 census, Baldwin County, p42 (listed adjacent his brother-in-law William Curry): Durney (?) Ivey 100011-22011. One of the younger females was probably Nancy Miller.

¹⁸⁵ Baldwin County 1840 census, p60: Furnie Ivey 3001001-112001. IF Nancy Miller had been in the household in 1830, she was apparently out of the household.

¹⁸⁶ It isn't clear if Cleopas was one of the males under five in 1840. If not, then two of the three males under five were not in the 1850 household.

estate records were not located.

From the early census households, there were two elder daughters (evidently Alcy and Sarah) and two elder sons (evidently John and James) who do not appear in the 1850 household. (The son James was back in the household in 1860.) George Franks Ivey, who corresponded with at least two Milledgeville Ivey families in the 1930s, reported that Furna Ivey's children included the nine named below plus a son named "West, died at 2 years."¹⁸⁷

- 4.1. **Alcy Ivey** (c1823 - ?) George Franks Ivey lists a daughter named "Elsie." Indeed, an "Alsy Ivey" married Hardy Hunter on 15 December 1839 in Baldwin County. Hardy Hunter was not found in the 1840 census, but in 1850 (when she is "Ailsey", age 27, born in Georgia) he is located only five households from George and Gatsey Leeves. By 1870 they are in Taylor County with a son named **Rufus** (age 13) and "Alsie" is age 48. Her apparent birth year about 1823 would seem to make her the eldest daughter of Furna Ivey. As far as we know, only Barna and Furna were married by 1823, and we know Barna had a daughter named Alcy whom we can separately identify. That would seem to leave Furna as the only candidate to be her father.
- 4.2. **John West Ivey** (19 October 1824 – 12 June 1878) He is apparently the male in his father's households aged under 5 in 1830 and 15-20 in 1840. He married Leah West in Baldwin County on 29 June 1848, and by 1850 they appear in the census with a son Cleopas. In the 1860 census of Baldwin County a daughter Elizabeth and son Richard had been added to the family. The 1870 census shows the same three children. By 1880 Leah Ivey was head of household in Baldwin County with her son William R. Ivey (who was earlier "Richard" Ivey) in the household. From censuses, and Baldwin County gravestones, their children included
 - 4.2.1. **Cleopas A. Ivey** (2 May 1849-1916)
 - 4.2.2. **Elizabeth Ivey** (c1850)
 - 4.2.3. **William Richard Ivey** (2 August 1852 – 18 April 1924)
- 4.3. **Sarah Ivey** (c1827 – late 1850s) A Sarah Ivey married Caswell H. Brannan on 18 September 1845 in Baldwin County. In the 1850 Wilkinson census, Sarah is age 23 with two daughters: Amartham[?], age 3 and Ann, age 1. She apparently died before 1860, when Brannan appears with a new 19-year old wife named Gillie, and children Amaretha[?] E. A. (13), Ann (11), Furney (5), James (1) and Sally Hogan (3). Gillie was apparently the widow of Elijah Hogan and Sally was her child, meaning Furney must have been the child of Sarah Ivey. The son Furney is still in Brannan's household in 1870. Also note that Cleopas L. Ivey evidently named a son after Caswell Brannan. Her children were apparently **Amaretha? Brannon** (c1846), **Ann Brannon** (c1848), and **Furney Brannon** (c1854)

¹⁸⁷ The Ivey Family in the United States, George Franks Ivey (1941), p7.

- 4.4. **Mary Ivey** (c1831 - ?) She was in the 1850 household, age 17, but not the 1860. She was apparently the widow of a Smith, for she is in her father's household in 1870 as Mary Smith, age 39, with children **Georgia Ann Smith** (age 10) and **Sallie Smith** (age 6). In 1880, Georgia Ann Smith and Sallie Smith are enumerated as sisters-in-law of Dawson Wilkinson and his wife Josie (age 28).
- 4.5. **James Ivey** (c1834? – 22 November 1872) There is a third male under 10 in Furna's 1840 household who must have been James Ivey. He does not appear in the 1850 household, but a James Ivey, age 26, is in Furna's 1860 household. In 1870, James Ivey, age 35, is in Furna's household with a wife named Elizabeth (age 23) and the notation that they were married in May of that year. According to descendants, Elizabeth was Elizabeth Gibson, a younger sister of the Priscilla Gibson who married Charles Ivey. This is evidently the James Ivey who enlisted as a corporal on the same day and same company as his brother Cleopas Ivey in 1862.¹⁸⁸ According to this same source, he died in Baldwin County on the above date. His death in a Milledgeville wagon accident was reported in the *Columbus Enquirer* in 1872. His wife remarried before the 1880 census to Daniel Gooden, in whose household she appears as his wife with a stepson named **Furney Ivey** (age 9).
- 4.6. **Elizabeth Ivey** (c1834 – aft1880) She is in her parents' 1850 household but not the 1860. Said to have married Seaborn J. Stubbs, she is listed in his Wilkinson County 1860 household as Elizabeth Stubbs, age 27, with a son named Benjamin Stubbs (age 8). In 1880, she is listed in Wilkinson County as a widow with four sons: Furney B. (c1862), Sidney (c1864), Robert Lee (c1866) and Ivey C. (c1869)
- 4.7. **Martha Ivey** (c1836? - ?) She is in the 1850 household, age 13, and the 1860 household age 20 (sic). According to G. F. Ivey's book she married a Dr. Hudson. That was evidently James T. Hudson, whose 1880 Wilkinson County household includes wife Martha (c1836) and children named Elbina, Lulu, Richard, Furney, Charles, Robert, and Fannie.
- 4.8. **Robert Dorsey Ivey** (July 1838 – aft1900) He is in his father's 1850 household and listed (as a single man) separately in 1860, both as "Robert", but is "Robert D. Ivey" in the 1864 military census and later. In 1870 he is enumerated with a wife Emeline¹⁸⁹ and three young children. In the Baldwin 1880 census, he is listed with a wife named Emily and three additional children: **Bettie** (c1864), **Henry** (c1866), **Furney** (1869), **Charlie** (c1870), **Emma** (c1872), and **Mattie J.** (1877). In 1900 the same wife is named "Emeline" and Furney and Mattie are still in the household (with their birth dates as indicated above). His middle name is an assumption on my part.
- 4.9. **Cleopas L. Ivey** (2 April 1840 – 14 March 1925) Given his birth date, he is likely enumerated in the 1840 household as one of the three males under 10. He appears in his parent's 1850 household, age 9, but as age 22 in 1860. He served in a Wilkinson

¹⁸⁸ Roster of Company H, regiment 57 found at <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb> and at <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/soldiers.htm>

¹⁸⁹ Robert is age 30, Emeline is 40, and Joel Goddard (19) and John Goddard (15) are in the household.

County CSA unit with James Ivey and his cousin Gilbert Ivey.¹⁹⁰ The 1880 Baldwin County census shows him with a wife Lamanda and five children. The Camp Creek cemetery has gravestones for him, his wife Lamanda R. Ivey, and all five of the children from the 1880 census: **James Wilkie Ivey** (23 March 1867 – 12 October 1908), **Nannie Elizabeth Ivey** (17 December 1868 – 25 June 1915), **Caswell B. Ivey** (8 June 1871 – 13 March 1955), **Mary M. Ivey** (20 June 1873 – 19 June 1962), and **John N. Ivey** (19 January 1875 – 30 January 1887). The 1900 census indicates he and his wife were married about 1863.

5. **Mary Ivey** (14 August 1803 – 1870) She married William L. Curry in Baldwin County on 14 August 1823. In the 1830 census, William L. Curry is listed adjacent to Barney Ivey, and in 1840 is within a few names of his in-laws.¹⁹¹ In the Baldwin County 1850 census he and Mary are listed with six children: Sarah A. (20), James (15), Charles (13), Carolina (9), Barney (7), and Winifred (2). According to Ruth Penton, a descendant, William and Mary Curry moved to Titus County, Texas about 1853 with their four youngest children – apparently following her sister Elizabeth Winifred Ivey Cook, who had located there in 1851.¹⁹² The 1860 Titus County census shows them with three children, Charles, Barney, and a female “G. W. C.” The son James Curry was apparently also in Texas but was not located in the 1860 census. The Curry house in Daingerfield still stood several years ago, with a historic marker on it. Both Mrs. Penton and George Franks Ivey’s informant listed the children, with some variation in names, as: **Robert** (1820), **Nancy** (1824), **Delpha** (1828), **Sarah** (1828), **Samuel** (1833), **James Augusta** (1835-1871), **Charles D.** (1838), **Elizabeth Caroline** (1840), **Barna Ivey** (1846-1928), and **Gatsey Winifred** (1840). Note that the birth year of Robert Curry predates his parents marriage by three years, and that neither Robert nor Samuel appear in the 1850 household, and that neither were found in either 1850 or 1860. The only marriage in Baldwin County which seems to apply to this family is the marriage of Delpha Curry to John Martin on 16 November 1848.

George Franks Ivey’s book lists James A. Curry’s wife as Sarah Tramwell and two children: Pulaski and James. {This household is in the Davis County, Texas census of 1870.} It lists Charles D. Curry’s wife as Nancy McDowell and children as Earnest, Earl, Roe, Odorsa, Lelia, Floy, James, Charles, and Addie. Barney Ivey Curry’s wife is listed as Mary Moore and his children as Myrtie mae, Laura Fay, Leslie, Inez, Barney, William Burwell, Richard Clifton, Mary, and Ruby. George Franks Ivey’s correspondent for this family was Laura Far Ivey (the wife of George Harrison). She was perhaps also the correspondent of the family of Mary Ivey Curry’s sister Elizabeth Ivey Cook, who also lived in Titus County.

6. **James Ivey** (18 October 1808 – 3 July 1862) He was apparently still in his father’s household in 1830, and seems to be missing entirely in 1840 (probably being in a non-Ivey household). He married Mary Barbee on 7 January 1847 in Jasper County (though he license was obtained in Baldwin County.) Although he was 38 years old at this marriage, there is no

¹⁹⁰ Roster of Company H, regiment 57 found at <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb> and at and at <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/soldiers.htm>

¹⁹¹ 1830 census, p41: W. L. Curry 10001-21001. 1840 census, p60: William L. Curry 211001-111101.

¹⁹² Correspondence with Ruby Penton of New Orleans in 1978.

indication that it was not his first. He is listed in the 1850 census of Baldwin County as age 41, born in Georgia (sic) with wife Mary (age 28), and two young daughters. In 1860, his wife is listed as “Margaret M. A.”. James is buried in the Camp Creek cemetery in Baldwin County, with a gravestone marked with his birth and death dates. His widow, listed as “Mary”, is in the Baldwin County 1870 census with three sons and her widowed daughter Sarah Elizabeth Davis. By 1880 she was the wife of William Thomas (listed as “Mary A.”) with both Thomas and Franklin Ivey still in the household and listed as stepsons of William Thomas.

- 6.1. **Sarah Elizabeth Ivey** (9 January 1848 – 10 February 1887) first married J.M. Davis in 1864, according to a descendant, but was evidently widowed and childless when she appears in her mother’s household in 1870. She then married Joshua Minton Boone on 23 October 1873 at her mother’s house.¹⁹³ Her children by Boone were Mamie Elizabeth, Edwin Mortimer, Gertrude, Alexander Stephens, Addie May, and James Ivey.¹⁹⁴
- 6.2. **Josephine Winifred Ivey** (June 1850 – 29 April 1918) She appears in the 1850 and 1860 households, but was Josephine Brown in the 1868 division of her father’s estate. She is buried in Camp Creek cemetery as the wife of Samuel Jordan Brown, “aged 69 years.” Her approximate birth date is from the 1900 census of Jefferson County, Georgia. According to a descendant, their children were Mordecai, Essie, Harry, Ivey, Samuel, Thomas, Perry, Maisie, Ada, and Theresa.¹⁹⁵
- 6.3. **James B. Ivey** (December 1851 – aft 1930) As “James B.” he was age 8 in 1860, and as “James” was 18 in 1870. He was not found in 1880, but is in the 1900 census of Bibb County with a wife named Elizabeth L., a son **Burnett S.** (February 1896), a daughter **Mytle Powell** who was probably a stepdaughter, and a cousin named Lula Stephens. In the 1930 Baldwin census, he was institutionalized.
- 6.4. **William R. Ivey** (c1853 – aft 1880) He is age 6 in 1860, and 17 in 1870. In 1880 he was living in a hotel in Duval County, Texas and listed as a stage driver. He had sold his interest in his father’s land to his sister Sarah Boone in 1879 as a resident of Robinson County, Texas.¹⁹⁶ The 1900 census has at least two William R. Ivey’s who might be the same person.
- 6.5. **Thomas J. Ivey** (c1855 – aft 1910) He was 5 in 1860, 15 in 1870 and 24 in 1880. His middle initial is given as “J” in 1860. In 1910 he was a single man, age 54, in the household of his brother Franklin in Houston County.
- 6.6. **Franklin Pierce Ivey** (16 May 1857? – 17 March 1922) He is buried in Camp Creek cemetery with his birth and death dates on the marker. His birth year is given as 1860 on the marker, but is more likely 1857, since he appears in the 1860 census as age 3,

¹⁹³ *Union Recorder* issue of 29 October 1873.

¹⁹⁴ *History of Wilkinson County*, Victor Davidson (1930) contains a short sketch and lists her Boone children.

¹⁹⁵ Genforum posting by Charles Goochee.

¹⁹⁶ Deed abstract provided by a descendant of Sarah Boone.

the 1870 as 13, and in the 1880 census as age 23. He was enumerated in Bibb County in 1900 and in Houston County in 1910. In both cases his wife was Nancy E. (married c1888) and four children were indicated: **Mary** (Maggie in 1910), **Graves**, **Bessie**, and **James**. The Georgia death index lists his death on the above date, but in Houston County.

7. **Robert Dorsey Ivey** (c1809 – 1870s) He must have been one of the males aged 10 or under in 1820, and the male aged 15-20 in 1830, although he consistently gives his own age slightly older in later censuses. A birth date in late 1809 would fit nicely between his siblings James and Elizabeth, and is consistent with his age as given in the 1850-70 censuses. He married Ann Miller on 3 September 1836 in Baldwin County, and appears in the 1840 (aged 20-30) and 1850 (age 40) censuses there. He was trustee in Henry County for his sister Elizabeth Cook (see below). By 1860 he was in Baker County, where he appears in the 1860 census (age 49) with nine children (the whole family identified only by initials), with substantial real estate and numerous slaves. The 1870 census of Baker County shows him (age 61) and his wife with five remaining children. By 1880 he had died and Ann was head of household with five of the children.¹⁹⁷ George Franks Ivey's book lists his children as :*"Darius, died unmarried; Albina, died unmarried; Mary, died unmarried; Estelle, died unmarried; (Robert) Dorsey, Jr.; Florselle, Charles, Ernest (living in Fla. in 1940."* In addition to the children shown below, two children (Lillian and Luna) who died as infants are buried in the Ivey cemetery in Baker County. Robert Ivey is surely buried there as well.
 - 7.1. **William D. Ivey** (c1837 - ?) He is in his father's household in 1850 as William Ivey, age 12, and as "W" in 1860, age 21. He does not seem to be the "Darius" listed by George Franks Ivey, for the 1870 census shows "Wm. D. Ivey" living six households from his father, age 31, with a wife named Virginia and a son Dorsey (age 1). By 1880 he had moved to Jefferson County, Texas where he appears as a bookkeeper with his wife Virginia and five children: **Robert Dorsey** (11), **Annie I.** (9), **Wyat D.** (7), **Shelly?** (5), and **Lynius?** (3) . The son Robert Dorsey Ivey is in the Washington, DC census in 1900 and 1910.
 - 7.2. **Albina Elizabeth Ivey** (c1841 - ?) She appears in the 1850 through 1880 households, apparently unmarried. An unread will for her is filed in Baker County.¹⁹⁸
 - 7.3. **Florzelle Ivey** (c1843 - ?) He appears in the 1850 census as "Florazella", and as a male named "F" in the 1860 household. according to George Franks Ivey's book, he married Mollie Coxwell, had three children (Annie P., Mamie, and Robert), and died at Shellman, Georgia.
 - 7.4. **Marcellus Ivey** (28 March 1842 – 24 November 1843) He is Marcellus in 1850, age 7, and apparently the male named "M" in 1860, age 15. He is buried in the Ivey

¹⁹⁷ As a curious note, Ann Ivey's household lists Alina Elizabeth as her daughter, but the other four children are listed as "other" relations. That forces us to consider the possibility that they were children of Albina or of some other child.

¹⁹⁸ Baker County Will Book A, p57, and Book B p58. (Not read)

cemetery, with his year of birth given as 1846.

- 7.5. **John M. Ivey** (24 November 1846 – 11 March 1863) He is John M. in 1850, age 4, and simply “J” in 1860, age 13. He is buried in the Ivey cemetery, as John M. D. Ivey.
- 7.6. **James W. Ivey** (c1848 – 1 September 1871) He is James, age 1, in 1850 and “Jas.”, age 10, in 1860. The *Columbus Enquirer* reported his death, shot by one Sam Long.
- 7.7. **Charles R. Ivey** (October 1850 – aft1900) He is “C” in 1860, apparently elsewhere in 1870 and 1880, and a “brother” in Ernest Ivey’s household in 1900, still unmarried at age 50.
- 7.8. **Mary V. Ivey** (March 1860 – aft1900) She is in the 1860, 1870, and 1880 households, and in 1900 is still unmarried and in her brother Ernest’s household.
- 7.9. **Inez Estelle Ivey** (19 November 1859 – 26 October 1884) She is in her father’s household in 1870 as Estelle and in her mother’s household in 1880 as “Inez E.” She is buried in the Ivey cemetery.
- 7.10. **Ernest Edward Ivey** (January 1862 – aft1940) He is in his father’s household in 1870 (as a female) and in his mother’s household in 1880. The 1900 Baker County census shows him with a wife Annie, son John (born November 1899), and brother Charlie R. and sister Mollie in his household. A marriage record in Baker county shows he married Nancy Eugenia Pounds on 21 September 1898. He may have been G. F. Ivey’s correspondent for information on this family, living in Florida in 1940.
- 7.11. **Robert D. Ivey** (c1864 - ?) He is in the 1870 and 1880 households as “Robert D.” I assume he was “Robert Dorsey.” He does not seem to appear in the 1900 census.
8. **Elizabeth Winifred Ivey** (19 January 1811 - 1874) She married Asa Barrett Cook of Jones County, Georgia on 2 April 1829. Asa Cook, a lawyer, variously lived or owned land in Jones, Houston, Henry, Upson, Bibb, and Monroe counties between 1829 and 1849. In the 1830 census he was living in Houston County. The 1840 census record suggests that he and his wife were living separately. He is listed as “A. B. Cook” in Upson County with a household of one male 30-40 (himself), one male 10-15 (probably his eldest son Jesse), one female 15-20, and one female 40-50. Clearly neither female could be his wife Elizabeth, and none of the small children are in the household. Elizabeth and the children were living elsewhere, but their whereabouts are unclear. The separation must not have lasted, for their seventh son was born the following year. On 26 July 1842, as a resident of Monroe County, Asa Cook transferred the 450 acres of Henry County land to his brother-in-law Robert Dorsey Ivey “as trustee for the use of Elizabeth W. Cook, wife of Asa B. Cook”.¹⁹⁹ Although they had apparently separated a second time, their eighth child was born in 1845. In 1845

¹⁹⁹ Henry County, Georgia Land Records, Freda Reid Turner (1993), p 327 – Deed Book L, p353

Elizabeth sued for divorce, which was granted *mensa et thoro*²⁰⁰ the following year by the Upson County Superior Court.²⁰¹ Asa Cook and his eldest son moved to Red River County, Texas to buy land in 1848, Asa dying there the following year with his eldest son serving as his administrator. Elizabeth and her other seven children were living in Baldwin County in the 1850 census, but joined the eldest son in Titus County, Texas in 1851. Elizabeth remarried there to local physician and politician John C. Chambers, and died in 1874. Asa and Elizabeth had eight children: Jesse Mercer, John B. L., George E., Andrew Barney, Samuel A., Robert Ivey, Alfonso, and Louisa Maria. (See the Cook papers for a more extensive treatment of the Asa Barrett Cook biography, the children, and the divorce suit details.)

9. **Charles Ivey** (c1816 - 1895) He appears as a single man in the 1840 census, age 20-30. He married Priscilla Gibson, daughter of James Gibson and Patience Jones, on 5 November 1841 in Wilkinson County.²⁰² He was in the 1850 census of Baldwin County, with his mother Elizabeth Ivey and nephew Samuel Curry in the household. He was still in Baldwin County in 1860, and appears in the 1864 military census there as well. In 1870 and 1880 he appears in the census of adjacent Wilkinson County. His brother Furna Ivey was in his 1880 household. It is thought that the town of Ivey in Wilkinson County is named for him, although a history of the county implies the town was named for his brother James.²⁰³ Censuses list six children:

- 9.1. **Gilbert B. Ivey** (15 November 1844 – 18 May 1865) His gravestone is in the Camp Creek Cemetery, but the year of birth on the stone (1846) is surely incorrect. He was age 5 in 1850, and 15 in 1860, thus more likely born in 1844. He served in the same Wilkinson County CSA company as his cousins James and Cleopas Ivey.²⁰⁴ He was apparently unmarried.
- 9.2. **Elizabeth Priscilla Ivey** (10 November 1846 – 21 January 1914) She appears in her father's household in 1850, age 3, and in 1860, age 13. She married Henry K. Byington on 26 March 1865 according to a History of Wilkinson County, which lists their children as **Ooolooloo P.**, **Annie E.**, **Charlie G.**, **Willie C.**, **Henry A.**, **James A.**, **Eddie R.**, and **Henry K.**²⁰⁵ Both Henry and Elizabeth are buried in the Camp Creek Cemetery. Her stone is marked "1846-1914" but the referenced history provides the precise dates.
- 9.3. **James Leland Ivey** (December 1848 – 1930?) He is in his father's household in 1850, 1860, and 1870, and is in the Wilkinson County 1880 census (age 32) with a wife named Nannie J., and three children: **Charles** (6), **Leland** (3), and **Mary** (1). In

²⁰⁰ Only the Georgia state legislature could grant a full divorce. The courts were empowered only to grant a "divorce from bed and board" (*mensa et thoro*), which permitted the parties to live separately and independently but not to remarry.

²⁰¹ A thorough description of the divorce suit, including depositions alleging a variety of misconduct, is elsewhere on this website, contained within the Cook family pages.

²⁰² The 1870 census gives her name as "Francis P.", the 1850 and 1880 as "Priscilla".

²⁰³ History of Wilkinson County, Georgia, Victor Davidson (1930)

²⁰⁴ Roster of Company H, regiment 57 found at <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb>

²⁰⁵ Ibid.

1900, he appears with wife Nancy K. and children Charles (June 1874), Leland K. (November 1876), **Mattie L.** (October 1881), and **William H.** (January 1884). He appears as “James L.” in most of these records. The middle name “Leland” was provided by G. F. Ivey’s book, as was identification of his wife as Nancy Keel and his death date.

- 9.4. **Anna Priscilla Ivey** (c1852 - ?) She is age 7 in 1860, not in the household in 1870. The census shows a middle initial, and George Franks Ivey supplied the middle name.
 - 9.5. **William S. Ivey** (c1863 – ?) He was age 7 in his father’s 1870 household, and age 18 in 1880. George Franks Ivey’s book gives his full name as William Seymore Ivey.
 - 9.6. **Sarah A. Ivey** (c1865 – 1887) She is “Sarah”, age 5, in 1870 and “Sallie A.”, age 13, in 1880. George Franks Ivey’s book gives a death date of 1887.
10. **William H. Ivey** (c1820 – c1867) He is identified in George Franks Ivey’s book as :
“*William, son of Robert and Elizabeth, was a Primitive Baptist Minister, moved to Blue Springs, Suwannee Co., Florida, where he died.*”²⁰⁶ Examination of Robert Ivey’s census records suggests that the son William was probably born about 1820, as his later census records indicate.²⁰⁷ There is a William Ivey located near Robert Ivey in the Baldwin 1840 census with a household of one male 15-20, one male 30-40, and a female 15-20. Whether this is William H. Ivey or not is unclear but, if so, he would have been the younger male. He apparently married just prior to 1840, though there is no record of a marriage in Baldwin County. (George Franks Ivey’s book implies that his wife was Ann Hunter.) In 1850 he is enumerated as William H. Ivey in Houston County, age 28, with a wife named Ann, also age 28, and the first five children below, aged 10 to 1. Also in the household was Mark Smith, age 19. Note that the son Robert A. Ivey’s confederate pension application states that he was born 12 April 1845 in Houston County.²⁰⁸

An 1895 history, mentioning the marriage of the daughter Ella Ivey to Dr. Perry. A. McIntosh, speaks of her father as “*Rev. William Ivey who, during the war, fled middle Georgia to Luraville [Suwannee County]...*”²⁰⁹ He actually appears to have moved prior to the war, and to first gone to south Georgia, for he was William H. Ivey of Lowndes County, Georgia when he received a grant in neighboring Suwannee County, Florida on 1 April 1859.²¹⁰ Eight months later, as a resident of Columbia County, Florida, he was granted

²⁰⁶ The Ivey Family in the United States, George Franks Ivey (1941), p10. His children are covered on p12. The section on this family, apparently based on correspondence with a grandson of William H. Ivey, may have been misunderstood, for it lists William and Ann both as parents and as children. There were ten children, not twelve. The Reverend William Ivey and William H. Ivey appear to be the same person, not father and son.

²⁰⁷ An examination of Robert Ivey’s census records shows some confusing inconsistency in the ages of the sons. For example, one son was “lost” between 1810 and 1820, and another son is not in the 1820 household. Without a clear birth year for Robert Dorsey Ivey (see above), identification of William Ivey’s age is somewhat uncertain. Given his later census records, he seems to have been born about 1820 thus one of the two males 10-15 in 1830.

²⁰⁸ Robert A. Ivey, Confederate Pension File #A08514. He states in two documents that he was born 12 April 1845 in Houston County, Georgia. In a third place, he gives the year as 1846.

²⁰⁹ Memoirs of Georgia (Southern Historical Press, 1895), p897 commenting on the marriage in 1876 of Dr. P. A. McIntosh to Miss Ella P. Ivey, daughter of Rev. William Ivey.

²¹⁰ BLM records, certificate #4538.

adjoining land in Suwannee.²¹¹ The 1860 census of Suwannee County lists W. H. Ivey (age 40) and Anna (age 35) with the middle seven children. I note that William owned \$16,000 in real estate, \$8,000 in personal property, and nine slaves, consistent with the size of the inheritance received from Robert Ivey. The 1860 agricultural census lists him with 1,100 acres. William Ivey was dead by 8 December 1868 when his widow Ann W. Ivey remarried to Dr. Calvin Peacock.²¹² The children are located a few doors away from her in the 1870 census, in her son Robert's household, with Ella Ivey (age 8) added to the family. Ann herself was dead by the 1880 census, when Calvin Peacock was enumerated as a widower. George Franks Ivey's book lists 10 children, which matches census records, though there is some confusion over the names of two of the sons. Note that his book lists them in birth order.

10.1. **Mary Ivey** (c1840 - 1870?) The eldest child listed in 1850, she was age 10. She does not appear in the 1860 household. George Franks Ivey's book lists her as "Mary Elizabeth (1840-1870)."

10.2. **Martha Winifred Ivey** (c1852 – 1870s) She is age 9 in 1850 and 18 in the 1860. She married Oscar B. Lane on 20 December 1865 in Suwannee County.²¹³ They seem to be in Brooks County, Georgia in 1870 with no children, she listed as "Mattie", age 26. She must have died before 1880, when Oscar B. Lane is in the census of Madison County, Florida with a different wife and two young children. She appears in censuses with the middle initial W., and George Franks Ivey's book calls her Martha Winifred. It gives her a birth date of 1842, obviously ten years too early.

10.3. **Robert A. Ivey** (12 April 1845 – 23 November 1921) By 1870 he was the head of a household consisting of his brothers Dorsey, Leonard, Jesse, and Cornelius, and his sister Ella, located a few households from his remarried mother. His application for a confederate pension states he was born in Houston County, Georgia on the above date, had resided in Florida since 1861, and had enlisted in Florida in 1862 before being discharged in early 1863 "on account of being underage."²¹⁴ His marriage on 18 November 1875 as "Mr. R. A. Ivey of Live Oak, Fla." to Miss E. J. Williams of Brooks County, Georgia was reported in a newspaper.²¹⁵ In 1880 he is enumerated with wife Jennie E., a daughter named **Berta** (2) and his mother-in-law Ellie Williams. The 1900 census of Suwannee County shows him with wife Elizabeth J. and children **Carl** (1890), **Ralph** (1892), **Earl** (1894), **Robert** (1896), and **Pauline** (1898). He is in the 1910 and 1920 censuses of Polk County, Florida. In 1910 he is a widower, listed as a father-in-law of John Rushing and his wife Viola (apparently the Berta from 1880). In 1920 he and a wife Nancy M. are listed with no children. He remarried in 1912 to a woman named Nancy who applied for a widow's CSA pension, providing his date of death as above in Polk County.²¹⁶ According to George Franks Ivey's

²¹¹ BLM records, certificate #4707.

²¹² Suwannee County Marriage Book 1, p92. In the 1870 census, Ann is age 46, located a few doors away from the children's household headed by Robert A. Ivey.

²¹³ Suwannee County Marriage Book 1, p20.

²¹⁴ CSA Pension file #A08514.

²¹⁵ *Southern Christian Advocate*, issue of 8 December 1875.

²¹⁶ CSA Pension file #A02355.

book, he married three times. Mr. Ivey adds Lois (1887) and Perry (1900) as children.

- 10.4. **Hardy Ivey** (c1846 - ?) This son evidently died in his youth, and his name is uncertain. He is “Hardy”, age 3, in 1850 and “Thomas”, age 13, in 1860. He is not evident in 1870 or 1880. George Franks Ivey’s book lists a son named “Hardy Cornelius Ivey”, who is apparently the same person, with no birth or death dates.
- 10.5. **John Dorsey Ivey** (c1849 – c1890) His name is John in 1850, Dorsey in 1860 and 1870, and John D. in 1880. He married Julia H. Blaylock on 22 December 1870, and appears in the Suwannee County 1880 census with children **Dorsey L.** (a female, age 7), **William** (age 5), and **Gordon R.** (age 2). George Franks Ivey omits the son Gordon, but adds a daughter named Olivia.
- 10.6. **Lenora Victoria Ivey** (c1852 – c1875) She is listed as Lenora, age 8, in the 1860 household, and age 18 in her brother’s 1870 household. She married Washington Lafayette Irvine on 20 November 1870 in Suwannee County as “Laura V. Ivey.”²¹⁷ She must have died shortly thereafter, for Irvine is in the 1880 census with a wife named Martha and a daughter named Lura V., age 7. George Franks Ivey’s book lists her as “Lenora Victoria” with no birth or death dates.
- 10.7. **Jesse Alfonsa Ivey** (c1854 - ?) He was enumerated as “Rayford”, age 6, in 1860, but as “Jesse”, age 16 in his brother’s 1870 household. George Franks Ivey lists him as “Jesse A. Ivey.” He was apparently the “Jesse Alfonsa Ivey”, who was a grantee in Suwannee County in 1888.²¹⁸ A newspaper reported the marriage of J. A. Ivey of Suwannee County to “Miss C. P. -y” in Hamilton County on 29 December 1875.²¹⁹ Whatever her name, she apparently died around 1890. Though not found in 1880, he is in the 1900 census of Suwannee County as Jesse A. Ivey with a second wife named Frankie E. (age 29) and three children: **Edgar J.** (age 17), **Jesse M.** (age 19), and **Annie W.** (age 5). George Franks Ivey lists the children as “Edgar, 1880 Maude, 1882, and Walton, 1895.”
- 10.8. **William Edgar Ivey** (c1857 – 1860s?) There is a male named Edgar, age 3, in the 1860 household. He does not appear in his brother’s household in 1870, nor elsewhere in Suwannee County. Nor does there seem to be a sign of him anywhere in Georgia or Florida. George Franks Ivey lists him as “William Edgar - no record.”
- 10.9. **Furney Cornelius Ivey** (June 1859 – 1939?) He is Cornelius in both the 1860 (age 1) and 1870 censuses (age 12). He was not located in 1880, but was enumerated as Furney C. Ivey in 1900. The 1900 Thomas County, Georgia census shows him with a wife Nannie and children **Ernest D.** (1887), **Laurie** (1888), **Julian D.** (1890), **Nora S.** (1892), **Isabelle** (1894), **Furney C.** (1896) and **Nannie** (1899). George Franks Ivey’s book gives his death date as 1939, his wife’s name as Nannie Horn, and omits the daughter Nora. The son Edgar D. Ivey, mentioned in the introduction to the book,

²¹⁷ Suwannee County Marriage Book 1, p129.

²¹⁸ BLM Records, certificate #5461.

²¹⁹ *Southern Christian Advocate*, issue of 12 January 1876.

was apparently George Franks Ivey's correspondent for the William H. Ivey family.

- 10.10. **Ella P. Ivey** (June 1861 – aft1900) She is in her brother's 1870 household as Ella, age 8. She married Dr. Perry A. McIntosh in Suwannee County on 8 December 1878.²²⁰ A brief biography of her husband, mentioned above, was published in an 1895 book.²²¹ At the time they were living in Thomasville, Georgia where they had moved about 1892. This biography lists two children: Paul F. McIntosh and Nellie C. McIntosh. By 1900 they were back in Luraville, Suwannee County, where they appear in the 1900 census with a third child, Rachel, in the household. This biography includes the statement: "*Dr. McINTosh was married in Luraville, Fla. in 1876 to Miss Ella P., daughter of Rev. William Ivey who, during the war, fled middle Georgia to Luraville, where Mrs McIntosh was born and reared.*" George Franks Ivey calls her "D. Ella Ivey" and lists eight children.

²²⁰ Suwannee County Marriage Book 1, p252.

²²¹ Memoirs of Georgia (Southern Historical Press, 1895), p897.