

Robert Ivey Sr.
(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.¹ A second deed from John Spann to Robert Ivey, and one deed from Robert Ivey to John Spann, were recorded about 1758-1762.^{2 3}

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.⁴ 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.⁵

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.⁶ 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

¹ Recorded in lost Deed Book 5, p129 according to grantee index and p295 according to grantor index. This is probably a single deed.

² Recorded in lost Deed Book 6, p129 and p100, respectively. Both deeds appear in both the grantee and grantor indices.

³ It's not clear which of two John Spanns this was. The Spanns were from Northampton County.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Colony of NC Abstracts of Land Patents 1734-1764, Volume II, Margaret M. Hofman, (The Roanoke News Company, 1982), p 446.

Creek.⁷ 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 1774.⁸ 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 1778⁹. 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”.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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.”¹²

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.¹³ 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).¹⁴ A year later, on 21 September 1785, he bought another 50 acres from another neighbor, Moses Stanley.¹⁵ On 25 April 1786, he entered claims for three NC Grants adjoining or near his land in Wayne County. All three warrants were filed on 11 July 1788.¹⁶ Two grants, totaling 82 acres, adjoined his own land. The third, for 19 acres, was nearby but not adjoining.

⁷ 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.

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

⁹ Dobbs County Patent Entry Book 1, p170 (Patent #170).

¹⁰ Dobbs County Patent Entry Book 4, p144 (Patent #935).

¹¹ Recorded in lost Deed Book 13, p 355. (Recorded ca1780-89)

¹² 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.

¹³ Wayne County, NC Grant entries #85 and #86

¹⁴ Wayne County Deed Book 2, p77.

¹⁵ Wayne County Deed Book 3, p62.

¹⁶ Wayne County Deed Book 4, p299-303.

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.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ 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 1797.²⁰

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

¹⁷ Duplin County Deed Book 1A, p331.

¹⁸ Duplin County Deed Book E, p162.

¹⁹ Wayne County Deed Book 4, p501.

²⁰ Duplin County Deed Book K-19, p375.

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.²¹ 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”.²² 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.²³ 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 1797-8.²⁴ Two other lost Lenoir County deeds by Robert Ivey in the same timeframe are to Jean Herring and Sarah Harper.²⁵

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 1799.²⁶

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 1804.²⁷ 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 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.)

²¹ Duplin County Deed Book 3A, p123 and p125, respectively.

²² Bladen County Deed Book 7, p78.

²³ Bladen County Deed Book 7, p76 and p77.

²⁴ Lost deed from Lenoir County Deed Book 17, p 363 according to grantor index (recorded c1797-98).

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ Bladen County Deed Book 7, p208 (sale by Frances Lawson, who had previously owned Ivey’s land.)

²⁷ Bladen County Deed Book 27, p235.

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.²⁸ 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.²⁹ 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 1788.³⁰ John Ivey added to this land with several purchases of his own: 100 acres purchased from William Forehand in 1789³¹, another 100 acres from Forehand in 1793³², 203 acres from Sarsnet Roach in 1796³³, and 100 acres from Joseph Green in 1797.³⁴ He sold one of these parcels in 1795, the 19 acre grant from his father.³⁵ 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.³⁶ 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.³⁷ 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

²⁸ Duplin County Deed Book 1A, p412. (Other witnesses were John Barfield and Bryan Whitfield, neighbors of Robert Ivey Sr.)

²⁹ Wayne County Deed Book 4, p5.

³⁰ Wayne County Deed Book 4, p501.

³¹ Wayne County Deed Book 4, p499.

³² Ivey Family Papers, dated 27 Jan 1793

³³ Ivey Family Papers, dated 15 Jan 1796.

³⁴ Ivey Family Papers, dated 28 Jan 1797.

³⁵ Wayne County DB 5E, p247 On 7 August 1795, to Lewis Whitfield.

³⁶ Lenoir County Grantor Index, Deed Book 23, page 80. Recorded ca 1806, as book has 485 pages.

³⁷ Wayne County census, 1800: John Ivey 11210-20010-5. 1810: 12111-32010-11.

intestate.”³⁸ His brother Robert Ivey and Graddy Herring were appointed his administrators, filed an inventory on 19 November 1811, and an accounting on 6 August 1814.³⁹ 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 1812.⁴⁰ His estate records clarify that his home plantation, both his house and his mill, were located on the Wayne County portion of the property.

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”.⁴¹ 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.”⁴² 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.⁴³ (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.”⁴⁴ She had borne two more children by James Skipper,

³⁸ NC Archives, Loose Papers, Box CR 103.508.xxx “I”

³⁹ Ibid. All records filed as loose papers in the same box.

⁴⁰ Ibid., division of real estate dated 7 December 1812

⁴¹ *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.

⁴² American Loyalist Claims Files in NC Archives under call #Z5.139N

⁴³ Wayne County Deed Book 10, p97 and recorded again in Deed Book 12, p315.

⁴⁴ Wayne County Deed Book 11, p221.

Kelsey and Elizabeth, named in a deed of gift a few months later.⁴⁵ James and Elizabeth Skipper were paid by the John Ivey estate for boarding and schooling Turner and John Ivey through the early 1830s.⁴⁶ 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.⁴⁷

- 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 1820, he headed a Wayne County household which perhaps included one of his stepbrothers.⁴⁸ On 30 September 1820 Robert Ivey and his brother Joshua Ivey jointly sold their inherited land.⁴⁹ He was evidently preparing to leave the area, as he relinquished the guardianship in January 1821.⁵⁰ According to Mrs. Simpkins, he moved to Alabama.⁵¹ Mrs. Simpkins evidently was the correspondent for George Franks Ivey, who listed him as "Robert Ivey, married Rachel ----, and moved to Alabama about 1820."⁵² 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.⁵³

He was in neighboring Conecuh County by 1835, receiving the first of several grants in the general vicinity of Belleville.⁵⁴ 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 1837.⁵⁵ He also appears as a delegate for the church to the Baptist Association in 1837 and 1845.⁵⁶ Robert Ivey was the only Ivey in the 1840

⁴⁵ Wayne County Deed Book 11, p219.

⁴⁶ Found among John Ivey's loose estate records at the NC Archives

⁴⁷ The Ivey Family in the United States, George Franks Ivey (1941), pp17-31.

⁴⁸ 1820 Wayne County census: Robert Ivey 110010 – 20100. The male 10-16 is likely his brother John Ivey.

⁴⁹ Wayne County Deed Book 12, p202. (Robert and Joshua Ivey jointly sold their lands to Jesse Wood.)

⁵⁰ Loose papers, John Ivey estate, NC Archives.

⁵¹ Mrs. Alice Simpkins, 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. Simpkins 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.

⁵² The Ivey Family in the United States, George Franks Ivey (1941), p17.

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ BLM Records, Cert. No. 18276

⁵⁵ Membership list posted online. Their names are consecutive, and five names later is the date 1837. Several entireties 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.

⁵⁶ Posted online, abstracts of minutes of the Bethlehem Baptist Association.

Conecuh census.⁵⁷ 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.⁵⁸ It seems highly likely that another child was John Ivey, located next door to James Higdon in 1850.⁵⁹ 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 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.⁶⁰ 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 1880.⁶¹ 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.⁶² He and Caroline appear in the

⁵⁷ Household: 10020001-2130001

⁵⁸ Records of Rachael Margaret Higdon, Mobile Genealogical Society, courtesy of Doris Fleming. These records included a family Bible.

⁵⁹ I also note that John Ivey and his wife Mary Ann had one child in 1850, Rachel, apparently named for his mother.

⁶⁰ Posted online (as "List 3").

⁶¹ Of the four censuses, Nancy's birthplace is NC in three and SC in one.

⁶² The 1850 census actually gives Turner Ivey's birthplace as South Carolina, but later censuses are consistently North Carolina.

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 **Phebe** (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, 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 1870.⁶³ 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.

⁶³ Of the four censuses 1850-1880, Ada's birthplace is NC in three and SC in one.

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 temporarily in Monroe County in 1860.⁶⁴ 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].⁶⁵ 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.⁶⁶ **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.⁶⁷

⁶⁴ 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.

⁶⁵ Posted online, from the *Evergreen Courier* issue of 22 April 1937. It says he died at age 85, and lists his children.

⁶⁶ Death certificate courtesy of Thomas Sachitano.

⁶⁷ Death certificate courtesy of Thomas Sachitano.

- 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.
- 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 1937.⁶⁸ He appears in the 1820 census, age 26-45, with a household including three male and four female children.⁶⁹ In 1830 he was aged 40-50 and the household included four sons and two daughters.⁷⁰ 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.⁷¹ On 10 August 1825, he bought the portions of his father's land which had previously been sold by his brothers Robert and Joshua.⁷² 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.⁷³ 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.⁷⁴

⁶⁸ *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.

⁶⁹ 1820 Wayne County census: Richard Ivey 300010 – 31010.

⁷⁰ 1830 Wayne County census: Richard Ivey 1120001 – 11001.

⁷¹ Wayne County Deed Book 11, p221.

⁷² Deed in Ivey Family Papers (PC 1828.1).

⁷³ The will is included among the Ivey Family Papers (NC Archives, PC 1828.1)

⁷⁴ 1840 Wayne County census: Alice Ivey 0021 – 0111101.

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.⁷⁵ 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 1837.⁷⁶ 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.⁷⁷ 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 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.*"⁷⁸

- 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.⁷⁹ Nearly all the family is buried in the Piney Grove cemetery.

⁷⁵ Wayne County Deed Book 16, p60.

⁷⁶ Wayne County Deed Book 17, p190.

⁷⁷ Wayne County Deed Book 19, pp378-9.

⁷⁸ *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.

⁷⁹ Wayne County Will Book 1, p15.

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 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.⁸⁰
- 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.⁸¹ 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 s 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

⁸⁰ Wayne County Heritage, North Carolina, Mary Daniels Johnstone (1982), p566.

⁸¹ Wayne County Deed Book 24, p229

Jennette.⁸²

- 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, 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.⁸³ 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.⁸⁴ 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

⁸² 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".

⁸³ Wayne County, NC Deed Book 15, p133.

⁸⁴ 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.

grandfather Phillip Miller.⁸⁵ 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.
- 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 1812.⁸⁶ 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."⁸⁷ 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 1884.⁸⁸) 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.⁸⁹ 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

⁸⁵ 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.

⁸⁶ Wayne County Deed Book 9, p440.

⁸⁷ Wayne County Deed Book 15, p405.

⁸⁸ Zion Baptist Church records, as summarized on Haywood County Rootsweb website.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

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 1812.⁹⁰ 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.⁹¹ He is in the 1840 Haywood County census, but apparently moved to Yell County, Arkansas by 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

⁹⁰ Wayne County Deed Book 9, p440.

⁹¹ Wayne County Deed Book 16, p60.

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 –aft1900⁹²) 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 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 1799.⁹³ 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.⁹⁴ 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.⁹⁵ 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

⁹² 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.

⁹³ Bladen County Deed Book 7, p208 (4 Jan 1799, Frances Lawson to Joseph Screws.)

⁹⁴ Bladen County Deed Book 12, p239 and Deed Book 29, p240. (Recorded twice.)

⁹⁵ Bladen County Deed Book 7, p544 and Deed Book 30, p508, respectively. The latter recorded 1832.

brothers Charles and John Ivey.⁹⁶

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 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 1799.⁹⁷ 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.⁹⁸ 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.⁹⁹ 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

⁹⁶ Bladen County Deed Book 14, p473.

⁹⁷ Bladen County Deed Book 7, p208, p211.

⁹⁸ Bladen County Deed Book 27, p235.

⁹⁹ Wayne County Deed Book 9, p216.

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 County, Alabama gives \$8 to daughters Mary Johnson and Margaret Ivy.¹⁰⁰ (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.¹⁰¹ 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.*”¹⁰² 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 26-45.¹⁰³ In 1810 Daniel Hines was enumerated in Lenoir County, his wife aged over 45.¹⁰⁴ In the 1820 Lenoir census both Daniel Hines Sr. and Daniel Hines Jr. were listed, the elder again with a wife over 45.¹⁰⁵ 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.¹⁰⁶ 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

¹⁰⁰ Chambers County, Alabama Will Book 1-2, pp32.

¹⁰¹ Duplin County Deed Book 3A, p125. (Proved by Daniel Hines, who was not a witness.)

¹⁰² 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).

¹⁰³ 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.

¹⁰⁴ 1810 Lenoir County census: Daniel Hines 21210-21001.

¹⁰⁵ 1820 Lenoir County census: Daniel Hines Senr 001111-01101. Daniel Hines Junr. 000100-00100.

¹⁰⁶ Duplin County Deed Book 3A, p123.

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 1781.¹⁰⁷ This appears to be the same Josiah Stafford of Dobbs County. It is not clear that the Iveys had any other connection with 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.¹⁰⁸ 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.¹⁰⁹ 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

¹⁰⁷ *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 1, William Wade Henshaw (Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978), both entries on page 143.

¹⁰⁸ Rev. Pension file #S39091.

¹⁰⁹ 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.

may have married Peggy Holmes sometime after August 1801.¹¹⁰

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.

¹¹⁰ See <http://www.cherringlm.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..