Descendants 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, <u>The Ivey Family in the Untied States</u>, 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". 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. 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. A Davis family history contains more information on the Malachi Davis family.

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.⁵ He appears as head of household in Baldwin County in 1820.⁶ In 1830 Barney Ivy appears in Houston County, apparently with his mother-in-law and some of her children in the household.⁷ 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 "lived in

¹ 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.

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

³ 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.

⁴ See <u>The Long Tree and Others: Longs, Davises, Thompsons, Cratins and Slatons</u>, Margaret Thompson Winkler (Uchee Publications, 1995) for more on Barna Ivey and the Davis family.

⁵ Genealogical Abstracts from the *Georgia Journal* (Milledgeville) Newspaper, 1809-1823, Volume 2, Fred R. Hartz and Emilie K. Hartz (1992), p126.

⁶ 1820 census, Baldwin County p46: Barna Ivey 200100-10110.

⁷ 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.

Houston and Troup Counties then removed to Alabama..."8 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.⁹ 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. 10 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 1856.¹¹ According to Malachi Ivey's statement, his father died in Macon County. Indeed Barna Ivey's will, dated 8 November 1856, was proved there. 12 He is perhaps buried, however, in Barbour County.¹³ 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. 14 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. ¹⁵ 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]

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⁸ 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.

⁹ 1840 census, p?: B. Ivy 1111101-120001

¹⁰ 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.)

¹¹ Rachel Davis estate records (see above).

¹² Macon County Deed Book 6, p384.

¹³ Barbour County Cemetery Survey, Marie H. Godfrey (1965), a manuscript in the Alabama State Archives.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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. ¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ 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.

John Barna Ivev (c1845 – 1890s) He was the only child of Malachi Ivev 1.1.1. and Caroline Tyere. 18 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." 19 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

¹⁶ Russell County Marriage Records. The 1893 biography gives the date only as 1859.

¹⁷ Alabama: Her History, Resources, War Record, and Public Men, W. Brewer, (1872) p144.

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

¹⁹ 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.²⁰ 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.²¹
- 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."

²⁰ Memorial Record of Alabama (Brant & Fuller, Madison, Wisconsin, 1893), p627-8., a sketch of Nimrod D. Denson, son of Augustus and Elizabeth.

²¹ 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."
- Elizabeth Ivey (9 August 1819 28 April 1899) was Elizabeth Denson in her father's 1 2 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.²² 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."²³ 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.²⁴ This also mentions that she was the oldest (sic) of twelve children of Barna and Alsey 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.

²² Northern Alabama Historical and Biographical (Smith & Deland, Birmingham, 1888), p357, a sketch of William Henry Denton, son of Elizabeth and Augustus.

²³ Memorial Record of Alabama (Brant & Fuller, Madison, Wisconsin, 1893), p627-8., a sketch of Nimrod D. Denson, son of Augustus and Elizabeth.

²⁴ <u>Allie Abernathy's Scrapbooks 1893-1923: Marriages, Deaths and Other Items from Chambers County, Alabama Newspapers,</u> 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. 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. 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.

²⁶ History of Eufaula, Alabama, Eugenia Persons Smart (1930), p226-7.

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²⁵Barbour County Cemetery Survey, Marie H. Godfrey (1965), a manuscript in the Alabama State Archives.

- 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 1845.²⁷ 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.
- **James Washington Ivey** (12 April 1831? aft1892) Note that his biography (see 1.8. 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". 28 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 1854.²⁹ 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. 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

²⁷ <u>Bible Records of Barbour County, Alabama</u>, Vol. 2, Helen S. Foley, p66 quotes this Bible record from <u>History of Harris County</u>, Georgia 1827-1961, p481.

²⁸ <u>Bible Records of Barbour County, Alabama</u>, Vol. 2, Helen S. Foley, p68. This "a page from another Bible was enclosed in Ivey Bible."

²⁹ <u>Rusk County</u>, <u>Texas Marriages</u>, 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.

³⁰ <u>Indian Territory, its Chiefs, Legislators, and Leading Men, H. F. & E. S. O'Beirne (1892), pp440.</u> 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 negros, 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).

Augustus Edward Ivey (9 June 1855 – aft1900) As mentioned above, his 1.8.1. 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.³¹ 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 larges 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.

³¹ 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. **Alcy 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.³² She was

³² 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.³³ 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.³⁴ 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 20-30.35 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." In a slave importation record it as "Furafold". I suspect he was named after either Furnifold Green or one of the many other persons named Furnifold in the Lenoir County area. 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.

³³ They are transcribed as "George Lewis" and "Gatey Lewis".

³⁴ They Were Here, Volume 7, p2137.

³⁵ Matthew Clement (sic) 110001-21101

³⁶ Jones County, NC Deed Book 18, p272. Similar document in the Miss Mamie Kinsey Collection at NC Archives. ³⁷ *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Volume 58, p41 (a list of slave importers, showing Ivey importing 8 slaves in November 1823.)

³⁸ 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.³⁹ 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. 40 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. 41 (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. 42

Furnifold Ivey is likely the "Durney" Ivey in the 1830 census of Baldwin County. ⁴³ He is in the 1840 Baldwin census with seven apparent children. ⁴⁴ In 1850, he and Elizabeth have five children in the household, three or four of the elder children having died or married. ⁴⁵ 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. Coincidently, the above-mentioned Phillip Miller named a son Furney as well.

³⁹ Wayne County, NC Deed Book 15, p133.

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² 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.

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ 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.

⁴⁵ 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." 46

- 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 Brannon 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)

⁴⁶ 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. 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 Emeline⁴⁸ 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

⁴⁷ Roster of Company H, regiment 57 found at http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb and at http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/soldiers.htm

⁴⁸ 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. ⁴⁹ 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.⁵⁰ 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 1851.⁵¹ 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 wilfe 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

⁴⁹ 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

⁵⁰ 1830 census, p41: W. L. Curry 10001-21001. 1840 census, p60: William L. Curry 211001-111101.

⁵¹ 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.⁵² Her children by Boone were Mamie Elizabeth, Edwin Mortimer, Gertrude, Alexander Stephens, Addie May, and James Ivey.⁵³
- 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.⁵⁴
- 6.3. **James B. Ivey** (December 1851 aft1930) 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 aft1880) 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.⁵⁵ The 1900 census has at least two William R. Ivey's who might be the same person.
- 6.5. **Thomas J. Ivey** (c1855 aft1910) 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,

⁵² *Union Recorder* issue of 29 October 1873.

⁵³ History of Wilkinson County, Victor Davidson (1930) contains a short sketch and lists her Boone children.

⁵⁴ Genforum posting by Charles Goochee.

⁵⁵ 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.⁵⁶ 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. 57
 - 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

⁵⁶ 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. ⁵⁷ 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". Although they had apparently separated a second time, their eighth child was born in 1845. In 1845

⁵⁸ 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*⁵⁹ the following year by the Upson County Superior Court. As a Cook and his eldest son moved to Red River County, Texas to buy land in 1848, As a 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. As a 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. 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. 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.⁶³ 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 Oolooloo P., Annie E., Charlie G., Willie C., Henry A., James A., Eddie R., and Henry K.⁶⁴ 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

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁹ 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.

⁶⁰ 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.

⁶¹ The 1870 census gives her name as "Francis P.", the 1850 and 1880 as "Priscilla".

⁶² <u>History of Wilkinson County, Georgia</u>, Victor Davidson (1930)

⁶³ Roster of Company H, regiment 57 found at http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb

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." Examination of Robert Ivey's census records suggests that the son William was probably born about 1820, as his later census records indicate. 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. The side of the county of the side of the county of the sum of the county of the sum of the county of

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]..." 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. Eight months later, as a resident of Columbia County, Florida, he was granted

⁶⁵ 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. Ivy appear to be the same person, not father and son.

⁶⁶ 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.

⁶⁷ 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.

⁶⁸ 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.

⁶⁹ BLM records, certificate #4538.

adjoining land in Suwannee.⁷⁰ 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.⁷¹ 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. 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." His marriage on 18 November 1875 as "Mr. R. A. Ivev of Live Oak, Fla." to Miss E. J. Williams of Brooks County, Georgia was reported in a newspaper.⁷⁴ 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.⁷⁵ According to George Franks Ivey's book,

⁷⁰ BLM records, certificate #4707.

⁷¹ 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.

⁷² Suwannee County Marriage Book 1, p20.

⁷³ CSA Pension file #A08514.

⁷⁴ Southern Christian Advocate, issue of 8 December 1875.

⁷⁵ CSA Pension file #A02355.

- 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." 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 1888.⁷⁷ A newspaper reported the marriage of J. A. Ivey of Suwannee County to "Miss C. P. –y" in Hamilton County on 29 December 1875.⁷⁸ 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,

⁷⁶ Suwannee County Marriage Book 1, p129.

⁷⁷ BLM Records, certificate #5461.

⁷⁸ Southern Christian Advocate, issue of 12 January 1876.

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

8. She married Dr. Perry A. McIntosh in Suwannee County on 8 December 1878. A brief biography of her husband, mentioned above, was published in an 1895 book. 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.

⁷⁹ Suwannee County Marriage Book 1, p252.

⁸⁰ Memoirs of Georgia (Southern Historical Press, 1895), p897.