

## **COPY OF THE BIBLE RECORD OF THADDEUS AND MARY ESTHER D. IVEY**

(As written except names have been written out and dates were rearranged in order of date)

### **BIRTHS**

Thaddeus Ivey	June 27, 1855
Mary Esther D. Ivey	Dec 4, 1857
Downer Riddle Ivey	Nov 22, 1884
Albert Henry Ivey	Aug 17, 1886
George Edward Ivey	Mar 25, 1888
Mary Esther Ivey	Apr 9, 1890
Thaddeus Ivey, Jr.	Nov 1, 1894
Martha Rachel Ivey	Aug 26, 1897
Hannah Marion Ivey	Apr 1, 1900
Eva Alberta Ivey	March 21, 1915
Rufus Ivey	Feb 14, 1917
Alice Lee Ivey	Aug 17, 1920
Twins	Feb 10, 1922
James Ivey Sistare	Nov 14, 1923
Frank Nelson Ivey	May 18, 1924
Esther Lucille Ivey	Mar 17, 1925
Dorothy Atkins Ivey	Dec 9, 1925
Curtis Lee Ivey	Apr 2, 1930
Mary Esther Sistare	Jan 15, 1934

### **MARRIAGES**

Thaddeus Ivey to Mary Esther Downer	Jun 27, 1883
Albert Henry Ivey to Eva Pearl Penny	Dec 25, 1905
Albert Henry Ivey to Cora Lee Atkins	-----1916
Hannah Marion Ivey to J. Crawford Sistare	Apr 29, 1922
Thaddeus Ivey, Jr. to Helen Bledsoe	Nov 21, 1923

George Edward Ivey to Edna Sherard	Feb 19, 1924
Rachel Ivey to Knud A. Nissen	Mar 2, 1933
Downer Riddle Ivey to Elsie Beard	-----
Eva Alberta Ivey to Sgt. Rudolph Richard Baker	Apr 25, 1942
John Richard Baker to Marsha Ann Pate	Mar 24, 1962
Hannah I. Sistare to T. F. Greer	May 14, 1964
Susan Baker to John Bell	May 24, 1969

### **DEATHS**

George Edward Downer	Apr 24, 1882
Ruth Ivey	Aug 30, 1893
Baby Ivey	Feb 27, 1896
Eva Pearl Penny Ivey	July 31, 1915
Aunt Martha	Aug 15, 1921
Thaddeus Ivey	Apr 5, 1933
Mary Esther Downer Ivey	Oct 15, 1938
George Edward Ivey	Mar 7, 1940
Downer Riddle Ivey	Jul 29, 1950
Albert Henry Ivey	Apr 6, 1955
Elsie Beard Ivey (Mrs. D. R.)	May 13, 1971
Rudolph Richard (Dick) Baker	Mar 31, 1976

### **FAMILY REGISTER**

Hannah Harrington Skinner	1841-1913
George enlisted in army	Aug 17, 1908
The date "Feb 25, 1916" off to one side.	
Under it "Returned from NY state Aug. 26, 1920	

## **THADDEUS AND MARY DOWNER IVEY**

Thaddeus Ivey (1855-1933) was a son of Rev. Stinceon and Mary Ann (King) Ivey. He was born in Rockingham County where the family was living at the time, but his mother was from Wake County, a daughter of Drewry and Delilah (Shaw) King. His father taught school and also pastored Baptist churches (among those in Wake Co. were Mt. Moriah and Apex), eventually moving to Robeson County to serve as principal of Ashpole Institute. Thaddeus had been in Georgia working for the railroad in 1882, but came to be with his family for Christmas and met a young woman from New York who was teaching in his father's school. She was Miss Mary Esther Downer, born in Chittenango NC and a graduate of Mount Holyoke in Massachusetts. Six months after they met, Thaddeus and Mary were married.

Three sons had been born when Thaddeus decided to enter Wake Forest College, and while living in Wake Forest, Esther – the first daughter – was born. The family moved to Raleigh when Thaddeus accepted a position as assistant to the State Treasurer, but before long the parents decided city life was not a good place to raise the three growing boys. They moved to the small village of Cary and into the Gothic-style cottage at 135 W. Chatham St. and on Monday mornings Thaddeus would ride the train to Raleigh and return Saturday evenings.

For a short time Thaddeus worked in Hillsboro and moved his family there, but then moved back to Cary to a farm they called "Ivey Croft," west of the village between the two railroads. Thaddeus became a rural mail carrier and so did his son Albert; and who was their substitute? – none other than Mary Ivey, wife and mother, who greatly enjoyed a horse and buggy. About 1922-23 Thaddeus bought the Raven House at 302 Academy St., sold the farm, and took a government job in the post office building in Raleigh. This time Thaddeus had an automobile to drive to work!

Children: (1) Downer Riddle Ivey, b. 1884, m. Elsie Beard of Lynchburg, Va., worked with Seaman Printing Co. in Durham, where he is buried. They had one child, Mary Frances.

(2) Albert Henry Ivey, b. 1886, m. 1<sup>st</sup> Eva Penny, their daughter Alberta was four months old when the mother died and Alberta was raised by her grandparents Ivey. Albert m. 2<sup>nd</sup> Cora Atkins and they had six children; lived in Cary.

(3) George Edward Ivey, b. 1888, settled in Charlotte where he died. Married Edna Sherard of Wilmington. An only child, Esther, m. Burton A. Kennedy of Charlotte; she is a certified gemologist in both USA and England; no children.

(4) Mary Esther Ivey, b. 1890, graduated from Guilford College and taught school in Roanoke Rapids, Holly Springs, and Oxford, then became bookkeeper at the Baptist State Convention headquarters in Raleigh, cosigning all checks, and held this position from 1919-1955. She continues to live in her parents' home, Raven House, and is one of the most active 92-year-olds to be found. Miss Esther is called on by young and old for her memoirs of early Cary; she regularly attends services at First Baptist Church and is active in clubs and organizations.

(5) Ruth, b. 3 February 1893 – d. 30 August 1893.

(6) Thaddeus Ivey, Jr., b. 1894, graduated from Wake Forest, studied law under Judge Pell and became a postal inspector. Married Helen Bledsoe of Raleigh, one child, Curtis Lee Ivey, lives in Williamsville, NY. Thaddeus now lives in Tucson AZ.

(7) Baby Ivey was born and died February 1886.

(8) Martha Rachel Ivey, b. 1897 in Hillsborough, graduated at UNC-Greensboro; took a lab technician's course in NY, becoming head technician of a hospital in Corum NY. Married Knud Nissen from Denmark whom she met in Long Island; no children. She retired to St. Luke's Home in Raleigh and died in 1982.

(9) Hannah Marion Ivey, b. 1900 in Cary and attended UNC-G. She married Crawford Sistare of Lancaster SC; they later moved to Florida; three sons and a daughter, Mary Esther, is Mrs. Julian

S. Starr who lived in Raleigh, but now lives in Morehead City. Hannah's second husband was Rev. T. F. Greet and she is now living in Lancaster again.

-Miss Esther Ivey

**A GENEALOGY AND FAMILY HISTORY**  
**Researched and Compiled for Miss Esther Ivey**  
**Summer of 1981 by Irene Olive Kittinger**

**THE IVEY FAMILY**

- Arms: Gules a lion rampant or.
- Crest: A demi-lion or, supporting a staff, raguly, vert.
- Motto: Esse quam videri "To be rather than to appear or seem."  
(A saying the bearer wished to perpetuate)

**DESCRIPTION AND SYMBOLISM**

- Shield: It is for protection in battle, carried on the left arm of the warrior. The symbols therein represent honors received with the grant of the Coat of Arms.
- Lion: The king of beasts takes its significance from the early Romans. Emblem of strength and courage.
- Staff: Represents a rough-cut stem of a tree with its branches chopped off.
- Raguly: The bearer is said to be one who has continued valiantly in battle. This is a design that originated during the Holy wars and has reference in many instances to religious persecutions. The staff is a symbol of strength and support in walking or for defense.
- Colors: The colors in a Coat of Arms represent the personality of the bearer.
- Gules: (red) Courage, a will to fight.  
Or: (gold) Purity and fineness.  
Vert: (green) Growth and development.
- Wreath of Colors: It is used for the crest to rest on, and is of the two principal colors, twisted, interwoven with the metal of the shield, with six folds or twists. It is representative of the scarf used to secure the crest to the helmet.
- Helmet: It is for protection in battle, and worn with all armour. It is polished steel, (not silver) and always lined with red velvet.
- Mantling: It is the scroll-like drawing about the shield, for decoration only, having no bearing on a man's rank. The artist's only design at will, and his only privilege of liberty in depicting a Coat of Arms, only it must be drawn as leaves, wind-blown,

and of the principal color and principal metal of the shield. It represents the surcoat worn by the knight over his suit of armour.

**Coat Armour:** The custom of bearing symbols on shields and helmets existed in ancient times. The Old Testament refers to the separate tribes of Israel, the lion of the tribe of Judah, and the wolf of the tribe of Benjamin. Coat armour has been called the “Unwritten Language” of early Europe, and the “Shorthand of History.” In an age when few men could read or write, all could understand the symbolic language of Heraldry.

The American today takes pride in a long line of distinguished descent and achievement, and honor of his forebears. Love of ancestry is an instinct deep-rooted in man’s nature. Pride of ancestry is an admirable trait, contributing to healthy self-respect and stirring ambition to add new honors to the family name.

**Ivey:** Ivy, Ivie, Ivor, Ivey, Ives, Ive, “Little Yew Tree”. Ivy – Greek, “the clinging plant” named from the Greeks, who held a vine sacred to Bacchus. A wreath of Ivy hung outside a Greek Inn was evidence that wine was sold within.

**Ivy:** Ivo, a common personal name in the middle ages, in ME – Ive, Ivo, Yoo. It (Scotland) means “yew” (the tree which was formerly used for making bows.)

Ivo, a Vassal of the Bruces, received a grant of lauds of Kirkpatrick in Dumfrireshire, and took his name from them. Ivone 1165-77 and Ivo was the name of a Friar preacher of Ayr. 1261-66.

**Ivey:** The Ivey family was scattered in England, but 20 families lived at one time in (England) Cornwall County. Other counties were Wiltshire, Devon, Middlesex, and Oxford.

In 1307, Richard Ive – 1314 proved oath 1320. The family of Wiltshire appear in State papers at intervals from 1216 down to the time of the visitations. Thomas Ives of Sherston in Wiltshire 1430, who had sons John and Henry, 1464. This Ivey family appears in the visitations of Oxford, 1634, and from these records and those of Wiltshire can clearly be traced from the 16<sup>th</sup> Century down to present times. They are the ancestors of Vicesimus Ivey, who died in Norfolk County, Virginia in 1684.

One Thomas Ivey made his will as of “West Kingston” in 1592. Adam Ive proved a will during the time of Henry III, 1244. In 1307, Richard Ive proved oath 1320.

**Ivey:** The Coat of Arms was that of the Immigrant Thomas Ivey 1604 – 1653 by George Franks Ivey in his book “the Ivey family of U. S. A.”

Tradition – The St. Ives family originally lived in France. Returning crusaders were privileged to preface the family name with the word Saint, so it is highly

probable that this family name was represented on one or more of the crusades into England with the Normans.

The name St. Ives, Ivo, Ive, Ivors, Iverson, Ivye, Ivy, and Ivey, some found evidence that all stem from the same family.

(George Franks Ivey) Thomas Ivey of the 3<sup>rd</sup> generation acquired an estate in Wiltshire, England. From this ancestral home came the first Ivey immigrant to America. Hence, the generally adopted American spelling "Ivey." (Thomas Ivey, Gloucestershire, England – 1425)

Thomas Ivey, born in England in 1604, descendant of the above Thomas, died in Virginia in 1653. He was married in England to Anne, daughter of George Argent, Middlesex County; he came to America in 1635. He was a church warden in Elizabeth River Parish, Lower Norfolk County, Virginia in 1641.

His son Thomas, born in England, died in Virginia in 1653. His descendants came to Albemarle, North Carolina in the 1600's.

Other early settlers came to New England, where they are on records in Boston and Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1639-1652.

Sir Thomas Vicesimus Ivey, the 20<sup>th</sup> child of Thomas Ivey of Wiltshire England, was mentioned as a "brother" in the Will of Sire Thomas Ivie in 1671.

Thomas V. Ivey emigrated to Norfolk County, Virginia and was patented 350 acres for transporting of Thomas Ivey, Alice Ivey, Mary and others.

Thomas V. Ivey called Captain, in court February 1672-1673. He patented 450 acres for transporting nine persons. He deeded land to his wife and son Thomas Ivey at the 21<sup>st</sup> birthday 1675. His will recorded 1684 – along with other Ivey families of Virginia from England.

Ivey:  
(NC)

When the First Federal Census was taken in 1790, there were 29 heads of families by the name found in North Carolina – in Robeson, Sampson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Orange, Randolph, Wake, Johnston, Pitt, Wayne, Halifax, Warren, Richmond, and Brunswick Counties.

These families are recorded in Colonial Records in North Carolina serving in Militia, Assembly, Continental Line and many civil positions, where Curtis Ivey, a town commissioner in Sampson County, laying out towns on Jessie Peacock's land near Cohera, and Six-Runs Black River, a town named Lisburn in 1785.

Henry Ivey, a land grant in Chowan County of 300 acres 1744.

Thomas Ivey built a Court House dividing Duplin County and Sampson County in the 1700's. Benjamin Ivey in Provincial Congress 1776.

Ivey: Iveys were soldiers in the American Revolution and they received pensions.  
(American Revolution) Adam and Elijah, and William Ivey, served in South Carolina – Anselem, David in Virginia – John, David, Henry and Curtis Ivey were from North Carolina.

N. C. Wills: The will of Thomas Ivey of Sampson County (then Duplin County) died September 19, 1796, to sons Thomas, Claburn, and daughters Charlotte, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Lucy Thompson, and his grandson, Thomas Routledge Ivey. Witness: Thomas Sewell, William Tatum

N. C. Troops: Iveys serving North Carolina in the Civil War were Pvt. John Ivey, New Hanover County – Napoleon B. Ivey, 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment – Richard, Pvt., born Bladen County – Sandy Ivey born Harnett County – Pvt. Steven, Wake County.

Lt. Thomas J. Ivey, New Hanover County. Young A. Ivey, Pvt. of Harnett County – Zachariah, Pvt., of Perquimius County – and others, all listed as troops, in the Civil War from North Carolina.

Iveys: The Ivey family scattered in many parts of the world since the name first appeared in print. They have been active wherever they have lived, in the growth and development of their country. Since coming to America, they have contributed much to the Religious, the fields of Arts and Sciences, as well as in Business and Commerce, serving this country in times of peace and war.

If you are a member of this honorable family of Ivey, you may well be proud of your heritage.

**BIBLICAL RECORDER, August 29, 1888, p. 1**  
**A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF STINCEON IVEY**

Stinceon Ivey was born in Johnston County, NC, of humble parentage, January 31, 1816. His parents not being able to furnish him with early educational advantages, he resolved to educate himself. Accordingly he entered school when he was twenty-two years of age, made and sold coopers ware to pay his first tuition, and worked in the blacksmith shop on Saturdays to help pay his board. His uncle, Daniel Beasley, with whom he boarded, showed him much kindness. When, in this way, he had become sufficiently advanced to teach school himself, he taught, and at the same time pursued his studies under Professor Lovejoy of Raleigh, NC. After leaving this school, again he engaged in teaching, but did not fail to utilize his spare moments which he employed in the further study of Greek and Latin. On every Saturday he would ride sixteen miles to recite to his former instructor the lessons which he had learned during the week, paying him fifty cents for each recitation.

Thus by close application and continued effort, he prepared himself for thorough and successful teaching in the preparatory institutions of learning in our State. Here he has gained quite an enviable reputation for thoroughness in training boys and girls for college. Under his instruction, they received that mental and moral culture which fitted them for pursuing collegiate courses or for the practical business of life. Few educators in the department of academic training have been held in higher esteem by our colleges in North Carolina than Prof. Ivey. He has instructed more than two thousand students in the counties of Stokes, Rockingham, Wake, Johnston, Columbus and Robeson. Most of his work in this line, however, was done in Wake. At Ashpole Institute alone, in Robeson County, he has taught 466 pupils, of whom 76 became teachers, two lawyers, four doctors, and fifteen ministers. Twenty of the number have taken collegiate courses, mostly at Wake Forest, Murfreesboro and Oxford.

Within the last ten years, he has given in tuition and otherwise, \$750 to young men preparing themselves for the ministry. Surely they will hold him in fond remembrance, and do their utmost to honor him by living for the glory of Him whose cause he loved so well.

At the age of twenty-four, he began to feel conviction for sin, but having a good moral record, he struggled against conviction for several years, trusting to his own efforts for relief. Meanwhile, by a careful reading of the Scriptures, he was brought to give up all self-reliance, and to come, as a helpless sinner, to Christ, thus finding peace through faith in Him. He joined the Friendship Baptist Church in Stokes County, and on the third Sunday in May 1847, was baptized by Elder John Robertson. Soon after his baptism, he was seriously impressed to preach the gospel, and after earnestly praying over the matter for some time, his duty became clear and unmistakable. Therefore he began to exercise in public prayer and exhortation.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of August, 1852, at the request of the church at Madison, NC, whither he had moved from Stokes county, he was set apart to the full work of the gospel ministry by the presbytery of the Beulah Association, consisting of Elders Elias Dodson, J. J. James, John H. Lacy and T. W. Tobey.

In 1854, he traveled as missionary in the Yadkin Association where he met with much success in his new work for the Master. Later he preached as missionary for the Beulah Association. From that time till his death, he was actively engaged in the work of the pastorate in the different localities where he taught school.

When called to leave the present scene of action, he was pastor of three prosperous little churches, whose progress in spiritual life and development was marked.

As a preacher, his style was peculiarly his own. Sound in doctrine, practical in truth, and well versed in church government and discipline, he was at once a successful preacher of the gospel and a good pastor. No minister in his Association (Robeson) was held in higher esteem by the people of his county. He was always consulted on points of doctrine and church discipline. His advice was usually sought in the settlement of church difficulties, and in projecting new and progressive measures for the further extension of Christian work in his section. In his death, the ministry of the Robeson Association have lost a faithful and wise counselor and coworker, whose place will be hard to fill, but the Lord will provide.

He possessed quite an extensive knowledge of parliamentary practice and presided at the Robeson Union, of which he has been moderator for a long time, and its usefulness has been largely due to his efforts.

Coming to this county in 1876, he began to teach at Ashpole Institute, and at once thoroughly identified himself with every educational and religious interest, which commended itself to him as being for the intellectual and moral improvement of the community, and the advancement of the Redeemers kingdom. Since 1885 he has been a member of the Board of Education in his county, where he was considered very useful.

Prof. Ivey was united in marriage with Mary Ann King of Wake county, by the Rev. Thomas Meredith, Dec. 18, 1845. They reared a large and interesting family. He has by his untiring efforts and devotion to his family given each of his children a good, practical education. And his long and fondly cherished plan was to send his youngest boy to Wake Forest College in a year or two.

Though in his 73<sup>rd</sup> year, he seemed to be well preserved, was vigorous and active, both in mind and body, and gave promise of several years of useful life yet. But after a brief illness of five days, which found him at his post of duty, conducting a revival meeting, he died August 8<sup>th</sup> [1888], leaving a widow and seven children to mourn their loss.

Surely a good and useful man has gone to his reward, and his works, which were so abundant for the amelioration of mankind and for the glory of the Master in this community and elsewhere, do follow him. "Blessed are the dead which died in the Lord."

-W. J. W.

P. S. – As a former student of Prof. Ivey, I propose that we, his students, in token of our appreciation of his great kindness to us while under his care and instruction, contribute each \$1.00 for the purpose of erecting a nice little monument at his grave. I suggest this, because, I think, that it would be a nice way to express our appreciation of his kindness to us. What say you?

-W. J. W.

**BIBLICAL RECORDER, August 15, 1888**

Rev. Stinceon Ivey, Principal of Ashpole Institute, Robeson County, died at his home Wednesday the 8<sup>th</sup> of August at 2:30 p.m. A correspondent says of him: "A devoted husband, an affectionate father, a wise counselor, a judicious and successful educator, and above all a faithful minister of the gospel, has gone to his reward. His death is deeply mourned by a grief stricken wife and family, and by a large concourse of sincere friends. Truly a good and useful man, he now rests from his labors and his works do follow him." -W. J. W.

**ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SOUTHERN BAPTISTS, Vol. 1**  
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**ASHPOLE INSTITUTE.** The associational school of Cape Fear Association, located at Leesville, Robeson County, NC. Officially known as Cape Fear Baptist Associational High School, the school was founded at the 1877 session of the association and opened Feb. 11, 1878. Stinceon Ivey, pastor at Leesville, was the principal of the school. Although the school was in a healthy condition in 1882, and was endorsed by Robeson Association the following year, it died for lack of support in 1900. -D. W. Smiley

**NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST ALMANAC**

**REV. S. IVEY**  
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT BY THE PLEASANT HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH,  
AUGUST 10, 1888.

Whereas, It has pleased God in His allwise dispensation to remove from earth our beloved brother and pastor, Rev. Stinceon Ivey, the members of Pleasant Hope church, in conference assembled, thanking our Heavenly Father for the exemplary life and services of our departed brother, and expressing our appreciation for our departed pastor, do Resolve

1. That in his death the general community has sustained a loss that will be felt in every home on account of his untiring efforts for the better education and moral development of the county in which he lived; the county at large recognizing in him a great benefactor in his labors as superintendent of Ashpole Institute for many years past.

2. That as a pastor he was patient and full of safe counsel, and one whose advice and counsel will be sadly missed.
3. That as a father, husband and neighbor we can heartily attest that he daily set forth in his life at home and abroad an example well worthy of the pastoral office.
4. That as a Christian we feel fully satisfied that he could safely say with Paul, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing," he having been called away while faithfully attending to the great command of our Lord and Master, and his last services having been rendered in a special meeting held in his church.
5. That we most heartily sympathize with his afflicted family in their bereavement, and we feel better able to do so in that their loss is to us the severance of the endearing ties that bound him to us as pastor, brother and neighbor.

#### **ASHPOLE INSTITUTE OFFERED EARLY ROBESON EDUCATION**

The Rev. Stinceon Ivey, the first principal of the Ashpole Institute, came to this position from Whiteville where he had been teaching. On the opening day there was one local pupil and four boarding students. Daily the number of students increased. The new principal, Ivey, was a public-spirited man of high moral character and under his influence the Institute had a successful first year.

For ten years this school served Robeson County and the two Carolinas under the leadership of Professor Ivey. At that time this was the only preparatory school of any consequence in the county. Young men and women came to prepare themselves for more efficient service in the various professions.

Prior to the death of the Rev. Stinceon Ivey on August 8, 1888, 468 students had been enrolled and twenty had gone on to take college courses. He had taught fifteen ministers, 76 teachers, four doctors, and two lawyers. The influence of this institution has been, and will continue to be felt for generations to come.

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We have been able to determine in our search about former pastors that Rev. Ivey served our church as Pastor 1879-1882.

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### **STINCEON IVEY**

Elder Stinceon Ivey was born in Johnston County, January 31, 1816. His parents were unable to provide him with an education so he resolved to educate himself. He entered school at 22 years of age and worked his way until he was qualified to teach school. He instructed students in Stokes, Rockingham, Wake, Johnson and Robeson Counties.

He was baptized into the fellowship of the Friendship Baptist Church in Stokes County. After his baptism he was compelled to preach the Gospel. On August 15, 1852, he became a minister in the Beulah Association and traveled as a missionary. His preaching was sound in doctrine, practical in application and pointed in style.

He traveled in many areas founding schools while at the same time preaching the gospel. He founded Ashpole Academy and also served as pastor of Ashpole Baptist Church. The present library of this church which was founded by the donations of his grandson, the late Paul Thompson, was named the Stinceon Ivey Memorial Library.

In his seventy-second year, Elder Ivey caught a disease and after a five day illness, died on August 8, 1888, leaving a widow and seven children.

(The above is the biographical sketch which we have in our library files and is all we have except the information which you find on page 1 of this letter.)

Information provided by  
Ruth Alford, Church Secretary, First Baptist Church, Fairmont, NC, 1936-2000

**1850 Census, Rockingham County, North Carolina, Western Division, 5 Nov 1850**

Stinceon Ivey, 34, M, Teacher, 300 Real Estate Value, NC Birthplace  
Mary A, 22, F  
Martha J., 1, F

**1860 Census, Wake County, Auburn, Eastern Division, 12 July 1860**

Stinceon Ivey, 44, M, Clergyman Baptist, 500/300 Real Estate, NC Birthplace  
Mary, 32, F  
Martha, 10, F  
Thaddeus, 4, M  
Annette, 2, F  
Drusie, 2 mos, F

**State of North Carolina, Wake County  
Marriage Bond**

Know all men by these presents, that we Stinceon Ivey & M. H. Hill are held and firmly bound unto the State of North Carolina, in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, current money, to be paid to the said State; for which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrations, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of Dec A. D. 1845.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden Stinceon Ivey hath made application for a LICENSE for a MARRIAGE, to be celebrated between him and Mary Ann King of the county aforesaid; Now, in case it shall not appear hereafter, that there is any lawful cause or impediment to obstruct the said Marriage, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed and delivered in the presence of W H High  
Sealed by Stinceon Ivey and M H Hill

## THE DOWNER FAMILY

Originating in the south of England, the Anglo-Saxon name of Downer was given to those living in the "Downs." Two family arms have been described in books on heraldry and thus indicate that they were landowners. It is believed that the disturbances in England from about 1643 to 1653, during Cromwell's time, caused the family to scatter. Some came to America, others went to Scotland, and some went over to Ulster (northern Ireland). The earliest Downers in America arrived about 1650 in Newbury, Massachusetts, from (county) Wiltshire and probably the vicinity of Downton, near Salisbury.

David R. Downer of Newark, New Jersey, began to collect the history of the family in 1869 and then published *The Downers of America* in 1900. More than three-fourths of the book is a record of the Massachusetts family which soon extended into other New England states. Five pages (138-143) are about the North Carolina family, the first being a John Downer who settled in Anson County before the Revolution and whose father is not named. Pages 131-137 tell of a branch from Caroline County, Virginia, to Kentucky; also the first had the name John.

Still another John Downer, relationship to the above families unknown, settled in Pownal, Vermont, about 1763, perhaps coming from New York. This John was great-grandfather of Mary Esther Downer, born in 1857 to George Edward and Nancy Marion (Riddle) Downer of Chittenango, New York. When she was twenty-four years old, Mary Esther had planned to move to Florida to be near her brother, her only immediate relative, but his sudden death changed these plans. Feeling drawn to the South, however, she answered an ad (probably in a Wilmington newspaper) in the summer of 1882 and was accepted for a teaching position at the Ashpole Institute in Robeson County, North Carolina. In June of 1883 she was married to Thaddeus Ivey, a son of the principal of the institute. It was the groom's 28<sup>th</sup> birthday and his father performed the ceremony.

Mary Esther's parents, George E. (a bank cashier) and Nancy Marion Downer, had five children.

- 1) Abner Riddle Downer – b. 12 August 1849 and d. 25 February 1851.

- 2) George Henry Downer – b. 18 June 1852 and d. 24 April 1882. Just before his 30<sup>th</sup> birthday, he died tragically as a result of a boat fire on the St. Johns River in northeastern Florida. He gave his lifebelt to a non-swimmer, but George Henry did not make it to shore; he was buried in Chittenango. A friend in Florida sent George’s watch to Mary E. and later Thaddeus Ivey made a trip to Florida to dispose of the orange grove owned by her brother. George Henry Downer never married.
- 3) Almer Jarvis – b 15 April 1855 and d. 31 January 1856.
- 4) Mary Esther - b. 4 December 1857 and d. 15 October 1938 in Cary, N. C.
- 5) Rachel Hannah – b. 6 July 1861 and lived twelve days.

The year after their fifth child, both parents died of tuberculosis within 29 days of each other. Also in their home was Fanny Harrington (age 14 in the 1860 census) who must have been a cousin of George E. Downer. Mary Esther often spoke of “Fanny, who taught me to pray”, though what happened to Fanny in later years is unknown. Another cousin must have been Hannah Harrington who married a Skinner – Mary Downer Ivey entered this name and date 1841-1913 in her Bible.

Into the home of the orphaned children moved their father’s full brother, Albert Henry Downer, and his wife Esther along with their only child, Abner George, born 1856. Uncle Albert was very good to the children, for one thing we know is that he bought a piano for his niece. There is a framed certificate which says on 30 June 1876 that Mary Esther graduated at Yates Union School in Chittenango and it has Abner H. Downer’s signature on it as president of the school board. In 1882 Mary Esther graduated from Mount Holyoke Seminary (as it was then called) in South Hadley, Massachusetts. When she first went there, each student was advised to bring a spoon and Mary Esther took one of her mother’s, initialed “NMR”, to which she had added “ME Downer”. Years later, Mary Esther’s daughter Esther also had to take a spoon to college. This same spoon was chosen and “Ivey” was added.

The second mother, Aunt Esther Downer, died in 1885 or ’86 (of course, Mary Esther was married by then) and Albert Downer married Martha, her sister; they were daughters of Job Congdon of Walloomsac, NY. Albert and Esther’s son Abner George became an eye/ear

specialist; he married, but had no children. He moved to Princeton, Illinois, where the Downer book says his father died in 1897. However, Esther Ivey believes this an error (as was an error made in giving Abner's name as Albert), that Albert never moved there from Chittenango as did Abner. It is, of course, possible he died there perhaps on a visit. Esther Ivey recalls that he spent an entire winter in Cary sometime about the mid-90's. Aunt Martha Downer's death on 18 August 1921 is recorded in her niece's Bible.

Mary Esther Downer's grandfather Abner Patridge Downer married twice. Rachel Harrington was mother of sons Perley Scott, George E. and Albert H., and of a daughter, Caroline Cornelia, who died a baby. Rachel died in 1840 and Abner P. Downer married Harriet U., daughter of Lewis Hamblin. There were four children by the second marriage: Abner, Jr., Harriet C. (m. Thomas M. Match), Alice M. (m. John R. Costello) and William Victor. The father (Mary Esther's grandfather) was a contractor; he built the section of Champlain Canal at Whitehall to beyond Fort Edward, NY, and also a large part of the Erie Canal (from which a metal piece handed down in the family was given by Esther Ivey to a Cary school child for a class project). He contracted the first section of the Croton, NY aqueduct and also the James River Canal in Virginia. An original stockholder for portions of the NY Central RR, he also owned stock that built the first bridge over the Hudson River. Miss Ivey says that her mother inherited some of the NY Central stock. Abner P. Downer was a founder and first president of the Chittenango Bank (was his son George a cashier there? See 1860 census). There were many namesakes in the family for Abner.

Abner was youngest of ten children of John and Lydia (Dunham) Downer of Pownal, Vermont. And now, we are back to the John of paragraph three of this sketch who was said to have come from Schenectady, NY, and born 1744; his father is surmised to be William. John's first son was William (first sons, for the paternal grandfather often so named) and the second son, Obadiah (name of the maternal grandfather). This researcher now writing believes because also of the name of the first daughter, Amy, that of six confusing accounts of the family (pages 194-5), the one by granddaughter Harriet Hatch seems feasible, quote:

“A William Downer, born about 1710, went from England to Londonberry, Ireland; thence he came to New Amsterdam, and married Amy Goff, from Holland. They had

three children – John, Molly and Sally. Molly m. a Ritchie and had a son, Andrew, who died in 1818, leaving children. Molly (Sally is meant) d. by being scalded when but two years old.”

Another grandchild of this first John was Rev. William B. Downer who said that Amy Goff's brother William was a wealthy bachelor in Maryland who left a large estate to his sister and her children, but the children never came into possession of the property. Another grandson always said John Downer was German and talked broken English, while still another said there was no doubt that his ancestors were English. A possible explanation for this contradiction is that John's mother probably was German because many Germans left their homeland due to the Great Wars there (1618-1648) and settled in Switzerland and the Netherlands, eventually on to America. One route from England was by way of Holland; so could William have met Amy there, on board ship, or in New Amsterdam? (It was in 1664, though, that New Amsterdam was re-named New York by the English, but perhaps Hollanders continued to use the first name. Or, did New Amsterdam by the time William Downer came, mean Amsterdam, NY the town northwest of Schenectady, where John Downer may have left for Pownal?)

Is it also possible that William Downer was accompanied by a brother (two of the six confusing accounts mention two brothers) by the name of John who eventually settled in Anson County, NC? This John could have been the first in Virginia (and a son John #1542 in the Downer book was the same John #1450) because a daughter of John in Anson married a man of Middlesex County, VA, then went to Georgia, as John did before finally settling in North Carolina. John #1450 of Caroline County, VA (which is near Middlesex) headed the Virginia-Kentucky branch of the family.

Perhaps someday a family member will see to it that all the Downer history is completely documented.

## 1850 Census, New York, Madison County, Sullivan

Abner P. Downer, 57, M, Gent., \$68,000 Real Estate Value, VT birthplace.  
Harriet H., 28, F, NY birthplace  
Albert H., 16, M, Student  
Abner P., Jr., 7, M, School within year  
Harriet C., 5, F., School within year  
Mary Prosser, 23, F, Married within year  
Ellen M. Hamblin, 17, F, School within year

George E Downer, 24, M, Agent, NY birthplace  
N. Marion, 24, F, NY birthplace  
Abner N., 9 mos, M, NY birthplace  
Bridget Brophe., 13, F, Ireland birthplace

Robert Riddle, 57, M, Farmer, \$34,000 Real Estate Value, MA birthplace  
Phebe, 46, F, MA birthplace  
Robert H., 12, M, NY birthplace  
Sephrona Garrison, 35, F, NY birthplace  
William C. Garrison, 5, M, NY birthplace, School within year  
Robert J. Sunderland, 12, M, NY birthplace, School within year

### RIDDLE

Nancy Marion Riddle (1826-1862) was wife of George E. Downer and mother of Mary Esther Downer Ivey. From the Downer book, we learn that her father was Robert Riddle. Mary Ivey named her first son, Downer Riddle Ivey.

A study of the 1850 census of Madison County, New York, finds Robert Riddle and his family living in Sullivan township which must have included both the town of Sullivan and Chittenango. The Riddles were living only seven houses before where the Downers lived, as listed in the census.

Robert's wife's name was Phoebe and both of them were born in Massachusetts. Nancy Marion Downer was twelve years older than Robert H. Riddle, age 12, listed with his parents (at least, we assume he was her brother), but both of them were born in New York, the census states.

## HARRINGTON

Miss Esther Ivey remembers that her Great-grandmother Downer was a Harrington. According to the Downer book, her name was Rachel and she died in 1840 and was the first wife of Abner Patridge Downer. Mary Downer Ivey named one of her daughters, Rachel, and she often spoke of two Harringtons – the one, “Fanny, who taught me to pray” (listed with the Downer Family in 1850), and the other, “Hannah Harrington Skinner (1841-1913)” who is entered in Mary’s Bible. Esther also recalls that there was a paperback book on facts of Chittenango, written by a Skinner relative. Many Skinners were listed there in the 1850 census (Madison Co.)

In reading this census, the George E. Downer household was numbered 321 by the enumerator. At house #348 was Jerry S. Harrington, age 36 (and child Fanny, 4) and at #406 was Perez D. Harrington, age 42, born in Mass. (and child Hannah R., 6). This age for Hannah in 1850 contradicts the 1841 Bible date for birth, but it is well-proven that censuses have errors. Actually, Perez has also child Henriet M., age 8, so the names could have been reversed – the child becoming 9 later in the year. Ten years later there was Fanny Harrington, age 14, in the Downer house; she has to be the same Fanny, age 4, in 1850 with Jerry S. Harrington.

NC State Library has a book in which we find the unusual name of Perez Harrington listed and the following information concerning him and his family:

Daniel Harrington (d. in 1813) – Rachel Brown, his wife  
Son of Isaiah and Mary Ann (Mitchell) Harrington  
Authority: John A. Harrington, Vergennes, Vt., to Grant W. Harrington  
Family  
Daniel of Adams, Mass., b. before 1813  
Jerry of Adams, Mass, b. before 1813  
Perez of Adams, Mass, b. before 1813, resided in Chittenango, NY in 1886.  
Rachel of Adams, Mass, b. before 1813

(*Harrington Family Gazetteer* by George H. Harrington; Austin, Texas; June 14, 1941; Texas State Library of Austin; p. 74)

This family has to be the right one, and there is probably a will of Daniel, proving his death year and listing his four children. Rachel was probably older than Perez and Jerry, whose ages in 1850 indicate they were born in about 1808 and 1814, respectively. His first child was born in 1823 (p.

214, Downer book). There is a black lace shawl which Miss Ivey had framed that must have belonged to Rachel's mother who may have outlived her daughter. Another look at the 1850 census might find her as Rachel B. Harrington, widow, or she might have married again. Adams, Mass., is in Berkshire County; the 1790 census list a Daniel in Adams, but the Harrington book (p. 79) says Daniel, Nicodemus, and Nathaniel were sons of Francis and Dorcas (Brown – a relative of Rachel Brown?) Harrington and that Francis was son of Joseph. In 1790 between Adams and Windsor lived Isaiah Harrington with 3 males over 16 and 2 under 16, plus 5 females. Daniel (d. 1813) must have been one of those males, probably not marrying until about 1800, according to known ages of sons Perez D. and Jerry S. Harrington.

Miss Ivey also has had framed a portrait on wood of George E. Downer as a child and the artist's signature is "J. S. Harrington". Who else but uncle of George and father of Fanny who is listed as "Jerry S. Harrington" in the 1850 census? More research and further documentation would probably turn up many more things about this interesting family.

### **1850 Census, New York, Madison County, Sullivan**

Jerry S. Harrington, 36, M, Forwarding Merchant, NY birthplace  
Harriett Harrington, 29, F  
Robert, 6, M  
Fanny, 4, F  
Flora, 1, F  
Margett Laviter, 15, M

Percy or Perez D Harrington, 42, Merchant, \$3000 Real Estate Value, MA birthplace  
Charlotte H., 32, NY birthplace  
Henriet M., 8  
Hannah R., 6  
David P., 4  
Charlotte H., 2

## THE DUNHAM FAMILY

Lydia Dunham, wife of John Downer, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, in 1757. Her father was Obadiah Dunham, who moved from Hebron to Pownal, Vt., where he became a prominent man in the civil and military affairs of Vermont. He was present at the first town meeting held in Pownal on 8 March 1763 and was a town delegate at an adjourned session, held at Dorset on 25 September 1776, for the purpose of forming Vermont into a state. A member of a committee which covenanted to furnish troops “for the defense of the liberties of the United States”, he later was on a committee which fixed fines on delinquent members of the militia. He himself served as a private in the Revolution and took part in the Battle of Bennington in 1777, as did his sons-in-law John Downer and Benjamin Morgan (Downer, by the way, was a skillful marksman). For twenty years Dunham was justice of the peace at Pownal and also at Bennington.

Obadiah Dunham was born 31 March 1730 probably in Hebron. He married Lucy Gillette 22 November 1754 and in 1763 was in Pownal; but in 1785 removed to Cooperstown, NY (Place of death and date not given). Seven children:

- 1) Lydia b. 6 November 1757 – m. William (it says, so?) Downer
- 2) Lucy b. 7 February 1759 – m. Benjamin Morgan
- 3) Obadiah, Jr., b. 7 November 1760 – m. Lois Hendricks
- 4) Abigail b. 15 February 1762 – m. 1<sup>st</sup> Mr. Nickols, 2<sup>nd</sup> Elisha Fulhame
- 5) Diadema b. 1 October 1765 – m. Lyman Jackson
- 6) Mahitabel b. 5 April 1771 – m. William Hendricks
- 7) Abner b. 17 August 1773 – m. 1<sup>st</sup> Caroline Irens, 2<sup>nd</sup> Gratis Griffin

It is possible that Obadiah’s father was the Obadiah whose wife’s name was Esther, both of whom witnessed a man’s will in Hebron in 1731, then Obadiah and Samuel Gillet(te) inventoried the man’s estate in 1732. Was Samuel the father of Lucy Gillette Dunham? There also was one Nathaniel Dunham in Hebron by 1714 when notified to “run a line” west of Hebron and east of Glasenbury, and who in 1716 applied “for leave to gather a church...amongst them”. It seems likely he was father of Obadiah the first. Who, then, was Nathaniel’s father?

The first Dunham to America was John, born 1589 in Lancashire, England. A linen-weaver, he was among the English Pilgrims at Leyden, Holland, in 1622 and was a widower betrothed to his

second wife, Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Anne Barlow. He had three children (one of whom was John, Jr., born 1620) by his first wife, Susan Kenny. It is said he arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the vessel *Hope* in 1630/1. He was a landowner by 1632, a freeman in 1633, identified with the Pilgrim church and was elected a deacon by 1639, which office he held all his life. One of the four deputies elected to the first Governor's Council, he was re-elected during the next twenty years. Along with Miles Standish and John Donne, he was elected an auditor for the Colony. He died at age 80 on 1 March of 1668/9; his will was signed by two staunch Pilgrims, John Cotton and Thomas Cushman. His wife Abigail survived him, by whom there were six sons and three daughters. It is not known which of these sons or John, Jr., by the first wife, was the ancestor of Obadiah, though further research could probably find him.

Dun is a Celtic adjective meaning brown, and Ham, in early Anglo-Saxon, means home; thence, the town or home of the Duns was Dunham (NY Genealogical and Biographical Record).

We did find further references to this family. There was story started, it is believed, by someone wanting very much to claim a Mayflower ancestor in the Dunham family; and this claim was published in a Dunham Genealogy – that John Goodman, indeed a Mayflower passenger, was John Dunham in disguise. Evidence proves these men were definitely two separate individuals. Also, it was written that John Dunham's wife was Abigail Wood and married her in 1619. As we have already written, John Dunham's first wife was Susan Kenny, but in 1622 he was found among the English Pilgrims in Leyden, Holland, as a widower with three children and betrothed to Abigail Barlow or Baillou (her family may have been early French Huguenots who had fled to England).

Even this researcher now (in 1981) has kept thinking it likely, because of the strong New England heritage in this Dunham lineage (or the Downers), that there was a passenger on this famous voyage who was an ancestor; but this may not be. However, as we have already found, there were connections to the Mayflower adventure. And there are still others, as the next paragraph explains.

The grandfather of Lydia Dunham Downer was Jabez, not Nathaniel, Dunham. We had found reference to him on p. 242 of Vol. III, Early Connecticut Probate Records, when in 1741 he was due the Moses Case estate in Hebron. He married a widow, Mrs. Salome Barrows Tiffany, and they became parents of Obadiah Dunham. The father of Jabez was Nathaniel. Nathaniel married Mary Tilson and both of them died the same year, 1756; her ancestry was not searched though there was an early Tilson to Plymouth. Probably the other Obadiah was also their son.

Nathaniel Dunham's father was Joseph Dunham, the seventh child of John and Abigail (Barlow) Dunham. Nathaniel's mother was Nancy Morton, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia Cooper Morton, who was named for her brother John Cooper's will as Lydia Morton. Nathaniel Morton for forty years was secretary of the Plymouth Colony in America (he wrote a valuable history based on Governor Bradford's accounts of the Colony). Nathaniel came to Plymouth in 1623 when his parents with their five children arrived on the ship Ana. The father was George Morton of York, England (born 1585), who became the financial agent at London for the Mayflower Pilgrims; he married in Leyden, Holland, 23 July 1612 Julianna (1584-1663), daughter of Alexander Carpenter. George Morton died in Plymouth the year after his arrival.

Sources:

*Compendium of American Biography, Vol. III*

*Pioneers of Massachusetts*, by Pope

*Southeastern Massachusetts Genealogy*

*The Downers of America*, by Downer, p. 195.

*The Boston Transcript newspaper* – 4 January 1911 and 26 March 1913

*Early Connecticut Probate Records, Vol. III*, p. 71-2

*Colonial Records of Connecticut, Vol. 5 (1706-1716)*, p. 465, 573.

*History of Martha's Vineyard, Vol. III*, p. 152-3 (by Banks)

*NY Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 27, pub. 1896*, p. 94-5.

*Cleveland Genealogy, Vol. II*, p. 1724.

**State of North Carolina - Wake County  
Marriage Bonds**

Know all men by these presents Drury King & Burwell King are held and firmly bound unto David Stone Governour, or his Successors in O. Ecc, in the full sum of Five Hundred Pounds, current Money, to be paid to the said Governour, His Successors or Aassigns, for the which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our Seals, and dated this 17<sup>th</sup> day of November Anno Domini 1810.

The condition of the above Obligation is such, That whereas the above bounden Drury King hath made application for a License for a Marriage to be celebrated between him and Delilah Shaw of the County aforesaid: Now, in case it shall not appear hereafter that there is any lawful Cause or Impediment to obstruct the said Marriage; then the above Obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of R Smith  
Seals – for Drury King, his mark. Burwell King

**OBITUARY FOR MRS. DRURY (DREWRY) KING**

Found in The Biblical Recorder, dated Saturday, January 19, 1850.

In this county on the 12<sup>th</sup> instant, in the 54<sup>th</sup> year of her age, Mrs. Delilah King, consort of Drury King, Esq. The deceased has been an exemplary member of the Baptist Church for 27 years and at the time of her death was a member of the Salem Church, under the pastoral care of Elder P. W. Dowd. She was the mother of 9 children, most of whom survive her. In all her relations of life the deceased set an example of worthy imitation – and was loved and respected by all who knew her. Though laboring under disease for several years, her final sickness was short, and did its work in 2 or 3 days. In prospect of death, she was calm and resigned and full of hope – and has left with her friends the consoling assurance that she rests from her labors, and that her works follow her. She has left a husband and several children, and some grandchildren to mourn over the bereavement caused by her removal.

**JAMES IVEY, SR.**

Johnston County, NC  
Will of James Ivey, Sr.  
8 Oct 1813  
Probated Feb 1817

Wife – plantation where I now live, 200 acres, during lifetime or widowhood; negroes Sam & Rachel

Son Hartwell – plantation at death of wife & Negroes

Son Reaves - \$75.00 from sale of stock

Daughter Lucy – 1 negro girl Sook and after her decease, to be sold & money equally divided between all children: William, James, Weaver & Hartwell

Son William – negro girl Claray, and after his decease, to his lawful children, viz: Mary, Curtis, Elizabeth, Peterson & Nancy

Son James – negro Reddick

Daughter Lucy - \$5.00

Grandson Edwin Ivey, son of Reaves – negro boy Peter

Exec: Mary Ivey, Hartwell Ivey

Wit: Jno. Taylor, Jesse Adams

**LETTER FROM THADDEUS IVEY TO DRUSIE IVEY**

Wake Forest, NC  
Nov. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1879

Dear Sister,

I received your excellent little letter last Thursday morning and if you will excuse a card, will proceed to answer. But you waited so long to write. Please remember that I am a long ways from home and am ever anxious to hear from you. It seems that you had a big time at the association. Wish I could have been with you. Sorry the singing was not good. How do you like our President. Robesonian is complimentary. I enjoyed my visit to Sister's very much. Expect to attend the Baptist State Convention on next Saturday and Sunday. It convenes in Oxford. Several of the Profs and about twenty boys are going. We anticipate a nice time, but Drusie I want you to tell me something about Miss Etta. Think she is growing indifferent? Is Mr. Williamson waiting

on her now? She never speaks of him or any other gentleman. Without an alteration soon I shall withdraw. How is the gent with a new buggy? He wrote me all about his disappointment and trouble. Don't forget my I. O. C. T. card. Love to all, Respects to friends. O. – Stringfield and Baker send respects to the family. Write soon.

Your devoted Bro.

Thaddeus Ivey

### **BOURBON IVEY AND HIS FAMILY**

By Carrie I. Carter

Bourbon Ivey was born in Johnston County, NC on November 22, 1818. He was the son of James Ivey Jr. and Drusilla Beasley Ivey. From records at my disposal I have determined that he was the second of seven children born to these parents. He was not afforded the opportunity of early educational advantages; however, at the age of 21 he was granted his “freedom” by his father to pursue his own life and interests. It was at this point that he started to school.

Very little is known about the activities of Bourbon while he persevered to get his education and his start in life. I do know, however, that he became a schoolteacher, and his handwriting, appearing in the family Bible, is one of the prettiest I have ever seen.

The 1870 Census shows Bourbon Ivey and his family living in Ingrams Township, near Benson, NC. On February 16, 1874 Bourbon purchased a farm in Wayne County from William A. Grantham consisting of 343 acres. Julius Ivey, youngest son of Bourbon, said he was about six years old when the family moved to Wayne County.

In the year 1890 Bourbon Ivey donated three acres of land on which to build Selah Christian Church and provide space for a cemetery. He served on the original Church Board as an Elder. Wilson Ivey was the first Sunday School Superintendent, and Julius was Secretary.

Ava remembered quite well, and occasionally told the story of how she lost her red dress to the Yankees. She was a small girl when the Yankees came, and she had a red flannel dress. They took her red dress, tied up one end, filled it with sweet potatoes, and rode off on horseback. She – determined to recover her dress – got a hold on it and pulled. She was scolded by an older member of the family, and told “They’ll kill you.” So she stood and helplessly watched while the Yankees rode away.

John, the firstborn of the Bourbon Ivey sons, spent his entire life on the family farm.

Henry, the second son born of the Bourbon Ivey sons, died at the age of fifteen months.

Wilson, the third son born of the Bourbon Ivey sons, was a schoolteacher. He also was stricken with “fever.” According to my grandmother, Ava, he had “fever” three years out of four. While he was in declining health he became interested in planting an orchard and grafting fruit trees and even in my day (Carrie Alice Ivey Carter), we reaped the reward of his labors. He was a lover of flowers, and planted many rose bushes around the yard. Wilson died just before reaching his 36<sup>th</sup> birthday. John died two years later. Neither of them ever married.