

Ivey Records - Bladen County, North Carolina & Vicinity 1743-1798

The following records are in chronological sequence. Comments are included in *blue italics*. Sources are identified as either primary or secondary.

The records are split into three parts for clarity: **Part I** includes references to Iveys in Edgecombe-Craven-Onslow counties, because they appear to relate to the same people who resided at one time or another in Bladen or Robeson. **Part II** includes references in Bladen and the immediately surrounding counties. **Part III** includes a few references post-1790 that appear to be crucial to understanding some pre-1790 material. A **Map** is provided on another webpage.

A few Bladen County references circa 1790 have been omitted, because they belong either to the unrelated group of Iveys moving south from Lenoir County or to the Iveys of Duplin and Sampson counties transacting business in Bladen County. A few Robeson County references, such as records of witness or adjoining landowners, are omitted either because they are redundant or have no genealogical significance.

Part I – Records from Edgecombe, Craven, and other counties that relate, or may relate, to the Iveys later in Bladen County:

25 Oct 1726 At a General Court held at Edenton, William Lewis Senior and **Adam Ivy** appeared to “give evidence on behalf of our sovereign lord the King...” [Colonial Records of North Carolina, Vol. VI, p327.]

This is presumably the Adam Ivey II, formerly of Virginia. Note that eighteen months earlier he was still living in Isle of Wight County when he mortgaged his patent “whereon he now lives” and a slave on 6 April 1725. He sold that patent more that ten years later, on 10 December 1736, as a resident of Onslow Precinct, North Carolina. Where he was in the meantime is unknown, but this puts him in North Carolina by late 1726. He does not appear again for nearly eight years. He appeared on a road jury in Onslow in April 1734 but failed to appear to answer a suit in January 1736.

This record is also of interest in that William Lewis Sr. may be the same person who left a will in Beaufort Precinct in 1731. That person named two sons in his will, one of whom moved to Bladen County and the other to what was later Marion District, South Carolina.

8 Sep 1737 **Adam Ivey** warrant for 150 acres in Beaufort Precinct... adjoining Timothy Harris’ Mill Swamp... includes his own improvements. Warrant to Robert Boyd, warrant returned 21 February 1737/8. [North Carolina Land Entries 1735-1752, A. B. Pruitt, p24, Entry #316]

Which Adam Ivey this is I don’t know, for this did not result in a grant. Given the

record below, it seems likely to be the last sighting of Adam Ivey II. The reason I include it is that the land seems to have been in the western part of what is now Pitt County not far from where we find Adam and Thomas Ivey several years later. Timothy Harris operated a mill just south of the Tar River west of Greenville. A 1748 Granville Grant mentions a road from Harris's mill to Contentnea Creek. Robert Boyd was the surveyor.

I would note that we have record of a Thomas Ivey in Beaufort Precinct in 1703. Further research into Beaufort and Bath records is clearly needed.

July 1741 The Onslow County court clerk notes a presentment for some unknown offense against "**Adam Ivie**, a melottoe". [Onslow County Court Minutes 1732-43, p25]

This is probably the first sighting of the Adam Ivey who died twenty years later in Edgecombe. Although he is not elsewhere identified as a mulatto, his sons frequently were, making this too much of a coincidence not to be the same person. The brief court record is presumably a grand jury presentment for some offense, likely a moral one since that is mainly what grand juries dealt in. This is the only Onslow record of a mulatto Adam Ivey. However, Adam Ivey II, son of the immigrant Adam Ivey who had earlier been in Virginia, was in Onslow Precinct by 1726 when he appeared in court and when he sold land in Brunswick (later Greenville) County as an Onslow resident ten years later in late 1736. He failed to appear to answer a suit a month later.

22 Jul 1743 Jno. Collins enters 200 acres in Craven County on south side of Contentnea Creek bordering **Thomas Ivi's** line and runs up the creek... [North Carolina Land Entries 1735-1752, A. B. Pruitt, p44]

This may refer to the land granted to Thomas Ivey the following year. Thus, this may be the first sighting of the Thomas Ivey who was in Bladen County later this year. The name on the warrant at the Archives is very difficult to read and may be "Ive" or "Ivi" or "Ives" or something else entirely.

1 Dec 1744 Grant: **Thomas Ivey**, 300 acres in Craven County on the south side Great Contentnea Creek on the Mirey branch. [Colony of NC 1735-1764 Abstracts of Land Patents, Margaret M. Hofman, Vol. 1, p11, Grant #2721]

Further research is definitely needed to identify the precise location of this land. Mirey branch is a very commonly used stream name and what that creek was called later isn't known – this isn't the present-day creek of that name, which is nowhere near Contentnea Creek. This was probably located in what would become Johnston County two years later (either in present Wayne or Greene County), since the essentially all of Great Contentnea lay there. (A small piece of Great Contentnea was retained in Craven county and added to Greene in 1801.) Note that this is perhaps reasonably near Adam Ivey's later location in Edgecombe, depending on where this is located along Great Contentnea.

- Aug 1746 “Campbell vs. **Ivey** order vs. security” and November court 1746 “Campbell vs. **Ivey** judgment” [Edgecombe County, North Carolina County Court Minutes 1744-1762, Weynette Parks Haun, p41 and p43]
- Ms. Haun included the clerks’ fee book in her book of transcripts, and these entries are from the fee book. This is one of several suits, probably debt suits, by Campbell entered on the same dates – another defendant was “Major Lockalier”, presumably the one later of Bladen County. The “Ivey” is presumably Adam Ivey, since defendants had to be sued in the county they lived in, and Adam Ivey is the only Ivey we can place in Edgecombe County (though our first record is a survey seven years later).*
- 1750/51 No **Iveys** on the quit rents lists of old Johnston County, which are incomplete.
- ca1753-4 Lost Deed: **Thomas Ivey** to John Williams. [Johnston County Grantee/Grantor Index has this deed recorded in Deed Book 3, p338]
- The deeds themselves were lost in a fire, but the index was saved. The recording was in late 1754, but the date of the deed itself is unknown. A plausible explanation is that this is a sale of the 1744 grant, which may by now have been in Johnston County.*
- 4 Sep 1753 Survey for **Adam Ivey** in Edgecombe County. [see below]
- 1750s **Adam Ive** (sic) appears on an Edgecombe County militia list in Capt. Solomon Alston’s company, probably dated sometime in the 1750s. [Colonial Soldiers of the South, Murtie June Clark, p672]
- Joshua, Solomon, Arthur, and Richard Lee, Simon and John Daniel, and Joseph Simms are in the same company. The list in the NC Archives is undated with no clues to when it was taken other than the names on the list, which place it somewhere between 1749 and 1757. Militia service was compulsory for men 16-60 at this time, so the list is likely dated before Francis and Benjamin Ivey reached 16, thus very early 1750s.*
- 23 Oct 1754 Granville Grant: **Adam Ivey**, 285 acres in Edgecombe County on Contentnea Creek joining Ivey’s Meadow and John Haywood. Survey for Adam Ivey dated 4 September 1753, chain carriers: Joshua Lee, Peter Bass. [Patent Book 11, p211]
- This is actually on Little Contentnea Creek. “Ivey’s Meadow” clearly implies that he already owned adjoining land.*
- 9 May 1757 Granville Grant: **Adam Ivey**, of Edgecombe County, 165 acres in Johnston County on Aycock Swamp, adjoining John Weaver. Survey dated 6 June 1755. Chain carriers: Robert Sims, John Redgester. [NC Patent Book 14, p221]

This appears to be just a few miles south of his Edgecombe County land, very near the border of present Wilson and Wayne Counties. According to the surviving Grantee/Grantor Indices this was recorded in the lost Johnston County Deed Book 22, p292.

c1757 Deed: **Adam Ivy** to **Adam Ivy**

This is another lost deed of Johnston County. The Grantor Index show this deed recorded in Deed Book 5, p566 which is lost. This was probably recorded in late 1757 or 1758. This might be a deed of Adam Ivey's Granville grant in Johnston County to his son Adam Ivey Jr.

Deed: **Adam Ivey** to **Francis Ivey**

Still another lost deed, recorded in Deed Book 22, p119 according to the surviving Grantee/Grantor indices. Whether the grantee was the father or son is uncertain. The timing of the recording is also uncertain.

-- Jun 1760 Petition by Jesse Lee for a road "from Cotentney Road near Pecoocks old Read field to Godwins Bridge on Tosneot" granted and the court ordered the road laid out by a road Jury of John Drew, Saml. Moore, James Farrier, James Barefield, Wm. Goodwin, Wm. Hatcher, Nathan Barns, Joseph Simms, Richd. Sanders, Joseph Daniel, Simon Daniel, Simon Daniel Junr., Jesse Lee, **Adam Ivy**, **Frans. Ivy**. At the same court, it ws ordered that "Saml. Moore be overseer and that the following persons do open & maintain the said road, viz: George Bruse, Oqin Bisk, Jesse Lee, James Farrier, Genja. Richardson, **Adam Ivy Junr.**, Robt Hatcher, Wm. Hatcher, Joseph Daniel, John Woodward, Wm. Daniel, Thos. Edmundson & Saml. Moore, Joseph Sims." [Edgecombe County Court Minutes 1744-1762, Weynette Parks Haun, p21]

Note that Jesse Lee, who later shows up in Bladen County, owned land adjoining Adam Ivey.

27 Feb 1761 Implied Deed: **Francis Ivey** to Jesse Lee. [On 16 Feb 1778 Jesse Lee of Bladen sold 100 acres on Little Swamp in Edgecombe County, described as "part of" a tract purchased from Francis Ivey 27 Feb 1761. [Edgecombe County Deed Book 3, p224]

24 Apr 1761 George Fort's survey for 700 acres adjoins **Adam Ivey**, **Frank Ivey** [**Francis Ivey**], Jesse and Joshua Lee, and Contentnea Creek. [Hofman's Granville Grants, Vol. 3, p120]

There is no record of Francis Ivey acquiring this land. Could this be the land he sold to Jesse Lee implied above? Because Fort is another family I'm interested in , I looke dup the grant file. The warrant dated 3 February 1761 mentions Adam

Ivey's corner. George Fort later transferred the warrant to Joseph Simms, who actually received the patent.

22 Sept 1761 Deed: Joseph Daniel to **Francis Ivey**, both of Edgecombe County, £7:10s Virginia money, 100 acres... the west part of a survey of 17 February 1761... both sides Little Swamp. Witness: Charles Williams, Joseph Simms. [Edgecombe County Deed Book 00, p348]

I didn't see a deed for an eventual sale by Francis Ivey.

10 Jun 1762 Will: **Adam Ivey** of Edgecombe County (proved 28 September 1762). To sons **Francis Ivey** and **Adam Ivey** 5s each "for I have advanced them as much as I can afford." Daughter **Elizabeth Ivey** household goods; daughter **Sarah Ivey** £25; daughter **Martha Ivey** £25 to be paid when she reaches age 21; daughter **Mary Ivey** £25 when she reaches age 20; son **Lewis Ivey** the 200-acre plantation "I bought of William Regerster" at age 21. To unnamed wife, household goods, the use of dwelling house and land for five years, and a loan of £50 until son **George Ivey** comes of age; George to receive £30 at age 21 and the other £20 at the death of "his mother." Son **Benjamin Ivey** the 285-acre plantation "where I now live". Son Benjamin Ivey named executor. Signed: Adam (x) Ivey [by his mark, a stylized "A"] Witness: Robert Simms, Nathan Barnes, Joseph Simms [Edgecombe County Will Book A, p208]

Note that four of the children are under 21 and all four daughters are unmarried. From later records, it appears that Adam, Francis, and Benjamin were relatively young, suggesting that Adam Ivey had married not much more than 25 years earlier. The unnamed wife was probably a second wife, for this will is unusual in specifically abrogating her dower right.

It is interesting that Adam Ivey could not sign his name, but (as far as we know) his sons could.

28 Sep 1762 Will of **Adam Ivey** proved by oaths of Nathan Barnes and Joseph Sims. 25 January 1763: Inventory of **Adam Ivey** exhibited. [Edgecombe County, NC Abstracts of Court Minutes, 1744-46, 1757-1794, Marvin K. Dorman Jr. (1968), p18, p19.]

I really should look at the loose records of Edgecombe for the inventory and any other estate-related documents.

31 Dec 1773 Deed: **Benjamin Ivey** and wife **Edey Ivey** of Bladen County to Joseph Lewis of Edgecombe County, £100 proc., 285 acres being a Granville Grant to **Adam Ivey** of 23 October 1754... being where Benjamin Ivey's father lived... left to Benjamin Ivey by the will of his father Adam Ivey... [same description as in the grant] adjoining **Lewis Ivey**, John Haywood, Contentnea Creek, Hominey Swamp... Signed: Benjamin Ivey, Edey (x) Ivey. Witness: Simon Lewis, John

Sillivant? [Edgecombe County Deed Book 2, pp154]

*He has been in Bladen County for four years, but is only now selling the land.
Has Adam Ivey's widow recently died?*

2 Mar 1775 Deed: **Lewis Ivey** of Bladen County to Joseph Sims of Edgecombe County, £55 proc., 200 acres which his father Adam Ivey willed to him... adjoining said Joseph Sims... Witness: Benjamin Sims, John Sillevent. [Edgecombe County Deed Book 3, p232]

Part II – Records from Bladen County and Vicinity:

Note on Geography: Bladen was formed in 1734 when settlers began moving west of the North Carolina coastal counties. As settlements progressed other counties were cut from Bladen – Anson in 1750, part of Orange in 1752, Cumberland in 1754, and part of Brunswick in 1764. All the Ivey references appear to be in present-day Robeson County (formed in 1787) with a few in present-day Bladen County.

Note on Bladen County Records: Essentially all Bladen County records were destroyed by fires in 1769, 1800 and 1893. Records filed with the state, mainly tax lists and land grants, are all that remain. The state census of 1784-7 was not returned by Bladen County, but portions of the 1786 tax list survive and are in the format used by that census. Some lost deeds were rerecorded after 1800 when necessary to establish title, but only a handful involve Ivey grantors or grantees. The loss of court records is particularly unfortunate, since essentially all probate records are missing.

Oct 1748 The first land grants in what would later be Robeson County were made.

1750s ---- **Ivey** (the first name is blurred) appeared on Capt. Samuel Cobrin's militia list in Anson County. The list is undated but probably sometime 1751-1758.

This probably doesn't relate to the Iveys of Bladen County, but I include it on the off-chance. The list is completely undated, but Anson County did not exist until it was carved from Bladen in 1750. To the extent I can cross reference the names on the list to grants, most seem to be in the northwestern part of the county, in what would later be Rowan and Tryon County (mainly in modern Burke, Catawba, and Gaston). The list is separated into "married men" and "younger men". --- Ivey is on the list of younger, presumably unmarried, men. It could be that some names are from southeastern Anson, near Bladen County, but I doubt it.

31 Mar 1753 Grant: To Daniel Willis, 300ares in Bladen County on Saddletree Swamp adjacent **Thomas Ivey** [Colony of NC 1735-1764 Abstracts of Land Patents, Margaret M. Hofman, Vol. 1, p10, grant #111]

I could not find a land entry for Willis corresponding to this patent, so don't know if the original entry referenced Thomas Ivey. It might be useful to look up the

survey and grant in the patent books. At any rate, Thomas Ivey is now in Bladen.

An early issue of the "Robeson Register" identifies Thomas Ivey as a squatter, apparently based on this grant. That hardly seems fair. This is one of the earliest grants in the area. Other than a single grantee in late 1748, the earliest grants in the future Robeson County area begin in 1751. Thus it would appear there was no rush to file claims in an area with vast amounts of available land, especially when no land office was located nearby. Thomas Ivey would claim this land the following year.

20 Feb 1754 Land Entry: **Thomas Ivey** enters 150 acres including his own improvements, on the 5 Mile Branch in Bladen County. [North Carolina Land Entries 1753-1756, A. B. Pruitt, Vol. 2, p127]

This is apparently the land referred to in the grant to Willis a year earlier. His "improvements" normally refers to buildings, not to fields or fences. This is located just north of present Lumberton and just north of Drowning Creek. He evidently sold the warrant, for there is no grant to him for this land.

1754 With the French-Indian War looming, Governor Dobbs requested reports from the militia commanders of North Carolina's counties. The Bladen militia submitted the following: "*Col. Rutherford's Regimt. of Foot in Bladen County 441, a Troop of horse 36... Drowning Creek on the Head of Little Peedee, 50 families, a mixt Crew, a lawless People, filleth the Lands without patent or paying quit rents. Shot a surveyor for coming to view vacant lands being inclosed in great swamps. Quakers to attend musters or pay as in the Northern Counties. Fines not high enough to oblige the militia to attend musters. No arms stores or Indians in the county.*" [Colonial Records of North Carolina, Vol. V, p161 and a slightly different version in State Records of North Carolina, Vol. XXII, p314]

I can't resist including this. This is widely quoted as the first evidence of Lumbee Indians in the county, but Rutherford obviously made a distinction between the "mixt crew" and Indians. Dobbs had specifically asked for the number of Indians in each county, and Rutherford reported none. The "mixt crew" may, as some think, have been referring to a population of new settlers which included Gaelic-speaking Scots.

The comment about "lawless people" and not paying quit rents was unique in that none of the other county reports include such a comment. The reason is explained by the author of the report. Colonel Rutherford was John Rutherford who was also holding the office of Receiver-General at the time. His position as the collector of quit-rents for the Colony almost certainly accounts for his inclusion of this statement.

26 Sep 1755 Land Entry: **Anthony Ivey** enters 150 acres in Bladen County on Middle Swamp, a branch of Great Swamp and near Drowning Creek. Warrant dated 27

September. [North Carolina Land Entries 1753-1756, A. B. Pruitt, p221, Entry #3266]

From the description, this probably isn't what was later called the Middle Swamp. The Great Swamp was later the dividing line between Bladen and Robeson Counties, and if the land was near both it and Drowning Creek, it must have been southeast of present Lumberton. This entry apparently went no further, as I could not find a survey and there was no grant made to Anthony Ivey. It may be coincidence, but the location is probably no more than ten miles of Thomas Ivey's entry the same day.

26 Sep 1755 Land Entry: **Thomas Ivey** enters 300 acres in Bladen County on Drowning Creek being where Jas. Roberts formerly lived. Warrant dated 27 September. [North Carolina Land Entries 1753-1756, A. B. Pruitt, Vol. 2, p221, Entry #3256]

From later records, this is in present Robeson County, very near the future town of Lumberton. See the following entry for the grant a year later.

The earliest record of "Drowning Creek" is in 1750, when the act creating Anson County mentions "that branch of the Little Pee Dee River called Drowning Creek". The name was changed to the Lumber River by a act of the State Legislature in 1809, apparently to emphasize the substantial local logging industry. Contrary to legend, there is no record of it being called the "Lumbee" River for another 150 years.

29 Sept 1756 Grant: **Thomas Ivey** 300 acres in Bladen County, west side Drowning Creek, being the place whereon James Roberts formerly lived. [Colony of NC 1735-1764 Abstracts of Land Patents, Margaret M. Hofman, Vol. 1, p355, grant #5005]

This is the only land owned by a Thomas Ivey on the west or south side of Drowning Creek. All other land is on Five Mile and Saddletree Swamps, which meet just north or east of Drowning Creek.

5 Dec 1757 At an Executive Council held at Newbern, a petition dated November 1757 was presented by Philip Wilkerson of Bladen County: The petitioner states that **Anthony Ivey** shot the petitioner's son William Wilkerson through the thigh, apparently in October 1756. Anthony Ivey was put in jail to await trial for "battery and bloodshed" at the next court meeting in January 1757. Philip Wilkerson was induced "by his many fair speeches", and his promise to stand trial, to make bail for Anthony Ivey's appearance at the trial, putting up a £20 bond. "Now the said Anthony Ivey, being delivered out of confinement, has absconded the county" and failed to appear at the court. Phillip Wilkerson is now in default and the Bladen court has a judgment against him for the bond, and an attachment against his land. Petitioner already paid damages to his son and is willing to pay court fees, but asks that he be relieved of the attachment on his land "being an old man past labour, being scarce able to walk without a staff and

{having) a wife and several small children to maintain...” He was granted an injunction. [Colonial Records of North Carolina, Vol. IX, p48 and p356-7]

William Wilkerson [or Wilkinson] had patented land in 1753 on the north side of the Pee Dee River on the Great Swamp “commonly known by the name of Wilkinsons’s Swamp.” This is apparently the same creek of the Shoeheel that bears this name today, just north of the South Carolina border in western Robeson County, a couple miles west of Mitchell’s Swamp. This does not, however, seem to be particularly close to the Anthony Ivey land entry of 1755.

It seems odd that Philip Wilkerson would stand the bail for Anthony Ivey, since Ivey shot Wilkerson’s son. I wonder if they might have been related. (Also, I can’t help but note that there is a Philip Wilkerson Ivey born 150 years later in Texas – surely just a coincidence.)

30 Jun 1758 Land Warrant: To John Lambert for 160 acres on the west side of Drowning Creek between Benjamin Sherry and **Thomas Ivey**. [Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina, A. B. Pruitt, Vol. 3, Part 1, p14, Entry #201]

It’s not completely clear where this was, but this is evidently adjacent to the Thomas Ivey grant of 1756. Oddly enough, Charles Ivey sold part of the Lambert grant forty years later.

19 Oct 1758 Land Entry: **James Ivey** enters 100 acres in Anson County on north side of Pee Dee River in the forks of Gum Swamp; includes his own improvements. [Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina, A. B. Pruitt, Vol. 3, Part 1, p24, Entry #359]

This is in what eventually became Richmond, and finally Scotland County, less than five miles from both future Robeson County and Marlboro District, South Carolina. The land is roughly two miles from the later entries of John Turner and Allen Mc(blank) – see below. I don’t know if a grant was recorded for this entry – there is a card file in the NC Archives for Grant #324 to James Ivey in Anson County, but I have not yet looked for it.

Note also that a William Driggers was living on Gum Swamp at about the same time [see entry #3447 for instance].

20 Oct 1761 William Russell survey for 100 acres in Bladen County adjoining John Blount on the east side of Saddletree. Chain carriers: **Thomas Ivey**, Thomas Russell. [Abstracts of Land Warrants: Bladen County, North Carolina 1778-1803, A. B. Pruitt, Part 2, p320]

23 Oct 1761 Grant: **Thomas Ivey Jr.** 203 acres in Bladen County on east side Saddletree Swamp joining Pugh’s line and Holton’s line. (Hofman, Vol. 1, p416, grant #5884)

This seems to have been a warrant purchased from someone else.

1763

Bladen County tax list:

Thos. Ivey & two sons – 3 white tithes, no blacks

Anson County tax list:

James Ivey – 1 white tithe

Anson and Bladen adjoined at this time. Both lists are thought to be complete in that they are each the clerk's copy of the county-wide alphabetized list. White tithes were males who were 16 or older as of January 1 (unlike Virginia's definition), so Thomas Ivey's two sons were born 1746 or earlier. Since his presumed son Thomas Jr. had already patented land and was over 21, he could have appeared as a responsible taxpayer himself this year. Since he's not on the list, he must have been one of the two sons.

The Anson County list is damaged and several names are unreadable [see the SS837 file] Two names immediately follow James Ivey that are completely unreadable. The number after James Ivey appears to be a 1, but is also too damaged to be certain. The list is alphabetized, with no clue as to where he lived in the county.

26 Jul 1766 Implied Deed: Benjamin Davis to **James Ivey** [see 15 Sep 1769]

18 Apr 1767 Land Entry: **Adam Ivey** enters 200 acres in Bladen County on [Indian] Swamp including his own improvements. [Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina, A. B. Pruitt, Vol. 3, Part 2, p14, Entry #3475]

The first record of the son of Adam Ivey arriving in Bladen. Pruitt gives the location as "Gordian" Swamp, but it is meant to be "Indian" Swamp. On the same date, James Inmans entered a claim on Indian Swamp "below Adam Ivey" [Entry #3476]. And, when the grant was issued two years later, 4 May 1769, it was for land on Indian.

18 Apr 1767 Land Entry: Charity Crews enters 200 acres in Bladen County on the south side of Indian Swamp; includes the plantation where **Francis Ivey** lives. [Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina, A. B. Pruitt, Vol. 3, Part 2, p14, Entry #3477]

Francis Ivey is also now in Bladen County. Benjamin Ivey is probably also there (see 1768 tax list). Adam, Francis, and Benjamin - the elder sons of Adam Ivey - seem to be the first to have migrated into Bladen County. I would note that several people from the same area of Edgecombe County migrated into Bladen at about his time.

Note on Ivey Locations: The Iveys lived in three different areas of present Robeson County during the period covered by this Chronology. Thomas Ivey's presumed sons, Thomas and Isham, lived and are mentioned only in the area just north of Lumberton on Five Mile and Saddletree Swamps northeast of Drowning Creek. The sons of Adam Ivey – Francis, Benjamin, and Adam – settled on Indian and Flowers Swamps in the southeastern corner of present Robeson County, about 15 miles south of Thomas Ivey. Some later lived just to the west on Hog and Ashpole (sometime called Tadpole) Swamps, but still roughly 15 miles south of Thomas Ivey's children. James Ivey and Joseph Ivey lived 15 or more miles from both groups, further west in Robeson. They are mentioned in southwest Robeson on Mitchell's, Wilkenson's, Shoeheel, and Leith's Creeks and near the present Robeson-Scotland border.

18 Apr 1767 Land Entry: **Thomas Ivey Jr.** enters 100 acres in Bladen County bordering his own line and Joseph Begget [Bagget] on White Oak Branch. [Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina, A. B. Pruitt, Vol. 3, Part 2, p16, Entry #3498]

"His own line" apparently refers to the 1761 grant. Note that the 1761 grant and this land entry are the only references to a Thomas Ivey Jr. (The eventual issuance of this grant is immaterial to the point, since it would have been issued in the same name as appeared on the application.) Note that the survey a few months later for land adjoining this does not identify him as "Junior". A Thomas Ivey appears fairly steadily from now on as a witness, in land references, and in tax lists, never identified as either Senior or Junior. The implication is that Thomas Ivey Sr. had either died or left the area about this time. The 1812 court case (see below) suggests that he moved several miles south across the state line.

20 Apr 1767 Petition by of John Blount and **Thomas Ivey** to the Governor and Council: They own "the majority" of a tract in Bladen County on 5 Mile Branch of Saddle Tree Creek on the east side of Drowning Creek originally granted as 500 acres to William Pugh. The marked lines "differ much" from the courses mentioned in the grant. Petitioners ask for a resurvey to agree with the plat. [Colonial Petitions for Land Resurveys, Land Warrants, & Caveats, A. B. Pruitt, p9]

It is highly likely that this is Thomas Ivey Junior He and Blount both lived on Saddletree and Thomas Ivey Jr.'s 1761 grant adjoined Pugh's. Thomas Ivey Jr. later sold part of this tract in 1787.

20 Dec 1767 Survey for **Thomas Ivey**, 100 acres on White Oak Branch of Saddletree Swamp, east side of Drowning Creek, beginning at his own and Joseph Bagget's corner. [Abstracts of Land Warrants: Bladen County, North Carolina 1778-1803, A. B. Pruitt, Part 2, p272]

This is evidently the survey for the entry dated 18 April 1767. Note that he is not "Junior" from now on. Bagget's land was patented as adjoining Ivey and Hilton. The land entry was made in the name of Thomas Jr. and the grant would eventually be issued in the same name. The survey though does not specify "Jr."

From now on, there are no occurrences of either “Senior” or “Junior”, thus presumably no need to differentiate two Thomas Iveys. Most likely, the elder Thomas Ivey is either dead or has left the county – and evidently the latter judging by the 30 Oct 1812 record. The only reason to doubt that is the 1774 tax list, where the second Thomas Ivey may be either double-counted or, more likely, a mulatto third-generation Thomas Ivey as young as 12 that year.

26 Feb 1768 **Thomas Ivey** and Henry Filby witness to deed in Bladen County from Joseph Fort to John Hammond for 100 acres on the north side of Saddletree Swamp. Thomas Ivey signs by mark. [Bladen County Deed Book 23, p137]

Yet another indication that Thomas Ivey Sr. is gone, for there is no need to distinguish this witness from another Thomas Ivey.

1768 Bladen County tax list: [all on list of Archibald McKissack]
Benjamin Ivey - 1 white tithable [consecutive with next entry]
Simon Cox & **Adam Ivey** – 2 mulatto tithables
Thomas Ivey - 1 white tithable
Joseph Ivey - 1 mulatto tithable

Some districts are missing from this tax list. We know Francis Ivey was there at this time, as well as James Ivey and probably Isham Ivey.

1769 Bladen County tax list:
McKissack’s Dist: **Thomas Ivey** (1 white) & Obed---- (1 black)

Most districts are missing this year. McKissack’s district appears to have had different boundaries each year, sometimes including the area to the south and west and sometimes not.

4 May 1769 Grant: **Adam Ivey** [see 18 Apr 1767 for description] [Hofman, Vol. 2, p130, grant #1693]

15 Sep 1769 Deed: **James Ivey**, planter of Bladen County, to James Adair, doctor [deed says of Bladen, but probably of Dobbs County], £30 proclamation money, 200 acres in Bladen County in the fork of the Little Pee Dee, beginning at a pine on the east side Mitchells Creek... [located on both sides of Mitchell’s Creek] ...granted to Jordan Gibson 1 July 1758, conveyed to John Wooten 25 Sept 1761, then to Benjamin Davis 16 July 1762, and by Davis to **James Ivey** 26 July 1766 and proved in Bladen County by the oath of John Dunbar in November 1767... Signed: **James (mark) Ivey**. (The mark a capital I with horizontal line.) Witness: John McLean, Archd. McKissack. [Bladen County Deed Book 23, pp85]

This deed was among the lost deeds, and was re-recorded many years later. Mitchell’s Creek is nearly 20 miles west of the nearest other Bladen County Ivey

(except perhaps Joseph) and is practically on the state line. It begins just west of what is now the town of Rowland about two miles above the state line and flows across the line into Dillon County, South Carolina. It joins two other creeks roughly on the state line and the result is called Hayes Creek in Dillon County.

Until 1777, when it was moved to the present Scotland-Robeson line, the county line between Bladen and Anson started where the Little PeeDee (aka Shoeheel Swamp) crossed the South Carolina line. James Ivey's land was therefore only about three miles from Anson County at the time he owned it.

It appears that this land was adjacent to a 1762 patent by Benjamin Davis, which Davis sold to Phillip Chavis at about the time James Ivey owned the adjacent land. [See Robeson County Deed Book B, pp161] Archibald McGirt later lived on Mitchell's Creek, for he sold patented land there in 1782, which he sold in 1786 (Robeson DB A, p279).

As a side note, James Adair was a fairly famous interpreter, trader, author, and surgeon who later served as the surgeon for General Francis Marion. He was at this time living in Dobbs County, apparently on land bought from Christopher Reynolds [see Reynolds family pages on this website] but died at Mitchell's Creek in 1787. There is a historical marker at his supposed grave on the east side of Mitchell's Creek.

14 Dec 1769 Land Entry: John Smith enters 200 acres between John Blount and **Benjamin Ivey**... [Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina 1769-1774, A. B. Pruitt, Part 1, p38, entry #568]

This land was later sold by John Smith to John Phillips, when he described it as being on Flowers Swamp.

7 May 1770 **Reuben Ivey** and Willis Grimes witness to deed from Needham Tyler to Luke Pryor, both of Duplin County, 420 acres in two parcels willed to Luke Pryor by his father Moses Pryor, one on South River, the other on Black River. [Bladen County Deed Book 23, p102]

This is almost certainly not the Reuben Ivey of Bladen, son of Thomas Ivey Jr. The land is in present Sampson County nowhere near the Iveys residing in Bladen County. Both of the principals, as well as the other witness, are residents of Duplin County. This Reuben Ivey is probably a son of Thomas Ivey of Duplin.

1770

Bladen County tax list:

Barnes' Dist: **Adam Ivey** 1 mulatto tithable
Benjamin Ivey (1 white) & John Phillips (1 mulatto)
[these entries consecutive]

McKissack's Dist: **Thomas Ivey** 1 white tithable
James Ivey 1 white tithable

Joseph Ivey 1 white tithable
[these last two entries consecutive]

Several districts are missing this year.

- 25 Apr 1771 Deed: James Blount, planter of South Carolina, to John Flowers, planter of Edgecombe County, £64 proc., 200 acres on west side of Drowning Creek being the place where James Roberts formerly lived, the lower part of 300 acres patented by **Thomas Ivey** on 29 Sept 1756, and conveyed to said James Blount and “the deed left in the office which deed is said to be Burnt...” Signed: James (J mark) Blount. Witness: Jesse Pitman, Edward Flowers. [Bladen County Deed Book 23, pp263]
- 25 Apr 1771 Deed: Martha Blount, widow of South Carolina, to John Flowers of Edgecombe County., £36 proc., 100 acres on the west side of Drowning Creek, being part of the land where James Flowers [sic] formerly lived, the upper part of a 300 acre patent to **Thomas Ivey** of 29 Sept 1756, which he conveyed to James Blount “which deed was left in the clerks office & is said to be burnt & then conveyed to the said James Blount by a deed to Martha [unreadable] of Bladen County which is the aforesaid Martha Blount now of South Carolina, the deed bearing date 3 Feb 1769. Martha (x) Blount. Witness: Jesse Pitman, Edward Flowers. [Bladen County Deed Book 23, pp272, abstracted]

Thomas Ivey Sr. evidently sold his 1756 patent around 1767-8. The deeds stored at the county clerk's house burned in 1769, so the deeds by Thomas Ivey must have been dated prior to 1769. Note that he does not appear on the 1768 tax list. In addition, James Blount's wife Sarah did not release dower as she had in a 1770 sale of James Blount's 1769 grant, suggesting that the sale by Thomas Ivey may have taken place prior to her marriage to James Blount. Assuming that the references ca1767 and later in Bladen are to his son Thomas Ivey Jr., it appears that Thomas Ivey Sr. sold his land in Bladen and moved to South Carolina. [See 30 Oct 1812 below.]

1771 Bladen County tax list:
Thomas Ivey (name only)

Several districts are missing this year.

- 1 Nov 1771 Land Entry: **Isom Ivey** enters 200 acres on White Oak Swamp of Saddletree Swamp. [Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina 1769-1774, A. B. Pruitt, Part 1, p142, entry #2063] The grant is recorded two months later to **Isham Ivey** in Robeson County Deed Book E, p95 dated 20 Dec 1771.

This is our first sighting of Isham Ivey, who must be of age by now. Note that he is acquiring land next to Thomas Ivey Jr., suggesting they are perhaps brothers. Also note that Isham Ivey is not a tithable in 1768-1771 in this district, indicating

that he was taxed elsewhere. A plausible explanation is that he accompanied his father when he left the area ca1767 but returned to live near his brother in 1771.

1772 Bladen County tax list:
McKissack's Dist: **Adam Ivey** 1 white tithable
Thomas Ivey 1 white tithable
Isom Ivey 1 white tithable
[Thomas & Isom consecutive]
James Ivey & Gideon Grant 2 mulatto tithables
Joseph Ivey 1 mulatto tithable
[one name between James & Joseph]
Benjamin Ivey 1 white tithable

Once again, several districts are missing this year.

4 Apr 1772 Deed: Farquard Campbell, gentleman of Cumberland, to **Adam Ivey**, planter of Bladen, £30 proc., 200 acres on Hogg Swamp... being a patent to Campbell of 6 May 1760. Witness: John McKey, Danl. Willis. [Bladen County Deed Book 23, p286]

Hogg Swamp is just west of Indian Swamp.

May 1772 Land Entry: John Turner enters 100 acres in Bladen County on the north side of Leith's Creek; includes improvements be bought of **James Ivey**. [Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina 1769-1774, A. B. Pruitt, Part 2, p1, entry #2375]

What is now called Bridge Creek was then known as a continuation of Leith's Creek in Anson County. It ran from Anson through a tiny sliver of the southwestern corner of Bladen (now Robeson) County and on across the state line. This is just a couple miles west of Mitchell's Creek. I'd note that William Sweat, another of the mob of 18 free negroes and mulattos, had a 1775 patent for land on Leith's Creek in "Bladen or Anson" as well.

May 1772 Land Entry: **Joseph Ivey** enters 100 acres in Bladen County on Cowpen Branch; includes Wm. Wilkerson's improvement. [Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina 1769-1774, A. B. Pruitt, Part 2, p2, entry #2387]

This may be the same William Wilkerson who was shot by Anthony Ivey in 1756. See below for the grant.

22 Jan 1773 Grant: **Joseph Ivey**, 100 acres in "Bladen or Anson" County joining the south side of Cow Branch west of Shoeheel. [Hofman, Vol 2, p320, Grant #4227]

The reason for the uncertainty is that the original county line between Anson and Bladen was several miles east of the present Scotland-Robeson county line. The line was moved west to its present location in 1777. Before that, it began where

Shoehel Creek crossed the South Carolina border. This patent was almost certainly in Anson County at the time but, thanks to the movement of the boundary, was in Bladen County by the time Joseph Ivey sold it. I note that this would conveniently explain Joseph Ivey's absence from the tax lists of 1774 and 1776, and his reappearance on the 1784 tax list. When he sold the land to Angus McGill in 1785, it was then in Bladen County. Note that the abstract shows "Cow" branch, but the land entry and the later deed show "Cowpen". Neither appears on in this location on any map of Bladen or Robeson County.

It seems fairly clear that both James Ivey and Joseph Ivey are both located at this time in the far western portion of Bladen County, or just over the line in Anson, both of them just over the South Carolina line.

13 Oct 1773 On 18 December 1773 the Governor sent a message to the Assembly enclosing a letter from Archibald McKissack, a justice of Bladen County, "relative to a number of free negroes and mulattoes who infest that county and annoy its inhabitants." McKissack's letter of the same date includes a list entitled "A list of the rogues: a list of the mob raitously assembled together in Bladen County October 13th 1773." The eighteen "rogues" are listed in order as: **Captain James Ivey, Joseph Ivey**, Ephraim Sweat, William Chavours Clark commonly called Boson Chevers, Richd. Groom, Bengman [Benjamin?] Dees, Willm. Sweat, George Sweat, Benjamin Sweat, Willm Groom Senr., Willm, Groom Junr., Gideon Grant, Thos. Groom, James Pace, Isaac Vaun, --- Stapleton, Edward Lockelear, and Ticely Locklear. On the list is "Harbourers of the rogues as follows Major Locklear, Richer Groom, Ester Cairsey". At the bottom: "The above list of rogues is all free negroes and mullatus living upon the King's land." [General Assembly Sessions Records, December 1773, Box 6, reproduced in Bladen County, North Carolina Tax Lists 1768-1774, Volume I, William L. Byrd, p143]

The title of "Captain" given to James Ivey probably indicates his leadership of the mob. Note the references elsewhere to James Ivey and Gideon Grant, James Ivey and Boson Chevers, and the implied reference to James Ivey and William Sweat. The reference to "living upon the King's land" means they did not hold title to their lands and therefore didn't pay quit rents. This may have been partly intended to make the point that the titled landowners, freeholders, deserved the King's protection. I would note, though, that this comment was incorrect in the case of a few of these men who either now or so=on afterward held patents or warrants for their lands. How Locklear, Groom and Kersey were "harbouring" the group is unclear to me but all are evidently themselves mulattos. Locklear is living very near Thomas Ivey and Richard Groom was evidently living over the South Carolina line at the time.

James Ivey and Joseph Ivey were almost certainly not living in the county at this time. Joseph Ivey's patent a year earlier was in Anson County (though it would fall into Bladen by 1779) and neither he nor James Ivey are in the 1774 or 1776

county-wide tax lists. There is some evidence that at least two of the other names on the list may have been living in Anson at the time as well.

One wonders exactly how they were annoying the inhabitants, and why they assembled as a group. Or why so few of the mulattos in the area were singled out as members of this group. I would note that October would have brought a quarterly meeting of the Bladen Court, and that the 13th fell on a Wednesday – perhaps they assembled at the court to protest something. The fact that even those living in Anson were significantly closer to the Bladen courthouse than to their own is perhaps a point in favor of this notion. Too bad the court records are lost. At any rate, there's no evidence that either the Governor or Assembly did anything about it.

31 Dec 1773 Deed: **Benjamin Ivey** and wife **Edey Ivey** of Bladen County to Joseph Lewis of Edgecombe County, £100 proc., 285 acres being a Granville Grant to **Adam Ivey** of 23 October 1754... being where Benjamin Ivey's father lived... left to Benjamin Ivey by the will of his father Adam Ivey... [same description as in the grant] adjoining **Lewis Ivey**, John Haywood, Contentnea Creek, Hominey Swamp... Signed: Benjamin Ivey, Edey (x) Ivey. Witness: Simon Lewis, John Sillivant? [Edgecombe County Deed Book 2, pp154]

He has been in Bladen County for four years, but is only now selling the land. Has Adam Ivey's widow recently died?

1774 Bladen County tax list:
On a county-wide alphabetical list:
Thomas Ivey – 1 white
Isham Ivey – 1 white
Jeremiah Ivey – 1 white
Benjamin Ivey – 1 white [this line is crossed out]

On a separate page of the county-wide list, headed "Mixed Bloods":

Adam Ivey – 2 males
Thomas Ivey – 1 male
Benjamin Ivey – 1 male

A separate list of Thomas Owen's District has **Thomas Ivey** and **Isham Ivey** listed consecutively, but none of the other Iveys are in that district.

A separate list for McKissack's district "on Drowning Creek" this year has **Adam Ivey**, self & brother (2 mixed blood), **Thomas Ivey** (self, mixed blood), and **Benjamin Ivey** (self, mixed blood).

Jeremiah Ivey does not appear on Owen's or MicKissack's lists, only on the county-wide copy, indicating that he lived elsewhere in the county. There appear to be two Thomas Iveys, one on Owen's list and the other on McKissack's list. I

suppose it is possible that he was double-counted. It is also possible that Thomas Ivey Sr. was temporarily located in Bladen this year – note that he is listed in the southern part of the county rather than near Lumberton. White tithables were 16 and up, mixed-bloods were 12 and up.

Joseph would have been in Anson this year if he's living on his patent. James Ivey is likely there are well.

July 1774 Land Entry: John Flowers enters 150 acres in Bladen adjoining James Blount and **Thomas Ivey**; includes the lower part of plantation where said **Thomas Ivey** formerly lived. [Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina 1769-1774, A. B. Pruitt, Part 2, p158, entry #4773]

This is clearly Thomas Ivey Jr. He has apparently either abandoned or sold part of his former "plantation".

2 Mar 1775 Deed: **Lewis Ivey** of Bladen County to Joseph Sims of Edgecombe County, £55 proc., 200 acres which his father Adam Ivey willed to him... adjoining said Joseph Sims... Witness: Benjamin Sims, John Sillevent. [Edgecombe County Deed Book 3, p232]

This is the first sighting of Lewis Ivey in Bladen County. Since he had not been on the county-wide 1774 tax list, he has presumably been in Edgecombe County since his father's death. It is possible he is the brother in Adam Ivey's 1774 household, though that seems more likely to have been George Ivey.

6 Mar 1775 Grant: **Isham Ivey**, 100 acres Bladen County on White Oak Branch of Saddletree northeast of Drowning Creek adjoining Thomas Robinson and **Thomas Ivey**. [Hofman, Vol 2, p594, Grant #7885]

31 Jul 1775 Deed: **Adam Ivey** to John Starling, both planters, both of Bladen, £50 proc., 200 acres on Indian Swamp, east of Ashpole Swamp, (being the land entered in 1767 and granted 4 May 1769.) Signed Adam (x) Ivey. Witness: Daniel Willis, John Willis. [Bladen County Deed Book 23, p286]

1776 Bladen County tax list:
Barnes' Dist: **Thomas Ivey** 1 white tithable
Jeremiah Ivey 1 white tithable
Isham Ivey 1 white tithable
George Ivey & Adam Ivey 2 white tithables
Francis Ivey 1 white tithable
Benjamin Ivey 1 white tithable
Lewis Ivey 1 white tithable
[these three names consecutive]

This year, though most individual districts are missing, there is also a separate,

roughly alphabetical, county-wide list that probably contains all tithables in the county. All of these names are duplicated on that list, and there are no other Iveys listed on the county-wide list. Apparently all of the Iveys in Bladen were on Barnes' list this year.

- 13 Nov 1776 On the petition of Solomon Mercer, Henry Pope, **Benjamin Ivey**, Solomon Mercer Jr., Charles Baker, Malcom Brice, Gilbert Cox, William Chaviss, Isaac Sterling, Miles Barfield, Benjamin Harper, Murrel Bath and Christopher Mercer who are all “confined in Newbern Gaol for Misdemeanors”, ordered that they be brought before [the State of North Carolina] Congress... Commanding Officer of the regular soldiers now at Newbern be directed to send them under a sufficient guard to Halifax.” [State Records of North Carolina, Vol. X, p918]

Most of these names, perhaps all of them, are Bladen County residents. Solomon Mercer and his two named sons are from Bladen (later Robeson). Gilbert Cox and William Chavis surely are as well. So this is probably Benjamin Ivey of Bladen County. They are in jail for some offense against the state, now petitioning to be heard by the state legislature. Could not find any further record of the case.

I note that this is several months after hostilities commenced. The Bladen County area was a relative hotbed of Tory activity, with Tories actually in the majority. No battles had taken place in the area yet, but it could be that these persons were either overt loyalists, or had participated in one of the early skirmishes.

- 1777-78 No Bladen tax list exists for 1777 and only one district (with no Iveys) in 1778.

- 1777 Petition to divide Anson County signed by **James Ivey**, **John Ivey**. [abstracted in Anson County, North Carolina Abstracts of Early Records, Mary Wilson McBee (1950), pp136]

The signers lived east of the Pee Dee River in present Richmond and Scotland counties and, complaining about the time and expense of traveling to the Anson courthouse, requested a new county be formed to serve them. Precisely when the signing occurred is uncertain, but the petition was complete by May 1777. This places both Iveys in what would later be Richmond County ca1776-7. It would be most interesting to see the original document for James Ivey's signature or mark.

In response to the petition, by act of 23 October 1779, Richmond County was formed from all of Anson that lay east of the Pee Dee River, so that Richmond and the part of Bladen that was later Robeson adjoined. (Richmond County included what is now Scotland County for more than a hundred years thereafter.)

- 30 Jun 1778 Land Entry: Warrant to **Adam Ivey** for 100 acres on Juniper Bay, begins on Simon Cox's line, runs down toward **Lewis Ivey's**... entered 23 March 1778, surveyed 13 October 1778 by John Yates; James Carter & **James Ivey** chain

carriers. Grant #315 issued 12 November 1779. [Abstracts of Land Warrants: Bladen County, North Carolina 1778-1803, A. B. Pruitt, Part 1, p37, Entry #464]

Who is this James Ivey? It makes no sense that this is the same James Ivey as earlier since the land was 25 miles from Anson County. Could this be "James Ivey Jr.?" The survey itself should be consulted to be sure this abstract is correct, and that the name is not "Lewis" or "Jeremiah" or something else. The land is not far from Adam Ivey's original land on Indian Creek.

23 Aug 1778 Land Entry: **Lewis Ivey** enters 300 acres on the east side of Indian Swamp, "including my own improvement". Surveyed 30 November 1778, chain carriers: **Adam Ivey**, John Cox. [Abstracts of Land Warrants: Bladen County, North Carolina 1778-1803, A. B. Pruitt, Part 1, p218]

2 Nov 1778 Land Entry: Daniel Thomas enters 100 acres in Anson County on a branch of Jordan's Creek on the east side; above **James Ivey** one mile. [Abstracts of Land Entries, Anson County 1778-1795, A. B. Pruitt, p40, Entry #600]

Jordan's Creek is a branch of Shoeheel that roughly parallels Leith's Creek, in eastern present Scotland County, a few miles from the Robeson County line. It runs into Shoeheel east of Laurinberg, roughly five miles from the entry mentioned below.

21 Dec 1778 Land Entry: Warrant issued to Wm. Thompson Jr. for 200 acres including **James Ivey's** old improvement where one Harderson lives, just above the head of Bull Br. in the fork of Shoeheel & entered 14 September 1778; surveyed 16 October 1778, grant #125 issued 11 November 1779. [Abstracts of Land Warrants, Bladen County, North Carolina 1778-1803, A. B. Pruitt, Part 1, p22, entry #275]

As a legal land term, "improvement" referred specifically to a structure, not to cleared land or fences. This usually means a dwelling of some kind. As a point of interest, Benjamin Dees, another of the mob of 18 free negroes and mulattos had two patents on Bull Branch, and Ephraim Driggars had a patent there as well. Coincidentally, so did Alexander McRae whose brother witnessed James Ivey's will forty years later.

The head of Bull Branch would place this land just inside Bladen County about one mile east of the Bladen-Anson border. I note that this would have been in Anson county before the border was moved in 1777, thus probably explaining the appearance of James Ivey on the petition of early 1777. (This is just west of the village of Turnout. Bull Branch begins west of Turnout and runs southwest into Leith's Creek – now called Bridge Creek - just north of the Little Pee Dee where it crosses the Dillon-Marlboro county line.)

These two entries would appear to explain the citations for James Ivey in Anson County. The "old improvements" would have been just over the line in Anson

County, and he evidently had moved by now a few miles or so further into Anson County.

23 Jan 1779 Petition by Jacob Alford, a justice of Bladen County, “and the inhabitants of upper Bladen County”, to the Governor: “... Your petitioners are in constant dread & fear of being robbed and murdered by a set of robbers and horse thieves, which have been among us this week to the number of about forty, who have committed a great deal of mischief already, & we understand by some of them, they soon intend to ruin us altogether in the borders of our District and Anson County, some have had their houses broke and all their cloaths taken from them, even their babes and infants were stripped naked, women were knocked down with stakes & tommyhakes in their husband's absence, many had all their cattle taken away from them, & their corn robbd out of their cribs, by which many of them are entirely undone & ruined, the most part of the robbers are Molattoes, and chiefly came from the south province when the Vagrant Act came among them. We lay our distress and our unhappy case before your honourable Assembly. and hopes you will take our unfortunate situation unto your humain consideration and grant us such relief as your goodness may think proper whether you may allow us to get arms to defend ourselves, or you will order some others to protect us...”
[NC General Assembly Sessions, January 1779]

*I am **not** suggesting that any Iveys are among the “robbers and horse thieves”. However, I can’t help but be struck by the general similarity to the 1773 “mob”. Upper Bladen County means what was later Robeson County, and the south province is presumably South Carolina. The reference to the Vagrant Act is beyond me; I’m not familiar with South Carolina laws..*

13 Feb 1779 Land Entry: Allen Mc(blank) enters 200 acres in Anson County in the fork of Juniper and Jordan Creeks; includes **James Ivey’s** improvements. [Abstracts of Land Entries: Anson County 1778-1795, A. B. Pruitt, p67, Entry #997]

This is in the area of the land entered earlier by Daniel Thomas. The fork of the two creeks is about a mile due north of the head of Leith’s Creek, in present Scotland County about two miles west of the Robeson County line. This suggests the possibility that James Ivey was living here in late 1778 when Daniel Thomas entered his claim but had left by the time this claim was made. Note that James Ivey is not on the first tax list of Richmond County later in 1779.

1779 Richmond County Tax List: **Amous Ivey**, 50 acres

Richmond County had just been formed from the eastern part of Anson County. At this time it adjoined Bladen County, and by 1787 would adjoin Robeson County. The tax list appears to be complete. If James Ivey or Anthony Ivey was still there, they were probably not taxed because (as far as we know) they had no title to land.

1779

Bladen County tax list:

Jacob Alford's Dist: **Francis Ivey** – 150 acres, 1 horse, 8 cattle

Lewis Ivey – 300 acres, 1 horse, 9 cattle

Henry Ivey – 1 horse, 12 cattle

Other districts are missing this year. This is the only appearance of Henry Ivey, who may be a young son of another Ivey. Or "Henry" might be a mis-transcription of "George" – they could be similar when handwritten. Should check the original tax list to be sure.

3 Aug 1779

Deed: **Anthony Ivey** to John Powers, both of Anson County, £150, 150 acres on the north side of the Little Pee Dee River adjoining the river, Skipper, and Thomas... being part of a 300-acre grant to Hopkin Howell of 25 July 1774. Signed: Anthony Ivey. Witness: Thomas Curtis, Israel Medlock. [Anson County Deed Book 7, p155]

Could this be the same Anthony Ivey in Bladen 23 years earlier? The land is in what would become Richmond County a few months later, very close to later Robeson County. Skipper is apparently George Skipper, who had land on the north bank of the river. I could not find any record of the sale of this grant by Hopkin Howell. [See next entry]

29 Aug 1779

Mary Ivy baptized at the Welsh Neck Baptist Church. On 5 September 1779 she would sign the charter and join the church. [from minutes online at http://www.rootsweb.com/~scmarlbo/church/Welsh_Neck_Baptist2.htm]

Since she is later the widow of Anthony Ivey, it appears that he moved from Anson County to the vicinity of what was later Marlboro County, South Carolina. The Welsh Neck Church was located in Marlboro County until 1798 when it moved across the river to Darlington County. [See entry for June 1790.]

22 Jan 1780

Francis Ivey and Joel Pittman witnesses to deed of Thomas Rowland to Jesse Lee for land on Indian Swamp adjoining patents to John Sterling and John Willis. [Robeson County Deed Book A, p308, abstracted in Williamson]

1 Sep 1780

Land Entry: Warrant issued to Hack Gin for 100 acres on the west side of Ashpole Swamp... surveyed 24 May 1785 by J. Rhodes; Ephraim Driggers & **Joseph Ivey**, chain carriers. [Abstracts of Land Warrants: Bladen County, North Carolina 1778-1803, A. B. Pruitt, Part 1, p82, Entry #1050]

West of Ashpole covers a lot of territory, and could easily be quite near Joseph Ivey's land. Ephraim Driggers is a mulatto tithable in 1776, is in Georgetown District in 1790 and Marion District in 1800-1820.

10 Apr 1780

Deed: Britain Smith to **Francis Ivey**, £2,000 [sic!] 150 acres in Bladen County on the southwest side of Drowning Creek by the Creek swamp adj. Daniel

Williams [Willis], patented by Britain Smith on 11 March 1775. Witness: Samuel Smith, William Ward. [re-recorded in Robeson County Deed Book B, pp183, abstracted in Williamson]

£2,000 has got to be an error or I copied this wrong. Francis Ivey sold this ten years later for £50. Perhaps the price was stated in some other form, like pounds of tobacco. He sold the land in 1790.

c1780? Deed: Samuel Andrews Sr. to **Reuben Ivey** [Bladen County Deed Book 37, p6]

I have not yet read this deed, just noted it in the grantee index. The early part of Deed Book 37 apparently consists of deeds recorded in the 1770s and 1780s. In 1800, Thomas Ivey Sr. and Thomas Ivey Jr. sold land on Five Mile Branch described as a patent to Jacob Pope who sold to Samuel Andrews who sold to Reuben Ivey and descended to Thomas Ivey (Jr.) as the brother and heir of Reuben Ivey. [See Robeson DB M, p261] Reuben Ivey is the son of Thomas Ivey who died in the Revolution (see below). Note that Reuben Ivey does not appear on any tax list, unless he was the same person as "Jeremiah Ivey".

31 Mar 1781 **Jeremiah Ivey** died, according to a muster roll of Major John Harrison's Corps, SC Rangers, Camden, SC. [Loyalists in the Southern Campaign, Vol. 2, p106] Jeremiah Ivey is shown as a private enlisted on 16 June 1780 [p96] and is on rolls of this unit through his death [pp98, 100, 102, 104] Each muster was "near Camden."

There was a surprising amount of British sympathy in the area, particularly in Robeson County. If this is the same Jeremiah Ivey, this record may account for his absence from further records.

1 May 1781 Certificate "...that **Reuben Ivey** soldier in the North Carolina line drove a public team in the Southern Army from 1 November 1781 (sic) until the 30th of April following at four dollars Specie pr month being six months amounting to \$24." Deposition of Thomas Ivey (mark) of Robeson County that "his son **Reuben Ivey**, deceased, was enlisted in the army... that he served 12 months and was discharged... gives power of attorney to Jacob Rhodes to receive all allowances due said Ivey's son for services..." [North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal, Vol. X, p241]

The certificate date appears to be incorrect. Obviously, Reuben Ivey was a son of Thomas Ivey Jr., perhaps the eldest. Note that he is not an earlier tithable and therefore likely was in his late teens, at most 21, when he enlisted. This is apparently not the same Reuben Ivey as below.

25 May 1781 **Reuben Ivey** enlisted for one year in Bailey's company of 10th North Carolina Regiment. Left service 25 May 1782. Musd. April 1782, destd. 13 June 1783. [State Records of North Carolina, Vol. 16, p1087]

1782 Army Accounts of the North Carolina Line: **Reuben Ivey** owed £32:10, received by G. Jno. McRee. [State Records of North Carolina, Vol. 17, p223]

The receiver was "Griffith John McRee", a Major in Curtis Ivey's regiment and a Bladen County resident at the time. It is not clear if there are one or two Reuben Iveys referred to by the above records. I suspect there were two, given the 1770 witness by a Reuben Ivey located near Curtis Ivey and this tie to McRee. The 10th regiment was comprised of men from southeastern North Carolina and included another Ivey, David Ivey (a "man of color"), in a different company. Curtis Ivey of Sampson County was a Lieutenant in the 5th regiment, McRee his Major.

Note on Revolutionary Accounts: The North Carolina revolutionary account books have 12 entries for Reuben Ivey, another 12 entries for Thomas Ivey and several more for Lewis Ivey, James Ivey, Anthony Ivey, and other Iveys. Whether any of these entries are for the Bladen County Iveys is unknown, and the question may not be answered by looking through the account books. These volumes are accountings of issuance and redemptions of vouchers and specie certificates, and generally have little to do with army service. I have not looked up any of those entries.

12 Aug 1782 Deed: Lemuel Williamson to **John Ivey** (being 150 acres on the south side of the Little Pee Dee River and west branch of Flat fork of Brown Creek – the land sold in 1786). Witness: **Jesse Ivey**, John Bloodworth, George Harrell. [Anson County Deed Book H, p124 abstracted]

Need to read this. This is apparently the land he sells in 1786 and suggests a relationship with Jesse Ivey.

1783-4 **James Ivey Jr.** appears on a list of Bladen County land entries made between 4 November 1783 and 1 April 1784 that were caveated and "to be disputed". His entry is not identified, other than its size of 100 acres. [Petitions for Land Grant Suspensions in North Carolina 1776-1836, A. B. Pruitt, Part 1, p8]

This appears to be the son of the James Ivey in the area earlier, probably called "Junior" because his father is in the general area. This may explain his appearance in the 1784 tax list, where he is in the same district as Joseph Ivey, a district covering present southwestern Robeson County. The record means that he had requested a warrant for a specific piece of property that was disputed by someone else. The patent process allowed for a period during which another claimant could claim prior rights by virtue of residence or a conflicting claim. The caveat must have been effective, for there was no grant issued and James Ivey Jr. evidently went elsewhere.

24 Dec 1783 Land Entry: John Forley enters 100 acres in Richmond County on Watry Branch; includes improvement made by **James Ivey** and Boson Cheves and about a mile from Gum Swamp. [Richmond County, NC Land Entries 1780-1795, A. B.

Pruitt, p12, Entry #171]

Note that both James Ivey and Boson Chevers were among the 18 names on the list of “free negroes and mulattos” in 1773 in Bladen County. That suggests these were the same two persons. The land is very near the land of James Ivey mentioned in 1778 and 1779, certainly within a few miles. Watery Branch is unknown, but since Gum Swamp is in southeastern Scotland County, it appears to be north of Little Shoeheel.

15 Jun 1784 Deed: John Willis to **Francis Ivey**, 300 acres south side of Drowning Creek and both sides of Indian Swamp... being a patent to John Willis of 12 November 1779 (see 27 February 1786) [Bladen County Deed Book 36, p274, re-recorded]

1784

Bladen County tax list:

Capt. Barnes' Dist: **Adam Ivey** 450 acres, 1 white poll
Lewis Ivey 300 acres, 1 white poll
[these two names consecutive]
Francis Ivey 450 acres, 1 white poll
Edith Ivey 565 acres, no polls

Capt. Cade's Dist: **Joseph Ivey** 100 acres, 1 white poll
James Ivey Jr. 1 white poll
[one name separates the two]

Capt. Regan's Dist: **Isham Ivey** 1 white poll
Thomas Ivey 640 acres, 1 white poll
[five names separate the two]

Edith Ivey is clearly the widow of Benjamin Ivey, whose death records must be among the lost records of Bladen County. Our last sighting of him was in 1776. Edith is thought to be the daughter of John Phillips and Hannah Fort, neighbors of Adam Ivey back in Edgecombe County, though whether they married there or in Bladen is unclear.

“Capt. Regan” is the John Regan who testified in the Thomas Hagans case in 1812 [see below].

Note that Joseph Ivey's land, which had been in Anson County, is now back in Bladen County thanks to the boundary line change of 1777.

1784-7

The North Carolina State Census was ordered in 1784 to be completed by 1787. Anson and Bladen County both failed to return a census, so they are missing entirely from the state census. The 1786 Bladen tax list appears to have the same format as the census, but it is not complete. Richmond County returned a census in 1785, but with names only.

- 7 Nov 1784 Land Grant: To **Adam Ivey** [see 10 Nov 1787]
- 8 Jan 1785 Inventory of **Jesse Ivey** returned by **Mary Ivey**. Estate sale on 29 January; buyers included **Mary Ivey**, **John Ivey**. [Anson County Will Book 1, p158, p214 abstracted in Anson County, North Carolina Abstracts of Early Records, Mary Wilson McBee (1950)]

Who is this? Jesse Ivey does not appear to have owned land in Anson County, and neither Mary nor John are in the 1790 census of Anson. John Ivey is apparently the one in Georgetown District, SC by 1786 who sells land in Anson County (see below). Assuming that Jesse Ivey lived near John Ivey, that would place him in present Anson County a few miles west of the Richmond County line.

- 26 Feb 1785 Deed: **Joseph Ivey** to Angus McGill, £30, 100 acres beginning at an oak on the south side of Cow Swamp west of the Great Shoeheel... being a grant to Joseph Ivey of 22 Jan 1773. Signed: Joseph (mark) Ivey. [The mark a capital letter I with a horizontal line through it, identical to the mark used by James Ivey earlier.] Witness: John Cade, Mary McGee. [Bladen County Deed Book 1, p175 and re-recorded in Deed Book 25, p116]

- 1785 Richmond County returned a State census, listing names only. There are no **Iveys** listed.

- 26 Dec 1785 Writ issued to Sheriff of Richmond County “to take the bodies of [34 names including **Micajah Ivey**, **James Ivey Jr.**, Julius Driggers, John Bethea, Gibson Grooms, Isaac Grooms, George Sweat, Robert Locklear, Jonathon Dees, etc.] and them safely keep so that you have them before the justices... to answer unto John Cole Sr. on a plea of trespass...” [Our Native Heath: Richmond County, North Carolina 1779-1899, Myrtle N. Bridges, pp4-5]

Many of these surnames were on the 1773 list of “free negroes and mulattos in Bladen County – Ivey, Groom, Locklear, Sweat, Grant, Dees, and Clark. It’s not clear if the Sheriff managed to find these people within the bounds of the county, for there is no further mention of this case. “Trespass” refers to the occupation or use of land owned by another; most likely John Cole was suing a group of people living on the large tracts of land he had claimed in the eastern part of the county. I’d note that Cole owned considerable land in the vicinity of the “improvements” of James Ivey mentioned elsewhere. The following year John Cole Sr. sued Daniel Campbell and John Ray Sr., the only names of the 34 that appear further.

Note that there were no Iveys in the county in the 1785 state census, nor are there any further mentions of any Iveys in Richmond County for more than thirty years after this.

18 Jan 1786 Deed: **Frances Ivey**, planter, to Thomas Rowland, cooper, both of Bladen County, £100, 300 acres on the south side of Drowning Creek and both sides of Indian Branch... a patent to John Willis and conveyed by him to **Frances Ivey** on 15 June 1784. [Bladen County Deed Book 1, p151 and Book 25, p91]

This is clearly a deed by Francis Ivey, though both entries in the grantee index read "James Ivey" and the copy in the deed book does as well. Apparently a clerk's error since it was Francis Ivey who purchased the land only two years earlier and whose name appears often in the deed itself. See the purchase of this land by Francis Ivey in DB 36, p274.

29 Mar 1786 **Francis Ivey** and Thos. Little witnesses to deed from John Starling to Thomas Pittman for 200 acres in Bladen County on west side of Indian Swamp. [Robeson County Deed Book A, pp128]

1786 Bladen County tax list:
Adam Ivey – 1 white male over 21, 1 white male under 21 or over 60, 8 white females
Lewis Ivey - 1 white male over 21, 1 white male under 21 or over 60, 4 white females
Frances Ivey - 2 white males over 21, 3 white males under 21 or over 60, 5 white females

The other districts are missing this year. Note that the format matches the state census format for 1784-7, which was not returned by Bladen County.

1786 Prince George Parish [Georgetown District], South Carolina tax list
Micajah Ivy 100 acres, no slaves

21 Apr 1786 Deed: **John Ivey** of Georgetown District, South Carolina, to David Jameson of Anson County, £75, 150 acres on the south side of the Little Pee Dee River and west branch of Flat fork of Brown Creek... part of a 1767 grant to James Stephens. Signed: John (mark) Ivey. Witness: Christian Hettmon?, Jameson Anders, Stephen Thompson. [Anson County Deed Book B2, p68, abstracted by Pruitt]

There is no purchase by John Ivey in the Anson County books. The land is about two miles west of the present Richmond County border, thus considerably west of most other Ivey references in Anson County. Whether this person is related to the other Iveys is uncertain, but he has now moved into an area occupied by other Iveys.

29 Mar 1786 **Francis Ivey** (mark) and Thos. Little witnesses to deed of John Starling to Thomas Pittman for 200 acres on the west side of Indian Swamp. [Robeson County Deed Book A, pp128]

10 Mar 1787 Survey: For Nathan Horn in Bladen County, chain carriers: **Micajah Ivey**, Josiah Davis. [Abstracts of Land Warrants: Bladen County, North Carolina 1778-1803, A. B. Pruitt, Part 1, p144]

This is evidently near the South Carolina state line (with what would become Marlboro), for some of Nathan Horn's lands were south of Ashpole Swamp and one parcel bounded the line itself. Note that Nathan Horn also owned land in Marion County and would shortly move there.

22 Jul 1787 Implied Deed: John Harrison to **Isham Ivey**, 250 acres east side of Drowning Creek, west side of the Great Swamp. [referenced in Robeson County Deed Book G, p186]

Isham is moving east of Thomas Ivey.

13 Aug 1787 Land Entry: **Thomas Ivey** enters 100 acres north of Drowning Creek on Five Mile Branch, bordering Jacob Pope. [Land Entries in Robeson County 1787-1795, A. B. Pruitt, p6, entry #82]

27 Sep 1787 Deed: **Thomas Ivey** and Thomas Russell to Philip Blount, £10, 40 acres in Saddletree Swam, the upper part of a 500 acre patent to William Pugh of 9 May 1753. [Robeson County Deed Book A, pp147]

This is part of the tract referenced in the 1767 petition by Thomas Ivey. Why is Russell participating in this deed?

10 Nov 1787 Deed: **Adam Ivey** to William Thompson, £40, 50 acres on south side Drowning Creek and south side of Hog Swamp... a patent to Adam Ivey of 7 November 1784. Witness: Josiah Barnes, John Rowland. [Robeson County Deed Book A, pp233]

10 Nov 1787 Deed: **Adam Ivey** to William Thompson, £60, 200 acres on Hog Swamp, a patent to Farquard Campbell of 6 May 1760, conveyed by Campbell to said Adam Ivey. Witness: J. Barnes, John Rowland. [Robeson County Deed Book A, pp240]

13 Nov 1787 Land Entry: **Adam Ivey** enters 100 acres on southeast side of Hog Swamp bordering his own line and runs up the said swamp. [Land Entries in Robeson County 1787-1795, A. B. Pruitt, p11, entry #165]

Hog Swamp is just west of Indian Swamp. It is possible for land on one to touch land on the other.

20 Nov 1787 Deed: David Braveboy to Robert Willis, £80 coin, 100 acres on 5 Mile branch... being the complement of land bought of **Thomas Ivey**, which said Ivey bought of William Moore, which Moore bought of **John Ivey**, which said Ivey bought of Jacob Blount, and which said Blount bought of Gowen Morgan, which was 640

acres patented by Morgan 25 September 1766 (on Saddletree east of Five Mile Branch). [Robeson County Deed Book A, pp134 abstracted in Williamson]

The referenced deeds were not re-recorded in Bladen, but there apparently are four lost deeds sometime after 1766 to and from John Ivey and to and from Thomas Ivey. Is John Ivey a typo? There is not a single mention of a John Ivey other than in Anson County. Need to check the original deed – perhaps this is an abstracting error. It would make more sense if this were Isham Ivey. If this is the 640a on which Thomas Ivey was earlier taxed, he must have sold whatever land remained from the Pugh grant.

1788 Bladen County tax list: **Isham Ivey** 250 acres, 1 free poll

He is listed in the district “south side of the Great Swamp.” The reason he is the only Ivey left in Bladen County is that the initial dividing line between Bladen and Robeson in 1787 lay just west of this land. The county line was redrawn in 1788 to be the east side of the Great Swamp, thus putting this land into Robeson County by the end of 1788. The land is indirectly mentioned in Robeson County Deed Book G, p186 when Isham Ivey sells land on the west side of the Great Swamp that he purchased in 1787.

6 Jun 1788 Land Entry: **Thomas Ivey** enters 100 acres on Five Mile Branch bordering Jacob Blount, Ishmael Roberts, Philip Blount, and his own line. [Land Entries in Robeson County 1787-1795, A. B. Pruitt, p16, entry #253]

12 Jul 1788 Land Grant: Jacob Blount, 160 acres of the head of White Oak Branch between the Five Mile Branch and Saddletree Swamp adjoining Ishmael Roberts, near John Bagget and **Thomas Ivey**. [Robeson County Deed Book A, p282, abstracted in Williamson]

12 Jul 1788 Land Grant: Jacob Blount, 23 acres on east side of Saddletree Swamp adjoining John Blount, **Thomas Ivey**, and Richardson. [Robeson County Deed Book A, p283, abstracted in Williamson]

If we needed it, this confirms the location of White Oak Branch.

18 May 1789 Land Grant: Stephen Glare, 38 acres on west side of Flowers Swamp adjoining **Charles Ivey** & Zachariah Lee. [Robeson County Deed Book B, p326, abstracted in Williamson]

This is the first mention of Charles Ivey. Note that his is not in the 1790 census. Family lore, and circumstantial evidence, makes him the son of Benjamin and Edith Ivey. He is evidently the male over 16 in her 1790 household. He is surely the Charles Ivey who gives his age as 83 in the 1850 census. In 1796 Charles Ivey sold 100 acres adjacent to Stephen Glare which was itself a grant to Stephen Glare.

8 Jun 1789 Land Entry: **Francis Ivey** enters 100 acres on Indian Swamp adjacent Thomas Rowland. [Land Entries in Robeson County 1787-1795, A. B. Pruitt, p26, entry #414]

26 Nov 1789 Land grant: **Thomas Ivey**, 100 acres adjoining his own line. [Robeson County Deed Book B, p218, abstracted in Williamson]

This is the land entry above.

26 Nov 1789 Land grant: Robert Willis, 21 acres on est side of Saddletree Swamp on the Five Mile Branch, adjoining **Thomas Ivey**, Blount, and Roberts. [Robeson County Deed Book B, p42, abstracted in Williamson]

26 Nov 1789 **Thomas Ivey** witness to deed of Agerton Willis to William Gilbert. [Robeson County Deed Book B, p237, abstracted in Williamson]

1790 Census Robeson County, NC:

p144	Adam Ivey	2-3-7-0-0
p145	Francis Ivey	2-3-5-0-0
p146	Edey Ivey	1-0-4-0-0
p146	Luke Ivey	1-0-0-0-0
p147	Thomas Ivey	4-2-5-0-0
p148	Isam Ivey	2-3-4-0-0
p148	Austin Ivey	1-0-0-0-0 [consecutive]

Brunswick County, NC

p189	Lewis Ivey	1-1-6-0-0
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Georgetown District, SC

p55	James Ivy	2-6-3-0-1 [Prince Georges Parish]
p51	John Ivey	1-1-1-0-0 [Prince Frederick Parish]

Cheraws District, St. Thomas Parish, SC:

p 48	Joseph Ivy (“mulatoe”)	3-0-3-0-0 [all 6 are “free other”]
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Combined with other records, the identities of the Robeson County Iveys are obvious, with the exception of Luke Ivey. Adam, Francis, and Edey (widow of Benjamin) represent the sons of Adam Ivey (d1762). Lewis Ivey of neighboring Brunswick County may be the fourth living son. Isam and Thomas Ivey are apparent sons of Thomas Ivey, and Austin Ivey is the son of Isam Ivey. Luke Ivey is a mystery, but is enumerated closer to The Adam Ivey children than to Thomas Ivey.

Cheraws District is one of the few 1790 census districts that used a separate set of columns for “other free persons”. Joseph Ivey of Cheraws (later Marlboro) is

apparently the same person who sold out Bladen County in 1785. James Ivey of Georgetown (later Marion) is apparently the elder James Ivey who was earlier in Anson and Bladen. The two are likely brothers, or at least related. The John Ivey of Prince Frederick Parish is apparently the person who sold out in Anson County in 1786.

Note that later Marion District included parts of both Prince Fredericks and Prince Georges parishes, thus both Iveys may have been in what was later Marion District. The area immediately opposite Robeson County was the Georgetown District of South Carolina, split into two parishes divided by a line roughly bisecting the later Marion District -- Prince George Parish to the east and Prince Frederick Parish to the west.

26 Jan 1790 Land Entry: Isham Ivey enters 100 acres in Great Swamp near his own line on the east side. [Land Entries in Robeson County 1787-1795, A. B. Pruitt, p31, entry #496]

June 1790 Administration on the estate of **Anthony Ivey** granted to **Mary Ivey**. Securities: Enoch Evans Senior, Evander M'Iver. From "A List of all probates and administrations granted by the Justices of the County of Darlington...entered upon record in the Clerks office of the Aforesaid County from the 1st day of January Anno Domini 1789 until the 10th day of January Anno Domini 1790..." [South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, Vol. VII, No. 2, p72]

This is obviously the same Anthony Ivey who sold land in Anson County in 1779, for "Mary Ivy" joined the Welsh Neck Baptist Church a month after that sale. Both of her securities were members of the same church, one of them (McIver) joining on the very same day. The Welsh Neck church operated at this time in Marlboro County, but near where the counties of Darlington, Marlboro, and Chesterfield meet. Anthony Ivey evidently was located in Darlington County somewhere in or near the town of Long Bluff on the opposite side of the Pee Dee River from Welsh Neck in Marlboro County. The securities, Evander McIver and Enoch Evans Sr., both lived in Log Bluff and are listed consecutively in the 1790 census of St. Thomas Parish, Cheraws District.

Note that Mary Ivey is not a head of household in the 1790 census, though there is a Mary Ivey in Marlboro in 1800 who seems too young to be this person. The Welsh Baptist church minutes do not mention her dismissal, transfer, or death through 1803, so she was presumably still alive through that date.

A periodical called the "Darlington Flag" has a table of contents entry for "The Estate of Anthony Ivey" in 1791 which I have not read, but which might be very useful. It's in Volume VIII No. 8 (Fall 2001).

6 Oct 1790 Deed: **Francis Ivey** to John Flowers Barrett, £50, 150 acres on the southwest side of Drowning Creek adj. Daniel Willis, pat. by Britain Smith on 11 March 1775,

conv. by Britain Smith to Francis Ivey on 10 Apr 1780. Witness: John Willis, Aseneth Willis. [Robeson County Deed Book B, pp180, abstracted in Williamson]

15 Oct 1790 Deed: Lewis Jenkins to Ishmael Roberts, £60, 185 acres on east side of Saddletree Swamp adjacent Pugh & Holton, part of a patent granted to **Thomas Ivey Jr.** on 1 Oct. 1761 & by sd Ivey sold to Lewis Jenkins. [Robeson County Deed Book B, pp166, abstracted in Williamson]

Another indirect reference to a lost Bladen County deed. The reference to Pugh and Holton sounds like a very old survey, perhaps the original one. Thomas Ivey must have sold to Jenkins prior to the 1784 tax list.

10 Dec 1790 Land Grant: **Francis Ivey**, 100 acres on Indian Swamp, adjoining Thomas Rowland. [Robeson County Deed Book B, p327, abstracted in Williamson]

Part III - Some Important Post-1790 Records

The following later records have particular bearing on the earlier persons and records:

The following records are in chronological sequence. Comments are included in *blue italics*. Sources are identified as either primary or secondary.

20 May 1797 Deed: John Lee to Philip Bethea both of Liberty District, 200 acres southwest side Little PeeDee River at mouth of Sweat Swamp. Witness: Goodman Bethea, **Jesse Ivey**. Proved by **James Ivey** (mark) 31 Oct. 1801. [Deed Book B, p35 from Marion County South Carolina Abstracts of Deeds, Books A-E, 1800-1811, Lucille Utley]

Is "Jesse Ivey" a mis-transcription of "James Ivey"?

29 Dec 1797 Deed: **Joseph Ivey** of Liberty County to John Bethea, £28, 200 acres granted Goodman Bethea and conveyed to Joseph Ivey, north side Sweat Swamp. Signed: Joseph Ivey (mark). Witness: William Carrel, **James Ivey** (mark), **Javis Ivey**. [Deed Book D, p42 from Marion County South Carolina Abstracts of Deeds, Books A-E, 1800-1811, Lucille Utley]

Is "Jarvis Ivey" a mis-transcription of "James Ivey"?

6 Jan 1798 Deed: **Joseph Ivey** of Georgetown District to Solomon McCall, £33, 200 acres part of a grant to Goodman Bethea of 2 July 1792 conveyed to Joseph Ivey, south side of Little PeeDee and north side of Sweat Swamp. Signed Joseph Ivey

(mark). Witness: **James Ivey** (mark), Jon Bethea (mark). [Deed Book D, p145 from Marion County South Carolina Abstracts of Deeds, Books A-E, 1800-1811, Lucille Utley]

Joseph Ivey is now of Georgetown District (Marion County)

30 Oct 1812 In Marion District, South Carolina Thomas Hagans refused to pay his 1809 tax levied on “free negroes, mulatoes, and mestizos” on the grounds that he was white. Three years later, at his trial, two white men testified on his behalf. Robert Coleman deposed that he was personally acquainted with **Thomas Ivey** and his wife **Elizabeth Ivey** “eight or nine years immediately before their death... that the said Thomas this deponent understood was of Portuguese descent, that his complexion was swarthy, his hair black and strait... that his wife Elizabeth was a free white woman... that **Kesiah Ivey** was the daughter of Elizabeth Ivey and always held & reputed [to be white]... intermarried with Zachariah Hagans and lived with the said Zachariah as hs wife till her death... that Thomas Hagans... is the son of the said Kesiah Hagans...” John Regan appeared in court and stated that “he was from the time he could first remember to the time he was grown (viz. for twelve or thirteen years) well acquainted with Thomas Ivey and Elizabeth Ivey... that Thomas Ivey was in appearance of sallow complexion and was generally reputed to be of Portuguese descent, his hair was long black and strait... Elizabeth Ivey the wife... was a free white woman of very clear complexion and always held and reputed to be a free white woman... Kesiah Ivey was the daughter of [Thomas and Elizabeth]... that they lived at the time this deponent knew them on Drowning Creek in what was then Bladen County... the said Thomas and his wife afterwards removed as this deponent believes to the State of South Carolina...” The court decided that Thomas Hagans was “of Portuguese descent” and therefore not subject to the tax. [Partially reproduced in *North Carolina Genealogy Society Journal*, Vol. IX, pp259 and in South Carolina Indians, Indian Traders, and Other Ethnic Connections: Beginning in 1670, Theresa M. Hicks, p298-9]

This is an extremely significant record for several reasons. First, it is fascinating that Thomas Hagan was apparently basing his case his maternal line. Yet his father Zachariah Hagans was himself listed in the 1810 Marion census as head of a household of 4 “other free persons”. Zachariah Hagans appears in the 1786 tax roll of Price Frederick Parish, South Carolina in 1786, the Georgetown District 1790 census, the Liberty County 1800 census, and the Marion District 1810 census. Thomas Hagans appears in Marion from 1810 through at least 1850, when his age is given as 85 (born c1765) and birthplace as South Carolina. If we can trust this, Kesiah Ivey Hagans was evidently old enough to bear a child ca1765 and was living in South Carolina at the time.

Second, the testimony of John Regan (c1740-1814), a resident of Robeson County, is particularly important. He was evidently chosen by Hagans because he had been a member of the NC General Assembly and a former clerk of court, thus had

considerable credibility. And there's no doubt he knew the family, for he lived within a mile or so of Thomas Ivey Jr. for nearly 50 years. He testified that he knew Thomas Ivey "from the time he could first remember to the time he was grown" or for 12-13 years. John Regan, whose father had been in Bladen County since 1753, was probably born around 1740 or so as he was having children by the early 1770s, and was executor of his father's Bladen County will dated January 1773. His testimony suggests that he knew Thomas Ivey from roughly the early or mid 1750s (when "he could first remember") through perhaps the mid or late 1760s (when "he was grown") after which he thought Thomas Ivey "removed to South Carolina". Note that this fits perfectly with the apparent disappearance of Thomas Ivey Sr. from Bladen County about 1767. Clearly, it would be important to confirm this with South Carolina records, but this seems to plausibly explain his disappearance from the Bladen records.

Robert Coleman (c1755-1825) of Marion District, the other witness, testified that he knew Thomas and Elizabeth Ivey for 8 or 9 years before their deaths. Robert Coleman's background is less well known, but he does not appear in Bladen or Robeson records. His widow's Revolutionary War pension application (W 23858) states that he enlisted in the Revolution while living in what was later Marion District. He appears in Georgetown District in 1790 and Marion 1800-1820. Thus it appears that Thomas and Elizabeth Ivey must have been living in Marion District when Coleman knew them, and his testimony suggests that they died there. There are no clues to their date of death, but their absence from the 1790 census suggests they died prior to 1790. Further, if Coleman knew them for only 8-9 years, it could be that they died sometime around the time of the Revolution.

Third, this helps to clarify (or maybe just confuse) some Ivey relationships. We know that Thomas Ivey was old enough to have had a son of age in 1761 and a daughter having children about 1765. His apparent removal to South Carolina in the late 1760s makes him the prime candidate to have been the father of the Adam Ivey whose pension application states he was born in Robeson (sic) County about 1761 and moved to South Carolina about nine or ten years later [see pension application below]. That is, Thomas Ivey is the only Ivey we know of whose migration pattern fits that pension declaration. The sons of the Adam Ivey who died in 1762 did not arrive in the area until several years after 1761 and were still in Bladen long past 1771. And, if Thomas Ivey was indeed the father of that Adam Ivey, we have very strong evidence of some relationship with the Adam Ivey who died in Edgecombe County in 1762.

4 Jan 1819 Thomas Hagans named administrator of **John Ivey** in Marion District, South Carolina. The estate sale buyers on 23 January included **Charles Ivey** and an account current in 1820-21 included something "bought for **Lavinia Ivey**". [Marion County Probate Records, Lucille Utle and Danny Smith, Vol. 1, p243]

This is apparently the same Thomas Hagans as above. "Viny Ivey", evidently the

widow, is in the Marion 1820 census, age 26-44, with one male and three females under 10. It's not clear which Thomas Ivey this is, but Hagans as administrator implies some relationship to Hagans' grandfather. Best guess is that John Ivey is the apparent son of Thomas Ivey II who sells out in Robeson County in 1803 and disappears from its records thereafter. He would have been one of the two males 16-26 in his father's household in 1800. Charles Ivey is evidently his brother. That would make Hagans his first cousin.

14 Aug 1835 Application for Revolutionary War pension by **Adam Ivey** of Montgomery County, Alabama. He states he is age 74, born in Robeson (sic) County, North Carolina near a little town called Lumberton on Drowning Creek in 1761 and there remained until 9 or 10 years, and then removed into Marion District, South Carolina. At the age of 15 he volunteered under Lt. Scott... was taken sick... joined troops under Gen. Lincoln and was taken prisoner at the fall of Charleston... joined Gen. Marion where he remained three years until peace was declared. The pension application was suspended and eventually rejected. [Pension File R5507, summarized in Alabama Records, Jones & Gandrud, Vol. 135, p47] Adam Ivey's will dated 8 May 1836 names sons George A., Robert A., and John J. and daughters Catherine Ivey and Nancy "bay Gints". [Jones & Gandrud Vol. 190, p83-4] An 1852 declaration in the pension file states that Adam, John J. and Robert Ivey are the only heirs of Adam Ivey. (George A. was evidently Adam, which is how he appears in the 1840 census.)

According to this, only Thomas Ivey Sr. (or some unknown elder son of his) could have been his father, since Thomas Ivey and his sons were the only Iveys living in the county in 1761 and were the only Iveys who ever lived near Lumberton (which didn't exist until 1787). The sons of the Adam Ivey did not arrive in Bladen County until several years later, and all the sons of Adam Ivey were in Bladen County long past 1770. Furthermore, Thomas Ivey is the only Ivey that we know of who removed to South Carolina around 1770 – his apparent disappearance from Bladen records about 1767 and the evidence in the Thomas Hagans court case tell us that Thomas Ivey Sr. removed to Marion District in this timeframe. Although we can produce alternative theories, the only theory supported by evidence (however circumstantial) is that Thomas Ivey was his father.

This ought to be a priority for the Ivey-Ivie-Ivy DNA project. If descendants of Thomas Ivey and descendants of Adam Ivey (who died in Edgecombe) have DNA matches, the case is obviously strengthened. If Thomas Ivey named a son Adam at a time when Adam Ivey was still alive 100 miles away in Edgecombe then they were surely related.

Finally, if Thomas Ivey had a son (Thomas Jr.) born by 1740 and Isham born c1750, and was also the father of Adam born c1761, then he may have had other younger sons as well. Perhaps one of the other Iveys in South Carolina, though no candidates come to mind.

This Adam Ivey is not found in the 1790 census, though his eldest son George Adam Ivey later gives his birth year as 1787-8 meaning he should have been a head of household by then. In 1800 and 1820 he is head of an "other free" household in Sumter District, South Carolina, with son George Adam nearby. In 1830 he and the two elder sons are heads of white households. He evidently lived in Clarendon County of Sumter District and didn't move to Alabama until after 1830. His three sons, George Adam, Robert A., and John J. later declared themselves hi sonly heirs.