

**Minutes of the North Carolina Governor's Council**  
**North Carolina. Council**  
**July 04, 1712 - July 12, 1712**  
**Volume 01, Pages 855-857**

North Carolina ss  
 Att a Council holden at ye house of Capt Jno Hecklefield in Little river on Thursday July 4th 1712

- Present.
- The Honble Edwd Hyde Esqr Govr Capt Genl Adml &c
  - The Honble Thos Pollock Esqr Ld propr Depty
  - The Honble Nath Chevin Esqr Ld propr Depty
  - The Honble Wm Reed Esqr Ld propr Depty
  - The Honble Thos Peterson Esqr Ld propr Depty
- Francis Tomes & Joshua Tomes Executors of ye Last Will & Testamt of Francis Tomes dec'd Came & presented this Board ye last Will & Testamt of sd francis & proved ye Same by ye Solemn affirmation of Wm Bogue & Mathew Albertson & pray'd probat of ye Same

Ordered that probat of ye Said Will be granted as pray'd

Upon petition of Wm Maule and Jno Councilll showing, that three Tracts of Land formerly patented by Charles Gee upon ye Northside of Moratock River is Lapsed for want of Seating and prays that the same may be granted to them

Ordered that ye Same be Granted to ye petitioners as pray'd

<https://docsouth.unc.edu/csr/index.php/document/csr01-0459#p1-855>

According to the research of Kathryn Gearhart:

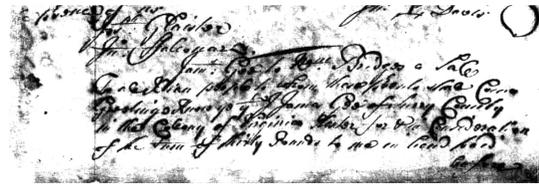
Charles Gee [about 1707] was granted 640 acres in North Carolina "in the area north of the Meherrin River in what was then called Albermarle District". She goes on to note that in 1716 Captain James Gee "his eldest son" sold the 640 acres to William Bridgers of Isle of Wight.

<https://geesmore.wordpress.com/charles-gee-and-hannah/>



#514 pg. 372 JAMES GEE of Surry Co., Va., planter to WILLIAM BRIDGES of Isle of White Co., Va., carpenter 15 8ber 1716 30 E 640 acres on the north side of Meherrin river at the mouth of the Dividing Run, joining ye River WH.: JAMES GEE, JOHN NAIRNE Reg. 27 Nov. 1716

#918 pg. 374 JAMES GEE of Surry Co., Va., eldest son and heir to the with CHARLES GEE'S lands to WILLIAM BRIDGES 15 8ber 1716 assignment of a deed of sale WH.: JAMES GEE, JOHN NAIRNE Reg. 27 Nov. 1716

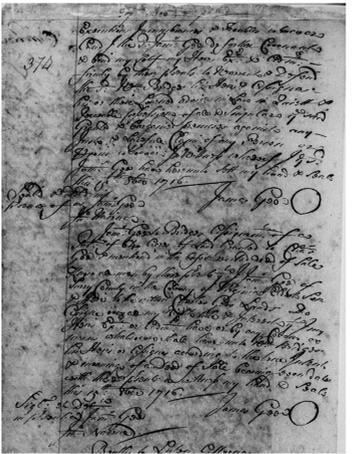
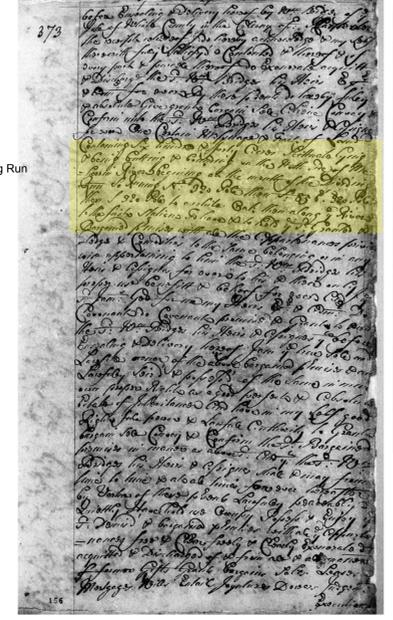


Film/Digital Note

Real estate mortgages, 1878-1960; deeds of trust, 1881-1903; deeds, 1699-1960; cross index to deeds, 1695-1878

Chowan DB B#1, image 318/769 Deeds 1715-1719

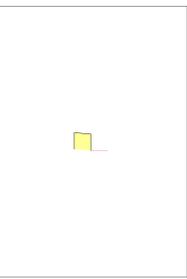
NS Meherrin River  
 begin x mouth of Dividing Run  
 N 320  
 S 85 E 320  
 S 320 [to River]  
 then along River to 1st



begin x mouth of Dividing Run  
 N 320  
 S 85 E 320  
 S 320 [to River]  
 then along River to 1st

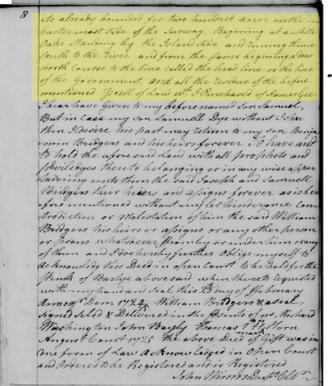
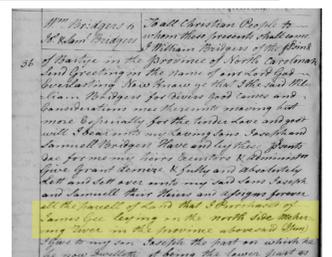
**James Gee [1706]**  
 of Surry Co. Va.  
 heir to Charles Gee  
**to William Bridgers**  
 of Isle of Wight  
**640 acres**  
**1716**

mouth Dividing Run  
 Meherrin River  
 White Oak 1/2 mile from River



# 7 WILLIAM BRIDGERS TO JOSEPH & SAMUEL (SAMUEL) BRIDGES  
 Feb. 23, 1724/25. "...for tender love and good will I bear unto my loving wife... land that I purchased of JAMES GEE... on NS Meherrin... to Joseph... part on which he now dwelleth... lowest part 200 A. on eastmost side of survey by Island side to the middle of the government... should SAMUEL die without 'isher' then his part to return to BENJAMIN... WILL: RICHARD WASHINGTON, JOHN BAYLIT, THOMAS BORN, August Court 1725.

Bertie, DB B, 7



"standing by the 'Island side'... then south to River"

"the head line or the line of the government"

does this mean the boundary line between VA and NC?

October Term, 1795  
 The last line of a boundary was from a white oak (which stood half a mile from the river), thence along the river to the beginning. Held, that the river is the boundary.

EJECTMENT. The land in controversy was patented in 1706, by one Gee, and a transfer of 200 acres of the tract was made to Bridgers by endorsement on the deed. In 1752, Bridgers conveyed to Robert Sandifer, who in 1765 devised to his son Robert Sandifer, after the death of the devisor's widow; but in the meantime he gave the lands to her for her life. She is yet alive, and hath conveyed the lands to the plaintiffs. In 1780, John Sandifer obtained a grant from the State, and conveyed to his son Robert, who conveyed to the defendant a part of this land. Gee's patent began at the mouth of Dividing Run, thence north, thence east, thence south to a white-oak, thence along the river to the beginning. This white-oak stood half a mile from the river; and if the line be run a direct course from thence to the beginning, a large part of the land described in the plaintiff's grant will be left out of Gee's patent; but if the river is deemed to be the boundary, the land described in the

defendant's grant will then be included in Gee's patent, and, of course, be also included in Bridgers' deed.

Baker for plaintiff.  
 Keys for defendant.

WILLIAMS and HAYWOOD, JJ., after argument:  
 The river in this case must be considered as the boundary of Gee's patent. It has always been thus uniformly decided in our courts.

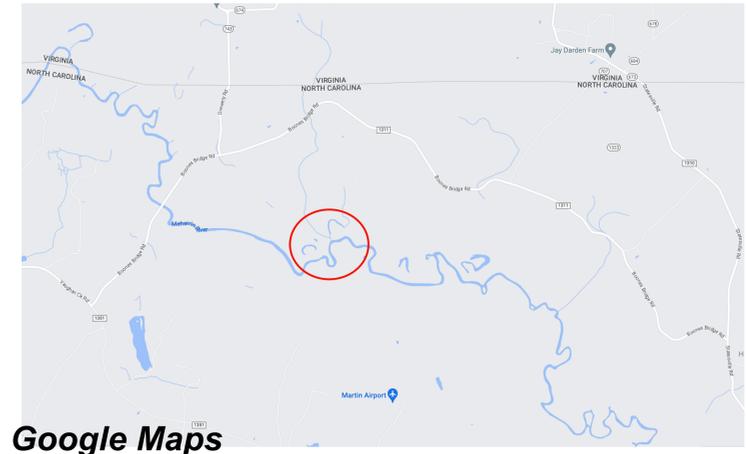
The jury so found, and there was judgment accordingly.

Cited: *Hartsfield v Westbrook*, post, 258; *Cherry v Slade*, 7 N.C. 85; *Hurley v Morgan*, 18 N.C. 430; *Slade v Neal*, 19 N.C. 62; *Shultz v Young*, 25 N.C. 387; *McPhaul v Gilchrist*, 29 N.C. 173; *Literary Board v Clark*, 31 N.C. 61; *Baxter v Wilson*, 95 N.C. 143; *Brown v House*, 118 N.C. 878; *Bowen v Garland*, 122 N.C. 820; *Ross v Lumber Co.*, 133 N.C. 437; *Whitaker v Cover*, 140 N.C. 284; *Boydlen v Hagaman*, 169 N.C. 202; *Power Co. v Savage*, 170 N.C. 629. \*185 (238)

reference thanks to Stephen a commenter

casetext

**A New and Correct Map of the Province of North Carolina (Moseley Map)**



Google Maps

the "Islands"

