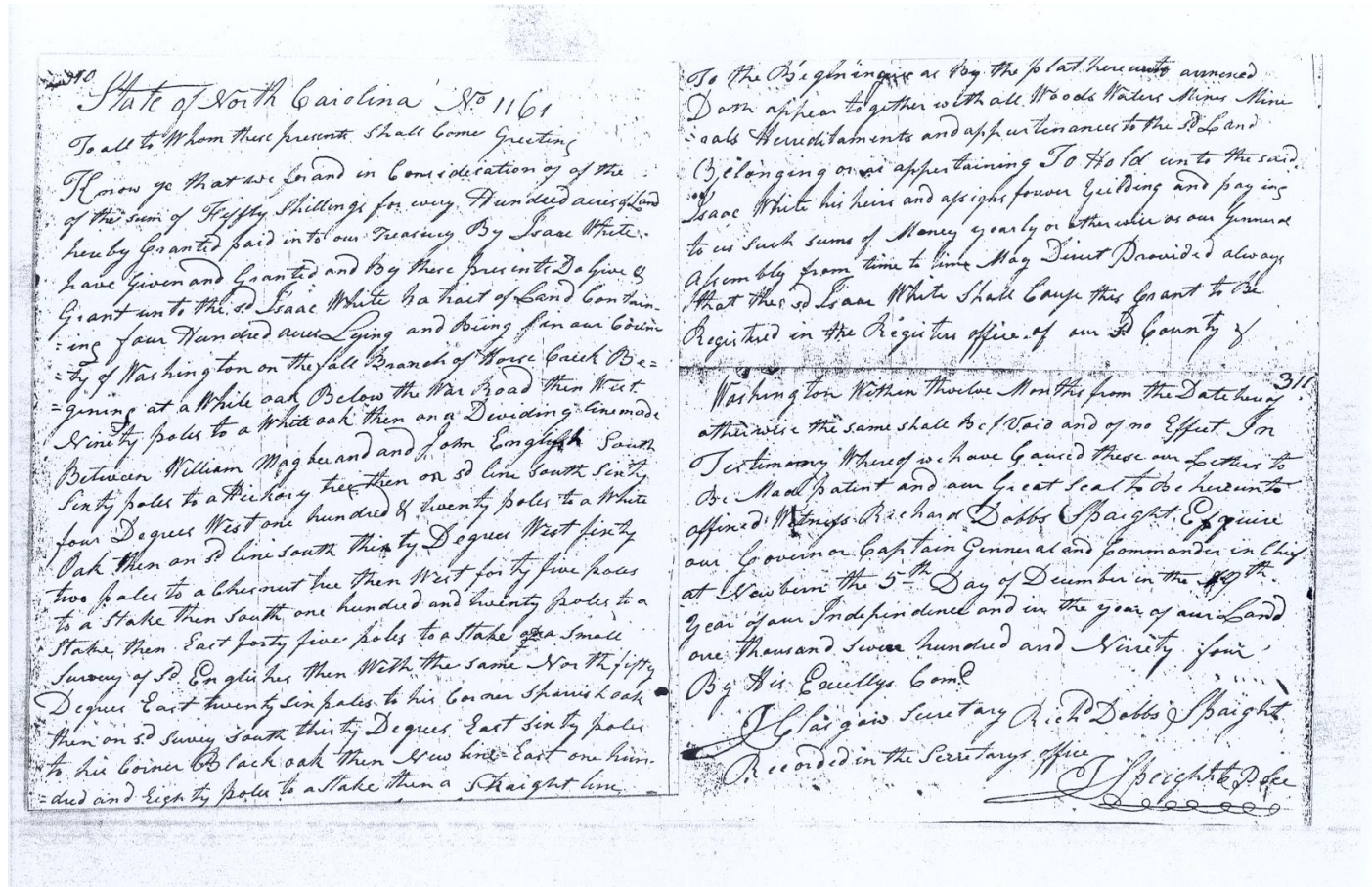


ISAAC WHITE

Note:

The reader is referred to the file of John (Sr.), John, (Jr.) and William before reading this Isaac White file. I have arbitrarily assigned Sr. and Jr. to the two John White's to delineate the individuals. Nowhere in my research do official records use Sr. and Jr.

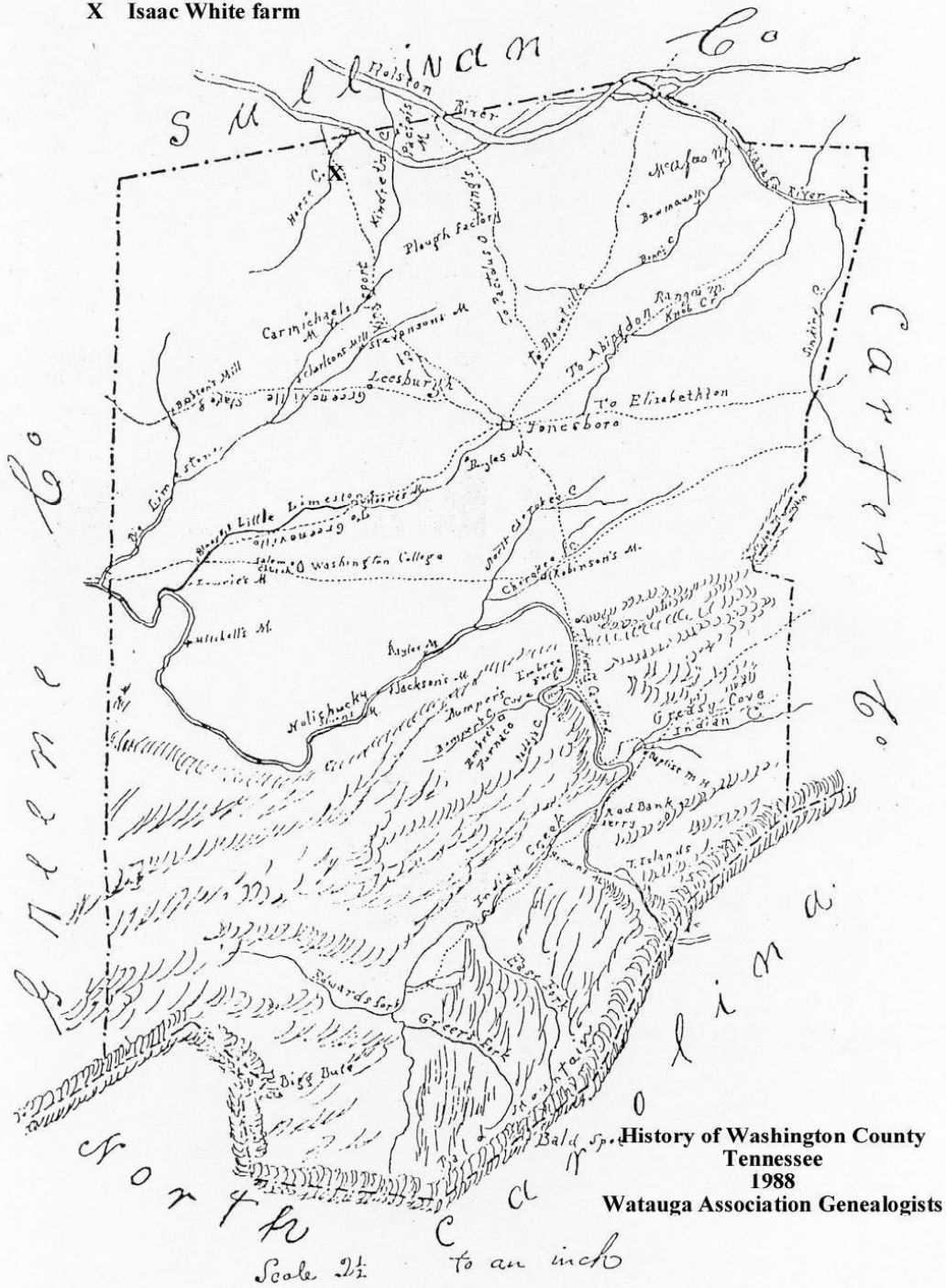
I have recently found new family information developed since my 2002 research. The origin of the family is different that my original posted material. The material on Isaac White is otherwise correct .



Land Grant of Isaac White No. 1161 December 5. 1794

ISAAC WHITE

X Isaac White farm



Location of Isaac White land in North Carolina (later Tennessee)

ISAAC WHITE

Guilford County
 Whereas Mr Isaac White hath a
 Mind to Remove himself out of this State & I desire
 he may be permitted to pass and repass unmolested
 Behaving himself accordingly I believe him to be a
 good honest intelligible gentleman and hope he may
 Be Received as such he is been very active and stood
 In the 1st Division in my Company
 State No Carolina
 March 31 1781
 William Bethell Capt

Whereas Mr. Isaac White hath a
 mind to remove himself out of this State I desire
 he may be permitted to pass and repass unmolested
 He behaving himself accordingly I believe him to be a
 good honest intelligible gentleman and hope he may
 Be received as such he is been very active and stood
 in the 1st division in my company.

State No Carolina William Bethell, Capt.
 March 31, 1781

Documents provided by:
 Jane Ernst

Recd of Isaac White his tax
 in full for the year 1815
 \$2.05 By Samuel Hunty Sheriff

Recd of Isaac White his tax
 in full for the year 1815
 \$2.05 By Samuel Hunty Sheriff

February 19th 1821
 Received eighty one dollars and
 fifty cents of Terry White a executor
 of Isaac White deceast Stephen X White
 his mark

February 19th 1821
 Received eighty one dollars and
 fifty cents of Terry White and executor
 of Isaac White deceast his
 Stephen X White
 mark

Isaac White was born on June 4, 1752 in Kent County, Delaware. Isaac and his family were reported to have come from Kent County, Delaware to North Carolina.¹ He was married to Sarah Vaughn by William Thomas Rice, Clerk of the Parish, on October 12, 1775 in Guilford

ISAAC WHITE

County, North Carolina. Sarah Vaughn probably was the daughter of David and Susannah Nichols Vaughn and was born in Hanover County, Virginia in 1755. Sarah Vaughn White died on June 15, 1844 in Washington County, Tennessee and is buried with Isaac White in the White Cemetery, Washington County, Tennessee adjacent to I-81.

Isaac White reportedly lived near the Guilford County Court House. The three oldest children were born in Guilford County, North Carolina and the rest of the children were born in Washington County, Tennessee. In 1775 when Isaac White married land could not be purchased from land offices which had been closed since 1763. The only way land could be purchased was from another person that had previously recorded the deed. Many settlers just moved on to land that they expected could be a titled later. North Carolina did not resume land title and grant processes until 1779.

The area that is current Kent County, Delaware (formed in 1682) was first called Murderkill Hundred but divided later into North and South Murderkill Hundred. Some sites state that it was originally it was Horrekill, then Motherkill and finally Murderkill. Occasionally these land units are called "Hundreds" as this is an old English Saxon term for land division. The Hundred was composed of ten tithings of ten families each. These districts were originally government units but now are only for purpose of taxation.²

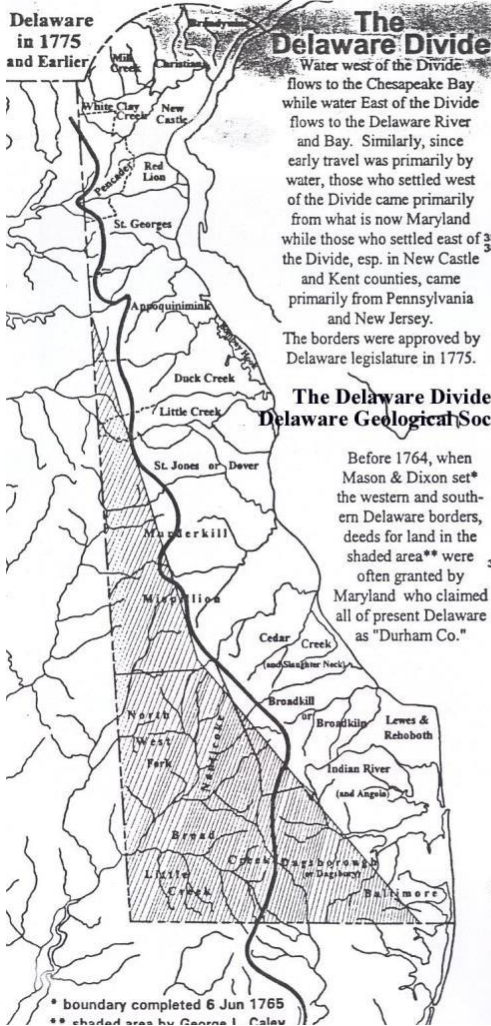
Murderkill Hundred was an original unit in Kent County, Delaware and was bounded by the St. Jones River on the north and the Murderkill River on the south. The east-west boundaries were the Delaware River on the east and Maryland on the west. The land on the St. Jones (Dover) River was originally settled in 1660 and called St. Jones Neck.

The father of Isaac White according to researchers in 2002, William and Vera Radford Brown, might have been David White. The 1740 tax rolls for Murderkill Hundred list a Richard White and a David White. The tax assessor noted that Richard White was single. There were three David Whites who lived in Kent County, between 1741 and 1765. There was only one David White of Murderkill Hundred who left the tax rolls about the time that Isaac White left to move to North Carolina with his family. There was not Isaac White on the Kent County tax rolls for the period of 1743-1765. All males over age twenty-one were required to be placed on the tax rolls. Isaac White would have been age 21 in 1783.

It is now believed that John and William White were the grandfather and father of Isaac White. The reader should review their information at MoversandSettlers.com for the current records .

ISAAC WHITE

Delaware in 1775 and Earlier



The Hundreds of Delaware 1859-1869
Delaware Genealogic Society 2002
Beer's Atlas 1868

David White Land
White Marsh

Wilmington hundred, originally came from Christiana, but has since annexed more of Christiana and parts of Brandywine and New Castle hundreds as well. Bombay Hook was transferred in 1841 from Appoquinimink to Duck Creek.

ISAAC WHITE

*Pennsylvania and
Counties on Delaware*

By the Proprietaries

David White
John Pleasanton
Robert Rowland

Resurvey
Murtherkill Hundred
County of Kent
The Grove
On the Dover River
November 8, 1739

We the Request of Robert Rowland, John Pleasanton & David White all of the County of Kent that we would be pleased to grant them a Resurvey and Division on a Tract of Land called The Grove lying on Dover River in Murtherkill Hundred in the County aforesaid The right whereof is now vested in the said Robert Rowland John Pleasanton and David White by sundry Messrs Conveyances under David Whelby to whom the Land aforesaid was confirmed by Patent from Edmund Andros Esq: Lieut: Govern: &c. under his Royal Highness the late Duke of York computed to contain three hundred Acres To the end that if there shall be found within the first Lines and bounds thereof and between the adjacent Tracts a greater quantity than is granted by the Patent aforesaid the same may be granted to them on such Terms as we shall hereafter agree to
These are therefore to authorize and require thee to Resurvey or cause to be Resurveyed unto the said Robert Rowland John Pleasanton and David White according to the first Lines and Bounds thereof and of the adjoining Land the aforesaid Tract of Land and to make such Divisions there of between them as they shall mutually agree to and make separate Returns thereof in to our Secretarys Office in order for Confirmation and in so doing this shall be thy sufficient Warrant Given at White my Hand and the Seal of our Land Office at Philadelphia this eighth day of November Anno Dom: 1739

To Benjamin Eastburn Surveyor General

The siblings of Isaac White reportedly included John, William, Sarah, Jacob, Mary, and Stephen.

Father of Isaac White according to the Rafford's

The author engaged researchers William and Vera Rafford Brown who suggested that David White was the father of Isaac White. David White purchased two hundred acres of land in Kent County, Delaware on November 16, 1739 in an area called "The Grove."³ The sheriff's sale was to pay the remaining balance due on the land. This land was located on the east side of Delaware near the junction of Tidbury Creek and St. Jones or Dover Creek. This is in the area of the present-day Forest Landing and Lebanon, Delaware. This land was purchased from Mary Robinson, Executrix of the estate of Mark Grier. The Greir land was originally six hundred and fifty acres from land patented by David Wheatly on April 22, 1722. David Wheatly was from New York. The land included houses, out houses, orchards, and water ways. The boundaries of the land could not be clearly defined and would have to be settled by later survey documents.

In April of 1722 David Wheatly obtained the six hundred and fifty acres of land by Patent from the Governor of New York. The map of this land can be found in Kent County Warrants and Surveys⁴ and shows John Pleasanton with 200 acres, Robert Rowland with two hundred and

ISAAC WHITE

fifty acres, and David White with 200 acres. It was these land parcels that the resurvey was required to firmly establish the land boundaries. Robert Rowland had purchased his portion of land on May 1, 1733, John Pleasanton had purchased his portion of land on February 10, 1734, and David White purchased his portion of 200 acres from the estate of Mark Grier on November 8, 1739.

The land was just south of the junction of the Tidbury Creek and the Dover River, now the St. Jones River, and is near the present-day Lebanon, Delaware.

The David White land was associated with Robert Rowland and John Pleasanton. A Warrant was issued by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and counties on the Delaware dated November 8, 1739 for “one hundred and fifty acres of land in Murderkill Hundred in Kent County adjoining a Tract of land called the Grove on the Dover River (Later named the St. Jones River) in said county.” David White, John Pleasanton, and Robert Rowland agreed to pay “One Penny Sterling for every acre of the same, and one whole Year’s Rent on every Alienation.”

A separate document dated November 8, 1739 by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Counties on the Delaware on the Dover River for Resurvey and division of lands in “The Grove” notes “if there be found within the first lines and bounds thereof and between the adjacent tracts a greater quantity than granted by the Patents aforesaid the same may be granted to them on such terms as we shall hereafter agree to resurvey or cause to be resurveyed unto the said Robert Rowland, John Pleasanton, and David White according to the first lines and bounds of the adjoining lands and the aforesaid tract and make such divisions thereof between them as they shall mutually agree to make and make separate returns thereof into our Secretary’s office.”⁵

In 1740 there is a William White recorded in Murderkill Hundred. By 1743 there were two William White’s listed. One was William White of “White Marsh” who is on the tax rolls in 1754 and as William White in 1755. This William White leaves a will but does not list a David White. Perhaps David White and his family had left for North Carolina by this time. Up to 1760 there is no record of David White disposing of his land. He may have just signed the back of the deed to allow some to record the transaction later.

After an illness of one year Isaac White died on August 18, 1819 reportedly of “dropsy and gravel”. It was reported by Carolyn Whitaker from the family Bible that Isaac died “*in the County of Washington Horse Creek waters Tennessee into which State he removed with his family from Guilford County North Carolina in the last year of the Revolution in Anno Domini 1782.*”

Isaac and Sarah Vaughn White’s children included:^{6 7}

Mary (Polly)	born July 12, 1776	Guilford County, North Carolina
David	born March 4, 1778	Guilford County, North Carolina
William Russell	born February 27, 1780	Guilford County, North Carolina
Stephen	born July 27, 1782	Washington County, Tennessee
Jacob	born about 1783;	Washington County, Tennessee
Richard Scott	born June 4, 1786	Washington County, Tennessee
Susannah	born April 11, 1788;	Washington County, Tennessee

ISAAC WHITE

Terry	born April 11, 1788	Washington County, Tennessee
Thomas	born October 1, 1790	Washington County, Tennessee
John	born July 3, 1792	Washington County, Tennessee
Rosanna	born August 22, 1795	Washington County, Tennessee

The first three children are reported to have been born in Guilford County, North Carolina. The area of Washington County, Tennessee was originally part of North Carolina. A son, Jacob, was reported to have been born between Stephen and Richard. Jacob lived about eighteen months and died of “bold hives, in the year 1784.”⁸ John White, son of Isaac White, and family moved to Daviess County, Indiana.

The Watauga area of North Carolina was known as the “upcountry”. This area was in Western North Carolina Mountains and included part of present-day Tennessee. The settlers were Scotch, Presbyterian, Irish, Calvinistic, moral, self-sufficient, and order loving. Watauga was the area that Daniel Boone left to go to Kentucky and the area that was settled mainly by the Scotch-Irish many of whom had left Ireland during the Antrim evictions. Settlers included Daniel Boone, Andrew Jackson, James Knox Polk, Henry Clay and John Marshall. Many arrived in North Carolina from the East coast via the Great Pennsylvania Road west from Philadelphia and then south through the Shenandoah Valley to the Yadkin River region of the Watauga.

The first settlement in Tennessee was in 1769 and the establishment of the Washington District of Tennessee occurred in 1772. The general assembly of North Carolina approved the formation of Washington County in 1777. Originally the area extended from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. The families which lived there called themselves the Watauga Association.

The boundaries of Virginia and North Carolina were contested for many years and this area in east Tennessee was known as “The Squabble State”. Thomas Walker surveyed for Virginia and Richard Henderson surveyed for North Carolina and the two lines did not agree as they were a few miles apart. There was a time when those living between these two lines did not belong to either state. This boundary line was finally decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in Tennessee’s favor in 1891 with the line finally completed in 1901-1902.⁹

Daniel Boone had been in the Watauga area earlier in 1767. He was an agent of the Henderson Transylvania Company and purchased land for the company in this area. Boone was associated with the Hart family in the land purchase that is noted in the Huckstep family information compiled by the author. Daniel Boone was traveling with a large amount of money to register land claims when he was robbed of the money. The Hart family forgave his loss but others were repaid by Daniel from future animal trappings for furs. David Crockett was born in Washington County, Tennessee on August 17, 1786. Between 1769 and 1800 six thousand settlers came to this area including Isaac White and his family.

The people of the area were loyal to the American government and fought the British throughout the Revolutionary War. The early settlers were skilled at using the Pennsylvania long rifle which had been introduced about 1700. Settlers of this land preferred to live in the mountain areas

ISAAC WHITE

where they could be independent and there was abundant game.

An Isaac White was in the North Carolina Militia during the Revolutionary War and is reported to have participated in the Battle of King's Mountain on October 7, 1780.¹⁰ This Isaac White is not this line of our White family. This Isaac White was a Lieutenant and participated in the Battle of Kings Mountain. He is listed in the Draper Collection of Lyman Copeland Draper housed in State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison Wisconsin. This Isaac White is buried in Bond County, Illinois a few miles north of Greeneville, Illinois.

The Battle of King's Mountain was between Americans--the American Whigs (Patriots or Rebels) fought the American Tories (Loyalists or Royalists) --and was a pivotal battle of the Revolutionary War. The battle lasted only one hour and five minutes. Colonel Patrick Ferguson, the English officer in charge of the Loyalists, was killed during the battle. He had previously sent a message to the Overmountain men of Western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee and southwestern Virginia that they were to sign a loyalty oath and cease hiding militiamen escaping from the Carolinas and Georgia to the Overmountain area. The British threatened to harm the Overmountain women if the men did not comply. Militiamen would not fight for England and deserted to the mountains west of the Blue Ridge militiamen from Sullivan County, North Carolina (now Tennessee), Washington County, North Carolina (now Tennessee) and Washington County, Virginia (now several counties including Washington in southwestern Virginia). The Overmountain men united with militia men from Wilkes and Surrey County, North Carolina and this force of almost fourteen hundred men marched on King's Mountain and defeated the British lead Tories.

The Battle of Guilford Court House occurred on March 15, 1781 about five months after the Battle of King's Mountain. Lord Cornwallis, with about seventeen hundred British Regulars, engaged General Nathaniel Greene and about four thousand four hundred militia men. General Greene had been ceding territory while building his troop strength. General Cornwallis and his troops marched over six hundred miles to the Battle. The British "won" the Battle of Guilford Court House when the militia withdrew. The British loses, however, were over five hundred killed or wounded but General Greene lost only two hundred sixty-four killed or wounded. This was a huge loss of British soldiers and it weakened the British army and this ultimately led to General Cornwallis surrendering seven months later in Virginia. The Revolutionary War was then over.

Captain William Bethell, Sr. was with the North Carolina militia and fought in the Battle of Guilford Court House. The Daughters of the American Revolution, William Bethell Chapter, Reidsville, North Carolina is named for this Patriot.^{11 12} Isaac White served as a **private** under Captain William Bethell. Isaac was in the Guilford County 1st Regiment of Militia, led by Col. James Martin, Lt. Col. James Hunter, and Maj. Kennedy and Capt. William Bethell.

On March 31, 1781 Isaac White was given a letter of passage and introduction by Captain William Bethell as Isaac prepared to leave the area. The document reads "*Guilford County. Whereas Mr. Isaac White hath a mind to remove himself out of this State I desire he may be permitted to pass and repass unmolested. He behaving himself accordingly I believe him to be a good and honest intelligible gentleman and hope he may be received as such he is been very*

ISAAC WHITE

active and stood in the 1st division in my company. State of North Carolina. Signed William Bethell, Capt. March 31, 1781” Isaac White served in the 1st Division of Captain Bethell’s North Carolina militia.¹³

It is said that Isaac White was influenced by the Overmountain Men from Tennessee who fought in North Carolina in the Battle of King Mountain. They told of how beautiful it was in their home area and encouraged others to move to this area of Tennessee which was still part of North Carolina. At this time North Carolina extended to the Mississippi River.

An Isaac White and James White were signers of this petition requesting the formation of the State of Franklin.¹⁴ Land grants were often not clear in this area at the time because of the boundary disputes and this was one reason the State of Franklin existed to provide a governing body. The State of Franklin was challenged by North Carolina and fighting followed in 1787. North Carolina prevailed and required that the rebels sign an oath of allegiance to the State of North Carolina ending all hostilities. Some of the rebels, including John Sevier who was the Governor of the State of Franklin, later served in the North Carolina legislature and later became the first Governor of Tennessee.

In April of 1784 North Carolina gave the present area of Tennessee to the government of the United States to pay for the Revolutionary War debts of North Carolina. The United States government was not able to accept this land and the people of Washington County, Tennessee would now be without a government or protection. The people living in Tennessee were fearful of this status and did not agree with North Carolina giving their land to the U.S. Government. In June 1784 the inhabitants of Washington County, North Carolina, Greene County, Tennessee, and other counties petitioned the State of North Carolina to form the State of Franklin.

Most of what is now Sullivan County, Tennessee originally was in the District of Washington County, North Carolina in 1777. That area of Sullivan County which lies north of the Holston River was in Virginia until 1779. The actual County called Sullivan was established in 1779 and was originally part of North Carolina. In 1784 North Carolina ceded most of what was to become Tennessee to the Congress of the United States. This area had been previously known as the Western Territory South of the River Ohio in 1790. Tennessee was formed in 1790 and admitted to the United States on June 1, 1796. Sullivan County was also known to contain the Island of Holston in the Holston River which was at the end of the Great Valley Road from Pennsylvania to Tennessee.

Isaac White was one of the earliest settlers in the Fall Branch Creek area of Horse Creek in northwestern Washington County, Tennessee having come from Guilford County, North Carolina in 1781.¹⁵ Horse Creek joins the Holston River at Kingsport in Sullivan County. At one time the Holston River was the boundary between the Virginia settlers on the north and the Native Americans living south of the Holston River.

Isaac White received a land grant for his service in the Revolutionary War. The grant was issued in New Bern, North Carolina which he exchanged for land in Tennessee. All grants in Tennessee for Revolutionary War service were required to be purchased and Isaac White paid *“fifty shillings for each one hundred acres.”* He received Land Grant No. 1161, December 5, 1794,

ISAAC WHITE

from the State of North Carolina. ¹⁶

North Carolina granted 640 acres of land to a private in the Continental line. The tract of land was in Tennessee with no land warrants in the present-day North Carolina.

The grant stated that *“for and in consideration of the sum of fifty shillings for every Hundred acres of land hereby Granted paid into the Treasury by Isaac White have given and Granted and by those present do give and grant to the Isaac White a tract of land containing four hundred acres Lying and being in our County of Washington on the Fall Branch of Horse Creek.”* The tract of land is described in the grant and Isaac White was to register the land in Washington County within twelve months or the grant would become *“void and no effect.”* ¹⁷

This land was located at the intersection of the present Route 93 and Interstate 81 in an area that has been called the “Switzerland of America.” The freshwater Fall Creek drops seventy-five feet into Horse Creek near Fall Branch, Tennessee. Fall Branch Creek generally follows Route 93 in Washington County and joins Horse Creek near the Washington-Sullivan County line. The distance is about seven miles from Isaac White’s land to the Holston River. Other early settlers in this area included David White, Terry White, and Stephen White. Isaac owned four hundred acres of land in Washington County, Tennessee and two hundred acres in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

Isaac White of County of Sullivan bought two hundred acres of land for fifty pounds from Augustin Wilson of the County of Knox on June 11, 1793 *“on the middle fork of Horse Creek”* described as *“the territory south of Ohio.”* This land would be very close to his land in Washington County. ¹⁸

This land was described as *“ (a) parcel of land containing 200 acres be the same more or less lying & being in said County of Sullivan on the middle fork of Horse Creek Beginning(sic) at Isaac Titsworth corner dogwood on a branch then sown the branch which is a dividing line between same Wilson and said Titsworth South 64 deg. East 26 poles to a sugar tree South 55 deg. East 32 poles to a white oak South 20 deg. East 20 poles to a hickory tree South 20n poles to an Elm tree at the mouth of said branch the South 32 deg. East 22 poles to said Wilson & said Titsworth corner Spanish oak on the side of a nob then from said dividing line along said nob up said fork South 77 deg. West 200 poles to a stake then South 45 deg. West 46 poles to a hickory tree then west 10 poles to a stake then north 200 poles to a white oak then East 272 poles to a white oak on said Titsworth line then along said line South 28 poles to the beginning”* Signed: Augustin Wilson (Seal) This deed of warranty was recorded during the September session and proven on December 16, 1795 in Sullivan County, Tennessee and witnessed by Samuel McBee and Samuel Crawford before Mathew Rhea, Clerk of the Court.

Isaac and Sarah Vaughn White and family were one of the first families settling in Washington County, Tennessee. They are listed among the First Families of Tennessee, Application File # 9842-1, December 20, 1996, by the East Tennessee Historical Society.

Earlier the settlers south of the Holston River had formed the Watauga Association. **They leased land from the Native Americans** which was against the policy of the British Government. Men

ISAAC WHITE

from the Watauga Association under the command of Captain John Sevier were in the Battle of Point Pleasant, Ohio near Baker's Station, Virginia (now West Virginia) operated by the immigrant ancestor of the author. John Sevier was born in Rockingham County, Virginia during the same time where members of the author's Baker and Yankey families lived.

Isaac White is on the 1780-1781 Washington County, Tennessee tax rolls, page 45, under Captain Moore and Captain Weaver in the 5th District. Isaac White had no value or acreage for his land listed. He had five horses for a value of \$262.10. He has three cattle for a value of \$30.00. There was one slave listed for a value of \$700.00. The entire tax value was \$1010.10.

An Isaac White is listed on Captain Robert Craig's Precinct personal property list in Washington County, Virginia in 1782. He had one tithe, three horses, and four cattle.

Isaac White is reported to have been granted a commission in the Sullivan County Militia in 1790 by Governor of the Southwest Territory, William Blount. Isaac White was also commissioned a Justice of the Peace and tax collector of Washington County, Tennessee.

The 1790 North Carolina Census ¹⁹ lists the following:

	Males > 16 Inc. Head	Males < 16	Females All Inc. Head	Free persons	Slaves
Isaac White	2	1	5	0	0

The Isaac White of Guilford County, North Carolina in the 1790 Census was probably **not the Isaac White of this family line**. Our Isaac White family of Tennessee may not have been counted as there was a portion of Tennessee that was statutorily outside any North Carolina county during the 1790 Census and it is not known whether the area was counted. The 1800, 1810, 1820 Census for Washington County, Tennessee have been lost. Isaac White does appear on the tax rolls of 1795, 1797, 1798, and 1801.

Isaac White Land Purchase 1792

Isaac White purchased three hundred fifteen acres of land on Horse Creek, Washington County, Tennessee from William Magbee, Sr. on August 7, 1792 for "*one hundred and sixty pounds current money in hand*". The land was described as "*of the County of Washington in the Territory South (of) the River Ohio*" and "*being the place where said Isaac White now lives*".

The land was described as follows: "*Beginning at the Spanish oak then along a bounded line made between said Magbee and John English made in preference of John Duncan Thomas Titsworth and George Vincent South fifty four poles to a hicory(sic) tree then on said line South sixty four degrees West one hundred and four poles to a white oak then on said line South thirty deg.rs West sixty six poles to a Chessnutt(sic) tree on the old line then along said old line East one hundred and sixteen poles to a white oak below the **war road***" (Probably present Highway

ISAAC WHITE

93--Author) *then south two hundred and fifty eight poles to a hickory tree then west two hundred and sixty four poles to a red oak then straight line to the first station together with all houses fences ways waters and water courses Orchards & all appertainences(sic)*". (Washington County Deed Book, Volume 5, page 140-145)

William McBee, Sr. received the above land from James McBee, Jr. on November 27, 1788 as recorded in Washington County Record Book 3, page 240. James McBee, Jr. received the land from the State of North Carolina on November 10, 1784 as recorded in Washington County Record Book 2, page 56.

Isaac White Land Deed
State of North Carolina No. 1161
December 5, 1794

The deed notes that "*in consideration of the sum of fifty shillings for every hundred acres of land herby granted paid to the treasury by Isaac White have given and granted by there presents Do give & Grant unto the s. Isaac White a tract of land containing four hundred acres lying and being in our County of Washington on the fall Branch of Horse Creek beginning at a White Oak below the war road then West ninety poles to a White oak then on a Dividing line made between William Magbee and John English South sixty poles to a Hickory tree then on a line South sixty four Degrees West one hundred and twenty poles to a White oak then on a line South thirty Degrees West fifty two poles to a Chesnut(sic) tree then West forty five poles to a stake and then South one hundred and twenty poles to a stake then East forty five poles to a stake of a small survey of J. English then with the same North fifty Degrees twenty six poles to his corner Spanish oak then on the survey South thirty degrees East sixty poles to his corner Black Oak then new line East on hundred and eighty poles to a stake then a straight line to the Beginning*". The document was signed by "*Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esquire our Govenor(sic) Captain Genneral(sic) and Commander in Chief at New Bern the 5th Day of December in the 9th year of our Independence and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four.*"²⁰

Isaac is listed on the 1795 tax rolls²¹ on the east and west side of Buffalo Ridge beside Sinking Creek with Captain Murey in charge. Isaac had four hundred acres of land in the Horse Creek tract. Isaac had one white pole and two black poles. Captain Nathan Shipley was listed in the same district who was a witness to Isaac White's will.

On the 1797 tax rolls²², Captain Duncan was in charge in the same district and Issac had four hundred twenty acres of land. He was listed with one white pole and two black poles.

On the 1798 tax rolls²³ by Captain Nathan Shipley, Isaac White is listed with four hundred and twenty acres. He has one white pole, two black poles, and paid seventy-five scalps. The taxes in 1798 were at the rate of \$.21 1/2 cents per one hundred acres of land, \$.21 1/2 cents for a white pole, and \$.43 cents for a black pole. The Poll Tax could also be paid with the scalps of twenty-five squirrels for each Poll or with two crows equaling one squirrel. Isaac paid his three Polls with the scalps of seventy-five squirrels.

On the 1801 tax rolls²⁴ Isaac White was ordered by the Court to collect for the taxable property

ISAAC WHITE

of Captain Glassworks Company. Isaac had four hundred acres of land, one white pole, and one black pole. The County and Court House Prison each levied a tax of twelve and one-half cents for each free pole, twenty-five cents for each slave and twelve and one-half cents for each one hundred acres of land. The tax roll is signed: *Isaac White, J.P.*

Susannah White married Daniel Denton on May 5, 1812 and Anna (Rosanna) White married Elijah Keen on April 27, 1816.²⁵

On December 4, 1817 Isaac White, J.P. married Isaac Fire and Cathy Mowl in Washington County, Tennessee.

ISAAC WHITE WILL

In the name of God amen:

*I Isaac White of the State of Tennessee Washington County being for a long time in low health and weak in body but still of perfect sound mind and memory knowing that it appointed for all men to die and for the distribution of such worldly estate as it has pleased God to bless me with do make this instrument of writing my last will and testament in the following manner- First I give and bequeath to my beloved(sic) wife Sarah my Negro woman named Beck during her life and after her death to be the property of my son Terry White should he be living and all my household goods and furniture I leave to my wife and son Terry to dispose of their pleasure. Item- I give and bequeath to my son Terry my two Negro boys named Sam and Ned together with all stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, still and vessels and every other article belonging to me not otherwise disposed of. But he is to find my wife with horse and bridle and saddle at all times when she shall chuse(sic) or want it her own pleasure and also to find her in sufficient and decent apparel and & diet that during her life or continuance to dwell with him and to also pay after the death of my wife to my sons William, **Stephen**, Richard and to my daughters Mary wife of Thomas Gibson, Susannah wife of Daniel Denton, Anna wife of Elijah Keen the sum of one hundred dollars each. And as I have heretofore given and conveyed to my other sons (David, John (via his son, Terry), Terry and Thomas--Author) their portion in land I hereby bequeath the several sons given as their portion of my estate- Lastly, I nominate and appoint my beloved wife and my son Terry Executrix and Executor of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and disanuling(sic) all other wills, legacies and bequest by me heretofore made and making this my last will and testament. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and affixed my seal this Fifth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen".²⁶*

Signed and sealed in ISAAC WHITE- "Seal"

In the presence of:

NATHAN SHIPLEY

WILLIAM GRIMSLEY

On May 5, 1819 Isaac White transferred to Thomas White, Washington County Record Book Volume 17, page 95, approximately one hundred acres of land on the Fall Branch of Horse Creek

ISAAC WHITE

for two hundred dollars “*as well for the love and good will that he beareth(sic) to the said Thomas White his son*”. Isaac White and his wife were “*to keep possession of the said land and premises for his natural life time and the lifetime of his wife if he chooses*”.

On May 5, 1819 Isaac White transferred to David White, Washington County Record Book, Volume 17, page 93, approximately one hundred acres of land on the Fall Branch of Horse Creek for two hundred dollars “*for the care and good will he beareth to the said David White his son*”.

On May 5, 1819 Isaac White transferred to Terry White (his grandson), son of John White, Washington County Record Book Volume 17, page 94, approximately two hundred acres of land on the Fall Branch of Horse Creek for five hundred dollars “*as well for love and good will that he beareth(sic) to Terry White the son of John White and their heirs*”..

May 19, 1819

Know all men by their presents that we Terry White Sarah White Nathan Shipley and Daniel Denton are held and firmly bound unto Joseph Womac Govenor(sic) for the time being or his successor in the just and full sum of Two Thousand dollars well and truly to be paid unto the said Govenor(sic) or his successors we bind ourselves and each of our heirs executors jointly and severally by their presents Sealed with our Seal and dated the 19th day of October 1819

other condition of the above obligation is such that whereas Isaac White hath appointed Terry White & Sarah White Executors of his last will and testament now if the said Terry White & Sarah White shall well & truly execute the duties enjoined upon them by the said will agreeable to the full meaning thereof --by payable legacies that may be given by the same then the above obligation to be voice otherwise to remain in full force and vested in law.

Test:

Pat Seiver

Terry White (Seal)

Sarah White (Seal)

Nathan Shipley (Seal)

Daniel (his X) Denton (Seal)

Stills were very common on the wilderness frontier. The Scotch-Irish and Irish produced whiskey in their native lands. As there were no rules against the production of whiskey even ministers owned stills. The production of whiskey also provided a source of income. It is not surprising that Isaac White owned and willed a still.

The children of Isaac and Sarah Vaughn White were members of the Double Spring Baptist Church of Washington County, Tennessee. This church was located very close to the White farm. Early records of the church were lost but some were reproduced in 1868. These records note that on Saturday, July 28, 1827 members were dismissed from the Double Springs Church for the purpose of forming the Fall Branch Baptist Church. The members dismissed included David and Sythia White, Terry, Anna, and Isaac White plus Ned, a black slave. Ned had been listed in the will of Isaac White, Sr. and was later buried in the White Cemetery, Washington County, Tennessee.

ISAAC WHITE

David White died in 1855 in Washington County, Tennessee and his will listed his wife as Sytha. David mentioned as heirs his daughters Anna, Sarah, Mary Ann, Rebecca and the heirs of his daughters, Elizabeth and Nancy, and his son, Isaac.

Barbara Hook Ward in seeking the father of Allen White wrote the following. “*The Isaac White family is an attractive one. They all write, leaving holograph wills, signing their names, and so on. There is some duplication of names, although all the names except Sytha are so common it doesn’t mean much. The men seem to be competent men of business, acting as executors and administrators. They are the first slave-holders I’ve encountered among our possible kin; Isaac wills a Negro woman to his wife and two (Negro) boys to his son Terry.*”²⁷

The will of Isaac White notes that land was given to his sons, (David, John, Terry; and Thomas), before his death. At his death, Isaac White gave one hundred dollars to his other sons, William Stephen, and Richard. Isaac White’s death in 1819 would support Stephan White moving from Virginia to Tennessee according to Allen White’s obituary that reports “*Mr. White was born in Virginia in 1814, moved with his father in 1822 into Washington county, Tenn.*” Stephan White and his wife were living away from the remainder of the Isaac White family as they were listed in Washington County, Virginia in the 1820 Virginia Census. Stephen White and family were listed in Washington County, Tennessee in the 1830 Tennessee Census. Allen White usually reported that he was born in Virginia but occasionally listed Tennessee. The sons living near Isaac White, namely David, John, Terry, and Thomas, were given or sold land by Isaac White.

Washington County, Virginia; Washington County, North Carolina and Washington County, Tennessee were in the same area in the early days when the boundaries of the states were not well established. Washington County, Tennessee at one time was the entire state of Tennessee plus parts of Virginia and North Carolina. Sullivan County, Tennessee was formed from Washington County but later partitioned.

The White family cemetery is located just south of the intersection of Highway 93 and Interstate 81 in Washington County, Tennessee. Isaac White and his wife, Sarah Vaughn White, are buried there.²⁸

ISAAC WHITE



**White Family Cemetery
Washington County, Tennessee
Junction I-81 and Route 93**



**Sam and Ned
Slaves
named in
Isaac White's Will**

WHITE FAMILY CEMETERY

**Terry White
b. April 11, 1788
d. October 28, 1872
Restored Marker**



**Isaac and Sarah Vaughn White
Replaced marker**

**Photos by:
Betty Ruth White Baker**

ISAAC WHITE

White Family Photos

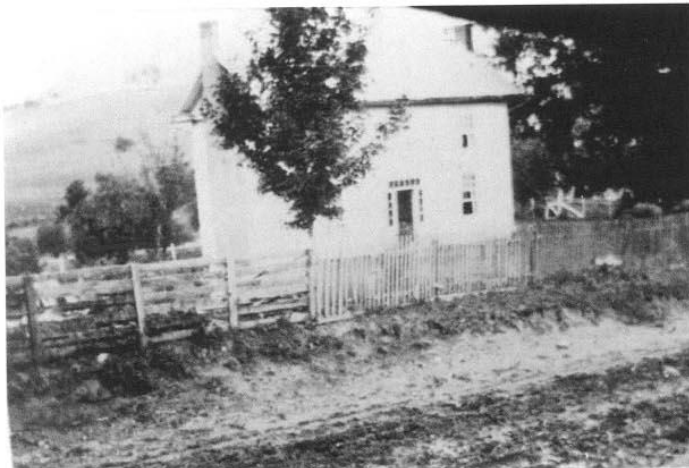
These photos were generously donated by Dr. James T. Dykes
a long time White Family researcher.

The first selection are views of Terry White's home.
This was thought to be the home of Isaac and Sarah [Vaughn] White.
It would have been inherited by Terry upon Sarah's death [circa 1840].



**Farm of Terry White [1788-1872]
Fall Branch, Washington Co., TN.
Terry inherited this farm from parents Isaac and
Sarah [Vaughn] White.**

Isaac and Sarah Vaughn White
moved from North Carolina to
Washington County, Tennessee
in about 1782. Isaac White
received a Revolutionary War
land grant from North Carolina
in Tennessee for his military service.



**Terry White home. Wagon road in foreground is
present day State Highway 93.**

ISAAC WHITE

Isaac White was reported to be of English descent by J. J. Burnett *Sketches of Tennessee Pioneer Baptist Preachers*, 1919. Other writers have reported the family to be Scots-Irish origin. David, the name of Isaac White's first son, was supposedly the name of Sarah Vaughn White's father. Mary, the supposed name of Isaac White's mother, was the name of Isaac White's first daughter.

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Hancock County Indiana Historical Society, Greenfield, Indiana

Shirley Gardner, great great granddaughter of Hillah and Sitha White Hayes, family records

Lena Marie White Smith, grand daughter of Allen White, family records

Anne Lee Smith Feldman, great great granddaughter of Allen White, family records

Betty Ruth White Baker, great great granddaughter of Allen White, family and personal records

Bedonna Jean White Gordon, great great granddaughter of Allen White, personal records

Iris Eileen Hayes Johnson, great granddaughter of Hillah and Sitha White Hayes

Susan McAtee, personal records, granddaughter of Arthur Chauncey White

Richard Lee Gordon, personal records

Phillip Baker, family records and photographs

SAR No. 157860

DAR No. 394681

ISAAC WHITE & SARAH VAUGHN BIBLE RECORDS, Carolyn Whitaker, 1999

(Permission for use granted by Carolyn Whitaker to the author)

The Whites and where they came from, Thomas White, T. Elmer Cox Genealogical Library and Historical Library, Greeneville, TN

Author's Note: Barbara Hook married John Reitzel Ward on December 4, 1949. Barbara Hook Ward, an early White family researcher, was the source of initial information on Allen White. She was the granddaughter of Isaac White, who was the son of Allen White. She was a high school English teacher in Ames, Iowa. When the author located the Probate of the Stephen White Estate in Hancock County, Indiana in 2002 the family lineage was complete. Barbara Hook Ward described this information concerning Stephen White but could not prove a connection between Stephen and Isaac White in her writings.

ISAAC WHITE

Phillip Leonard Baker, MD

Topeka, Kansas

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Revised 2010, 2013, 2015, 2021,2022

¹ Isaac White & Sarah Vaughn White Bible Records, November 25, 1999, permission granted by Carolyn Whitaker

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