

**SAMPLE OF E-BOOK:
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The Whitehead Family Tree, Virginia Roots, 1600-1900: 2nd Edition

A Collection of Family Trees, Histories, and Biographies
about the early Virginia Whiteheads, their ancestors,
and their direct descendants (includes Whitted connection)



By BERT "TIGER" WHITEHEAD IV
(Descendant of John Whitehead, 1735-1787, Amherst County, VA)
Updated: September 6, 2015

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YOUR FAMILY TREE

Feel free to use this page to document the names, birth years, birth states, and spouse's name of your direct ancestors up to the first known Virginia Whitehead in your family. If your ancestors are listed in this book, you can also list the page number on which they are found, for easy reference later to their biographical information.

My Name: _____ Birthdate: _____ Spouse: _____

1. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____
Earliest Known Ancestor, Birth Yr, Birth State, Page #, Spouse's First/Last Name
2. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____
Child, Birth Yr, Birth State, Page #, Spouse's First/Last Name
3. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____
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CHAPTER 1 - Introduction

This book is a labor of love from one Virginia Whitehead descendant to all the other Virginia Whitehead descendants, their relatives, and all those otherwise interested in the Whitehead family history. My name is Bert “Tiger” Whitehead IV and I’m a descendant of John & Sarah Burcher Whitehead of Amherst County, VA, 1735-1787. This book includes information about: the Whitehead family name and its origins; four Whitehead Coats of Arms from England and Scotland; and over 220 Whiteheads who lived from the 13th Century to the late 19th Century. This includes: ten of the earliest Whitehead’s known to have lived in Europe from the 13th Century to the 17th Century; 13 Whiteheads who immigrated from Europe to non-Virginia colonies; 23 Whiteheads who migrated to Virginia prior to 1670, and another 18 who sailed there from 1670 to 1750; 74 Whiteheads who have lived in Virginia in the 17th and 18th Centuries, including many from the prominent family lines of Arthur Whitehead of Isle of Wight and John Whitehead of Amherst; references to another 80+ Whiteheads who’ve descended from these early Virginia Whiteheads and who lived as late as 1899; and the migrations of many Virginia Whiteheads to other states in the U.S., and other colonies within Virginia.

In preparing for this book, I have spent hundreds of hours combing through records, sites, and historical accounts; therefore, I am confident that my research will provide wonderful, detailed, and accurate records for thousands of Whiteheads in the world today who are known to, or who have likely descended from, a Virginia Whitehead. Nevertheless, despite how much information I have provided in this book, I also know that for many of your own family members who’ve descended from Virginia Whiteheads, I may have only scratched the surface! In fact, you may have much more information about a particular Virginia Whitehead or descendant than I have found because you have received information directly from your ancestors and relatives while doing your own research. Likewise, you may have even found that I’ve made an error in my own research. Therefore, in the interest of improving this book and its accuracy, and making it a blessing for many future Whiteheads to come, I have a Special Offer for all readers of this book! (See Page 3). I hope you will become an active participant in the future of this book about our Virginia heritage.

Chapter 2, “Whitehead Origins, 5th Century to 17th Century Europe,” begins with a general history of the “Whitehead” name, having originated from Anglo-Saxon tribesmen who migrated from Germany to England as early as the 5th Century. The chapter highlights the development of England from the 5th Century to the 11th Century, the use of more reliable records starting in this latter Century, and the continuing development of the Whitehead name into other derivations including Whytehead, Whited, Whitted, and Whitehedd. This chapter discusses several known English Whiteheads, many with these variant spellings, who lived in the 13th through 17th Centuries: Roger Witheved, Adam Whytehevde, Robert Whitede, Agnes Wythod, Henry de Whiteheved, John Whitehead, Sarah Whithed, Richard Whitshead, John Whithaved, and some of the Whiteheads from the Tytherly-Lancashire Group of

Whiteheads including Sir Henry Whitehead, Richard Whitehead, and Anne Whitehead. The section on English Whiteheads includes three known Whitehead Family Coats of Arms, including one that may have been used by the Whiteheads of Tytherly-Lancashire. The chapter also displays a Coat of Arms for Whiteheads from Scotland, as well as a few prominent Scottish Whiteheads of the 16th Century: Andrew Whitehead, Philip Whitehead, and the Whitehead of Park family. Finally, this chapter discusses the Whitehead migration to Ireland, including one known Whitehead of early 15th Century Ireland, John Whitehead. The chapter concludes with a brief discussion of political, social, religious, and economic trends in 17th Century Europe, and the emergence of the New World, which prompted many Whiteheads to migrate to America, including Virginia.

Chapter 3, “Whitehead Migration to Virginia, 1620 to 1750,” discusses the 41 known Whiteheads who specifically came to Virginia, either by land from other colonies, or by sea from Europe, prior to 1750. The chapter begins with the first 24 known Whiteheads to migrate to the New World in the early 1600s, including Daniel Whitehead (Hempstead, NY, ca 1620), Richard Whitehead (“New England”, ca 1620), John Whitehead (New Haven, CT, ca 1620), and several others. The chapter then discusses the earliest known Whiteheads to migrate to Virginia: the first, John Whitehead, arrived in Virginia by 1625; another Whitehead may have arrived in Virginia as early as 1622. 21 other Whiteheads also arrived in Virginia from 1634 to 1670; these are all discussed in this chapter. This chapter then details the “Three Brothers Tradition,” which holds that most or all Virginian Whitehead families descended from the lines of three original brothers who were granted land in Virginia in the early to mid-1600s. This section discusses the five Whitehead men (Arthur, William, Richard, John, and Robert) who are the best candidates to be the three brothers of this tradition, but we also debunk this tradition by describing the 18 or 19 other Whiteheads who arrived and lived contemporaneously with these five men from 1620 to 1670, and therefore who likely make up at least 10 different Whitehead lines that originated from Virginia. This chapter concludes with a list of 18 additional Whitehead arrivals to Virginia by sea during the years 1670 to 1750.

Chapter 4, “Virginia Whitehead Biographical Sketches, 1620-1799,” takes your understanding of Virginia Whiteheads deeper by providing biographical sketches of 63 known Whiteheads to live in Virginia from 1620 to as late as 1799, including those identified in Chapter 3; in addition, this chapter lists 13 more Whiteheads in the Virginia Wills & Administrations of 1660 to 1800 (no biographical sketch provided). Many of the Whiteheads in this chapter are members of two prominent Virginia Whitehead families with perhaps the most known descendants of Virginia Whiteheads living today: Arthur Whitehead, 1625-1706, of Isle of Wight County, VA, and John Whitehead, 1735-1787, of Amherst County, VA. For these two family lines, this chapter simply lists the names of these men and their known family members and descendants who lived up until 1799 in Virginia; their biographical sketches are provided in later chapters: Chapter 5 (Arthur Whitehead) and Chapter 6 (John Whitehead).

Chapter 5, “Arthur Whitehead, 1625-1706, of Isle of Wight County, provides the detailed biographical sketches of 30 known ancestors and descendants of Arthur Whitehead of Isle of Wight County up to 1899, and an additional listing of at least 40 more Whitehead descendants of these primary 30 Whiteheads. While Chapter 4 listed only the members of this line who actually lived in Virginia, and only those living as late as 1799, this chapter extends the Arthur Whitehead family tree another 100 years, to 1899, including ancestors from England and descendants who lived well beyond the Virginia borders in several other U.S. states. Important Note about the **Whitted Family Line**: one of the biographies in this chapter is of Thomas Whitted Sr, Esquire, b. 1754. Many researchers believe Thomas Whitted was the son of Robert Whitehead, b. 1720, descendant of Arthur Whitehead. The biographies of these two men, included in this chapter, both support the plausibility of this **Whitehead/Whitted family connection**.

Chapter 6, “John Whitehead of Amherst County, 1735-1787,” provides the detailed biographical sketches of 37 known descendants of John Whitehead of Amherst County up to 1899, and a listing of at least 40 more Whitehead descendants of these primary 37 Whiteheads. While Chapter 4 listed only the members of this line who actually lived in Virginia, and only those living as late as 1799, this chapter extends the John Whitehead family tree another 100 years, to 1899, including descendants who lived well beyond the Virginia borders in several other U.S. states.

Chapters 7-12, brand new chapters since 1st Edition, include six more Whitehead family lines that originated in Virginia, including the Whitted family line and several others.

Appendix A, “Who’s Who” lists certain notable Whiteheads in history.

Appendix B, “Migrations of Virginia Whiteheads to Other U.S. States (and other VA Counties),” discusses the Virginia Whiteheads and their descendants who are known to have migrated from Virginia to other states throughout the country (as well as to other counties throughout Virginia). This chapter may help Whiteheads in other states to determine whether they are descended from Virginia Whiteheads.

Finally, Appendix C, “References,” lists the 96 sources that this author used to provide information for this book. Note: there may be some information that I have gathered from a few other sources, such as independent websites, but that I have inadvertently failed to document the source because I had captured much information long before deciding to write this book. As I come across these sources again, or as readers inform me of the sources for some of the information that I have provided, I will update the References section accordingly.

End of Chapter.

CHAPTER 2 - Whitehead Origins, 5th Century to 17th Century Europe

The name Whitehead derives from Old English words hwit, which means white, and heafold, which means head [1]. The Whitehead family appears to have originated from Anglo-Saxon tribesmen who migrated from Germany to England, beginning in the 5th century. Prior to the 5th Century, Rome militarily occupied England, and the citizens were known as Britons. After Rome ended its military occupation of England, the Angles and Saxons migrated into England from their native Germany (in the state now known as Schleswig-Holstein), forcing the native English Britons into Wales [1]. From the 5th Century until the 9th Century, the Anglo-Saxon society of England consisted of several kingdoms divided into many tribal regions. These kingdoms were finally united into one country of England under Egbert in the 9th century, but the tribal society prevailed [1].

Known English Whiteheads prior to 17th Century

Unity in the country was solidified in the 11th Century (1066), after the Norman's of France conquered England in what is now referred to as the Norman Conquest. This conquest changed the culture of England from a tribal culture to a more modern culture, one which was more politically, socially, and legally sophisticated. English society slowly grew away from tribal families with tribal leaders, and more into a typical nation with a King. This society also diligently kept records of marriages, land transfers, and other civil matters. These records, especially those beginning in the 13th Century (1200-1300 AD), establish that the Whitehead name was widely spread throughout England; the records since then also speak of people named Whytehead, Whited, Whitted, and Whitehedd, sometimes having two different spellings for the same person [1]. According to the Internet Surname Database, many historical records contain references to people with last names that match these or other variant spellings:

Early recordings of the surname include Roger Witheved, who appeared in the Hundred Rolls of Huntingdonshire, dated 1273, and Adam Whytehevde of Hoton, who was a juror on an inquisition before the sheriff of Berwick in 1300. In 1338 Robert Whitete was recorded in the Manorial Records of Sheffield, Yorkshire. Occasionally, the name may derive from "Hwithod", meaning white hood, and an occupational name for one who made white hoods for use in monasteries. An early example is that of Agnes Wythod recorded in the Hundred Rolls of Oxfordshire, for 1279.

Finally, but more rarely, the name may be locational from residence on a chalky headland, as in Henry de Whiteheved, of Cornwall, in 1297. Recordings from surviving early London registers include: the marriage of John Whitehead and Margret Malwins on August 13th 1564, Sarah Whithed, christened at St Giles Cripplegate,

on October 13th 1643, and Richard Whitshead, who married Alice Rye at St James Paddington, on October 4th 1783. The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of John Whithaved. This was dated 1219, in the "Pipe Rolls" of Leicestershire, during the reign of King Henry 111rd, 1216 - 1272. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to "develop" often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling. [70]

One common tradition of many English Whitehead families was to develop a "Coat of Arms" to represent their family name. "A coat of arms or armorial bearings (often just arms for short), in European tradition, is a design belonging to a particular person (or group of people) and used by them in a wide variety of ways. Historically, they were used by knights to identify them apart from enemy soldiers. In Continental Europe commoners were able to adopt Burgher arms. Unlike seals and emblems, coats of arms have a formal description that is expressed as a blazon." (Wikipedia)

Two of the most well-known Coat of Arms for Whiteheads from England (of which this author is aware), and which are very similar, are shown below. One of them has a crown, which indicates that the Whiteheads who used this crest were royalty.



Both of these crests have the heading, Dum spiro spero, which means "While I have breath I hope" [1]. The other symbols and colors on the family crest mean the following [4]:

Gold: Generosity and elevation of the mind

Blue (Azure): Truth and Loyalty

Wings: Swiftness and protection

Horn with bow: Strength and fortitude

CHAPTER 3 - Whitehead Migration to Virginia, 1620 to 1750

Having learned about the genesis of the Whitehead name and family lines in Europe, we now turn to the migration of Whiteheads to the New World in general, and specifically to Virginia, into which at least 41 Whiteheads migrated from 1620 to 1750 – some by sea from Europe; others by land from other colonies. The Whitehead family lines originating in Virginia are an important part of the history of hundreds of thousands of Whiteheads in America and the world today. In fact, some early historians and story-tellers were so bold as to even claim that *Virginia* Whiteheads were the source of most or “all” Whiteheads that existed in the early 20th Century from “New York to Georgia” and states westward:

“According to tradition, the Whitehead family, now represented by various groups from New York to Georgia, and especially in Virginia and westward to Kentucky and Tennessee, all derive from early English settlers on the lower shores of Chesapeake Bay [Virginia].” [5]

Despite this early tradition, however, we know today from Passenger Lists [3] and other records that dozens of Whitehead settlers arrived in and branched out from not only Virginia but also several other eastern colonies from 1620 to the 20th Century, including New York, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, and even “New Netherlands,” which covered the states today known as New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

The First Whitehead’s in the New World, 1620 to 1670

The turmoil within Europe, as well as stories of new opportunities abroad, made the New World appear attractive to many Whitehead families from Europe. Thus, starting at least as early as 1620, as revealed by American port records, many Whiteheads sailed to America to start a new life in the New World. According to the records known to this author, 24 different Whiteheads arrived on America’s ports between **1620** and **1670** (note, some people may be listed multiple times, if multiple records existed) [3]:

1. Daniel Whitehead, 1620-1650, Hempstead, NY
2. Richard Whitehead, 1620-1650 New England
3. John Whitehead, 1620-1650, New Haven, CT
4. George Whitehead, 1634, VA
5. George Whitehead, 1635, VA
6. Samuel Whitehead, 1637, Boston MA
7. Mary Whitehead, 1637 MD
8. James Whitehead, 1638, VA
9. Arth Whitehead, 1643 VA
10. Richard Whitehead, 1645, CT
11. John Whitehead, 1645 MD

12. Daniel Whitehead, 1647, New York, NY
13. Elizabeth Whitehead, 1651, MD
14. Daniel Whitehead, 1652, New Netherland
15. Daniel Whitehead, 1653, Long Island, NY
16. William Whitehead, 1655, VA
17. Wm. Whitehead, 1655, VA
18. Fran Whitehead, 1658 VA
19. John Whitehead, 1658-1663, Maryland
20. William Whitehead, 1658-1663, Maryland
21. Robt Whitehead, 1663, VA
22. Eliz Whitehead, 1664
23. Ja Whitehead, 1667, VA
24. James Whitehead, 1668, VA

The First Whiteheads in Virginia, 1620 to 1670

Narrowing our focus to Virginia alone, Virginia hosted at least 22 different Whiteheads during the middle 1600s, who likely represented at least 10 different Whitehead family lines. As mentioned earlier in this chapter, port records list eleven of these Whiteheads who arrived by ship via Virginia ports from **1634** to **1670** (three of these names – George, William, and James of 1667/68 – may be from duplicate records, leaving only eight immigrants by sea during this period).

1. George Whitehead, 1634, VA (Ch. 4)
2. George Whitehead, 1635, VA (Ch. 4)
3. James Whitehead, 1638, VA (Ch. 4)
4. Arth Whitehead, 1643 VA (Ch. 5)
5. William Whitehead, 1655, VA (Ch. 4)
6. Wm. Whitehead, 1655, VA (Ch. 4)
7. Fran Whitehead, 1658 VA (Ch. 4)
8. Robt Whitehead, 1663, VA (Ch. 4)*
9. Eliz Whitehead, 1664, VA (Ch. 4)
10. Ja Whitehead, 1667, VA (Ch. 4)
11. James Whitehead, 1668, VA (Ch. 4)

In addition to the 11 Whiteheads listed in Virginia port records, we know from other records that at least 11 other Whiteheads lived in Virginia during this 50-year period. They are as follows:

12. John Whitehead, Northampton Co and/or Amherst Co (1615-77), (Ch. 4)
13. Robert Whitehead, James City County, ca 1625 (Ch. 4)
14. Richard Whitehead, Gloucester County, 1639-1701 (Ch. 4)
15. Richard Whitehead, County unknown, ca 1644, (Ch. 4)
16. Thomas Whitehead, York County, ca 1653 (Ch. 4)
17. Damazine Whitehead (Richard's wife), Gloucester County, ca 1680, (Ch. 4)

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**CHAPTER 4 --
Virginia Whitehead Biographical Sketches,
1620-1799**

The following Whiteheads, including all of those already discussed in Chapter 3, are known to have lived in Virginia from 1615 to 1799. Many Whitehead family lines who originated in Virginia, and certainly the best documented family lines, are descendants of either Arthur Whitehead, 1625-1706, of Isle of Wight, County, or of John Whitehead, 1735-1787, of Amherst County. Please see Chapters 5 and 6 for biographical sketches of Arthur, John, and their respective descendants, as well as some of Arthur's ancestors.

Virginia Wills & Administrations Records

Many Whiteheads from 1620 to 1799 are known only by their mention in the Virginia Wills & Administrations records. These records list 33 early Virginia Whiteheads who died prior to 1800, either with a will (w), or intestate (i), i.e. without a will. [9] Of the 33 Virginia Whiteheads listed below, an asterisk * after their listing indicates that this author has found **no** other biographical information about them; therefore, they will not be listed again for the remainder of this book. For those with no asterisk, these Whiteheads are listed in the “Biographical Sketches” section below, with all known (by this author) biographical information about them. Many of the these Whiteheads – those related to Arthur Whitehead of Isle of Wight County (1625-1706) – are also discussed in Chapter 4. [Do you have more information to share about these Whiteheads? If so, please share it with us!!!](#)

Year Range	Name, Year of Death, (w) will or (i) intestate, County
1660-1700	Samuel Whitehead, 1685i, Rappahannock Co
1700-1750	Arthur Whitehead, 1711w, Isle of Wight Thomas Whitehead, 1721i, Northumberland Co Elizabeth Whitehead, 1726-7i, Northumberland Co Robert Whitehead, 1731i, Surry Co Arthur Whitehead, 1749w, Isle of Wight Arthur Whitehead, 1751w, Southampton Co William Whitehead, 1752i, Northampton Co Arthur Whitehead Jr, 1754w Isle of Wight Lewis Whitehead, 1759w, Southampton Co Arthur Whitehead, 1760i, Southampton Co
1750-1799	Matthew Whitehead, 1765w, Sussex Co Stephen Whitehead, 1770w, Northampton Co* Jno. Whitehead, 1771i, Princess Anne Co Lazarus Whitehead, 1775w, Isle of Wight Margaret Whitehead, 1776i, Princess Anne Co*

	Hannah Whitehead, 1777w, Northampton Co* Joseph Whitehead, 1778w, Bedford Co* James Whitehead, 1779i, Frederick Co* Benjamin Whitehead, 1781w, Mecklenburg Co* Edward Whitehead, 1782i, Frederick Co* William Whitehead, 1782w, Princess Anne Co* Joseph Whitehead, 1783i, Bedford Co.* Richard Whitehead, 1785i, Amherst Co John Whitehead, 1787i, Amherst Co Charles Whitehead, 1790i, Princess Anne Co* Samuel Whitehead, 1790i, Frederick Co* Jno. Whitehead, 1793i, Southampton Co Mary Whitehead, 1795w, Southampton Co Anthony Whitehead, 1796i, Culpepper Co John Whitehead Sr, 1797w, Princess Anne Co Joshua Whitehead, 1798w, Princess Anne Co William Whitehead, 1798i, Southampton Co
--	--

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, VIRGINIA WHITEHEADS, 1600-1799

Below are biographical sketches of all Virginia Whiteheads known to live in Virginia prior to 1800, with the exception of the Whiteheads listed above in the Wills & Administrations table with an asterisk by their name, which indicates that this author has no other information about them.

Ca. 1615-1677, John Whitehead, Northampton County or Amherst County, VA

Two Whitehead histories, one by Lyon G. Tyler, and another by J.B. Whitehead, mention John Whitehead as a possible third brother in the popular “Three Brothers” tradition. Tyler puts him in Amherst County, VA: “Another account, and perhaps the most reliable, is that during the reign of Charles II, a grant of land was made to three brothers in eastern Virginia between Jamestown and York River. One of these was John Whitehead, and that John Whitehead, of Amherst, as well as all the family, of that name in Virginia, are descended from him.” [6] J.B. Whitehead, however, puts this John Whitehead in Northampton County, VA: “Possible brothers [of Arthur Whitehead] are John (1615-1677) and William (brought in 1655), both of Northampton Co.” [5]

Authors Note: Even if this “John Whitehead” was indeed “of Amherst,” this is not the same John Whitehead of Amherst County, b. 1735-1787. The John Whitehead discussed above lived from 1615-1677, well before the John Whitehead of the Revolutionary War who married Sarah Burcher. There is no known connection between these two John Whiteheads “of Amherst.”

Ca. 1625, Robert Whitehead, James City County, VA

Records reveal a Robert Whitehead who died in James City County in 1625 and may also have had many descendants in Virginia, although no records exist concerning Whiteheads in that county after 1706. According to J.B. Whitehead:

“Probably the earliest definite reference is that to Robert Whitehead who died in James City County in 1625 (Va. Hist. Mag. No. 23, p. 4). He mentions his ‘heirs’ and we have other references at later periods in James City and York Counties. James Whitehead was brought into James City County by Benjamin Carrill in 1638. Nazareth Whitehead receives a land grant in 1706. There is, however, apparently no evidence of any pronounced survival of the family in this County in the later periods.” [5]

Ca. 1634, George Whitehead

Listed in Virginia port records as passenger arriving in the year 1634. Another George Whitehead is listed in port records for the year 1635. May be the same person. According to J.B. Whitehead, George Whitehead was “brought into Princess Anne County in 1635 by Adam Thoroughgood.” [5]

Ruth Whitehead Dafoe, in her book about John Whitehead of Amherst County and his descendants, writes the following colorful history about George Whitehead, whom she incorrectly thought (based on the Passenger Records alone) was the first Whitehead to arrive in Virginia. Her historical account is based partly on facts and partly on reasonable hypotheses.

"The course of American history was changed little or none by the arrival of the first Whitehead on Virginia shores. The records tell us little about him. We know his name was George, and that he made the journey on the sailing vessel, "Jon and Dorothy". It was a day in June when George and the others on the ship first saw the sandy beach of Chesapeake Bay. The trip had been long. Many weeks had passed since he had sailed away on this venture, weeks cramped in close quarters of a tiny ship. On this twenty-fourth day of June, 1635, it must have been with great relief that George saw gulls flying in the sky, then a dim outline of dark green trees, and finally the shore-line. After the "Jon and Dorothy" was brought gently to rest on the shore and her white sails deflated, the tired travelers put their feet on land. George probably did not think that there was anything unusual about the occasion. He would have been incredulous if informed that three hundred and ten years later, someone else bearing his name would be scribbling the date of his arrival!

We can only guess at the appearance of George. Whether his eyes were blue or brown, if his hair was black, blond, or gray we do not know. He may have been a young man, straight and slim, out for adventure, Perhaps he was an older man, hoping to establish a home for a family left behind in England.

**CHAPTER 5 --
Arthur Whitehead, 1625-1655, of Isle of Wight County,
His Ancestors, and His Descendants**

Arthur Whitehead of Isle of Wight, 1625-1655

Arthur Whitehead arrived from England in Virginia in 1643 from Lancashire County, England. He is listed [19, 24] as one of 9 guests brought to the Virginia colony by Obedience Robins who was granted 450 acres in Northampton, Va by England, in exchange for bringing these new colonists to England's American colonies [19, 23]. This was a common method that England used to transport new colonists to its American colonies. He was descended from Edmund Whitehead of Rochdale, Lancashire Co, England.

Information about this line is listed below, beginning in chronological order with Edmund Whitehead, Arthur's grandfather.

Ancestors of Arthur Whitehead

1571: Edmund Whitehead of Whittington, Lancashire, England

Edmund Whitehead was born in 1571 in Whittington, Lancashire, England, and died Jan 21, 1596 in Lancashire England. On January 21, 1595, at the age of 24 years old, he married Isabell Burrow, in Whittington. Isabell was born about 1575 in Whittington. Edmund and Isabell had one known child, Arthur, born on March 30, 1595, in Rochdale, Lancashire, England [28].

The record seems to indicate that Edmund had a brother, "William Edmund Whitehead," born ca. 1574, and their father's name was also "Edmund Whitehead." [29]

b. 1595: Arthur Whitehead, aka Arthure Whitehead of Rochdale, Lancashire, England

Arthur Whitehead, aka Arthure Whitehead, born on March 30, 1595, married (possibly) Dorothy Lightowlers, daughter of Robert Lightowlers of Windy Bank in Rochdale [30]. Early records in the history of the parish of Rochdale in the county of Lancaster [31] show that a certain Arthur Whitehead was required to pay 1 shilling of taxes to support the war against France: "Tax for raising money by a poll, payable quarterly for one year, for carrying on a vigorous war against France. Arthur Whitehead, 1 s."

Arthur appears to have two known children:

1. Edmund Whitehead, b. February 07, 1617/18 in Rochdale, Lancastershire,

England. Edmund Whitehead married Susan Heaton on November 12, 1639.

2. Arthur (Sr) Whitehead, b. 1625 in Rochdale, Lancastershire, England (note: this son, Arthur Sr, is the one who would later sail to America in 1643).

Arthur Whitehead Sr., 1625-1655

b. 1625: Arthur Whitehead Sr, b. in Rochdale, Lancastershire, England (son of Arthur Whitehead & Dorothy Lightowers), migrated to Isle of Wight County, VA. m. Katherine Ruffin

Arthur Sr was born in 1625 and died in 1655. He left England in 1643, at the age of 18. He arrived in America on March 22, 1643 aboard the ship *Guiding Star* and landed in Virginia. He was listed as one of the Head Rights of Obedience Robins, who on that day received a patent for 450 acres in Northampton County, VA.” [27]. The other eight people listed as one of the Head Rights of Obedience Robins were: John Coleman, Henry Edwards, Nicholas Every, John Ellis, Henry Baston, Stephen Horse, Thomas Chapman and John Carter.

Arthur Sr. settled in Northampton County, where County property and cattle records [33] show him in there up to 1650. He migrated to Isle Of Wight Co., VA. as recorded in land transfer records. He died in 1655, at the age of 30. Arthur had one child:

1. Arthur Whitehead Jr. (went by “Sr” as an adult), born 1648 (or 1650/51) in James City Co, VA; Died 1710/11 in Isle of Wight Co, VA. [27]

Arthur was married likely twice, although the name of his first wife is unknown. This first wife was the mother of Arthur Jr.; therefore, she must have arrived to America and then died between 1648 and 1654. In 1654, only one year prior to his death, Arthur Sr married Katherine Ruffin in Isle of Wight County, VA. Katherine was born in 1634 in British Isles or Gravesend, Kent, England, and died August 24, 1687 in Isle of Wight Co., VA.

After Arthur Sr’s death in 1655, Katherine Ruffin was married two more times. First, she married a man named Edward Thorton, with whom she had a daughter Rebecca (some records “Katherine”). Rebecca Thornton later married and had children with Stephen Horsefield, whom Katherine [Ruffin] Thornton named in her will as her “son-in-law.” [35] Arthur Jr. referred to Rebecca as his sister when he gave her cattle via a 1673 deed of gift witnessed by Robert Ruffin and William Gidis. Robert Ruffin was the only son of William Ruffin.

Katherine’s husband Edward Thornton died and she then married a third time to John Bathe. Katherine’s name was recorded as Bathe (Bothe) in 1687 when her nuncupative will was proven in Isle of Wight Court. However, Barnaby McKinnie (whose sister Rachel married William Whitehead, b. 1672) gave her name as Booth when he used her as an importation head right in 1713.

In her nuncupative will recorded in Isle of Wight County, Katherine left her legacies to her son-in-law Stephen Horsefield, his wife and children; and, to son Arthur Whitehead whom she declared was "unnatural to her." [34]. This phrase, *unnatural to her*, indicates that Arthur Jr was not her natural-born son, but was a step-son, whom she probably adopted after Arthur Sr's untimely death when his son, Arthur Jr, was only about 7 years old.

A transcription dated October 10, 1687 regarding Katherine's nuncupative will is recorded (with original spelling) as follows:

Arthur Smith aged Forty-nine years ould or thereabout said that about the 22nd of August last past, being desired to go and see the widow Katherine Bathe that lay sick at the house of Stephen Horsefield her sonne-in-law, I went and Henry Clarke and John Watson with me and when the aforesaid widow saw me shee seemed to be very glad and tould me that she had a greate desire to make a Will to dispose of that little she had and desired me to take notice of her words, and then tould me that all she had she did give to her sonne-in-law Stephen Horsefield and his wife and children but one Weather she would give to her son Arthur Whitehead. Your deponent asked her whether that last was all she would give her sonne she said "yes:" for she had never bene noe help to Stephen Horsefield nor his wife since they was married and had always bene helping her son Arthur Whitehead, and told us there was five cows and 3 clves and two yearlinges heifers and three ould sheep at Arthur Whiteheads house of hers that she gave to her son Stephen Horsefield and three or four sheep at Stephens house of hers, and what other things that was hers, as debts or any household goodes, she gave it all to her son-in-law Stephen Horsefield, only the aforesaid Weather for he must look after her as long as she lived declaring of it with weeping tears how unnaturall her said sonne Arthur Whitehead was to her, this can be disposed of...[37]

Descendant's of Arthur Whitehead Sr.

b. 1648 or 1650/51: Arthur Whitehead Jr. (then "Sr.") of Isle of Wight Co, VA (son of Arthur Sr & Katherine Ruffin) m. Mary Godwin

Arthur Whitehead, born in 1648 in James City Co, VA, was Arthur Whitehead "Jr" until he was 7 (or 5/6) years old when his father died. He later went by Arthur "Sr." He grew up illiterate, using "X" on his legal records in later life. According John Scott Davenport, "Arthur's sons were literate, he was illiterate. How did this happen? He 'married upwards.' There were two millers in his neighborhood, Purcell and Godwin. Arthur married the daughter of [one of them]." [36] Davenport incorrectly stated that this Arthur married the daughter of the former-mentioned miller, Purcell, when in fact he married a daughter of the latter-mentioned miller, Godwin (William). Arthur married Mary Godwin in 1671. Davenport correctly stated, however, that

**CHAPTER 6 --
John Whitehead of Amherst County, 1735-1787,
And His Descendants**

b. 1735, John Whitehead of Amherst County, Revolutionary Soldier

John Whitehead was born in 1735, either in New Kent County, VA, or in Nansemond county, VA. New Kent County was created from York and a portion of James City County in 1654, and it was itself the parent county of King & Queen William counties. John Whitehead married Sarah Burcher in New Kent County in 1755. Sarah Burcher is thought to be of the New Kent Burcher family, but no record has been found as yet establishing this as fact.

Unfortunately, the records of New Kent county were destroyed during the Civil War, leaving us with very little records of John's birth, life in New Kent, or of his parents, ancestors, or other relatives. The family historian Irving P. Whitehead places John's birth in New Kent and provides other information about John and his wife:

John Whitehead was born in New Kent county, Virginia, in the year 1735, and came to Amherst county about 1760, bringing with him his young wife Sarah (Burcher) Whitehead. The deed book of old Amherst, which was cut from Albermarle in 1761, shows he purchased in 1762 a tract of land of 125 acres on the head waters of Huff creek in what is now the Sardis neighbor. He was a type of the sturdy farmer of that period, who felled the forest timber and made the wilderness a habitable land. During the revolution he was a staunch patriot; was a member of a company raised in Amherst by Colonel William Cabell; served under the Marquis de Lafayette in the Virginia campaign; and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. [65]

The historian J.B. Whitehead also writes about John Whitehead and several of his descendants:

“There is also ample record of many Whiteheads in Amherst, New Kent, Nelson, and adjacent counties in Virginia. These have been traced by Lyon G. Tyler to John Whitehead of New Kent County., b. 1735, but beyond this, there is no record. The line includes Dr. John Whitehead, well-known physician and surgeon of Salisbury, N.C. Dr. Richard H. Whitehead, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Virginia, Maj. Thomas Whitehead, b. 1825, of Nelson County, and later of Lynchburg. It is thus suggested that a number of representatives of this line drifted into North Carolina, in addition to those spreading from the Isle of Wight and Southampton groups. There is, however, nothing beyond the early tradition to indicate an original direct connection or relationship between these two groups. “[5]

Birthplace: New Kent County or Nansemond County?

If John was born in New Kent county, there is a slight – although unconfirmed – possibility that John was related to the “Whiteheads of Gloucester” line, originated by Richard Whitehead who came to Gloucester county, VA from Lancashire, England in sometime between 1639 and 1660. Records show that this Richard Whitehead was granted 2000 acres in Rappahonoak and New Kent Counties in 1674 [66]; therefore, some of Richard’s family line could have settled on his land in New Kent County and later perhaps produced John as a grandson. In fact, John Whitehead of Amherst named one of his sons, “Richard,” which adds support to these thesis, but by no means proof, since Richard was a common name. Also, DNA evidence shows that John was closely related to another Richard Whitehead, born in Essex County, England, in 1738. This could add additional weight to a theory that John Whitehead came from a family with several Richards and was related to Richard of Gloucester. On the other hand, Essex Co., England is not nearby to Lancashire, England, so there may be no family connection at all.

Another remote possibility is that John Whitehead descended from the family of Robert Whitehead, of New Kent County, who arrived from Europe by ship in 1663, and who was granted land in New Kent in 1667. I’m sure many of us who are descendents of John Whitehead would love to see this mystery solved one day.

Other records list John Whitehead’s birthplace as Nansemond County, VA [68]. If Nansemond County is the correct birthplace, this would place John Whitehead’s birthplace in the same locale as the “Whitehead’s of Isle of Wight County” line, although there is no confirmed connection between these two Whitehead family lines. Nansemond County, Isle of Wight County, and Southampton County are roughly part of the same locale in Virginia. During the 17th century, shortly after establishment of the Jamestown Settlement in 1607, English settlers explored and began settling the areas adjacent to Hampton Roads. By 1634, the English colony of Virginia consisted of eight shires or counties with a total population of approximately 5,000 inhabitants. One of these shires was Warrosquyoake Shire. In 1637, this shire was renamed to Isle of Wight County. In 1749, the portion of Isle of Wight County west of the Blackwater River became Southampton County. Later, part of Nansemond County (now the Independent City of Suffolk) was added to Southampton County.

Whether he was born in Nansemond County or in New Kent County, we do know that he married Sarah Burcher in New Kent in 1755. Sarah is thought to be of the New Kent Burcher family, but no record has been found to establish this as fact. Sarah’s mother was either a Bigger or Biggess. Her father was in the Militia Draft present at the Yorktown Surrender. John and Sarah came to Amherst County in 1760. Ruth Whitehead Dafoe envisioned and wrote about how John and Sarah must have felt during this journey from New Kent to Amherst County, VA:

They were happy and unafraid. The heart of Sarah Burcher Whitehead grieved a little that she was leaving family and old friends so far behind. They were going 150 miles into the backwoods, over roads well-nigh impassable, to a region cut off from the affluent Tidewater section of Old Virginia. There would be no over-night visits to Mother's, no friendly visits from brothers and sisters. Sarah and John were beginning their new life alone. John was a sturdy 25-year-old, strong and optimistic. He was prepared to fell trees and build a house for Sarah, and for the children that would come. Sarah had been trained, as all girls of that day, to make a new home. She would acquire slaves to assist, but she knew how to supervise. She was prepared, if necessary in that isolated region, far from stores and English supply ships, to weave and knit and spin their own clothing. Sarah and John were able to purchase a fair-sized farm and stock it, but they were not of the wealthy class. They were middle-class Virginians, eager to make a fresh start in the newer section...

What had happened to Virginia in that century and a quarter? There were no Indians in the blue mountains to which John and Sarah's covered wagon was headed. They had been slowly pushed back until they were infrequently seen except in the far western edge of the colonies. In 1760 the border of Virginia was not just on the other side of the Shenandoah Valley. There was no West Virginia as we know it today. The Colonial State of Virginia reached clear to the Ohio Valley. A dreadful war was just ending, a quarrel between France and England, in which the Indians were in league with the France. Massacres and outrages on the frontier were making life miserable for American pioneers. In the mind of John there must have been an ambition to "Go west, young man" and make a new start in a new section. No doubt he dreamed of acquiring land and slaves and property for himself and Sarah. His pluck is to be admired. He was not following relatives to this spot - relatives that he might ask for help. Census records show no other Whiteheads or Burchers in that part of the state. There are many Whiteheads there today, but are all his descendants.

We do not know where the young couple lived the first two years after they arrived, but the deed book of Amherst County shows that he bought 125 acres of land in 1762. Where the waters of Huff creek gathered to spill down the slopes of the foothills, John and Sarah made their home, he chopped down the trees to build their first house. Forests were everywhere. The land was so different from their old home: When he wished to plant a field, there were no flat, bare places on which to begin, only knolls, steep slopes and narrow valleys.

The Old Deed Book of Amherst, shows that in 1762 John Whitehead purchased 125 acres of land on the headwaters of Huff creek, near what is known now as Sardi's Church, and near the lands of William Camden. John Whitehead was a farmer by trade....When their first small field had been cleared and plowed and the dirt

It was now the autumn of 1781. This leisurely war had been going on for years. Five years had passed since Paul Revere, "up North" in Massachusetts had jumped on his horse at midnight and made the historic ride to warn his countrymen of danger. Distances were great, the roads were bad and human endurance is limited. but George Washington, far to the north, encamped on one Hudson River, heard of the situation on the York River, near his boyhood home. Maybe General Washington was homesick and decided to pay his wife, Martha, a surprise visit, but facts do not bear that out. His ragged army marched 400 miles with 2000 Americans and 4000 Frenchmen, joined Lafayette and penned up Cornwallis on the little peninsula between the York and James Rivers. It was all over Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, 1781.

And what of our great-great ancestor John Whitehead? He was there. He marched along in Cabell's company over rough Virginia roads, did without sleep, helped bottle up the British, then went home with the other men, a tired but happy man. He went home to Sarah, and to his tribe of healthy mountaineer youngsters to be met with a boisterous welcome. Home to his red-furrowed fields of tobacco and corn and his fruit orchards, the tobacco barns and slave cabins, to get along with the business of living.

For his service in the Revolutionary War, John was posthumously issued a bounty land warrant for 100 acres of land. The warrant was dated 14 July 1792 and issued to Robert Means, assignee. The bounty land warrant and record of his service as a soldier in the cavalry of the Virginia Continental Line are available from the National Archives.

John had died before September 03, 1787 in Amherst Co. Va., the date his estate was administered. [49]. John died without a will. Sarah qualified as John's administratrix, giving John Scott as security to a bond of L500 (now 2,500) [55]. Sarah died in 1792. After Sarah's death, son Burcher Whitehead qualified as the administrator of his father in the sum of L500 and gave William Camden, his father-in-law as security. Ruth Dafoe Whitehead finishes her account of John Sr and Sarah's family as follows:

Spring in Amherst County again. Twenty-seven Aprils had come and gone since that first spring when Sarah had drunk in the beauty of the season. Sarah had been young then and strong and well. Now she was fifty-two, with grown children. This April, John had left her. She was a widow with a houseful of children. From Burcher, 23, down to little Jim, four years old. With John beside her, the burden had been light, but now the full weight of it staggered her. How could they manage without his strength, his judgment? [32]

b. Abt 1756, Mary Whitehead (daughter of John Whitehead & Sarah Burcher)

Mary Whitehead was born about 1756 in Amherst Co, VA, died Feb. 22, 1817 in Alabama. Mary married John Smith. John Smith was a Revolutionary Solder and

was also mentioned as a guardian of Cary Whitehead in the John Whitehead estate, 17 December 1792. To learn more information about John Smith and his father, Abraham Smith, Amherst Co., please visit:

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/abraham_smith_amherst_va/join

b. abt 1757, Rhoda Whitehead (daughter of John Whitehead & Sarah Burcher)

Rhoda Whitehead died young, unmarried. No other records.

b. abt 1759, Elizabeth Whitehead (daughter of John Whitehead & Sarah Burcher)

Elizabeth ("Betty Ann") Whitehead was born about 1759 in Amherst Co, VA. She died after September 04, 1844 in Amherst Co. Va. She married Moses Wright in about 1772, Amherst Co., VA. Moses Wright was a Revolutionary soldier from Amherst Co. VA. (Albemarle Co. until 1761). [56] This Moses was the son of Elizabeth and Benjamin Wright (died 1799). [57]

b. Aft. 1763, Nancy Whitehead (daughter of John Whitehead & Sarah Burcher)

Nancy Whitehead, born after 1763. Married Francis Powell on Nov 30, 1784, in Amherst County, recorded on December 2, 1784 on the Certificate of Marriage by Rev. Joseph Ballinger. Consent of John Whitehead given. Thomas Powell, surety. No other records.

b. 1764, Burcher Whitehead (son of John Whitehead & Sarah Burcher) m. Nancy Camden.

Burcher was the oldest son of John Whitehead and Sarah Burcher. Burcher was born Oct 12, 1764, Amherst Co., and died on Sep 1, 1814, Amherst Co, VA (estate filed there). Burcher was 23 years old when his father died; his mother was fifty-two at the time and still had several young children, including four-year old James. Ruth Whitehead Dafoe wrote the following account about Burcher at this time:

[In the year that John died, in 1787,] Burcher was in love with Nancy Camden and anxious to marry. John Junior was eighteen and in a few years would have similar ambitions. She was glad his father had sent him to school, for he could teach the younger children. The girls, Marry and Betty Ann had beaus. [32]

The next year after his father's death, Burcher married Nancy Camden on Dec 28, 1788 in Amherst Co, Va. They were married at Greenway in Tudor Hall. Nancy was the daughter of William Camden and Sybil Dent, born April 27, 1771 and died at the home her son Floyd Lee Whitehead, Sr., "Forkland" in Lovingston, Virginia, Nelson County on June 9, 1838. Consent of William Camden was given for Nancy's

**CHAPTER 12 --
Whitehead Descendants with Known/Possible
Virginia Connections**

The following Whiteheads are those born in the 1700s or 1800s who have known or likely ancestors who originated in Virginia, but for which family members have not been able to conclusively establish the names of those Virginia Whiteheads. Can you help? If so, please email me at: tiger.whitehead@gmail.com.

b. 1838, Jasper (or John) Newton Whitehead (AL). Parents born in VA [90].

Jasper (some say John) Newton Whitehead was born in AL in 1838 (county not known); later census records say that both of his parents were born in VA; thus the reason for inclusion in this book, in the hopes that another reader can identify Jasper's Whitehead parents from Virginia. Jasper moved to Tippah Co, MS where he married Rebecca Jane Vernor and they had 14 children in Tippah County. [90]

d. 1795, Samuel Whitehead (Person County, NC) [91].

Samuel died in Person County, NC in 1795. Many of his family members, including son Samuel, moved to Ogelthorpe County, GA in 1790, where members of this family lived for about the next 100 years. There are many family members with th names of Elizabeth, Nancy, Benjamin and Samuel. The Samuel (son) who moved to Oglethorpe Co. GA in 1790 married Susanna (Anne) Sims whose family came from Wake Co, NC. [91]

b. ca. 1750-70, Thomas Whitehead (NC and GA) [92].

Thomas Whitehead and his brother Charles Whitehead lived in St. George Parish, Georgia in 1770. Thomas married Lucy? unknown. (Lucy may be a nickname. May be Alice). Charles' wife was Susannah Mitzell. Thomas moved back to SC about this time where he owned property in Edgefield (Old District 96) Thomas died around 1804 in Bertie, N.C. (Note: Bertie later split off to become Edgecombe County, N.C. where many descendants of Arthur Whitehead lived). [92] Children of Thomas and Lucy were:

1. James
2. Robert
3. Nancy
4. Jacob Whitehead b c 1778 SC, died c 1863 Holmes Co. Florida. This Jacob and his family migrated to Henry Co. AL. He appears on the 1830 census. He is listed on the census records for 1800, 1810 and 1820 in Edgefield SC. He married Sarah Hester d 1850 in Henry Co. Children of Jacob and Sarah were:

- a) John Whitehead b c1800 d after 1870

- b) James Whitehead b c 1810
- c) Jacob Whitehead b c 1815
- d) Barbara
- e) Alice
- f) Nancy
- g) Catherine.
- h) John, James and Jacob died in Henry Co. Alabama.

Also, it is important to know that part of Bertie, NC split off to become Edgecombe County, NC, where a lot of Whiteheads from the Arthur Whitehead line migrated from Virginia.

The next chapter is Appendix A, which provides a Who's Who of notable Whiteheads. Appendix B then follows the migrations of certain Virginia Whitehead families into other states. This Appendix may help Whitehead descendants to track down whether they too, although perhaps living in a different state or even a different country, are nevertheless descended from a Virginia Whitehead. Appendix C is the Reference page which lists the 96 sources that provided information for this book.

**APPENDIX B --
Migrations of Virginia Whiteheads to
Other U.S. States (and other VA Counties)**

Whitehead Migratory Patterns from 17th/18th Century Virginia

Although early traditions overstated the role of Virginia Whiteheads as the source for “all” Whiteheads from Georgia to New York and westward, it is undisputed that hundreds of thousands of Whiteheads throughout America and the world, both past and present, are descendants of these early Virginia Whiteheads. This section traces a few known migrations of Virginia Whiteheads into other states, as well as into other counties of Virginia (other than Isle of Wight and Amherst). This may help Whiteheads in those other states or counties to trace their lineage back to a particular Virginia Whitehead.

Alabama

Virginia Family: Arthur Whitehead of Isle of Wight.

Edmund Dimond wrote, “William Whitehead (b. 1685) moved from Isle of Wight County, Virginia to Bertie (now Halifax) County, North Carolina, where his son, Lazarus Sr., was born about 1726. William W. Whitehead (ca. 1767-1822), a son of Lazarus Sr., was born near Swift Creek, Edgecombe (now Nash) County, North Carolina. He married Susannah Edmunds about 1797 and moved to Marion County and then Lawrence County, Mississippi. Descendants and relatives lived in North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Indiana, and elsewhere.” [18]

John Bennett Bodie wrote, "Most Whitehead's who settled in the Southern United States in the early 1800's can trace their roots to Arthur and Katherine (Ruffin) Whitehead [grandparents of Arthur of Isle of Wight]. This line of Whitehead's migrated from Virginia into the Carolina's into Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. The first of this line into Alabama was Archibald Whitehead and his wife Nancy Smith. They came into Alabama about 1810. [27]

William W. Whitehead, son of Lazarus Whitehead & Mary Bryan, married to Susannah Edmunds and descendant of Arthur Whitehead of Isle of Wight County, moved with his wife in about 1797 "to Marion County and then Lawrence County, Mississippi. Descendants and relatives lived in North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Indiana, and elsewhere.

Arizona

Virginia Family: John Whitehead of Amherst County, VA

APPENDIX C -- References

- 1 Swyrich Corporation, Whitehead Family Crest and Name History
- 2 History of Whitehead Families, Benjamin Whitehead, Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, London – W.A. Axworthy, 26, Palace Ave., Paignton
- 3 Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s
- 4 These crest symbols were described to Bert Whitehead by a person who worked at a business that provides family crests and family histories.
- 5 J.B. (John Boswell) Whitehead, "The Whitehead Family in Southern Virginia," p. 814+, printed in Genealogies of Virginia Families V, R-Z
- 6 Lyon G. Tyler, Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography, Vol. IV, Virginia Biography, p. 42-43
- 7 See Grants, Va. Land Office
- 8 "Cavaliers and Pioneers", Vols. 1 and II, Nell Marion Nugent
- 9 Virginia Wills & Administrations, 1632-1800, Surnames W-X, p. 454
- 10 Notes and Queries, by Martim de Albuquerque, 3rd S. II. Aug. 9, 1862, p. 115
- 11 Virginia Soldiers of 1776, "The Whitehead Family," p. 1170+
- 12 From Critic, Vol. III, No. 35. Will of Benjamin Whitehead (from an abstract copy in the Kendal, England Mercury).
- 13 [Virginia Soldiers of 1776, "John Whitehead," p. 17]:
- 14 Mecklenburg Co., VA Deeds - Sept 10, 1767 to Benjamin Whitehead (- - at James Parish's corner pine in Miller's line - -)
- 15 From FHC IGI Microfiche VA - Batch #8827105 - Richard Whitehead - born 1767 in Southampton Co., VA. Parents: William Whitehead and Patience Boykin
- 16 From FHC IGI Microfiche VA - Batch #7220908 - Record type: Will - Richard Whitehead - relative of John Whitehead. May 22, 1814, Southampton Co., VA
- 17 Marriages of Virginia Residents Vol I, Part II, Surnames C-D, Page 114
- 18 Dimond, E. Grey (Edmunds Grey), 1918-. The Reverend William W. Whitehead, Mississippi pioneer, his antecedents and descendants: including some notes concerning the Whiteheads of the Isle of Wight and Southampton, Virginia; Edgecombe, Halifax, Nash and Wake, North Carolina; Wayne, Indiana Territory; La Porte, Indiana; points west; and those massacred in the Nat Turner slave uprising of 1831.
- 19 LDS Library, Bloomfield Hills, MI "Virginia History," p. 13