

particularly drawn to tales about a land across the sea called America. They became convinced that this was the place for young men to be to do as they pleased and also become wealthy. Preparing for a journey across the ocean, the three stored food away. . . .

Early in 1754, shortly after **William's** 13<sup>th</sup> (18<sup>th</sup>?) birthday, the date arrived. The three boys slipped aboard a ship and found a hiding place. Within a short time the ship embarked, the hiding stowaways afraid to breath for fear that they would be caught. As each day passed, the ship moved further into the Atlantic Ocean, and the boys, who had no idea of the length of the voyage before they sailed, ran out of their food supply. They decided to made night raids on the galley, but the ship's cook soon suspected that someone was taking supplies. Hiding close by to watch for the culprits, he captured all three, and immediately took them to the Captain who put them to work. Before the journey ended, **William** is known to have said many times that he wished to be back in old London. It seemed to be years before land was sighted, but eventually, the ship docked, probably at Charleston, SC.

p. 3. **William** worked at various jobs around Charleston after gaining his freedom [he had been indentured to pay his passage], and he learned many new types of work. He had reached manhood long before his years, and by seventeen he had met a girl by the name of Sadie Brown, and they soon married.

The couple was happy until early tragedy struck. Sadie died giving birth to their second child, or perhaps twins, since after her death **William** was left with two children. Sadie's sister asked **William** to let her raise the children, for she was married and felt she knew the ways and wants of child care. **William** agreed.

p. 4. Soon after **William** decided to leave Charleston, and joined a hunting party that was going to the mountains in the western part of North Carolina.

The hunters had come upon a settlement of squatters on the John's River, now in Cald-well County, but which was then a part of Burke County. It was there that **William** met his second love—**Mary Davenport**. He had become acquainted with the Davenports, squatters who trapped in the region, and he decided to stay with them and learn the trade. They were well known throughout the area as they moved from place to place and **William** soon established his residence near them on the John's River, and married **Mary Davenport**

**MARY DAVENPORT** was born 17 June 1741 in either VA or NC. Her father, **Thomas Davenport**, was born in Virginia about 1712 and came to North Carolina from Culpepper [*sic*] County. The man believed to have been **Thomas'** father was a **Martin Davenport**, a resident of Hanover County, VA where his will was probated 2 Oct 1735.

An obituary notice for **Thomas Davenport** is given in *The Star*, Raleigh, North Carolina on 8 Mar 1810.

"Died on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December 1809 at the house of Martin Davenport in Burke County, **Mr. Thomas Davenport**, in the 98<sup>th</sup> year of his age. He raised six daughters and one son. His eldest daughter, Sophia, the wife of William White, Esq. of Burke County, hath at this time upwards of 100 of her posterity living and it has been

ascertained that from **Thomas Davenport**, counting as the first, there are more than forty of his posterity now living in the fifth generation. **Thomas Davenport's** five youngest children each raised large families and it is computed that the posterity of those now living amount to more than five hundred."

pp. 4-5. **William Edward and Mary (Davenport) Wiseman** married in 1761 and were the parents of twelve children. **Mary** died January 17, 1796. Several of the couple's children died in 1786 from milk poisoning. The children of **William and Mary** were:

THOMAS WISEMAN, born April 30, 1763, died November 12, 1806, married Cordelia Davenport.  
 DOROTHY WISEMAN, born February 5, 1765, died August 23, 1855, married David Baker, Sr.  
 WILLIAM WISEMAN, born August 5, 1767, married first to (?) and secondly to Sophia Sims (or Simmons).  
 MARY WISEMAN, born 11 Apr 1769, died in June of 1865, married John Pruett.  
 DAVENPORT WISEMAN, born 25 Aug 1771, died in 1830 married Sophia White.  
**MARTIN WISEMAN**, born 24 August, 1773, married first to **Sarah White**.  
 JAMES WISEMAN, born 18 Aug 1775.  
 JOHN WISEMAN, born 21 Feb 1777, died in 1866, married Rachel Wiseman and secondly to Elizabeth White.  
 CELESTIAL WISEMAN, born 22 Oct 1779.  
 SUSANNE WISEMAN, born 16 Dec 1781, married Senator Thomas Baker.  
 ROBERT WISEMAN, born 17 Jul 1784.  
 NANCY WISEMAN, born 31 Oct 1792.

The names of **William and Mary (Davenport) Wiseman's** children were recorded in his family Bible, and fortunately these were copied by members of the family before the Bible disappeared.

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*AVERY COUNTY, NC - BIOGRAPHIES* - Captain Martin Davenport, 1745-1815

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/ungenweb/nc/avery/bios/dvnprt01.txt>

File contributed by Elaine Steere <[es720@bellsouth.net](mailto:es720@bellsouth.net)> "DIGGING UP BONES"

More information regarding the death and burial of **William Wiseman**:

p. 2. The next grave was **William Wiseman** on [Highway] 19-E. He never had a US Government tombstone[;] his relatives had made a nice marker when 19-E was widened. Dr. Fink said, "I was told by Myron Houston, who lived nearby at Sunny Brook Store, that **William** and 2 more adult graves and 3 child size graves were paved over and the marker set up to remember them." Who were the other two adults? They seem to think it was his wives. His first **Mary Davenport** died in 1796 and then he married Lydia Bedford. **William** actually died in 1823, but the marker says 1830 because he was dead by the 1830 census." Was he a soldier too? "I believe we found that **William** and his son Thomas took a wagon load of materials and made shoes for soldiers.

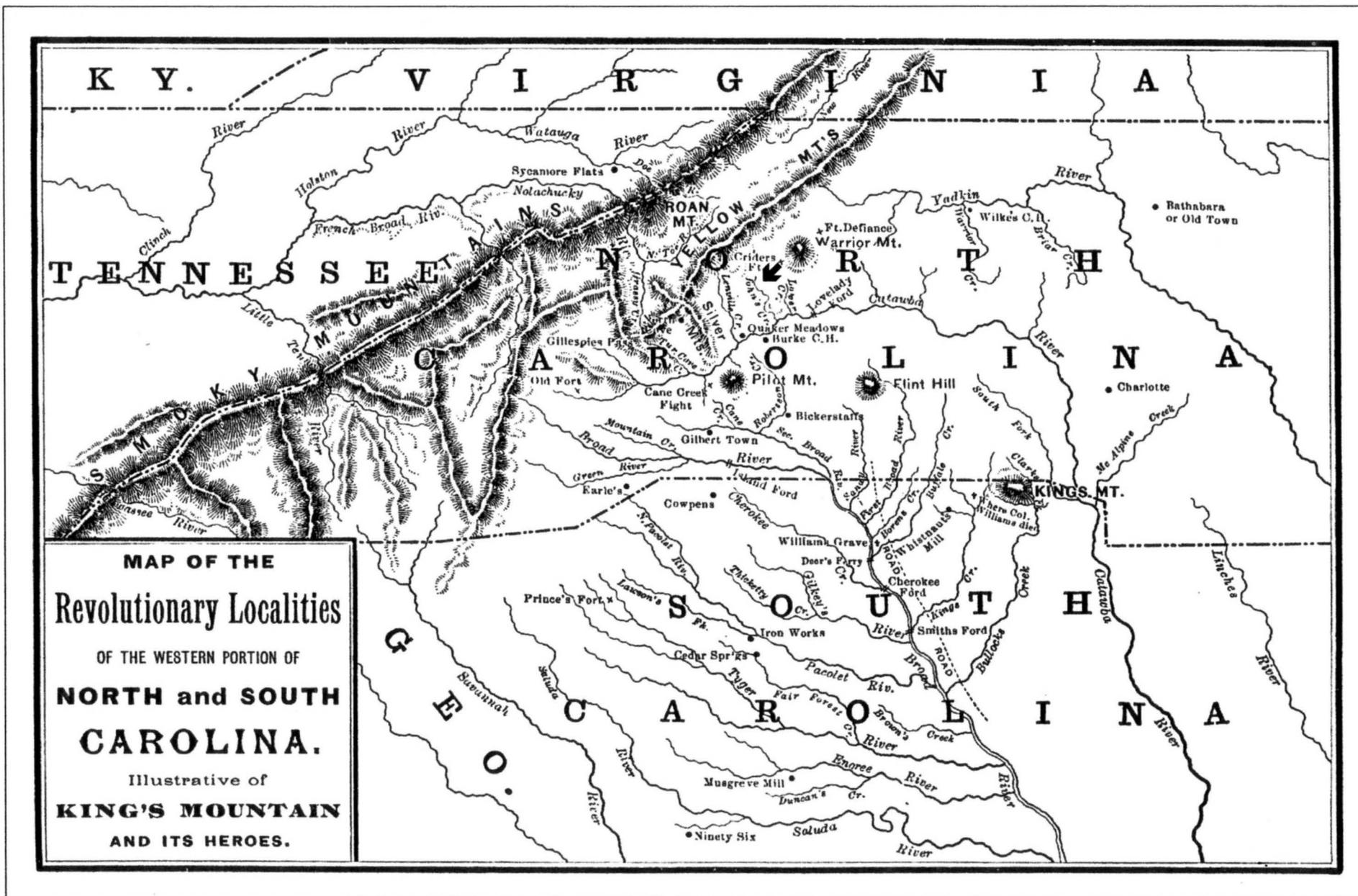
**WISEMAN EXTRACTS - continued**

This article contains the following information on the Davenport family of **Mary (DAVENPORT) WISEMAN**:

p. 3. "Martin Davenport [brother of **Mary DAVENPORT WISEMAN**] was the only son of **Thomas DAVENPORT** and born about 1745 in Virginia. Since birth certificates were not issued then, it is hard to say exactly where but the area around Culpeper County is most likely. The only clue about his mother's name is a court record naming a **Dorothy DAVENPORT** due so many pounds of tobacco for coming to court as a witness. **Thomas** also had a sister named Dorothy and a daughter by that name. His mother's name isn't proven. We know Martin had 6 sisters and that Thomas was born in 1711, because his obituary was published in the Raleigh Star and said he died in December 1809 at age 98 and only named one daughter Sophia who married William WHITE.

Working from Culpeper records, Martin bought property on the North Fork of the Rush River and in February of 1775, he sold it. We know his wife was Hannah, because she relinquished her 'dower right' to the land. It is about this time that old **Thomas**, Martin and Hannah and their 3 sons, William, Thomas and baby Jonas moved to NC. Martin shows up on a list in Surry Co paying a pole for himself and one black man. Part of Surry became the new county Wilkes in 1777.

Martin's sister **Mary** was married to **William WISEMAN** and they came too. So did his sister Dorothy who married John Browning. As soon as Burke became a county in 1777, they recorded land along the John's River and Wilson Creek. His sister Sophia and her husband William White settled further up the Johns on Mulberry Creek where Collettsville is today. In addition to his children, Thomas was responsible for his widowed sisters coming too. His sister Dorothy, widow of Thomas BAKER, came and settled on the Johns with her sons Henry, David and Charles. Sister Mary, widow of Henry GAMBILL, settled in Wilkes.



Lyman C. Draper. *King's Mountain and Its Heroes: History of the Battle of King's Mountain*. Cincinnati: [s.n.], 1881.  
 The Wisemans lived in the John's Creek/River area between the Yellow Mountains and the Catawba River.

Miller County, Missouri: petition for the creation of a new township subsequently named Glaze/Glaize. Among the signatories are #17 James Winfrey and #19 Benjamin Wiseman.

April 15<sup>th</sup> 1836 Miller County MO

We the undersigned do ~~our~~ pray the Honorable County Court to grant us a township bounded as follows beginning where the range line between 13 and 14 crosses the ~~old~~ standard line thence west with the ~~sd~~ old line until ~~sd~~ line strikes the west ~~boundary~~ <sup>Boundary</sup> of ~~sd~~ county thence southwardly with the meanders of the County line to the range line between 13 and 14 thence north with said line to the place of beginning in these bounds we believe we have a sufficient territory and population for a respectable township and we think it oppressive and unreasonable that we as a free people should be forced to go so great a distance and pay ferrage or not give our votes and be deprived of many other privelages

JUDGE JENKINS' HISTORY OF MILLER COUNTY

- Thomas McCubbins 2
- John Williams 3
- Isaac Bilyer 4
- Meredith Bourners 5
- George Coker 6
- Stephen Workmen 7
- John Bilyer — 8
- Miss Bilyer — 9
- Shedrick B Powell 10
- William Hindon 11
- Enoch McCarty 12
- Richard Popler 13
- James Skaggs 14

- Thomas Pemberton 15
- William Wilson 16
- James Winfrey 17
- Frankin Carnical 18
- Benjamin Wiseman 19
- James Watson 20
- Samuel C Jones 21
- Andrew Bilyer 22
- Thomas Johnson 23
- Andrew Watson

JUDGE JENKINS' HISTORY OF MILLER COUNTY

The township of Glaze was established by this petition

Clyde Lee Jenkins, Judge Jenkins' History of Miller County, Missouri. 2 vols. Tuscumbia, MO: C. L. Jenkins. 1971. Vol. 1: Through the Civil War (pp. 54-55).

## WINFREY

## ROBLEY REBUTTAL

to "Searching the Genealogy of the WINFREY Family Tree," May, 1987

[http://web.archive.org/web/20130702211726/http://home.earthlink.net/~donlwinfrey/winfrey\\_roots/id17.html](http://web.archive.org/web/20130702211726/http://home.earthlink.net/~donlwinfrey/winfrey_roots/id17.html)

This is a rebuttal to Robley E. Winfrey's assertion the John and Mary Turpin Winfrey were the parents of James Winfrey, progenitor of the Winfreys of Miller County, Missouri. Mr. Robley Winfrey states that "handwritten notes prepared by his father" listed the twelve children of John and Mary Turpin Winfrey and that he, Robley, later discovered a thirteenth child, "James."

As proof of this thirteenth child, James, Mr. Winfrey presents the chart found on the following page. On examining the chart it can be seen that the generation which contains someone named James consists of the grandchildren, not children, of John and Mary Turpin Winfrey. That generation contains only the twelve children recorded by Robley Winfrey's father, with no James.

James Winfrey of Miller County, Missouri, is not a good fit with this group. It is indisputable that James Winfrey was born in Virginia and passed through Kentucky and Tennessee on the way to Miller County, Missouri. While living in Kentucky James did not reside in the same area as any of John and Mary Turpin Winfrey's children who went there. Although some researchers claim James and Winnie Wimberly were married in Kentucky, no proof of this was found. Later when John and Mary Turpin Winfrey's son William migrated to Missouri, he settled in Carroll County far from the Miller County Winfreys.

It is interesting to note that in the 1880 and 1900 federal censuses James Winfrey's sons, Thomas and William, indicate both of their parents were born in South Carolina. While this is incorrect, it indicates they believed their father had a presence there.

Additionally James and Winnie Winfrey had no known child named John or Mary after James' supposed Winfrey parents, but they did name a son Lewis after Winnie's father. This is only suggestive and proves nothing, as many children did not survive.

No research has been done by me on the Winfrey/Winfrey families who emigrated from Virginia to the Carolinas, but it appears that James Winfrey's parents were among these. On every level James Winfrey is a misfit in the John and Mary Turpin Winfrey family.

Unfortunately as is always the case others pick up on and circulate the same unsubstantiated genealogy. Case in point: "Winfrey Family of Miller County" found in the archives of the Miller County [MO] Museum and Historical Society. The Internet is replete with examples. It is a self-perpetuating phenomenon and once out there, it is extremely difficult to ever "put the genie back in the bottle."

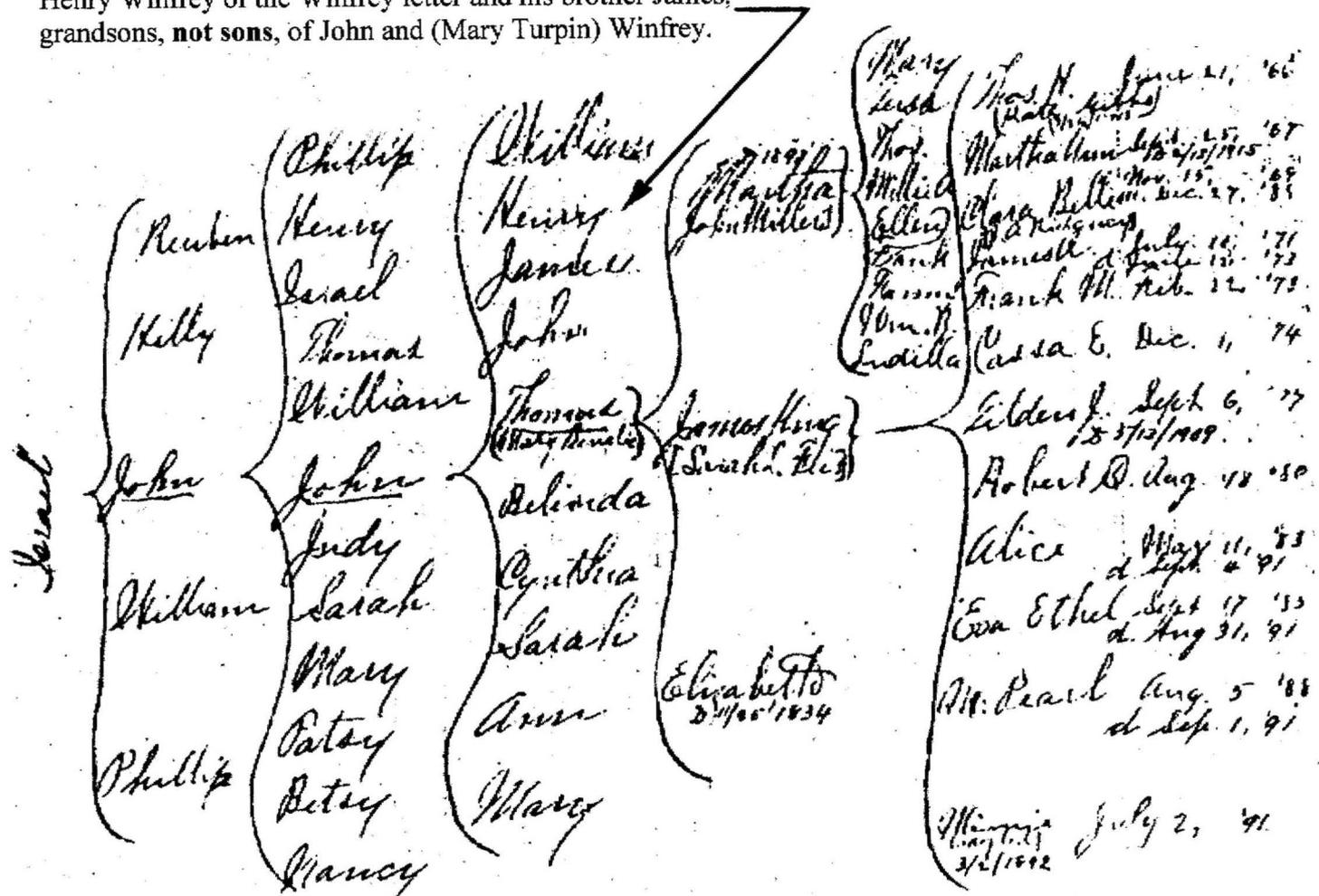
The results of DNA testing may be useful in clarifying these relationships. Although there could still be matches between the descendants of John and Mary Turpin Winfrey and those of the James Winfreys of this study, they are likely to be far removed. *E. M.*

# WINFREY ROOTS

Home | Absalom Farrar Winfrey | Baptist Minister Heritage | English WINFREYs | "My Mother and My Father" | Early Kentucky Settlers | Henry Winfrey's Letter | Colorado Homesteaders | Winfrey Book | WINFREY Genealogy | Ancestors I | Ancestors II | Contact Me

## List of John Winfrey Family Members Written Before 1936 by Thomas Henry Winfrey

Henry Winfrey of the Winfrey letter and his brother James, grandsons, **not sons**, of John and (Mary Turpin) Winfrey.



Robley E. Winfree has erred in placing the James Winfrey he discovered from the Henry Winfrey letter among the children of John and Mary (Turpin) Winfrey, as the Henry and James of the letter belong to the next later generation. E.M.

This chart appeared in Robley E. Winfree's "Searching the Genealogy of the WINFREY Family Tree, May 1987.

Written by Thomas Henry Winfrey before 1936. He was the first child of James King Winfrey and Sarah Fess Winfrey. This sheet supplied by Robley E. Winfrey, son of Thomas Henry Winfrey.

## Henry Winfrey's Letter

The following is a copy of excerpts from a letter written by Henry Winfrey and his wife Nancy McClain from Carroll County, MO in September 1860? to his brother John B. Winfrey who had remained in Adair County, Kentucky. In the letter he makes reference to each of his four brothers (John, James, William and Thomas), but makes no reference to any of his six sisters (Malinda Jane, Jane Patience, Cynthia, Sarah "Sally", Anne or Mary Catherine "Polly"). He also writes about "W.J." Winfrey who was his son William Jefferson Winfrey. He writes a post script on the letter to John B. Winfrey (his first cousin) & wife & girls saying, "I want one of the girls to live with me." Evidently this didn't happen as John B's daughters all died in Kentucky.

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### HENRY WINFREY LETTER

Carroll County, MO

September 18??

Mr. John Winfrey and wife:

Dearly beloved Brother and Sister, if its no harm I will make & see to drop you a few lines letting you know that these lines leaves myself and all my family in the enjoyment of better health than common. Health is generally good in our County. Old Billy Winfrey and Turpin Thomas is your old acquaintance. They are well and I really hope these lines may find you all well. I rec'd a letter from Brother James dated August 26 which was joyfully rec'd by me bearing some good new but a large portion of bad. The John Patterson case I deeply deplore but can't offer any remedy. Poor fellow. I have been in dread of him for a long time. James thought it likely he had confederates. So think I.

I received a letter from John Wells written in July, a very important letter but in his and in James' they both related the sad news of famine spreading her blighting and devastating wings over that fair famed county that God in his miraculous providence had stood by for the last 80 years or more but pride and wickedness had grown so great that men had forgotten who made and supported them. Perhaps God has just brushed away your wealth that he might the easier get at the hearts of the people. He has taken this plan to show man that he is not independant in this country. We took 1600 dollars of our wealth and put it into the building of a new Methodist Church in one mile of where I am living. I boarded the hands from the 12<sup>th</sup> of July till the first of Sept. principally Yankies and they finished one of the nicest houses I was ever in. White as snow outside and inside Mahogany colored seats and stand. My nearest neighbor a very wicked....

...the Camelite [Campbellite] is going to join the Methodist Church soon. This wicked man says he has got double pay alaready for his 100 dollars so soon as the Church was finished there was quarterly meeting appointed in it and the celebrated minister Mr. Cooper began to preach and in come the presiding Elder W. G. Rush that can whip all Camelism far above Bill Neal. He has had several debates with champions of Camelism and gave them hankins. This Bro. Rush commenced preaching it was a cold time in religion but his eloquence stirred the depths of the human heart. This wicked neighbor of mine tumbled up, his fine Methodist wife knelt by him and prayed like a cripple at a gate. The 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> night he broke thru the gloom and then he come it ?? being a fine man wielded a great influence he ran to this one and that one and soon had 20 or 30 and crying God be merciful to me a sinner. Soon 25 professed. Rush had to leave on business. We sent 10 miles to Brunswick for a stationed preacher a Mr Caples who only....

...Bishop of the Southern E.M. Church. He came and one of the greatest revivalists I've ever seen in my life. He took a text Gal. 6 verses 7,8,9. He killed Camelism deader than thunder. The Camels are cutting wide swaths here but I think their days are about numbered here. So he preached 2 days 3 times per day. He made such lofty and eloquent appeals in his exhortations to the Diety as I never heard uttered from the mouth of man in all my life. I know not but the Heavenly songsters stopped and bent over the rim of Heaven with astonishment at human wisdom. I felt almost that providence had made such a difference in men that he should know everything and me nothing. So the work progressed strong by 2 universalions and 11 Camelites professed religion. I stood over and seen 6 professions in 5 minutes, 42 profession to the church, 40 at a meeting 15 miles off. 26 at another. So we have acknowledged the supremacy of the Great God. We have felt some of the displeasure of the devine being....

...in 12 months. Many wells and creeks have gone dry and some stock died from want of water. Stock goes 6 or 7 miles here after water. Night before last we had a good rain. From February to the 20<sup>th</sup> of May there was no rain in all our country which made corn come up very bad then was showry till the 20<sup>th</sup> of June then Sat in dry and has been so ever since. Some few little showers only laying the dust but it helped some. We have raised about half crops so we can do on it tolerable well. We have on hand near 100 barrel of old corn. Some of our friends has 2 some 3 hundred barrels of old corn. Hogs scarce north and south of us they are suffering from drouth. Have sent off 7 thousand hogs to Illinois. In the north part of our county the river bottoms here will make 10 barrels per acre.

I am most mortified that old Kentuck is forsaken by a kind providence for I intended to have went back this fall to KY and made it my home. W. J. Winfrey would certainly have gone back and made it his home but now we are trying to make some other shift for a while till times gets better. This is a country of rich lands and we are going to have a rail road right through this county next year. We have the grant and survey and have state aid and large taxes but an easy road to grade as ever was.

James wrote me that there was great commotion in the inhabitants in KY. Many moving off and land cheaper than it had been for 50 years past. I would like to know immediately the prices of various places and if very cheap, I might step out some day and buy me a farm or 2. I want you to let James Winfrey see this letter as it is rather an answer to his and I want to see another from under his hand. It does me good. I wrote Brother William a letter after I got his and have not got any from him since. Pray don't forget me as I am alone in a far off country. I live to hear from my own native land. That's home to me and nowhere else and never can be. Give my respects to your good little children and all my dear brothers and sisters. They are sacred in my memory.

James wrote that Thomas Winfrey was going to move to loway if so he will be close by little over 100 miles.

Truly yours,

*Henry Winfrey*

To John B. Winfrey & Wife & girls. I want one of the girls to live with me.

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**Footnote:** This is the letter mentioned on page 33 of The Winfrey Family by James Clifton Winfrey: "Mildred Winfrey Hale of Russell Springs, KY has an old letter which Henry wrote to one of his brothers back in Kentucky in September 1860 in which he says he has heard that his brother, Thomas, is going to move to Iowa."

## WINFREY

Having finished debunking Robley Winfrey's contention that James Winfrey of Miller County, Missouri, was a descendant of John and Mary Turpin Winfrey,<sup>1</sup> it is time to move on to what is provable.

James Winfrey is known to have been born in Virginia between 1780 and 1783.<sup>2</sup> Beyond this, the earliest recorded location found for him is on a Warren County, Kentucky, Tax List of 1803.<sup>3</sup> James and his wife, Winifred (Wimberly) Winfrey,<sup>4</sup> must have been in Kentucky by 1801 as on 22 December 1801 their oldest child Sarah was born there<sup>5</sup> (See Note 1). About 1803 Winnie's parents Lewis and Martha (Barbee) Wimberly and their family moved from Pendleton County, South Carolina, to Smith County, Tennessee.<sup>6</sup> After moving north the families may not have lived far apart, as in that time frame Warren County, Kentucky, and Smith County, Tennessee, shared a common border with the border area being disputed by both states.

As noted in the Robley Winfrey rebuttal, James Winfrey's two sons, Thomas and William thought their father was born in South Carolina.<sup>7</sup> Although James Winfrey was born in Virginia, it is possible that he was descended from one of the Winfrey families who had relocated from Virginia to the Carolinas. Clearly the Winfrey sons believed both their parents had South Carolina connections.

The location of James Winfrey's and Winnie Wimberly's marriage has not been determined. Some researchers, without proof, indicate they were married in Kentucky in 1801. If that is the case, then how did Winnie get to Kentucky ahead of her family? This would place James and Winnie in Kentucky before Winnie's Wimberly family made the move from South Carolina in 1803. It would mean that the Wimberlys followed James and Winnie north. A scenario could be created in which Lewis Wimberly came to Kentucky earlier and returned to South Carolina in 1803 to dispose of his property. This is unlikely as travel was difficult and most people were not sufficiently wealthy to make a move without the assets from their former home. Winnie Wimberly would hardly have come alone to Kentucky ahead of her parents, therefore it seems more likely she and James were married in South Carolina before coming to Kentucky.

On 1 September 1807, James Winfrey received a U S Government land grant for 100 acres on the Trammel Fork of Drake Creek, Warren County, Kentucky.<sup>8</sup> James and Winnie Winfrey continued to live in the Warren/Allen County, Kentucky, area at least through 1824<sup>9</sup> (Allen County was separated from Warren County in 1815.) Later they moved to Henry County, Tennessee, where they are found on the tax lists there from 1827 through 1833.<sup>10</sup> A James Winfrey was taxed in Smith County, Tennessee, for the years 1837 and 1838.<sup>11</sup> As this overlaps the time James was known to have been in Missouri, this probably was not he.

Sometime between 1833 and 1838 the James Winfrey family made the move to Miller County, Missouri. There in April, 1838, James Winfrey and Benjamin Wiseman were signatories to a Miller County, Missouri, petition requesting the formation of a new township, Glaiize<sup>12</sup> (See page 12-20).

On 1 November 1848 (See page 12-28) and again on 29 March 1849 James Winfrey was issued patents from the United States Government for land in Section 7, Township 38, Range 14

of Miller County. There were additional patents in the area issued in the name of James Winfrey in 1857, 1859 and 1882.<sup>13</sup> Obviously the patent in 1882 was to James Winfrey, Jr. It is not known to whom the 1857 and 1859 patents were granted. Distribution of James' land after his death indicated he must have owned substantial acreage in the area.<sup>14</sup>

Winifred (Wimberly) Winfrey died sometime between the taking of the 1840 U.S. Miller County, Missouri, Census and James Winfrey's 6 February 1844 Menard County, Illinois, marriage to Chloe Pemberton.<sup>15</sup>

As far as is known James and Chloe (Pemberton) Winfrey had no children. James Winfrey probably died in 1863, however the appraisal of his estate was not recorded until May 6, 1864.<sup>16</sup> As James Winfrey left no will, the disposition of his property after his death is critical in establishing his heirs, and indirectly the heirs of Benjamin Wiseman.

The place of James Winfrey's burial is not known, but Warren Cemetery, Glaize Township, Miller County, which contains many unidentified fieldstones is on or near his former homestead.

<sup>1</sup>Robley E. Winfrey, "Searching the Genealogy of the WINFREY Family Tree," May 1987. [http://web.archive.org/web/20130702211726/http://home.earthlink.net/~donlwinfrey/winfrey\\_roots/id17.html](http://web.archive.org/web/20130702211726/http://home.earthlink.net/~donlwinfrey/winfrey_roots/id17.html)

<sup>2</sup>U. S. Census, 1850, Miller County, MO, James Winfrey, p. 447, Series M432, Roll 406. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. [hereafter NARA].

<sup>3</sup>Barbara Oliver Ford and Patricia Ennis Reid, *Early Tax Lists of Warren County, Kentucky, 1797-1807*, (Bowling Green, KY: B. O. Ford, 1986), p. 239.

<sup>4</sup>Smith County, TN, Will Book 4:118, Lewis Wimberly, 3 March 1817/August 1817, Smith County Courthouse, Carthage, TN. The will does not contain Winnie's husband's given name, only her married name of "Winney Winfrey."

<sup>5</sup>Fred R. Coffey, Rt. 9, Short Ln. Rd., Kingsport, TN 37663, to the compiler, January, 1980. Mr. Coffey, who is a descendant of Mary (Wiseman) Coffey, has been the source for some of the most complete and most accurate research on the Wiseman family and indirectly on the Winfreys. The Wiseman birth records came from a Wiseman Family Bible which belonged to Hazel (Wiseman) Martin. After Mrs. Martin's death the Bible was destroyed. Fortunately earlier Mrs. Martin had shared the information from the Bible with Mrs. Carolyn Webb of Corvallis, OR.

<sup>6</sup>Wake County, NC, Will Book A/1, 97-99, Christopher Barbee, November term 1775/June term 1777. North Carolina Archives, RB-1/97, Raleigh, NC. Will names Martha Wimberly, but not her husband's given name. Also Betty Willie, comp., *Pendleton District, South Carolina, Deeds* (Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1982), pp 308-309. Deed Books G:328-329, 30 October 1802 and G:336-337, 12 October 1803, Lewis Wimberly to Thomas Lay. As Lewis sold his South Carolina property, it is presumed he quitted the county.

<sup>7</sup>U.S. Census, 1880, Miller County, MO, Thomas Winfrey, p. 165D, and William Winfrey, p. 164B, E.D.102, Series T9, Roll 703, NARA.

<sup>8</sup>*Kentucky Land Grants, 1782-1924*. Ancestry [on-line]. Source: Jilison, Willard Rouse, Kentucky Land Grants, Vol. I-II, Louisville, KY, Filson Club Publications, 1925, Bk. 19.

<sup>9</sup>*Early Tax Lists of Warren County, Kentucky, 1797-1807*, p. 239. Also Martha Werst Jackson, *Earliest Tax Lists of Allen County, Kentucky, 1815-1824* Scottsville, KY: M. W. Jackson, c1990, p. 205.

<sup>10</sup>*Henry County, Tennessee Tax Books 1827-1835*, Historical Records Project, Tennessee. Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1943. Film No. 24700. Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT.

<sup>11</sup>*Tennessee, Early Tax Lists 1783-1895*, Smith County, District 21, p. 247. Ancestry [on-line]. Original Record: Early Tax Lists of Tennessee, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.

<sup>12</sup>Clyde Lee Jenkins, *Judge Jenkins' History of Miller County*. Missouri. 2 vols. Tuscumbia, MO: C. L. Jenkins. Vol. 1 *Through the Civil War* (pp. 54-55).