

Interesting Bits and Pieces of
Information About the Welch's,
Their Ancestors, Their Relatives
And the Ones They Married

(This should cover everyone)

A Supplement to the Welch Journal

By William Thomas Read
(son of Ruth Welch Read, daughter
of William Thomas Welch, son
of Jacob Perry Welch, son of
Warren Welch, son of Jacob
Welch, son of Dempsey Welch,
probably son of Edward Welch,
son of John Welch)

2005

DONATED BY
WILLIAM THOMAS READ

PREFACE

A big thank you goes to my brother Bob - Robert Welch Read for his continued insistence on having a reunion which in turn rekindled my genealogy appetite and the resulting bits and pieces of information.

The writer would like to give a lot of credit to cousin Mailande Schrum of Goldsboro N.C. for much of the research that developed the bits and pieces for the earlier periods. Mailande is a descendant of Warren Welch's second family. Jacob Perry Welch was the son of Warren from Warren's first family.

I have excluded bits and pieces of information relating to the Whitaker family since that family is so well known and documented.

There is support for all the bits and pieces of information. Some more –some less. The support is in the form of abstracts of deeds, abstracts of court minutes, abstracts of wills, copies of old newspapers, copies of the original wills, deeds and court minutes, copies of others minutes, census records, tax records , abstracts of other government records, books, etc. In some instances common sense assumptions were made to link people or places together. Since this is not a college thesis supporting footnotes are not included for the sake of time. Anyone that would like a copy of the supporting documentation please just ask and you will receive.

Without Jacob Perry Welch's Journal the research that resulted in the bits and pieces of information would not have been possible. Information from his journal will be referenced often. Due to the fact that there are others named Jacob and Perry I will refer to Jacob Perry Welch as J. P. Welch.

William Thomas Read(Bill)
2743 Horseshoe Dr.
Plant City, FL 33566

Introduction and Explanatory

For the most part the bits and pieces of information will follow the time line and places as they appear in J. P. Welch's journal and does not change anything (again for the most part). The purpose of the bits and pieces is to enhance and to expand what has been said by J. P. Welch.. That is why it is called " A Supplement to the Welch Journal".

However, (there is always a however) after extensive research nothing has been found to even closely substantiate J. P. Welch's statement that a Jacob Welch and his five sons Issac, Jacob, Dempsey, Michael and James were the start of our Welch line in America. He devotes very little to this beginning. J.P. Welch states that Jacob Welch was born in England around 1662 and he came to America with his family about 1690 and he had his last son Dempsey around 1725 and he died (Jacob) about 1742.. He farther states That Dempsey married Priscilla Perry. (this marriage is substantiated). As will be seen John Welch and his son Edward (who is the father of the Dempsey that married Priscilla Perry) has been substituted for Jacob Welch

No Jacob Welch has been found in the area where he states that Jacob first settled in America or any where near.

J. P. Welch states in 1857 that he conceived the idea of writing the history of the Welch's some 20 years ago. So much of what he has written must be based upon memories and recollections of people who themselves were relying on memories and recollections of other people. Accordingly as more time goes by the less reliable such information becomes.

continue

continued

Unfortunately J. P. Welch did not have available to him such things as deeds, census records, wills, court records, etc. to assist him in writing his journal. Other words we have today more hindsight available to us than J. P. Welch had 170 years ago.

Finally it must be said that J.P. Welch was not trying to prove anything to anyone. His purpose was only to preserve the history of the Welch's for his children, his relatives and his friends. For that he did well and we his children ,relatives and friends thank him with love.

Notice

1. Wanted more stuff. If anyone would like to contribute additional bits and pieces of information, copies of documents, signatures, etc, it would be greatly appreciated. Especially pertaining to Jacob Welch (born 1746) and his son Warren Welch (born 1780). Please send it to William T. Read, 2743 Horseshoe Dr. Plant City, FL 33566. Phone 813-754-9787

2. Copies of the Welch Journal may be purchased From the Lauderdale County Department of Archives and History, Inc., P.O Box 5511, Meridian, MS 39305, Phone 601-482-9858 The price is \$12,00 plus \$3.00 S&H.

Virginia Colonies 1690-1714

The beginning in America. J. P. Welch states that the direct line of the Welch's (Jacob Welch and family) came to America around 1690 and settled in Virginia near Richmond. After that time they moved north, south and west. No evidence has been found to substantiate these Welch's stay in Virginia. That is not to say that they didn't first come to Virginia because it is most likely that they did since almost all immigrants from England settled first in Virginia in this time frame.

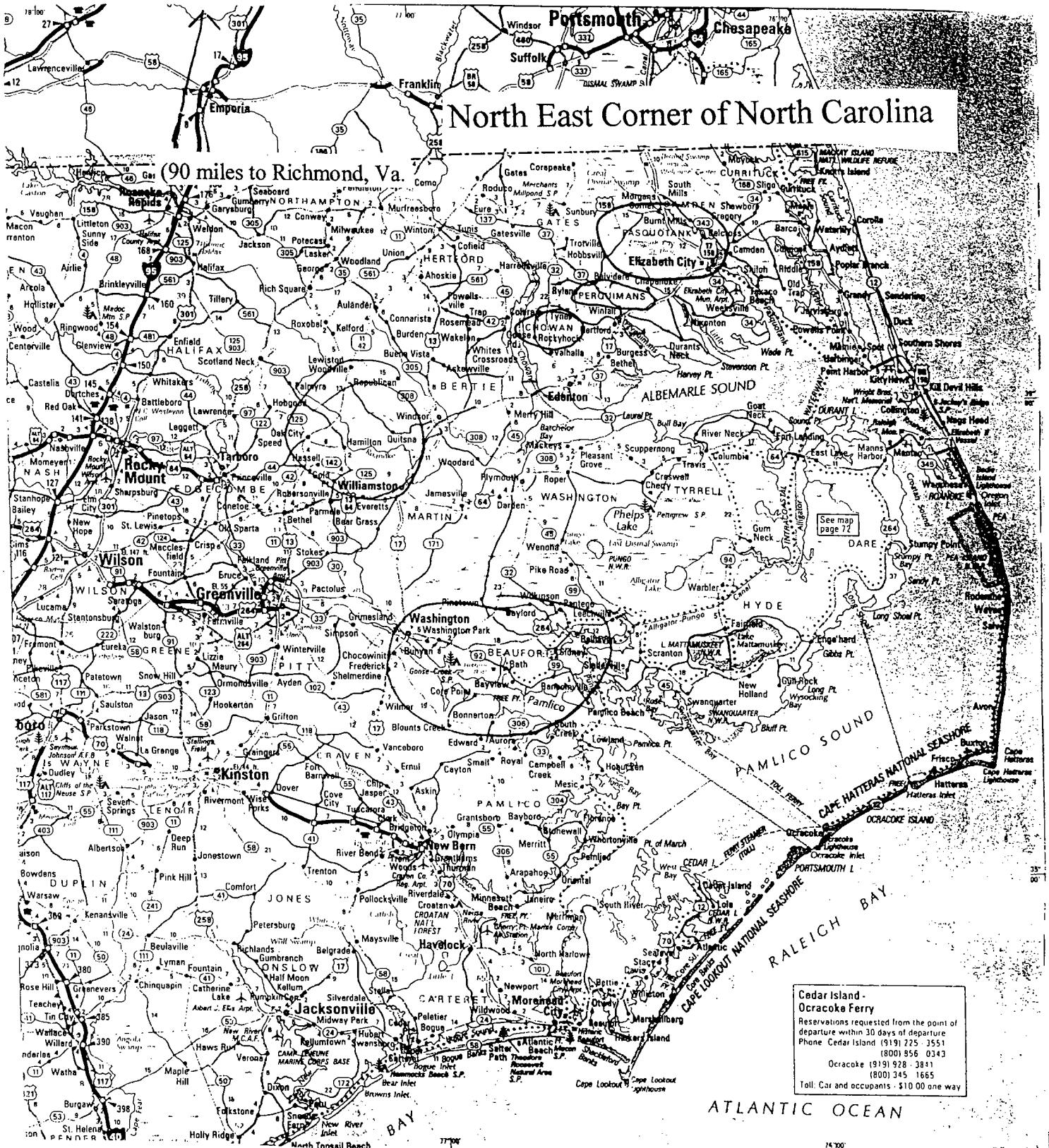
North Carolina Colonies 1715-1755

Albemarle Sound Area

About 1715 our line of Welch's arrived in Chowan County, North Carolina from Virginia. Chowan County is just across the Virginia line about 50 miles south of Portsmouth and Norfolk, Virginia. It is part of the Albemarle Sound area that connects to the Atlantic Ocean.(see map # 1 next page) Originally Chowan County was just a part of Albemarle County and was called a precinct along with two other precincts called Perquimans and Pasquotank. You can see on the map that each of these precincts have a river that flows into the Albemarle Sound by the same name.

J. P. Welch states in his journal that Jacob Welch after his arrival in America (about 35 years later) had a son named Dempsey and then Dempsey went out and begat others who eventually begat all

Map # 1



all of us children. J.P. is right about Dempsey, but no Jacob Welch with or without family can be found in the area or time frame. However, substantial evidence has been found to support that a John Welch's son Edward Welch is the father of Dempsey who married Priscilla Perry.

Follows is a brief synopsis as to why John and Edward Welch should be substituted for Jacob Welch.(it is really only about the given name):

- On July 1715 a Patrick Laughley proves in court his right to be granted a certain number of acres of land for importing into Chowan precinct John Welch, wife Elizabeth sons John jr. and Edward.(In other words Patrick Laughley was given land because he paid for the cost of transporting the Welch's family into Chowan precinct.)
- Between 1715 and 1722 John Welch buys land joining Stumpy Creek.
- 1730, John Welch dies and leaves a will. The will names the Following children: eldest daughter Sarah, eldest son Edward, son John jr. and son James. The will also names his wife Elizabeth and son Edward as executors.
- Between 1736 and 1737 wife Elizabeth of John Welch dies.
- 1739, Edward Welch sells some land on Stumpy Creek to a John Champin.

- 1751, Edward Welch gives land to Dempsey and Michael Welch. (The assumption here is that you do not give land to someone other than your children)
- 1753, Dempsey Welch is named administrator of the estate of Edward Welch.
- o 1755, Dempsey Welch sells some land on Stumpy Creek to Michael Welch.

You can see the assumption that is being made here. Edward must be the father of Dempsey because Edward gave land to Dempsey and Dempsey was named administrator of Edward's estate.


The next question that can arise is , do we have the right Dempsey? That can be answered in the affirmative because of the following:

- J. P. Welch states in his journal that Dempsey married Priscilla Perry and that Priscilla's mother was a Lawrence. He farther states that the Welch's were bricklayers and Priscilla's father was a mechanic.
- The 1775 will of Jacob Perry (J.P. Welch states that his first name was Dempsey) of Perquimans County states that his daughter Priscilla was married to Dempsey Welch. The Perry's lived in the adjacent county between 6 to 10 miles from where the Welch's lived at Stumpy Creek.

- Priscilla's mother was not a Lawrence but her grandmother was a Lawrence. Priscilla's mother was a Cleare. The Perry's, Lawrence's and the Cleare's all lived either next door to each other or very close in Perquimans County(precinct).
- Jacob Perry was a carpenter. The term mechanic in those days was the same as carpenter, cabinet maker, joiner, etc.
- In 1755, a Joseph Butler was (the son of the deceased David Butler) was bound to Dempsey Welch to learn bricklaying.

Some Bits and Pieces-Chowan County

About John Welch

- About 1715, John Welch as evidence on behalf of the Soverign Lord ye King was summoned to the court as a witness to a hog stealing.
- April 1722, John Welch is a witness to a deed by signing his mark as follows: 
- January 1721/1722 in the 8th year of the reign of our Soverign Lord King George, John Welch buys some land from James Maglohan. (The description of the location of the land is as follows):
 "150 acres on the south east side of Blind Neck Branch, joining Stumpy Creek Swamp, Beach Swamp and a Little Dead Pocoson"
 (pocoson means upland swamp)


- John Welch dies in 1730 and his wife Elizabeth and son Edward is named as executors. Yet in 1737 the estate is not settled, Elizabeth has died and Edward is being accused of embezzling from the estate by his sister Sarah and her husband Joseph Parker in a petition requesting that administration of the estate be given to Joseph Parker.

A few months later administration of the estate is given to Joseph Parker.

About Elizabeth Welch

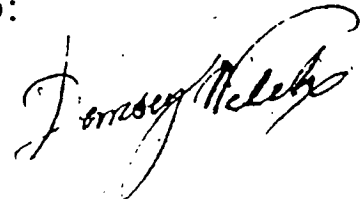
- 1736, Elizabeth is being sued for failing to pay a debt of 15 pounds. She was being sued for 30 pounds.

About Edward Welch

- 1741, Edward was one of twelve jurors that found John Ward guilty of choking, beating, and brusing John Arline. For such savagery the Justices fined John Ward 40 shilling plus costs.
- 1738, Edward was one of twelve jurors on a civil case regarding the failure to pay 10 pounds for a cow and 6 pounds for other services provided. Judgement was found in favor of the plaintiff.
- Like his father Edward could not write and he would sign documents with the following mark 
- 1753, Edward dies without a will.

About Dempsey Welch

Through-out this paper the name of Dempsey Welch is spelled Dempsey as did J.P. Welch in his journal. However, Dempsey spelled his name Demsey. Others have spelled it Demcy, Demcey and Dempsey. But as Shakespear said” a rose by another name still smells the same”. The following is a copy of Dempsey’s signature from 1755:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dempsey Welch". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid, with some loops and flourishes characteristic of 18th-century calligraphy.

- January 1753, Dempsey is appointed constable in the room and district of James Parker. (A constable in those days was a peace officer with less authority and smaller jurisdiction than a sheriff. They usually had the power to serve warrants, summons, collect taxes, fines and make arrests.)
- July 1753, Dempsey was fined 5 pounds for not giving his attendance at court and that he be discharged as a constable. Shortly thereafter Dempsey appeared and made oath that he was not able to attend and his fine was reduced to one shilling and he was reinstated as constable.
- October 1753, Dempsey’s accounts and records as constable was duly approved. (I guess this means that he had support for his expenditures and the funds he collected).
- January 1754, Thomas Roundtree was appointed constable in the room and district of Dempsey Welch. (Being in charge of a district means that Dempsey was considered a man of prominent. It is like the mayor of a small township.)

- A November roster of the Chowan County militia includes Dempsey and Michael Welch.
- Off to court. Between the period January 1753 and October 1754 Dempsey is sued by 6 different people for not paying amounts charged for "wares, goods and merchandise". It appears that in all 6 cases Dempsey lost. Dempsey was only 100% responsible for 4 of the cases. Two of the cases were the result of Dempsey being the administrator of the estate of Edward Welch.

Four of the plaintiffs were suing for the following amounts:

8 pounds 2 pence & half penny in Virginia currency.

12 pounds.

4pounds 15 shillings lawfull money of Great Britain.

*2 pounds 11 shillings 5 pence & half penny currency money of the Colony of Virginia.

*In this case Dempsey was required to post a bond of 6 pounds sterling to guarantee that he would appear in court and pay 3 pounds sterling if he lost, which he did.(See copy of bond on next page).

- Sometime between 1755 and 1761 Dempsey and his family moves from Chowan County, N.C. to Johnston County,N.C.

Perquimans County

A little about the Perry's, Lawrences, and the Cleare's

(Remember we are just as much a Perry, Lawrence, or Cleare as we are a Welch. Unfortunately there are no detail journals like the Welch journal)

North-Carolina.

K NOW all Men by these Presents, That we *Dempsey Welch*
Jacob Jordan & Michael Welch
all of the County and Province aforesaid, are held and firmly bound unto
Miles Gale Esq High-Sheriff of the County aforesaid,
his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, in the just and full
Sum of *six pounds Sterling money of Great Britain*
for which Payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our,
and each of our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, jointly and sever-
rally, in and for the whole. Sealed with our Seals, and dated this *25*
Day of *march* — in the Year of our Lord 1755

T HE Condition of the above Obligation is such, That if the above bound
Dempsey Welch do and shall make his personal
Appearance before the Justices of our Court of Common Pleas, at the next
Court to be held for our said County, at the Court-house in *Edenton*
on the *first Tuesday* — in *April* — next, then and there to answer

to *Benjamin Simms* of a Plea of *Trover* on the *Case* *Dempsey*
Three pounds sterling money of Great Britain

and there to stand to, and abide
by, the Judgment of the said Court, and not depart the same without License
first had and obtained; that then the above Obligation to be void and of none
Effect: Otherwise to stand and remain in full Force, Power, and Virtue.

Scaled and Delivered,
in the Presence of

Rich^d Walton D^r Sheriff

Dempsey Welch

Jacob Jordan

Michael Welch
mark

Note the mark of Michael Welch

About the Perry's

The Perry's came to Virginia around 1670 from England. Some of them migrated south to Chowan and Perquimans Counties in North Carolina before 1724. As you will recall Dempsey married Priscilla daughter of Jacob and his wife Hephzibah. Hephzibah's father was a Cleare.

About the Cleare's

The Cleare's also came from England in the middle and late 1600's to Massachusetts and to Virginia. It appears that Timothy Cleare father of Hephzibah was a relative of the Cleare's that migrated from Massachusetts to Virginia around 1680. The Cleare's were Quakers and the monthly meetings were held at the house of Timothy Cleare.

The wife of Timothy Cleare was Hannah and the mother of Hephzibah. This was Hannah's second marriage and her father was a Lawrence. The land of Timothy Cleare adjacent that of John Lawrence. Their lands were just a few miles south of the land of Jacob Perry.

The 1724 will of Timothy Cleare who died in 1724 refers to his daughter Hephzibah as Hephzibah Perry.

About the Lawrence's

The Lawrence's are from England too and they appear in Virginia around 1653. John Lawrence, father of Hannah appears in Perquimans County around 1680 about the same time as the Cleare's. Early Quaker records show that John Lawrence married a Rachel Welsh in 1655.(there is no evidence to connect Rachel

Welsh to our Welch's). Their daughter Hannah was born on December 1, 1669. She was the last of 5 children.

A little about present day Chowan and Perquimans Counties

The writer, his wife Linda and their 13 year old pug April took a pilgrimage in April 2005(yes our pug is named April) to the lands of our ancestors. We walked where they walked and lived. While I was not there originally(maybe in spirit) I would venture to say that the area is pretty much the same now as it was then. The land is flat, very rural, probably a few less trees, and used only for farming. The only difference is that the roads are paved and the houses are newer and built different.

We found Stumpy Creek where the first Welch's lived. It is called Stumpy Creek because the creek and the joining swamp is full of Cypress trees with their little stumps growing up out of the water. We found the old Welch plantation and a few graves sites. There is a road that is named Welch Rd. and it is located right next to the plantation and not far from Stumpy Creek. We spoke with a older black man who was chopping firewood next to Stumpy Creek and he said that at one time all the land around here was owned by the Welch's.

There are two Baptist churches there and they are located on the same road across from each other. The Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church is on one side of the road and on the other side is the

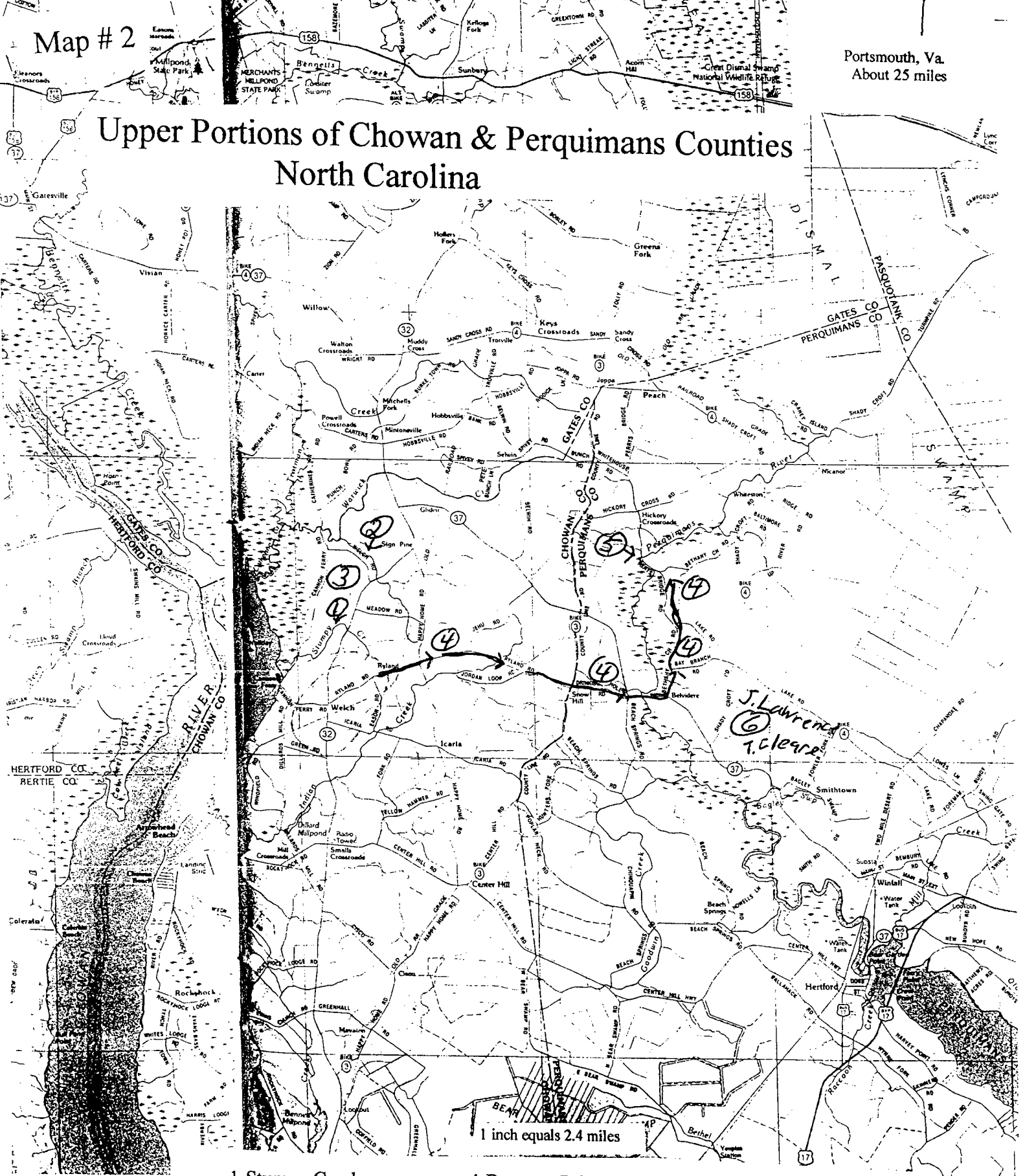
Greater Welch's Chapel Baptist Church. They were originally started in the late 1700's. The black man told us that the land for the Greater Welch's Chapel Baptist Church was given to the blacks by the Welch's so they could have their own church.

We walked and saw the land where the Perry's, Cleare's and the Lawrence's walked and lived. We drove the roads between the area where the Welch's lived(Stumpy Creek) and where the Perry's lived(area around Perry's bridge over the Perquimans River). There is a road called Perry's Bridge Rd. Dempsey Welch probably took this same route when he was courting Priscilla Perry in the 1740's.

The telephone exchange (221) for the north half of Chowan County is called the Welch exchange.

(See map # 2 and pictures of our visit on the next 3 pages)

Upper Portions of Chowan & Perquimans Counties North Carolina



- 1-Stumpy Creek
- 2-Welch Rd
- 3-Welch's plantation area

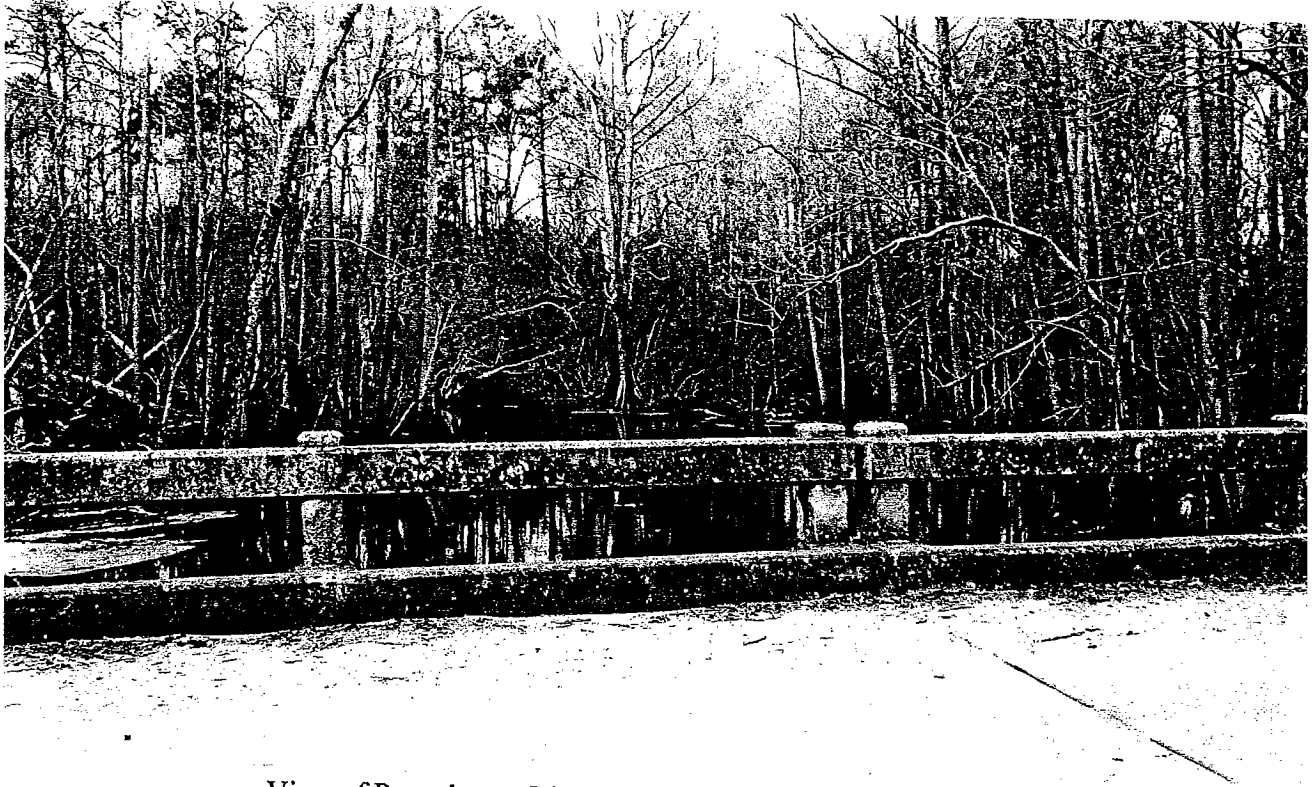
- 4-Route to Priscilla's house
- 5-Perry's Bridge over the Perquimans River and Perry's Bridge Rd
- 6-Lawrence's and Clear's property



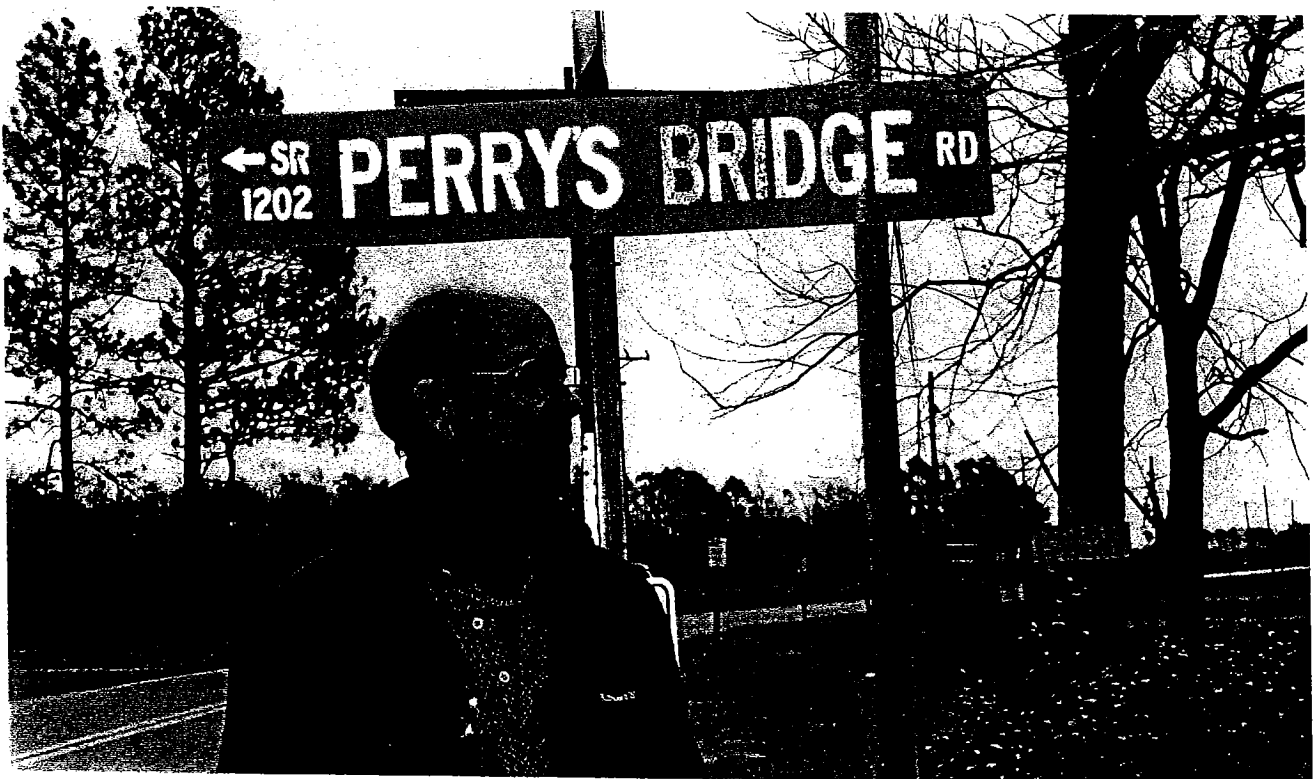
View of Stumpy Creek from Cannon Ferry Rd., Chowan County, N.C.



Linda Read, Chowan County, N.C.



View of Perquimans River from Perry's bridge on Perry's Bridge Rd., Perquimans County, N. C.



Bill Read, Perquimans County, N. C.

North Carolina Colony/State 1755-1784

Johnston County/Wake County

(This area of Johnston County became part of newly formed Wake County in 1771)

Dempsey first shows up in Johnston County in April 1761. As J. P. Welch states in his journal Dempsey and his family moved to Poplar Creek in Johnston County.(That is where Warren Welch was born. Warren is the father of Jacob Perry Welch and the son of Jacob Welch the eldest son of Dempsey.) They located on the south side of Poplar Creek where it flows into the Neuse River about 7 miles south east of Raleigh.

By 1761 Dempsey and Priscilla had begat 5 sons; Jacob,b. 1746, age 15; James,b.1749, age 12; Isaac, b. 1751,age 10; Michael,b. 1753,age 8; and Dempsey Jr., b. 1755, age 6. Their daughters Mary and Sarah were born later; 1765 and 1769.

About Dempsey

Dempsey the land baron

- January 1762, Dempsey buys 600 acres from Thomas Hood (Thomas Hood was already living on Poplar Creek.)
- February 1762, Dempsey is given a land grant of 700 acres on the north side of the Neuse River by Lord Granville.

(Lord Granville was the man that the King of England had given all of the land in that district.)

- January 1763, Dempsey is granted 399 acres on the north side of the Neuse River from Lord Granville for a fee of 10 pounds sterling.
- July 1765, Dempsey the bricklayer buys land from Thomas Draper the planter for 20 pounds, (number of acres not given)
- September 1775 (Wake County now) a grant of 100 acres to Dempsey is proved in court.
- November 1779 a state grant to Dempsey for 640 acres in Johnston County.(Note: their land in Wake County borders Johnston County. Note also: it is a “ state grant” we are now a new independent country “ hip hip hurrah”)

Dempsey the juror

He must have spent a lot of time in the court room.

- Between April 1762 and September 1780 Dempsey was assigned jury duty 13 times. He was assigned to grand juries, petit juries, Inferior Court juries, Pleas and Quarter Session juries (P&Qs) and just plain old jury duty.
- June 1779, Dempsey was fined nine shillings for not attending court as a juror and a summons was issued. (I guess he could not take any more jury duty.)

Dempsey as a jack of all trades

- April 1761, John Edens son and orphan of John Edens the deceased was bound to Dempsey as a apprentice until age 21. Dempsey had to enter into a Bond and Security Agreement.
- June 1776, Tarrance Conner age 16, was bound to Dempsey until age 21 to learn farming.
- Early 1769, Dempsey was given leave and permission by the court to build a public water grist mill over Poplar Creek. Thomas Hood who owned land on the other side of Poplar Creek was ordered by the court to sell one acre on the opposite side at fair value to Dempsey, which he did on June,1769 for 20 shillings.
- September, 1777 and July, 1778, Dempsey is named one of three assessors in Capt. Mials district.
- February 1778, Dempsey and two other are ordered to value the land of Isaac Powell on the Neuse River.

Dempsey and the militia

- Middle 1760's, Dempsey is on Capt. James Wootens muster list for Johnston County.

- October 1769, a militia court of officers met and exempted Dempsey from mustering by reason of his infirmness. (J. P. Welch states in his journal that Dempsey did have a very bad leg.
- Sometime in 1779, Dempsey sells a horse for 6000 pounds to the revolutionary army.(More about the horse later.)

Dempsey other

- September 1782, Dempsey and his son James is ordered by the court to help maintain the new road from Neuse River to the Smithfield Rd.. (That new road is probably the Mial Plantation Rd.)
- December 1783, Dempsey and his son James is sued by John Hinton. They lost their jury trial and were ordered to pay 47 pounds and 4 shilling as damages.

About Jacob Welch

Oldest son of Dempsey and father of Warren who was the father of Jacob Perry Welch, the author of the Welch Journal.

- March 1778, Jacob was granted by the state 640 acres of vacant land on Poplar Creek.

- October 1778, John Cole is given a grant of 400 acres on the Neuse River, Jacob files a protest against the grant but a jury finds in favor of John Cole. (Jacob's second wife, who we all come from, was a Mary Cole.)
- September 1779, a deed from James Hinton to Jacob Welch was approved by the court.
- Sometime in 1779, Jacob sells something to the revolutionary army for 9 pounds.
- March 1780, Jacob was granted 493 acres by the state.
- September 1782, a deed from Robert Traywick to Jacob Welch was approved by the court.

General

Dempsey begins selling his land in 1781 and by 1785 we no longer find any record of him or his family in Wake County, N.C. As J. P. Welch states in his journal they all moved to Burke County, Georgia.

There are court minutes of March 1784 given a Benjamin Jones leave to repair a mill on Poplar Creek, formally the property of Dempsey Welch. It goes on to state that the mill be established as a public water grist mill. (Apparently it had fallen on hard times.)

A little about the War of Rebellion (revolutionary war)

J. P. Welch states in his journal that Dempsey and his five sons, “each and all took active part in the great contest for independence”. There is no evidence that any one of them served in the revolutionary army. As mentioned earlier Dempsey Sr. was exempted because of his infirmness.

Finding no record of the 5 sons being in the war was a concern to this writer because I am a Marine (no such thing as a ex-marine) and very patriotic. However during my research I found a 1746 law of North Carolina governing the militia exempted among other “persons attending Public Mills or Ferries”. Many other states had similar laws until around 1900 when the federal government took responsibility for the standing military.

Since Dempsey owned a public grist mill it would be reasonable to assume that his 5 sons helped him operate the mill and accordingly they would have been exempted from serving in the army. At the start of the war the youngest son was 20(Dempsey) and the oldest was 29(Jacob).

For those interested in this kind of thing, Dempsey Welch’s ancestors may qualify for the DAR by direct linkage to him.(They don’t have to use only the Whitakers). A few years ago he was approved by the DAR as had given Patriotic Service (PS).(A Welch from the line of Dempsey Jr. did the application). Patriotic Service means that while he did not serve in the military he did do something to help the cause. That something is as follows:

- 1-He sold a horse to the army

2-He took the Oath of Allegiance in connection with a land transaction. (Apparently no oath no land deal.)

3-He had been exempted because of his infirmness.

Nothing is in the DAR file about the mill.

A little about the present day Poplar Creek/Neuse River Area

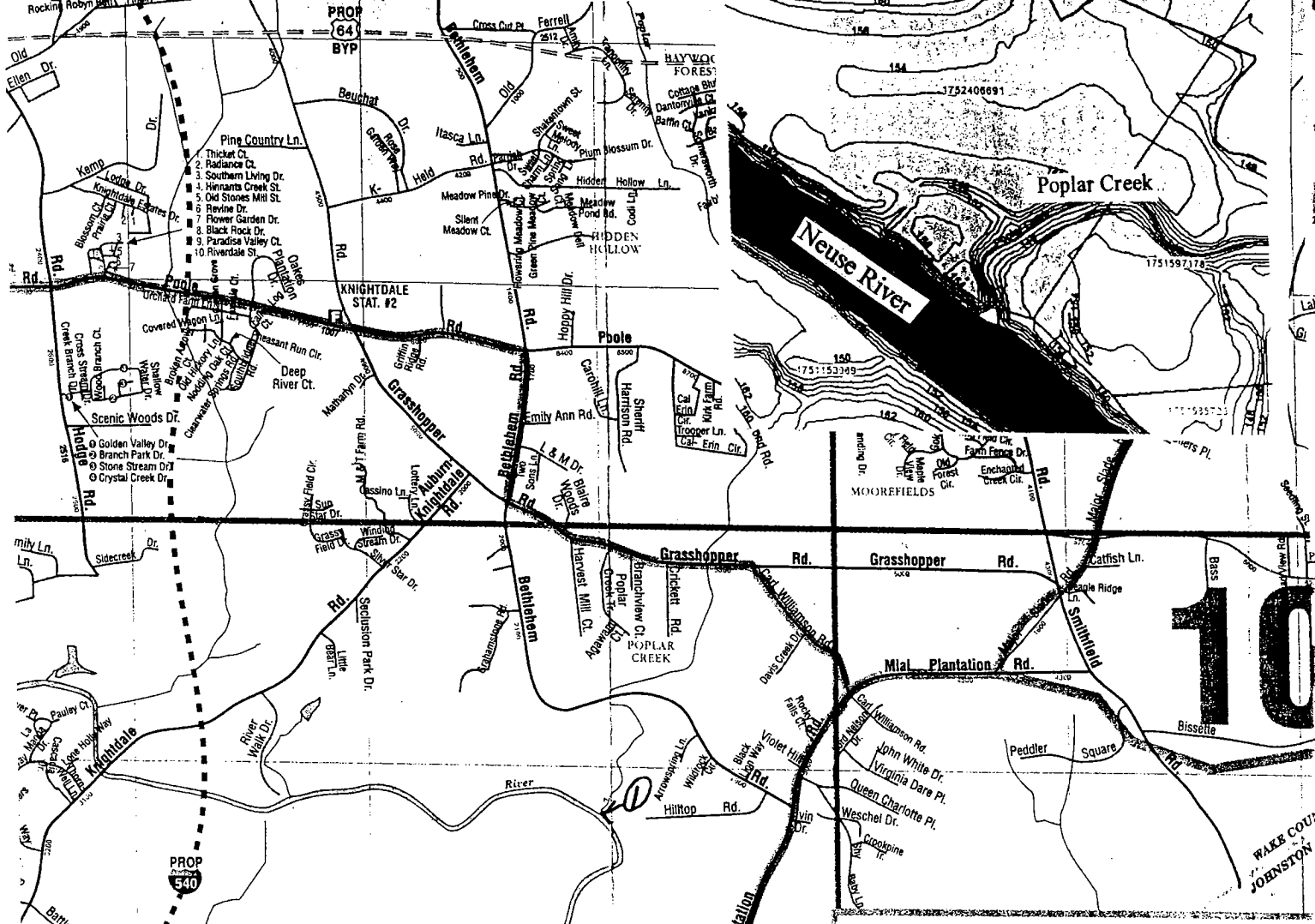
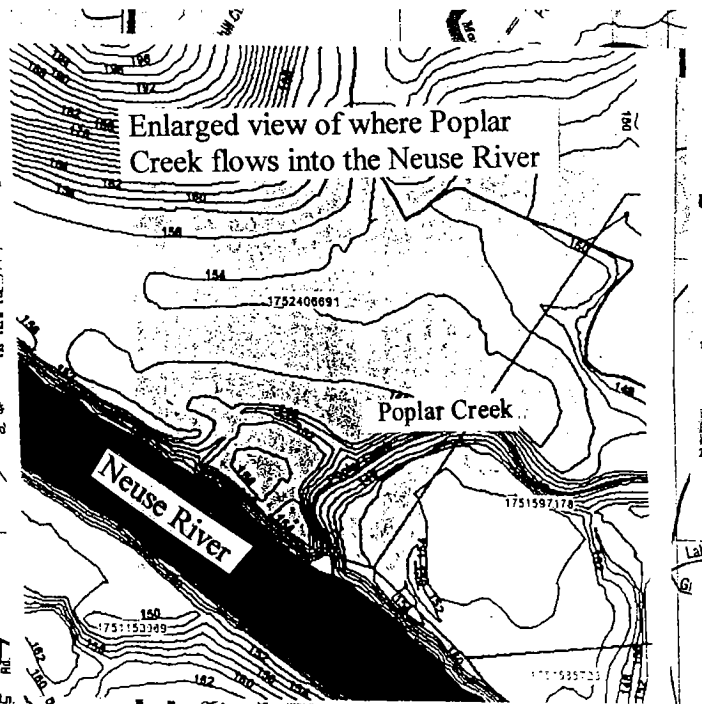
Again our pilgrimage took us to Poplar Creek and the Neuse River. Not only did we walk where our ancestors lived and walked, we also had coffee on the patio of a lovely home on the old Welch land and watched the Neuse River go by.

The land is very much different than that we found in Chowan County. It is very hilly and some trees. While the area is part of the suburbs of Raleigh it is very country. They have built and are building some very nice homes and there is still a lot of vacant land. The location where the Welch's lived on Poplar Creek is basically inaccessible. It lies at the bottom of two steep hills. The two tracts of land on both sides are vacant and full of trees and heavy brush. Thanks to a gracious Phyllis Miller, (she lives on the property next to the vacant land on the south side of the creek.) we were able to reach the spot where Poplar Creek flows into the Neuse River. The area down at the creek is flat and full of high grass (3 & 4 feet high) and trees. I am sure without the high grass and trees, at one time it was a beautiful meadow. There were no signs of the mill. It has probably succumbed to the changing Neuse River beds. Thanks also to Phyllis Miller's son Joe, who guided me through the jungle like area to the creek. The land on the west side of the Neuse River is owned by the City of Raleigh and is used as a waste water treatment plant and a land refuge.

Poplar Creek is called that because of all the Poplar trees in the area around the creek.

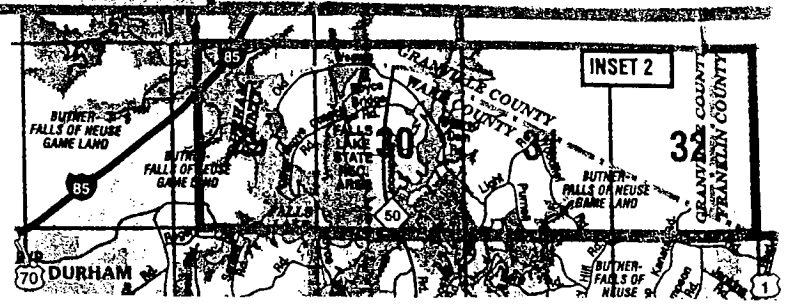
See map #3 and the pictures of our visit on the next 2 pages.

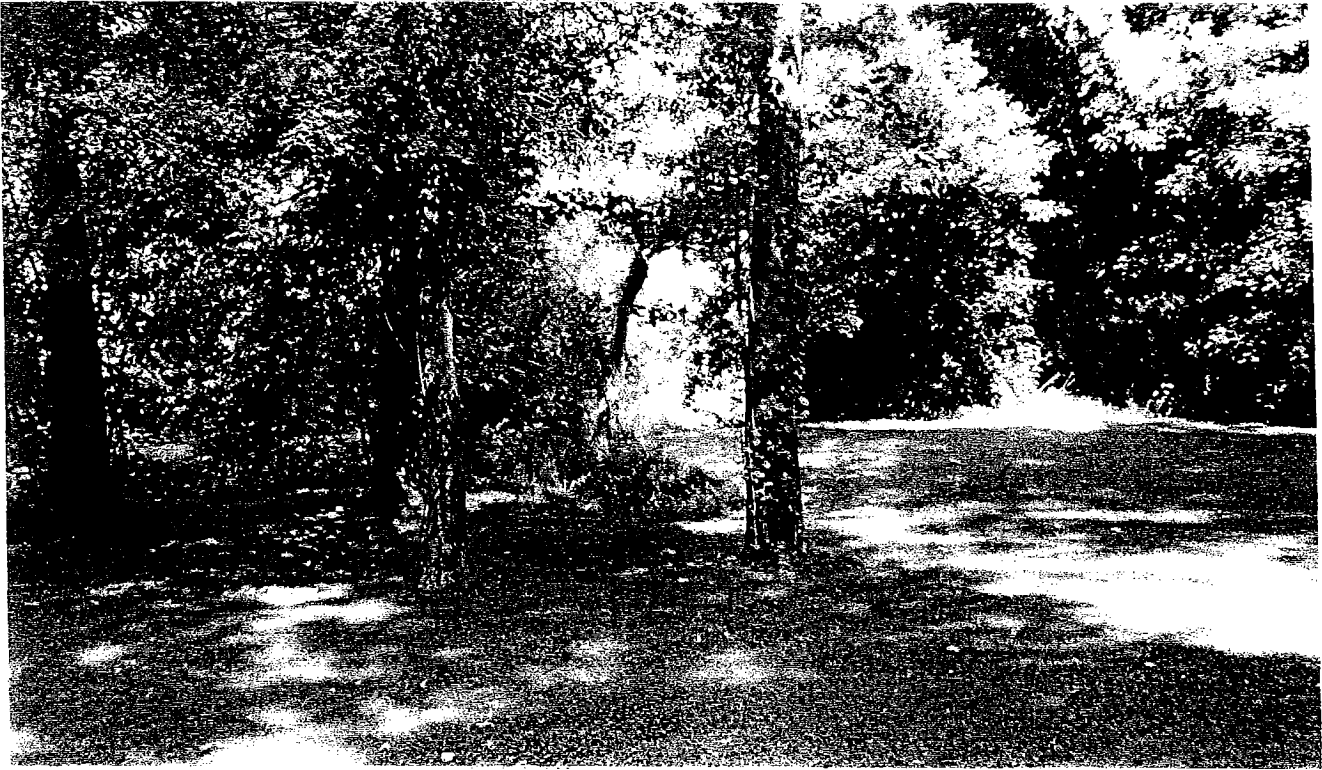
South East Suburbs of Raleigh, N. C.



- 1- Welch's grist mill
- 2- The road that Dempsey and his son was ordered to help maintain.

1.5 inches = 1 mile





View of Demsey Welch's land. The Neuse River is about 10 feet to the left and Poplar Creek is about 80 yards straight ahead.



Bill Read at the mouth of Poplar Creek and the Neuse River. This is the location of Demsey Welch's grist mill.

Georgia 1785-1812

Burke County/Beaver Dam Creek

Around 1783 Georgia began offering land grants to encourage migration to the lands that had been ceded from the Creek Indians.(how about taken). The grants were called “headright grants”. The head of the family received 200 acres for his head and 50 acres for each additional head he brought with him including slaves, but not to exceed 1000 acres. They had to live on the land for one year before title was given to them thru the written grant.

Burke County is located in the central eastern part of Georgia and its borders the South Carolina line. Waynesboro is the county seat. Augusta (the Masters-golf) is a little over 30 miles to the north of Waynesboro.

Dempsey and his family, except Jacob, moved to a location on Beaver Dam Creek where it flows into a larger creek called Brier Creek. This Beaver Dam Creek(there is more than one) is about 8 miles northwest of Waynesboro. Jacob first went to Washington County around 1785 (it is about 30 miles west of Burke County) and then to Burke County around 1790. In time the sons other than Jacob obtained their own land grants in other location close to Beaver Dam Creek. Jacob stayed probably because he was the oldest son and acquired his father’s land when he died around 1792.(This date is from J. P. Welch’s journal.)(Jacob Perry Welch was born at Beaver Dam Creek, son of Warren.)

There is very little bits and pieces of information about the Welch's stay in Burke County because the courthouse there burned down in 1825 and again in 1854 destroying all of the records. About the only records available are Georgia state records pertaining to land grants and land lotteries and a few notices in the newspaper the Augusta Chronicle.

About Dempsey Welch

- January 1789, Dempsey received a headright grant for 200 acres from the State of Georgia. The order for the survey of the dated October 2, 1786 state that the land was on the "head of Beaver Dam Creek adjoining lands of Thomas Walker and John Rutledge"(Note: There was generally a period of a year or two between the date of the survey order and the date of the grant because of the requirement to live on the land for one year.)
- The following notice appeared in the September 12, 1789 edition of the Augusta Chronicle:

"Came to my house near Walker's bridge in Burke County, about the 15th or 20th of April last, a NEGRO FELLOW, who says his name is George, and belongs to one Robert McCrary, lately of South Carolina, and who left that state about the 7th of April last, with an intention of settling in this state in Wilkes county near Washington-he says his master left him in South Carolina, but having been ill-treated thought proper to come in pursuit of him. This fellow is about fifty years of age, of a yellowish complexion, stout made, about five feet, seven or eight inches high,

crossed-eyed, and appears to be country born. Mr McCrary, by proving his property agreeable to law, and paying the expenses that shall appear reasonable , may receive him on application”

DEMPEY WELCH

July 25, 1789

(See copy next page)(Look closely at columns 1 & 2 and you will see the reporting of the beginning of the Bill of Rights)

About Jacob Welch

- September 1787, Jacob is given a headright grant for 300 in Washington County.
- July 1794, Jacob is given a headright grant for 54 acres on Beaver Dam Branch(Creek). The survey order dated July,1790 and the grant mentions that the land adjoins that of Thomas Walker and John Rutledge. The survey order was for 63 acres.(See copy page 29))
- January 1800, Mary Welch applies for the administration of the estate of Jacob Welch.
- November 1800, Johnathan Day applies for administration of the estate of Jacob Welch. Johnathan Day married Jacob’s eldest daughter Priscilla.(J.P. Welch states in his journal that Jacob’s wife Mary remarried ,actually twice, Apparently she remarried between January 1800 and November 1800.)
- October 1804, a notice in the Augusta Chronicle of a

when the same was produced, and that a like manifest was delivered to him; and shall retain the other manner to the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel is bound.

(To be continued.)

Congress of the United States.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses deeming it necessary, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution.

ARTICLES

In addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the sixth article of the original Constitution.

Art. 1. After the first enumeration, required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be no less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every sixty thousand persons.

Art. 2. No law, varying the compensation to the members of Congress, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Art. 3. Congress shall make no law establishing religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the rights of conscience be infringed.

Art. 4. The freedom of speech, and of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble and consult for their common good, and to apply to the government by petition, redress of grievances, shall not be infringed.

Art. 5. A well regulated militia composed of the body of the people, being the best security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; but, no one religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be compelled to render military service in person.

Art. 6. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

Art. 7. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Art. 8. No person shall be subject, except in case of impeachment, to more than one trial for one punishment for the same offence; shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Art. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Art. 10. The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger) shall be by an impartial jury of six vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction, the right of challenge, and other accustomed requisites; and no person

shall be held to answer for a capital or other- wise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a crime be committed in a place in the possession of an enemy, or in which an insurrection may prevail, the indictments and trials may by law be authorized in some other place within the same State.

Art. 11. No appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed, where the value in controversy shall not amount to one thousand dollars; nor shall any fact, triable by a jury according to the course of the common law, be otherwise re-examinable, than according to the rules of the common law.

Art. 12. In suits at common law, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved.

Art. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. 14. No State shall infringe the right of trial by jury in criminal cases, nor the rights of conscience, nor the freedom of speech, or of the press.

Art. 15. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Art. 16. The powers delegated to this Constitution to the government of the United States, shall be exercised as herein appropriated; so that the Legislature shall never exercise the powers vested in the Executive or Judicial; nor the Executive, the powers vested in the Legislative or judicial; nor the Judicial the powers vested in the Legislative or Executive.

Art. 17. The powers not delegated to the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do carry to the Senate a fair and engrossed copy of the said proposed articles of amendments, and desire their concurrence.

Extract from the Journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, August 22.

On Tuesday died Major John Lucas, an officer of distinction in the Georgia line of the late American army, and Treasurer of the State Society of that State. His remains were last evening interred in St. Paul's church yard, attended by the State Society of the Cincinnati of New-York, and a detachment of Col. Bauman's artillery. He bore a tedious and lingering decay with all that fortitude which his character as a Soldier was strongly marked with.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 12.

On Friday the 21st ult. the President of the United States, by advice and consent of the Senate, was pleased to appoint Benjamin Lincoln, Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphreys, Esquires, to be Commissioners for negotiating a treaty with the Southern Indians.

By a vessel arrived last week at Charleston from New-York, after a very short passage, we learn, that the Commissioners appointed by Congress to treat with the Southern Indians, were to sail for Savannah a few days after her departure, escorted by a detachment of continental troops.

Arthur St. Clair, Esq. is appointed Governor; Winthrop Bargeant, Secretary; Samuel Hildes Parquis, John Cleves Symmes, and William Barron, Judges, of the Western Territory.

In a London Paper of the 10th of June, brought by the ship Fair Penitent, arrived at Norfolk from Port Glasgow, there is a manifesto from England to Denmark, intimating, "Should the Danes admit the Russians, Great-Britain will look on it as a declaration of war, and will attack them immediately." Britain has likewise ordered a fleet of 20 sail of the line into the Baltic, as a fleet of observation.

Died, the 19th August, at the house of Mr. Harry Caldwell, in Peterburg, Wilkes county, Mr. Joseph Denison, from Connecticut, late a Tutor in Yale College. The Wednesday following a sermon, well adapted to the melancholy occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Jeremiah Walker. The death of this truly pious and learned young man, cannot be sufficiently lamented.

On Sunday last departed this life, Mr. Daniel Wallcut, of this place.

To be Sold,
A GOOD
House and Lot

In the town of Augusta; for Cash, Negroes or Tobacco. For particulars, enquire of the Printer.

On Saturday the 21st inst. will be sold, At my Plantation, to the highest bidder, for ready payment, in specie, or the paper medium at its depreciated rate, a small

Stock of Cattle,

Belonging to the estate of John Jamelson, deceased. As I am desirous of settling the affairs of the estate, it is requested of all persons having demands against it to make them known, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

NATHANIEL COCKE, Ex'r.
September 5, 1789.

To be Sold,

On the First Monday in October next, At the town of Washington, the following

Tracts of Land,

viz. 2000 acres, second quality; 2000 do. to, third quality, in the county of Franklin, the property of John Hinson; it being for his tax for 1788.—Also, 1000 acres of the third quality; 5000 acres first land, in the county of Franklin, the property of George Nailer, it being for his tax for the year 1788.

BUCKNER HARRIS, Collector
John Wilkes County.

CAME to my house near Walker's bridge, in Burke county, about the 15th or 20th of April last, a NEGRO FELLOW, who says his name is George, and belongs to one Robert McCrary, lately of South Carolina, and who left that State about the 1st of April last, with an intention of settling in this State, in Wilkes county, near Washington; he says his master left him in South Carolina, but having been ill-treated, thought proper to come in pursuit of him. This fellow is about fifty years of age, of a yellowish complexion, stout made, about five feet, seven or eight inches high, cross-eyed, and appears to be country born. Mr. McCrary, by proving his property agreeable to law, and paying the expenses that shall appear reasonable, may receive him on application.

DEMPEY WELCH,
July 25, 1789.

List of Defaulters in Capt. Pearre's District.

JOHN Cash, Thomas Wynn, John Martin, Fort, — Brown, — Morgan, — Lorkey, — Crawford, Thomas Wynn; John Wynn, Argles-Pentor, Amsat-Jackson, — Graham, John Hunley, — Nixon, Anselm Bugg, James Fox, John Andrew, William Barkley.

†† Archibald Beale, and Moody Burt, are said to belong to Capt. Pool's district.
W. URQUHART, R. R.

List of persons, not belonging to Captain Pearre's Company, who have made their returns to me.

GEORGE Wallcut, Esq. John Meals, Esq. James Armstrong, Esq. David Cash, Godfrey Zimmerman, Robert Farish, Sherwood Allen, Anselm Lee, Jas. Vaughan,
W. URQUHART, R. R.

A list of Defaulters in Capt. Cartledge's district, Richmond county.

JOHN Colbreath, David Keath, John Wetdon, Thomas Smith, Martin Green, John Shouler, John Kelly, Charles Steward, John Burch Ellifou, William Moses, Hiel M'Daniel, Daniel M'Daniel, John M'Daniel.

Non-residents who have rendered a list of their taxable property.
James Cartledge, Kendall Ramsey, sen. Randall Ramsey, John David Ferryman, Henry Cauder, and Ignatius Faw.

Sept 12, 1789, Rec.

Dempsey's
Notice

Georgia By the Court of Justices of the County of Burke
N^o. 11. To Robert Osborne Esq^r. County Surveyor for S^d. County
You are hereby Authorized and required to Admeasure and lay
out, or cause to be Admeasured and laid out, unto, Jacob
Welch - A Tract of Land which shall contain
Sixtythree Acres in the said County of Burke
on the North side of the Broaddam Adjoining
Lands of John Rutledge John Wells and Levi
Emanuel (on his head right.)

Taking Especial care that the same has not heretofore been
laid out to any other person or persons, and you are hereby
Also Directed and required to record the plat of the same
in your Office and transmit a Copy thereof, together
with this Warrant to the Surveyor General within the
Term of two Years from the Date hereof.

Given under our hands as Justices of the said
County this Fifth Day of July 1790.
Attest
Levi Emanuel. C. L. C.

[Signature]
- M. Badley
Jacob Lewis

sheriff's sale for four tracts of land belonging to the estate of Jacob Welch. All of the land was being sold to satisfy claims filed against the estate. In total there was 530 acres.

- J. P. Welch states in his journal that Jacob's wife Mary remarried the second time to a neighbor John Rutledge and they moved to Morgan County, Georgia. He farther states that Jacob's daughter Priscilla and her husband Johnathan Day lived at Hard Labor Creek in Morgan County.(Presently there is a Hard Labor State Park there with a lake named Rutledge and there is a town called Rutledge just a few miles south.)

About Warren Welch/Son of Jacob

- October 1804, the sheriff's sale notice states that 50 acres of the land to be sold as a part of Jacob Welch's estate had already been acquired by Warren Welch, but had been taken back by the court.
- 1805, Warren entered the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery. His name was not drawn.
- 1807, Warren entered the 1807 Georgia Land Lottery and won 202 and 1 half acres in Wilkinson County. (This county is about 60 miles west of Burke County.)
- November 25, 1809, Warren is included in a notice in the Augusta Chronicle as a tax defaulter in Burke County.

About Dempsey Welch

- January 1810, Dempsey Jr. is issued a passport by the Governor of Georgia for him and his family to travel through The Creek Nations of Indians. (The Creeks were becoming hostile at this time. Do you think the Creeks paid any attention to the passport? J. P. Welch state that they made it safely to the Territory of Alabama.)

A little about the present day Burke County/Beaver Dam Creek Area

As we did before we followed in the footsteps of our ancestors, we walked where they lived and walked. By now we are beginning to feel the presence of their spirits.

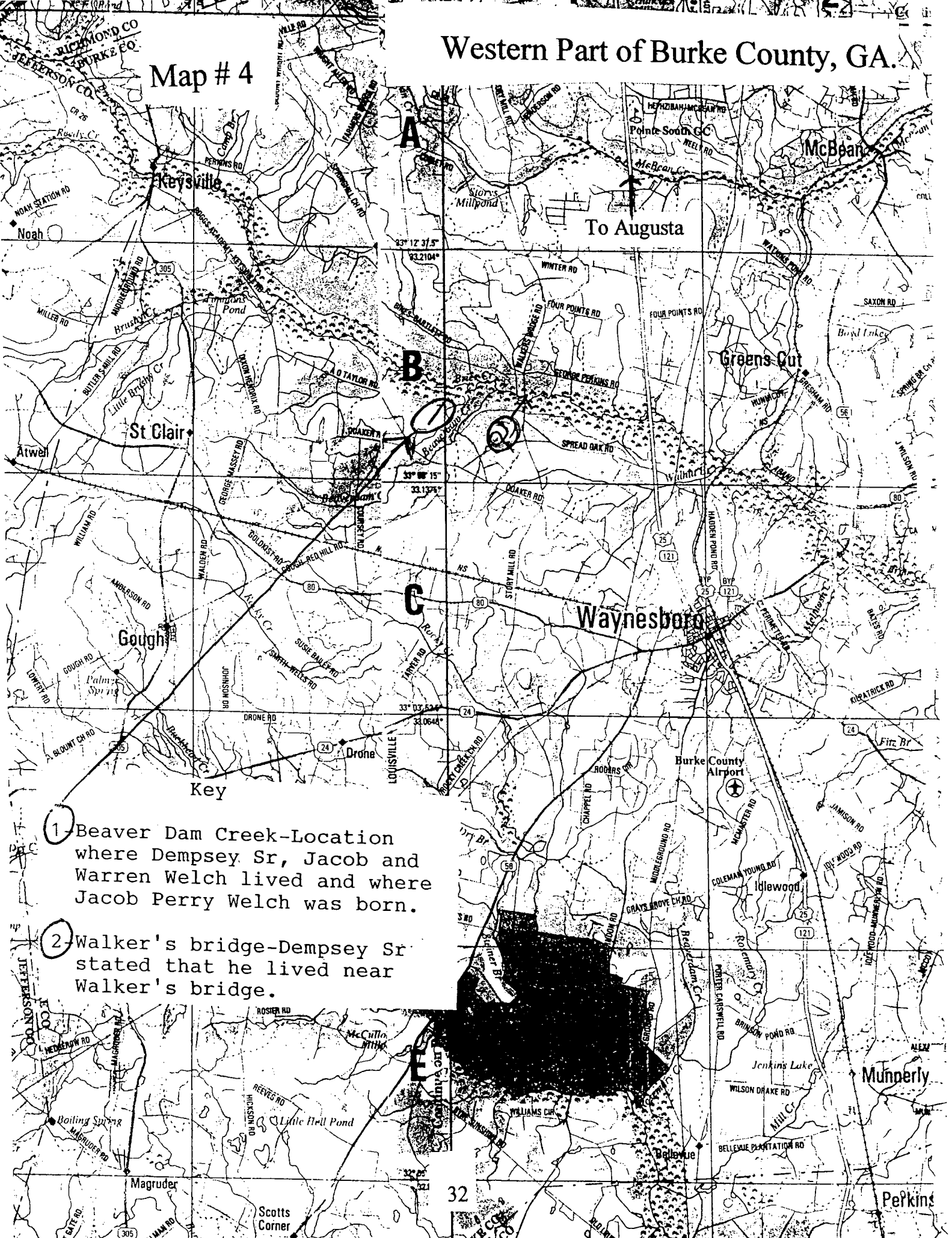
The Burke County area is a mix of the Chowan County and Wake County areas. Not as flat as Chowan and not as hilly as Wake County. It is very rural, very country, lots of trees and quite a bit of cleared land that is used for farming. Other than the fact that most of the roads are paved (Some roads are still just dirt roads, mostly sandy red clay.) the area would appear to be pretty much the same as when Dempsey and his family moved here around 1784.

The approximate location along Beaver Dam Creek where Dempsey , Jacob and Warren lived and where Jacob Perry was born is very wooded and inaccessible by car. Walking to the area was out of the question because the sweat bees were out in swarms. We drove on a dirt road to about 100 yards from where Beaver Dam Creek flowed into Brier Creek and there we met the sweat bees (also called deer flies).

See map # 4 and pictures on the next 2 pages.

Western Part of Burke County, GA.

Map # 4



- 1 Beaver Dam Creek-Location where Dempsey Sr, Jacob and Warren Welch lived and where Jacob Perry Welch was born.
- 2 Walker's bridge-Dempsey Sr stated that he lived near Walker's bridge.

Burke County, Ga.



View of Beaver Dam Creek from bridge on Quaker Rd. This spot is close to where Demsey and his son Jacob lived.



Linda and April Read. A very foggy morning. A view from Walker's Bridge of Brier Creek on Walker's Bridge Rd. About a half a mile from here Beaver Dam Creek runs into Brier Creek. Demsey lived close to Walker's Bridge.

1812 and Thereafter

About Warren Welch/father of Jacob Perry Welch

There is not much to say about Warren, he didn't leave many tracks. In a 8 year span between 1813 and 1821 he moves 11 times and buys 4 homes or farms and sells them. In addition he also marches off to the Georgia coast as a soldier in the War of 1812 for about 6 months. (All of the above from J. P. Welch's journal.) However there are no real estate records in those counties showing any transactions by Warren. There are listed transactions for other Welch relatives, but no Warren. Also there are no state or federal military records showing Warren in the War of 1812.

Warren does show up in the 1820 census of Amite County, Mississippi.(Just where J.P. Welch says he was at the time. The census page reflects no occupation for Warren.

We all know (Per J. P. Welch's journal) that Warren deserted his wife Mary and his 7 children in January 1821 when they were living in the town of St. Francisville, Louisiana. At that time his wife was lying on her death bed(probably dieing from pneumonia) and breast feeding 4 month old James Madison. J. P. Welch was the oldest of the 7 children at 13 years of age. Warren said he would return by the first of April. Warren never returned, his wife dies within a few weeks and the 7 children were separated and went to live with different families.

During 1822 Warren married a Martha Gray and began having children again. By 1828, J. P. Welch had (after finding his father

around 1825) brought 4 of the children from Warren's first marriage back to Warren. Two of them had died, James Madison and Wiley Sharp.

- The 1830 census had Warren Living in Butler County, Alabama. The census shows the following:
 - 2 males and 1 female under age of 5 (from 2nd marriage).
 - 1 male and 1 female between 10 and 15 of age (from 1st marriage)
 - 1 male between 40-50 (Warren) and 1 female between 30-40 (Martha).
 - 3 male and 3 females slaves.
- By the time of the 1840 census Warren has either died or left again. The 1840 census of Monroe County, Alabama shows only Martha Welch and 5 children, all age 15 or younger. These were the five children from his second marriage; Daniel, Dennis, Martha Warren, Demsey and Priscilla.
- Sometime in 1850 J.P. Welch buys a plantation in Lauderdale County, Mississippi. (Alamucha) He and his family move there the following year from Sandersville, Georgia. The 1850 census of Lauderdale County taken in September includes Warren's second wife Martha and 4 of the five children. (Priscilla had married.)
- The 1860 census of Lauderdale County shows Martha and 3 of her children (Demsey, Dennis and Martha Warren) living at Alamucha or Rawsonville (very close to Alamucha).

About Jacob Perry Welch/ son of Warren Welch

- April 1839, Jacob Perry is appointed postmaster of Hebron, Georgia. (It is a small town close to Sandersville. He had a medical practice there before he moved to Sandersville).
- February 1841, Sandersville, GA., 2 negroes belonging to Jabez Jones being sold at a sheriff's sale to satisfy a lien by Jacob P. Welch.
- 1844, 100 acres of land belonging to Levi Blizzard being sold to satisfy a lien by Jacob P. Welch.
- Delegate to the Democratic Georgia State Convention:
 - May 1842-to nominate candidate for congress.
 - May 1843- to select a candidate for Governor.
 - May 1848-to nominate an electoral ticket for President and Vice President of the United States.
- May 1847, Jacob Perry was appointed administrator of the estate of John McCullers. (Jacob Perry's mother was a McCullers.)
- o March 1849, Jacob Perry attends an anti-abolition meeting in Washington County, GA to take into consideration the aggressions of Northern abolitionism.
- July 1849 and January 1850. On each date a notice in the newspaper for unclaimed mail at the Milledgeville post office in Baldwin County for Jacob P. Welch. He lived about 40 miles from that town.

- 1854, Jacob Perry becomes a member of the Salem Baptist Church. (There is a cemetery at the church with a Welch section and among other Welch's buried there are Jacob Perry and his wife Martha and William Thomas and his wife Ida May).(In 1890 he donates the nails for the building of a new church).
- 1860-What a good year it must have been for Jacob Perry Welch. He was sitting on top of the world. He must have felt like the lord of the manor. He had 3,000 acres of land in cotton and(the following is taken from the 1860 census) the land was worth \$85,000, his personal property was valued at \$91,000, he had 65 slaves, 16 slave houses and at least 6 other Welch families living close by (probably all working for him). Then came the Civil War.
- July 1872, Jacob Perry was forgiven for using bad language by the Salem Baptist Church congregation. On other occasions he was forgiven for disorderly conduct and intoxication. (He was human.) For those interested in more of this (gossip) you should obtain the "History of the Salem Baptist Church" from the Lauderdale County Department of Archives and History.

About William Thomas Welch/Son of Jacob Perry Welch

(The writer is the grandson and namesake of William Thomas. My other grandfather was also named William Thomas. Does that make me William Thomas the 3rd?)

(The following general information about William Thomas is from the recollections of his daughter Ruth Welch Read when she was 87).

General

He was called the Honorable Mr. Welch by many people. He was a school teacher (all grades) and he married one of his students. He later became the surveyor for the County of Lauderdale. He went to engineering school and did a little farming. He was very strict with the children and was an avid reader.

When the plantation was divided up among the children he received 300 acres, as did the others. He sold 200 acres and built a 4 room house on the remaining land(2 bedrooms, kitchen and living room). Around 1910 he moved from Alamucha to a rented house in Toomsuba. Around 1911 he bought a home in Marion (about 5 miles from Meridian).He bought the home in Marion from the father of William Malone. His daughter Alma married William Malone(as we know him uncle Will). He moved to Marion because Toomsuba was too far out in the country and he wanted better schools, etc. for the children.

Twice while living in Marion he moved into Meridian so the children could get better jobs, etc. He would rent a

house in Meridian and would rent out his house. He never did like living in Meridian and he died in Marion in 1927. After his death his wife (Ida May) and the three children still at home (Ruth, George and James) moved to Meridian in a home rented by daughter Ruth.

- May 12, 1864 William Thomas joins the Confederate Army and he is discharged almost to the day one year later after the surrender. From May 12, 1864 to the end of November 1864 he served in the 1st Mississippi Cavalry(also known as Wood's Regiment), Captain Smith's Company D. During this period of time Wood's Regiment was involved in many small battles and skirmishes in the area from Yazoo City south and west to the Mississippi River.

In December 1864 he was transferred to Gillum's Regiment, Confederate Mounted Infantry, Captain Hall's Company. This was a new regiment being formed by the Confederate government. It appears that it never became fully operational before the war was over. The unit surrendered at Jackson, Mississippi.

William Thomas began his service as a Private and was discharged as a Sergeant.

- 1870-The 1870 census list William Thomas's occupation as a railroad timekeeper. He was still living on the plantation . His younger brother George was listed as a farmer as well as their father.
- In 1878 William Thomas wrote a essay called "Mountains" and delivered it in a oral presentation to the Mississippi Literary Society.
- In 1883 his father gave him as a birthday present a book of the "Ancient Poems and Poetry of the Greeks and Romans. The following is a copy of the inscription his father wrote in the front of the book:

*To my dear Son Wm T Welch
on the Anniversary of his
birth-day April 16th 1853*

- William Thomas and his father had a few things in common. They were both considered learned men and both liked younger women. His wife was 20 years younger and his father 's was 18 years younger. For those times they both married late in life; he was 40 and his father was 33.
- It appears that he did not like the full name William Thomas because he used his initials W. T. often. The following is a copy of his signature:

W. T. Welch

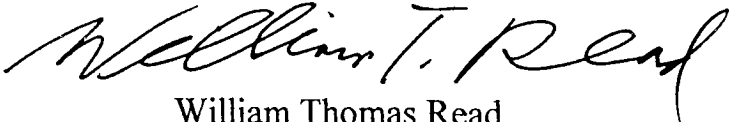
About Lillian Ruth Welch/Daughter of William Thomas Welch

My mother, she was born on George Washington's birthday, February 22, 1901, along with her twin brother George. They were born just a few weeks before J. P. Welch died on March 8, 1901. Ruth (everyone called her Ruth) stayed at home until both her parents had passed away. She married Robert C. Read in 1932 and moved to the northeast (New York City) and eventually to the suburbs of Washington, D.C. in Maryland. When she married she changed her name to Ruth Welch Read.

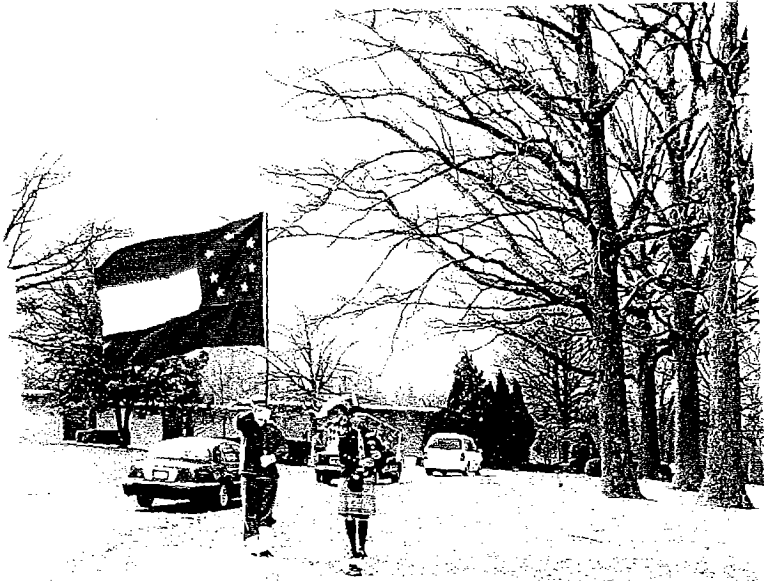
She died March 5, 2004 at the age of 103. I am sure that Jacob Perry Welch and his son William Thomas Welch, with pride in their hearts, a lump in their throats and tears in their eyes, were looking down and watching her departing services at the grave site. It was a chilly windy day in early March with intermittent gray clouds, rays of sunlight and a light dusting of snow flakes.

On the hill side about 75 feet above the grave site stood a man dressed in a confederate navy uniform with a large confederate flag(not the battle flag) waving in the wind. Along side of him was bagpiper dressed in kilts of confederate gray(a small battle flag was attached to the back of the bagpipes and blowing in the wind). As the service at the grave site ended the bagpiper began playing Dixie. (See pictures on next page.) (There is a touch of irony here since the cemetery is named Fort Lincoln.)

To be continued, hopefully, for the next hundred's of years.


William Thomas Read

Ruth Welch Read's Interment Service
(2-22-1901 - 3-5-2004)



Playing Dixie

Other

Interesting

Stuff

The Will of JOHN WELCH April 23, 1730

In the name of God, Amen John Welch of Chowan Precinct in the County of Albermarle in the province of North Carolina being sick and weak in body but of sound perfect memory thanks be to almighty God for the same and caulng to mind the mortality and frailty of men and that it is appointed for all men once to dey I do theirfore hereby constitute or appoint and ordain this to be my last will and testament in manner and form following First I recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it hoping through the merit of _____ Redeemer to receive a joyful resurrection at the last day my body to be buried in such Christian like manner as to my executors hereafter named shall seem meet and as touching such worldly estate as it hath pleased allmighty God to bestow in this transitory world I dispose of the same in manner and form following

Item To my well beloved wife Elizabeth I give and bequeath this plantation whereon I now live during her lifetime and after her decease to my eldest son Edward Welch and that he may have privilege to live on to improve the said plantation in the time of his _____ life as he shall see fit and also I bequeath to my son Edward Welch a percell of cattle that he has now in his possession with the mark of a swallow fork in the left year and a half moon under it and two half moons in the right year.

Item I give and bequeath to my eldest daughter Sarah the plantation whereon she now lives that I had of James Maglohan with 150 acres of land belonging to it to her and her disposing.

Item To my son John Welch I give and bequeath the plantation I had of Nathan Miers with all the land on that side of the Cockfighting branch belonging to the said plantation to him and his heirs forever

Item I give and bequeath to my son James Welch a percell of land beginning at the mouth if the Great Pine Creek and ___ up to the head of the said branch and thence down the Cockfighting branch to the mouth thence down poppler run to the swamp thence up the swamp to the first station.

Item I give and bequeath to my well beloved wife Elizabeth Welch all the rest of my moveable estate wholly and fully to her disposing .

Lastly I constitute appoint and ordain my eldest son Edward Welch with Elizabeth my wife to be the whole executer and executres of this my last will and testament utterly renouncing and making void all former will or wills by me formerly made radifing and confirming this only and no other to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand seal this 23rd day of Aprill 1730.

Signed and sealed

In the presence of us

John Parker, Jurat

Boniamise (?) Evans, Jurat

James Parker

his

John ~~E~~ Welch

mark

This indenture made the 1st March 1739 between Edward Welch of the province of North Carolina and Chowan County aforesaid of the one part and John Champin of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Welch for and in consideration of the sum of thirty pounds to me in hand paid and secured to be paid by the said Champin, the receipt whereof he the said Welch doth hereby acknowledge and every part and parcell thereof doth hereby acquit exonerate and discharge the said John Champin his heirs and assigns forever, Have bargained and sould and by these presents doth bargain and sell all that part and parcell of land situate lying and being in the said county aforesaid, Beginning at a pine on a branch called the long branch then along a line of marked trees across the neck to a pine on the side of Stumpy Swamp being the line of the said Edward Welch and land whereon he now lives then up the said swamp to the said Champin's line then along his line to the aforesaid long branch then with the said branch to the first station containing one hundred and fifty acres of land more or less. To have and to hold the said land and premises and _____ thereof forever with all houses orchard gardens nurseries clear grounds water and water courses and all other liberties and priviledges therein and thereon contained and hath good right and full power to bargain and sell the said unto the said John Champin his heirs and asigins forever and by these presents doth warrant _____ to bargain and _____ to be free and clear from all claim thereunto or any part or parcell thereof that the said land and premises now are and so shall and may forever hereafter remain continue and be unto the said Champin his heirs forever free and freely acquitted exonerated and discharged of and from all manner of former grants and incumberances of what nature and kind soever and the said Champin his heirs and assigns And he shall from time to time and at all times hereafter peacebly and quietly have hold occupy possess and enjoy the said land and premises without the let suit trouble denial disturbance molestation interruption or eviction of the said Edward Welch his heirs or assigns forever claiming from by or under them or any person or persons whatsoever laying lawfull claim thereunto or any part or parcell thereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered

In the presence of us

Jas. Williams

Robert R. Cale

Jno. Parker

His

Edward E. Welch

Mark

January 11th 1739

Acknowledged before me

Wm. Smith

Chowan & Co
Principals

To the Worship the Justices in Court
Now sitting

The Petition of Joseph Parker

Sheweth

That John Welch of S^t Prineels about
the year 1730 made his last Will in Writing and
therein appointed his wife Elizabeth his Execut^{or}.
and in the same year died leaving four Children
and several Legacies to them by the Will.

That Elizabeth applied for her Testamentary
but as your Petition is informed never took them
Out of the Secretaries Office, nor paid the Legacies
so left.

That about two years past the said Elizabeth
died without Will or other disposition of the
said Estate.

That the eldest son named Edward Welch has
entered on the said Estate without Administering
thereon according to Law and Embezels the
same.

That your Petition having Intermarried with Sarah
Welch eldest Daughter of the said John & Elizabeth
Out of the Tender regard he has to the said Orphans
as yet remaining Unprovided for. And to prevent
further Embezlements of the said Estate prays
Administration thereof.

And he will pray &c

Thos Jones P^r Petition

Chowan To the Worship-the Justices in Court
Precinct now setting.

The Petition of Joseph Parker

That John Welch of said Precinct about the year 1730 made his last Will in Writing and therein appointed his wife Elizabeth his Executrix and in the same year died leaving four Children and several Legacies to them by said Will.

That Elizabeth applied for her Testamentary letters but as your Petitioner is informed never took them out of the Secretary's Office, nor paid the Legacies.

That about two years past the said Elizabeth died without Will or other Disposition of the said Estate.

That the Eldest son named Edward Welch has Entered on the said Estate without Legal Authority thereon according to the Laws and Embezels the same.

That your Petitioner having Intermarried with Sarah Welch Eldest daughter of the said John & Elizabeth and out of the tender regard he has to the said Orphans as yet remaining Unprovided for-And to prevent further Embezelment of the said Estate prays Administration thereof.

And he will pray ye.

Thos Jones for the petitioner

(Copy of a old credit card statement)

1751-1752, Amounts owed by Demsey Welch to Benjamin Wynns for wares, goods and merchandise. He was ordered by the court to pay 3 pounds.

John Wynns
Prif nothing paid

1751.	M ^r Demsey Welch	2/11	2/11
Apr 20 th	To 3 Dozen Coat Buttons	2/4	2/4
	14 Dozen Jacket Co	1/6	2/3
	14 Doz Buttons	1/8	1/8
	14 Doz Buckram	2/1	2/1
	2 Handkerchiefs	2/4	2/4
October 19 th	3 1/2 yds wide Chees	1/6	1/6
	9 Buttons	1/6	1/6
	1 Doz. Mans Hoehung	1/4	1/4
	1 Doz. Shoe Buckles	1/4	1/4
Nov. 1 st	3 yards Red Linen	1/4	1/4
	4 yards Doudar	2/1	2/1
	4 Handkerchiefs	2/1	2/1
	1 Shanas Thread	2/1	2/1
1752	14 Gallons Rum	2/16	2/16
Nov. 21 st	3 1/2 yards Doudar	1/3	1/3
	1 Handkerchief	1/10	1/10
	1 Doz. Buttons	1/3	1/3
	4 Buttons	1/8	1/8
	1 Shofft	1/5	1/5

*Beithe Court July 23 1756 the above
acc^t was proved before me in Dice
form of Law.*

Benjamin Wynns
Virginia

24/9 1757

December 23rd Day 1753 An Inventory of the
Goods and Chattels of Edward Welch Deceased, 1 good old
Saddle horse, 1 mare Col'd $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Sours and 2 H pigs and $\frac{1}{2}$ Sours and 20. hats
9 Sheep 1 good woolling Wheel 1 good Linn Wheel 1 pare of Woolling
Covers and flage Chairs and 2 Chair frames $\frac{1}{2}$ pots 2 great ones and 2
Small ones 1 old frying pan and 1 Case of knives and forks 1 good
Garn 1 Small pair of Millards 3 feather beds and furnitures on
Chests 1 Table 2 axes 1 Set of Shoe makers tools 1 Iron
Skilb 1 Cox Cart and Wheels and yoke and Ring and Staples and
3 good Wooden tines 3 pare of yoke hooks and 3 yoke hangers 6 gallon
Basons 2 great basons holding a gallon and a half a piece 3
Dish tubs 2 yoked basons holding 2 pint tubs 6 good plates
51 Spoons 2 porringers 1 quill luncheon 2 Stone quart mugg
4 pint Cups 2 pepper boxes 1 Stone greg 4 turner boles 3
Turned plates 1 Earthen fat Strainer 3 water pails on
3 ruggins 1 hand Torm 1 pare of Torm roages 1 groundie
1 pare of money Skails $\frac{1}{2}$ lb in Cash 2 Doves 6 Deer
Skins 21 Raw Deer Skin 4 Cow hides 2 Run hogshair
5 Old barrels 9 Bannets 1 weeding plow 1 bread tray
1 pack measure 1 Linb 1 good Coat, Coat and Jacket
2 good hats 2 good pare of Leather bitches 2 pare
of thread Stockens 1 pare of Shose 7. Stocks of Cow
2 milc Siflers 10 Cows and 8 yearlings 1 yoke of oxen
5 Large Steers 2 Large Cools $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 year old Steers 2 heifers
18 pound of wooll 1 tartle

Anno Regni

G E O R G I I I I,

Regis, Magnæ Britannicæ, Franciæ, &
Hiberniæ, Viceffimo.

At a General ASSEMBLY, held at Newbern, the
Twenty Eighth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord
One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Six.

C H A P. I.

An Act, for the better Regulating the Militia of this Government.

WHEREAS the Safety of this, as well as all other well governed
Colonies, greatly depends upon the well Regulating the Militia
thereof:

IV. AND be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person
or Persons, after having been so inlisted, who shall, at any Time hereafter, (un-
less rendered incapable by Sickness or Accident,) fail or refuse, on Notice given,
to appear, at such Times and Places within the County, as shall, from Time to
Time, be appointed, by the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the Regiment
to which he belongs; for that Purpose, there to be mustered, trained, and exer-
cised in Arms, or that shall not, at such Times and Places, be well provided
with a Gun, fit for Service, a Cartouch Box, and a Sword, Cutlafs, or Hanger,
and at least Twelve Charges of Powder and Ball, or Swan Shot, and Six spare
Flints, shall forfeit and pay, for his Non-appearance, the Sum of Five Shillings
and Four Pence, Proclamation Money; and in Case they do appear, they shall
forfeit and pay Two Shillings and Eight Pence, like Money, for Want of any
of the Arms, Accoutrements, or Ammunition, as aforesaid; to be levied by a
Warrant from the Captain of the Company, directed to the Serjeant of the same,
who shall make Return thereof to the Captain; which Serjeant shall be paid Two
Shillings, Proclamation Money, by the Offender, for serving the same: And in
Case such Serjeant or Serjeants shall refuse or neglect to serve any Warrant or
Warrants to him or them so directed, he or they, on Refusal or Neglect thereof,
shall be fined Five Pounds, Proclamation Money; to be recovered by a Wa-

V. PROVIDED always, That no Minister of the Church of England, no Member of his Majesty's Council, no Member of Assembly, Secretary, At-
torney-General, practising Attorney, no Man who has been a Field-Officer, or
Captain of the Militia of this Province, or Commissioned Officers which have
served in the Army, no Justice of the Peace, no practising Physician or Chirur-
geon, no Clerks of the Courts of Justice, no Persons tending Public Mills, or
Ferries, shall be obliged to inlist themselves, or attend such Musters, as aforesaid.

exemptions



National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

DAR Library
1776 D Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006-5392

14 December 2004

William T. Read
2743 Horseshoe Drive
Plant City FL 33566

Dear Mr. Read:

Thank you for your request regarding DAR ancestor Dempsey Welch (c1725-pOct 01 1783) who served in and was last known to be living in North Carolina. We regret the delay in responding and appreciate your patience.

Service The DAR credits Welch with patriotic service during the Revolutionary War (1775-1783). He had two kinds of patriotic service in support of the Revolution: furnishing supplies and taking the Oath of Allegiance in connection with a land entry. In the enclosed *NC Revolutionary Army Accounts*, there are two references to a currency certificate to reimburse him for providing a horse. In the Johnston County NC deeds for 1781 there is a transaction record for Welch of Wake County.

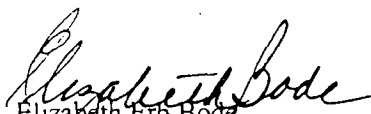
Lineage The documentation or data file on Dempsey Welch (or any DAR-established ancestor) consists of material submitted by applicants who claim descent from him. This file does not necessarily include information about the parents of the Revolutionary participant or those of the spouse; the DAR does not ask on its application form for the names of either set of parents.

To date four members have claimed descent from Welch. Each of these descends from Welch and wife, Priscilla Perry, through son Dempsey and his wife, Milly/Permely Wilkins. Enclosed please find data submitted by three

Also provided by them were the enclosed copies from an autobiography of Jacob Perry Welch, with different cover or title pages. From the published work in our library of the Welch autobiography, as edited by Edwin Shields and Ann Flynt, I enclose the first section covering Jacob Welch, son Dempsey and the seven children of Dempsey.

In 1769 Dempsey Welch was in Johnston County, with an infirmity that exempted him from serving in the local militia. At the end of 1770 part of Johnston was hived off in establishing Wake County, as shown in the Corbitt enclosure on county formation. The last public record we have for Welch is the enclosed deed record of October 1, 1783. From this we note that he died post or after this date.

Sincerely,


Elizabeth Erb Bode
DAR Library Search Service



Anno Regni

GEORGGII II,

Regis, Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Viceffimo.

At a General ASSEMBLY, held at Newbern, the Twenty Eighth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Six.

CHAP. I.

An Act, for the better Regulating the Militia of this Government.

WHEREAS the Safety of this, as well as all other well governed Colonies, greatly depends upon the well Regulating the Militia thereof:

IV. AND be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person or Persons, after having been so inlisted, who shall, at any Time hereafter, (unless rendered incapable by Sickness or Accident,) fail or refuse, on Notice given, to appear, at such Times and Places within the County, as shall, from Time to Time, be appointed, by the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the Regiment to which he belongs; for that Purpose, there to be mustered, trained, and exercised in Arms, or that shall not, at such Times and Places, be well provided with a Gun, fit for Service, a Cartouch Box, and a Sword, Cutlafs, or Hanger, and at least Twelve Charges of Powder and Ball, or Swan Shot, and Six spare Flints, shall forfeit and pay, for his Non-appearance, the Sum of Five Shillings and Four Pence, Proclamation Money; and in Case they do appear, they shall forfeit and pay Two Shillings and Eight Pence, like Money, for Want of any of the Arms, Accoutrements, or Ammunition, as aforesaid; to be levied by a Warrant from the Captain of the Company, directed to the Serjeant of the same, who shall make Return thereof to the Captain; which Serjeant shall be paid Two Shillings, Proclamation Money, by the Offender, for serving the same; And in Case such Serjeant or Serjeants shall refuse or neglect to serve any Warrant or Warrants to him or them so directed, he or they, on Refusal or Neglect thereof, shall be fined Five Pounds, Proclamation Money; to be recovered by a War

V. PROVIDED always, That no Minister of the Church of England, no Member of his Majesty's Council, no Member of Assembly, Secretary, Attorney-General, practising Attorney, no Man who has been a Field-Officer, or Captain of the Militia of this Province, or Commissioned Officers which have served in the Army, no Justice of the Peace, no practising Physician or Chirurgion, no Clerks of the Courts of Justice, no Persons tending Public Mills, or Ferries; shall be obliged to inlist themselves, or attend such Musters, as aforesaid.

exemptions



National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

DAR Library
1776 D Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006-5392

14 December 2004

William T. Read
2743 Horseshoe Drive
Plant City FL 33566

Dear Mr. Read:

Thank you for your request regarding DAR ancestor Dempsey Welch (c1725-pOct 01 1783) who served in and was last known to be living in North Carolina. We regret the delay in responding and appreciate your patience.

Service The DAR credits Welch with patriotic service during the Revolutionary War (1775-1783). He had two kinds of patriotic service in support of the Revolution: furnishing supplies and taking the Oath of Allegiance in connection with a land entry. In the enclosed *NC Revolutionary Army Accounts*, there are two references to a currency certificate to reimburse him for providing a horse. In the Johnston County NC deeds for 1781 there is a transaction record for Welch of Wake County.

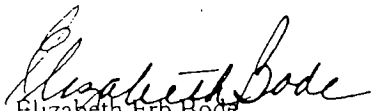
Lineage The documentation or data file on Dempsey Welch (or any DAR-established ancestor) consists of material submitted by applicants who claim descent from him. This file does not necessarily include information about the parents of the Revolutionary participant or those of the spouse; the DAR does not ask on its application form for the names of either set of parents.

To date four members have claimed descent from Welch. Each of these descends from Welch and wife, Priscilla Perry, through son Dempsey and his wife, Milly/Permely Wilkins. Enclosed please find data submitted by three

Also provided by them were the enclosed copies from an autobiography of Jacob Perry Welch, with different cover or title pages. From the published work in our library of the Welch autobiography, as edited by Edwin Shields and Ann Flynt, I enclose the first section covering Jacob Welch, son Dempsey and the seven children of Dempsey.

In 1769 Dempsey Welch was in Johnston County, with an infirmity that exempted him from serving in the local militia. At the end of 1770 part of Johnston was hived off in establishing Wake County, as shown in the Corbitt enclosure on county formation. The last public record we have for Welch is the enclosed deed record of October 1, 1783. From this we note that he died post or after this date.

Sincerely,


Elizabeth Erb Bode
DAR Library Search Service

Copy of Jacob Welch's Headright Grant-1794

STATE of GEORGIA, 1794

By His Excellency *George Matthews* Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief in and over the said State, and of the Militia thereof.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That, in pursuance of the Act for opening the Land-Office, and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I HAVE given and granted, and, by these presents, in the name and behalf of the said state, DO give and grant unto *Jacob Welch, his heirs and assigns forever,* ALL that tract or parcel of land, containing *fifty four*

acres, situate, lying, and being in the county of *Burke* in the said state, and butting and bounding *South West by Beaver dam branch*

South East by Mrs. Phelps's land North East by Mrs. Earles land and North West by Thomas Wolpers's Land beginning on Beaver dam Branch at a white Oak + running North East 22 Chains to a Hickory + South 10° East 30 Chains 50 lks to a Hickory + North 80° East 10 Chains to a pop. Oak + and South 35° West 12 Chains 50 lks to a poplar + on Beaver dam branch thence along the branch to the beginning +

having such shape, form, and marks, as appear by a plat of the same hereunto annexed together with all and singular the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, whatsoever, to the said tract or parcel of land belonging, or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the state aforesaid, of, in, to, or out of, the same: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract or parcel of lands, and all and singular the premises aforesaid, with their and assigns of their heirs, and appurtenances, unto the said *Jacob Welch, his heirs and assigns,* and their own proper use and behoof forever, in fee simple.

GIVEN under my hand, and the great seal of the said state, this *Seventeenth* day of *July* in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety *four* and in the *ninth* year of American Independence.

Signed by his Excellency the Governor, the }
17 day of *July* 1794 }

Geo. Matthews
Matthews
Registered, the *19th* day of *July* 1794

State of Georgia

By the Court of Justices of the County of Burke
v. To Tho. Lewis Esq. County Surveyor for the said County

41
You are hereby Authorized and Required to Admeasure and lay out, or cause to be Admeasured and laid out, unto Lemsey Welch, a Tract of Land which shall contain Two Hundred Acres, in the said County of Burke, on the Head of the Beaver Dam, Adj^t Lands of Tho^s. Walker, and John Rutledge, on his Head Rights
Taking especial care that the same has not heretofore been laid out to any other Person or Persons, and you are hereby also Directed and required to Record the Plat of the same in your Office, and transmit a Copy thereof, together with this Habitant to the Surveyor General, within the term of Two Years from this Date

Given under my Hand as Senior Justice
County, this Second Day of October 1799

Attest

William Lorch Esq

W-37

John Smith

Dr. J. P. Welch Plantation Typical Of The Colorful And Picturesque Estates Of Section "Befo De Wah"



DR. AND MRS. J. P. WELCH

An example of a typical plantation existing around this section of the country before "de wah" was the one belonging to Dr. J. P. Welch, grandfather of Perry Welch, Mrs. E. B. Jarman and the late Mack Cameron, of Meridian, located in Oldtown, in Lauderdale county, four miles south of Kewanee. Dr. Welch was a prominent doctor and well known planter in that section of the county for many years.

The old plantation home still exists, but the rolling fields of cotton have long dwindled and the singing slaves in the fields have long disappeared. The home is now owned by Ebb Gunn.

3,000-Acre Plantation

In the days of its glory it rose proud and white in the middle of the 3,000 acres contained in the plantation, patterned after the colonial architecture typical of that day. It had wide verandas and thin columns extended to the upper porch and then to the top of the house.

The homes in this section of the state weren't as elaborate as those to be found in the Delta and around Vicksburg and Natchez with their marble mantels and crystal chandeliers and big ballrooms, but they were roomy and comfortable and their owners were as hospitable as any to be found.

The Welch plantation home was two-storied. The downstairs contained the parlor, dining room and three bedrooms, with a hall running through the entire bottom floor and a porch separating the dining room and one of the single-storied bedrooms from the other rooms. The kitchen was separated from the main house by a covered bridge and, in the early days, the meals were cooked over a fire in the huge fireplace.

The upstairs contained two more bedrooms and a large attic used by Dr. Welch as his study and dispensary. Here he mixed his own drugs and prescriptions for the patients he received in the parlor. His grandchildren still remember the skeletons and the giant mortar and pestle in the attic, which were significant parts of a doctor's equipment of those days.

Parlor Is Papered

The walls of the house were unplastered but the parlor was papered. Fireplaces were in every room to ward off the chill of the winter months. Horse-hair sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and a combination bookcase and desk called a "library" constituted the main furnishings of the 20- by 30-foot parlor. Marble-topped bureaus and washstands, heavy wardrobes and high, four-poster beds furnished the bedrooms. Trundle-beds were used by the children and were usually pushed under the big beds during the day time.

Large-scale hospitality was the order of the day and entertainment of fifteen or twenty guests at a time was considered a mere trifle by the master and lady of the "big house." The dining room was necessarily large as the plantation family was usually a big one and there were nearly always guests at meals.

Hospitality Made Easy

The entertainment was made easy at the Welchs by the many house servants, cooks, house girls, nurses and coachmen being selected from the 60 slaves on the plantation to serve as household servants. The others were used as field hands. The "quarters" where the slaves lived consisted of rows of log cabins back of the "big house" and each cabin had its fireplace where the slaves could cook their "mess" of greens and "pot likker" and their corn pone.

Rosh Davis, now living near the old homestead, is the only known living ex-slave.

Beautiful Front Lawn

The front of the home was cleared for the 50 by 125 front yard abundant with shrubs and trees. Palings surrounded the flower beds and boxwood hedge edged the garden paths. A profusion of fragrant jasmine, wild peach, pink crepe myrtle and honeysuckle ran riot, and magnolia trees dotted and spread perfume under

the sky and a grove of im-
yard. A garden and magnificent fruit orchard containing apples, peaches and pears were also on the plantation, besides the extensive fields of white cotton.

Is Self-Sustaining Life

Life was self-sustaining in those days, as the nearest town of any consequence, Mobile, was a long journey from the plantation. Everything was raised, including horses, cows, hogs, mules, goats and sheep, besides the vegetables and fruit. The plantation even had its own blacksmith shop, and meat was cured, cloth woven and clothes made right on the place.

People didn't use much fertilizer in the old days. The fields were fertile and produced abundant crops without it. Cotton was considered worthless and hauled out in the woods and dumped. The cotton itself was ginned on the place by an old-fashioned horse gin. It was operated by two mules who were hitched to

both ends of a long lever and made to go around in endless circles.

Tomatoes were grown as decorative plants and not used for food, being called "love apples" at that time. They were so tempting in appearance that the children had to be watched to be kept from eating them. Finally it was discovered that they were good to eat and not poisonous.

Salt was not easily obtained on the plantation, as the nearest salt mine was near Bay Springs, and the condiment had to be hauled from there in wagons.

Transportation Primitive

Means of transportation were very primitive in this section before the Civil War and for many years afterwards. Several plantation owners would band together annually and make a wagon caravan trip to Mobile to trade. As life was leisurely then, the round trip usually took several weeks. The mule or ox teams would make twenty to thirty miles a day, according to the condition of the roads. The travelers usually camped wherever night overtook them and spent the night around a campfire. After the evening meal the jug of "merry water" made on the plantation was brought out to keep up the spirits of the travelers and put them in a happy or fighting mood. Upon returning home, they were eagerly greeted by their families and the slaves, for they usually brought back presents as well as news.

Shorter trips were made in carriages or on horseback. The Welchs had carriages and a slave trained as a coachman, although the women of the family, as well as the men, made journeys to neighboring plantations on horseback.

The social life was made up mainly of visits to neighboring plantations. Dr. Welch's home was the center of social activity in that part of the county, people coming from far and near to visit for weeks at a time. Amusements consisted of playing croquet, marbles and cards. Square dancing was enjoyed when a group got together and many gay times were had by the master and mistress of the house, their children and the coquetting ladies and their handsome beaux visiting them.

During the war northern troops were stationed near the house and the officers made their headquarters in Dr. Welch's home. During the yellow fever epidemic after the Civil War, many refugees were welcomed there.

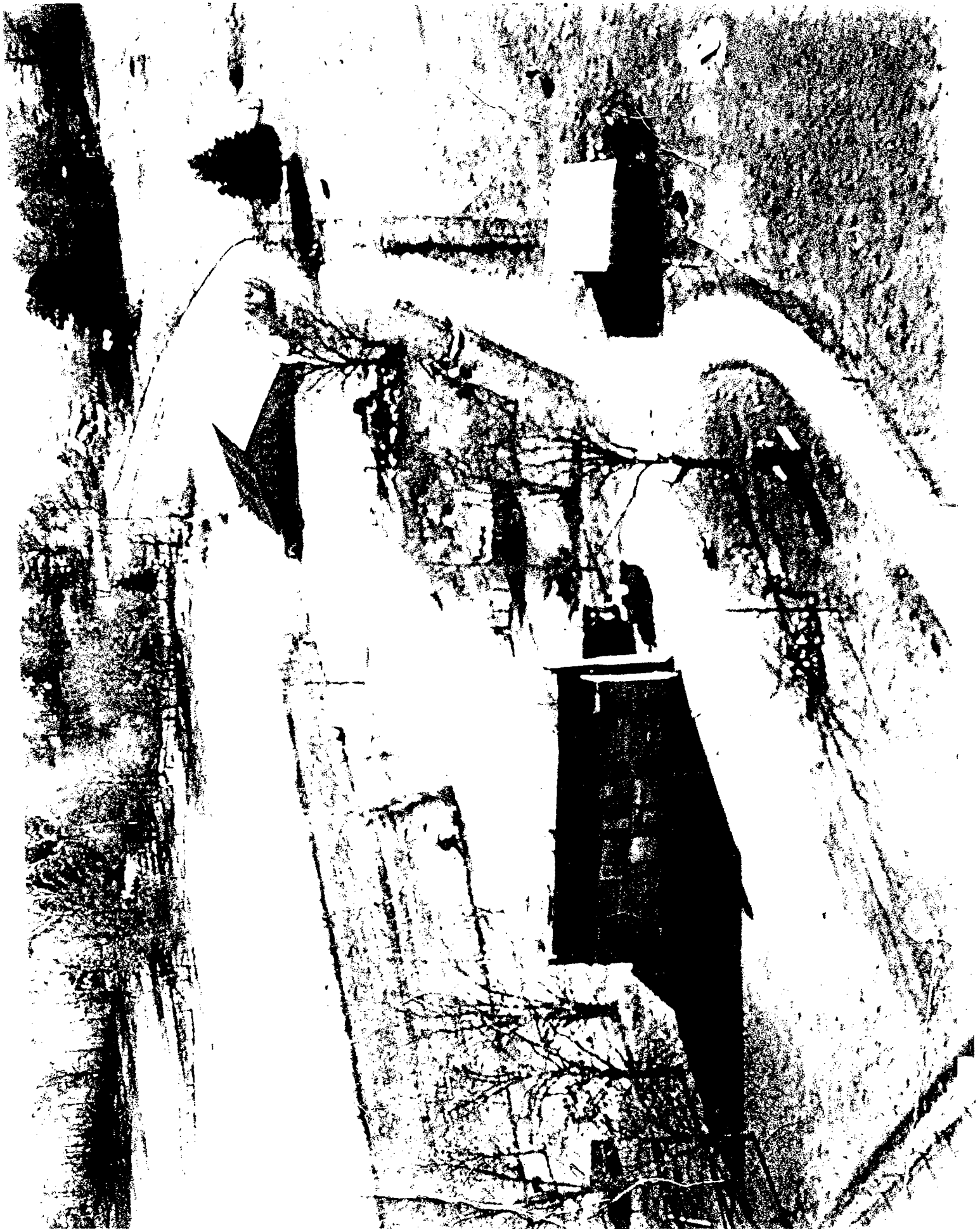
Plantation days, once so vivid a phase of American life, simple and self-sustaining with their kind and hospitable "masters" and "missuses," seem to have passed beyond the horizon, but the memory of that life "befo de wah," fragile like an old fan, yet as precious as aged lace, will long linger in the minds of many.

Goat-dairying is becoming an important industry in Texas and California.

Published in "The Meridian Star"
February 7, 1937

FROM THE SCRAPBOOK
of
ALICE ELIZABETH BISHOP

Jacob Perry Welch's Plantation House-1965
(Alamucha, Lauderdale County, Mississippi)



1860 Slave Census Lauderdale County, Mississippi

TABLE 2 - Slave Inhabitants in Beat No 5 in the County of Lauderdale State of Miss, enumerated by me, on the 15 day of August, 1860. H. V. White Ass't Marshal

1	2	DESCRIPTION.			6	7	8	9	1	2	DESCRIPTION.			6	7	8	9	
		3	4	5							3	4	5					
NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.									NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.									
Number of Slaves.									Number of Slaves.									
Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.									Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.									
Fugitive from the State.									Fugitive from the State.									
Number unsummitted.									Number unsummitted.									
No. of Slave houses.									No. of Slave houses.									
<i>J. F. Godstone</i>	1	19	F	B				1			1	21	M	B				
	1	2	M	B							1	27	F	M				
<i>J. P. Welch</i>	1	30	F	B			16				1	25	M	B				
	1	40	F	B							1	40	F	B				
	1	22	F	B							1	30	M	B				
	1	38	F	B							1	10	M	B				
	1	27	F	B							1	40	M	B				
	1	30	F	B							1	20	F	M				
	1	40	F	B							1	8	F	B				
	1	22	F	B							1	12	F	B				
	1	46	M	B							1	12	F	B				
	1	22	M	B							1	14	F	B				
	1	29	M	B							1	5	M	B				
	1	47	M	B							1	4	M	B				
	1	37	M	B							1	7	M	B				
	1	21	M	B							1	20	M	B				
	1	45	M	M	✓						1	20	F	B				
	1	13	M	B							1	24	F	B				
	1	11	M	B							1	7	F	M				
	1	19	M	M	✓						1	6	M	M	✓			
	1	9	M	B							1	5	F	B				
	1	50	F	B							1	9	M	B				
	1	34	M	B							1	2	F	B				
	1	28	M	B							1	2	F	B				
	1	22	M	B							1	2	M	B				
	1	16	M	B							1	42	F	B				
	1	20	F	B							1	40	M	B				
	1	30	F	B							1	20	M	M	✓			
	1	36	F	B							1	20	M	M	✓			
	1	12	M	B							1	18	M	B				
	1	9	M	B							1	22	M	B				
	1	6	F	B							1	10	F	B				
	1	4	M	B							1	8	F	B				
	1	4	M	B							1	5	F	B				

C. C. Bruner

THE POETS AND POETRY

THEOGNIS.

[About 544 B. C.]

LIFE'S FIRST BLESSING.

KYRANUS! of all good things in life,
There's nought can equal a good wife;
And we, I am sure, may prove it true—
You'll vouch for me, and I for you.

EPICHARMUS.

[About 500 B. C.]

MARRIAGE.

Marriage is like
A cast of dice!—Happy indeed his lot
Who gets a good wife, one of morals pure
And withal easy temper;—but alight on
A gadding, gossiping, expensive jade,
And heaven deliver thee! 'Tis not a wife
Thou weddest, but an everlasting plague,
A devil in she's clothing. There is not
In the habitable globe so dire a torment;
I know it to my cost:—the better luck
Is his who never tried it.

MELEAGER.

SONG.

STILL, like dew in silence falling,
Drops for thee the nightly tear;
Still that voice, the past recalling,
Dwells, like echo, on mine ear,
Still, still!

Day and night the spell hangs o'er me;
Here, for ever fixed thou art;
As thy form first shone before me,
So 'tis graven on this heart,
Deep, deep!

Love, oh love, whose bitter sweetness
Dooms me to this lasting pain;
Thou, who cam'st with so much fleetness,
Why so slow to go again?
Why? Why?

PALLADAS.

[About 370 or 380, A. D.]

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

This life a theatre we well may call,
Where every actor must perform with art,
Or laugh it through, and make a farce of all,
Or learn to bear with grace his tragic part.

ANTIPHANES.

[Born 407—Died 333 B. C.]

NO LIFE WITHOUT LOVE.

THE man, who first laid down the pedant rule,
That love is folly, was himself a fool;
For, if to life that transport you deny,
What privilege is left us—but to die.

MELEAGER.

[About 100 B. C.]

THE DIN OF LOVE.

'Tis love, that murmurs in my breast,
And makes me shed the secret tear;
Nor day nor night my heart has rest,
For night and day his voice I hear.

A wound within my heart I find,
And oh! 'tis plain where Love has been,
For still he leaves a wound behind,
Such as within my heart is seen.

O bird of Love! with song so drear,
Make not my soul the nest of pain!
Oh, let the wing that brought thee here,
In pity waft thee hence again.

PAUL, THE SILENTIARY.

[About 550 A. D.]

TWIN'ST THOU WITH LOFTY WREATH THY BROW?

TWIN'ST thou with lofty wreath thy brow?
Such glory then thy beauty sheds,
I almost think, whil'st aw'd I bow,
'Tis Rhea's self before me treads.
Be what thou wilt,—this heart
Adores whate'er thou art!

Dost thou thy loosen'd ringlets leave,
Like sunny waves, to wander free?
Then such a chain of charms they weave,
As draws mine inmost soul from me.
Do what thou wilt,—I must
Be charmed by all thou dost!

E'en when enwrapt in silvery veils,
Those sunny locks elude the sight,—
Oh, not e'en then their glory fails
To haunt me with its unseen light.
Change as thy beauty may,
It charms in every way!

For thee the graces still attend,
Presiding o'er each new attire,
And lending every dart they send
Some new, peculiar touch of fire.
Be what thou wilt,—this heart
Adores whate'er thou art!

WHEN THE SAD WORD.

WHEN the sad word "Adieu," from my lip is nigh
falling,
And, with it, hope passes away,
Ere the tongue has half breathed it, my fond heart
recalling

That fated farewell, bids me stay.
For oh! 'tis a penance so weary,
One hour from thy presence to be,
That death to this soul were less dreary,
Less dark, than long absence from thee.

Thy beauty, like day, on the dull world breaking,
Brings life to the heart it shines o'er,
And, in mine, a new feeling of happiness waking,
Made light what was darkness before.
But mute is the day's sunny glory,
While thine has a voice, on whose breath,
More sweet than the syren's sweet story,
My hopes hang through life and through death!

This is the only record of William Thomas Welch's civil war service at either the National Archives or the Mississippi State Archives (other than his own pension application).

Note: The unit (Gillum's Regiment) was not at Citronelle, Ala. It was part of the overall command that surrendered at Citronelle, Ala. The unit was at Jackson, MS.

*** Very important-read this.

W (Confederate.)

W T Welch

Sgt., Capt. C.C. Hall's Co., Henry Gillum's Reg't.

Residence Lauderdale Co

Mississippi

Appears on a

Roll of Prisoners of War

of C. C. Hall's Co., Henry Gillum's Regiment, Confederate States Army, commanded by Capt. Hall, surrendered at Citronelle, Ala., by Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor, C. S. A., to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., May 4, 1865, and paroled at Jackson, Miss., May 12, 1865.

Roll dated Jackson, Miss., May 12, 1865.

Under date of January 11, 1864, the Secretary of War granted authority to Henry Gillum, Captain and Recruiting Officer, R. A. C. S., "to raise a battalion or regiment of men enlisted within the enemy's lines or in the borders where the conscript law cannot be enforced." Under this authority Captain Gillum had enrolled several hundred men in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana when about July 3, 1864, the Secretary of War revoked the authority. Notwithstanding this revocation a portion of this regiment appears to have been in the Confederate service at the close of the war and it is variously designated on rolls of paroled prisoners of war as Henry Gillum's Regiment; Gillum's Regiment Mounted Infantry and Gillum's Regiment Mounted Infantry - M. S. 119036.

Number of roll: *66*

C. E. M. Laughlin

(619b) Copyrd.

Mountains.

Mountains are vast elevations of rock, earth, and other substances which tower far above the surface of the surrounding country.

It is the supposition with some that the Mountains are coexistent with the Creation of this world itself, ~~all~~ the whole world, with its entire outward appearance; its mighty oceans dotted with innumerable and lovely islands, its continents bedecked with ~~its~~ beautiful and fertile valleys, ~~at~~ health giving hills, limpid lakes, and noble rivers all locked in by the majestic and everlasting mountains from the encroachments of the "briny deep," were called into existence at the same time by the all-powerful command of the Supreme Architect.

But geologists do not concede ~~concede~~ to this opinion at all; they assert that these vast & rugged elevations of the Earth's surface were produced by terrible eruptions, caused from the intense heat permeating the centre of the Earth. These upheavals, geologists argue, differ widely as regards the time of their occurrence and formation, and consequently, in their physical construction and

A copy of the eulogy to Jacob Perry Welch that was read at the Salem Baptist Church in March 1901.

Dr. J.P. Welch was born October 25, 1807, died the 8th of March, 1901, being 93 years, 4 months and 13 days of age. He laid down his life with gladness to accept that internal (eternal?) life with God. He was married to Martha Susan Whitaker on Tuesday evening of July 14, 1840, near Milledgeville, Georgia. During his stay upon earth, he was a man among men, both mentally and physically, standing at the top of the ladder in all of his undertaking. In his days of activity he was himself, hand on every hand, and faithful in his profession; served his place well whenever duty called him. In 1854 he surrendered to the maker of heaven and earth and continued in His service for nearly fifty years, struggling for that better land. Oh! Think what a life of toils, trials, and troubles, then think of the happy moments, bright experiences and the glad rejoicing of a life so long, nearly one hundred years, all of which was to shape him for that life that never ends. Making a complete surrender late in life, he stood firm to the end, testifying of God's goodness, love, justice and mercy. And when his life was truly ripe for the grave and his soul ready for eternal bliss, he bid farewell to earthly ties and companion, who had recently outshined him in the race - thus leaving a record that shall live forever. Blessed be the name of Dr. J.P. Welch, who did so many deeds of kindness in a life of 93 years. A great and good man he was, who is now sleeping in the silent city, waiting for that bright and cloudless morning when the dead in Christ shall rise. His days on earth were many, spared for a purpose ~~known to God~~

unknown to us but known to God and imposing that simple trust, which he lived in Jesus upon the hearth of around him. We know he was led by the hands of God. Bereaved ones, you have our sympathy in your loss, and we urge you to believe in him in whom he trusted, and you shall see him again.

Signed by W.W. Collier, Charles Bancroft and R.L. Shamburger.

A copy of the eulogy to Martha S. Welch (Whitaker) that was read at the Salem Baptist Church in December 1900.

In memory of our dear Sister M.S. Welch, who has departed this life, we write our thoughts of her noble example which is worthy of imitation. She was born July 10, 1825, died September 26, 1900, age 76 years, 1 month and 15 days. She was married to Dr. J.P. Welch in 1840 on Tuesday P.M., July 14, near Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia. As a friend she won the confidence of all with whom she met; while with words and smiles she encouraged them to do the right. She was unselfish and true, noble in every walk of life, so, gentle in influence that none would fail its power. In speaking of the good deeds of men and women, we hasten to say the best for her. We feel that no language be extravagant in telling of her sainted life. As we believe, one which was consecrated to God and his services, last in His will, ever rejoicing in the hope of Heaven. As a wife, we believe she proved faithful under all circumstances of life during her stay upon earth. She was quite kind and entrancing to those that God had committed to her care. She instructed them in the way of trust and righteousness and lived the proper life before them; now in glory intercedes with Jesus around his throne for her children, that He may be with them till we meet at His feet and greet them in abundant entrance into that house together with all others who believe His word and ~~trust~~ trust His grace prepared from the foundation of the world. And to your children who have suffered the greatest earthly misfortunes, we invite you to look upward to the noble and exalted height upon which her life was cast. When the shadows of life shall fall about you, never forget that she is just over there waiting anxiously and lovingly for your coming to join her in that blissful land where parting shall be no more. And as a christian the last and best of all, we believe she did her best. We fail to find words to express that noble Christlike life, so gentle and kind we all took notice that she had been with God. Through this unfriendly world, where hearts are wicked, she met them with a happy face and helped them to move out with better thoughts. May the Lord bless her noble life and help us all to forget self and press onward to meet (at) Jesus feet.