

THE POPE FAMILY OF LOW-COUNTRY

SOUTH CAROLINA

by

Colonel Joseph Daniel Pope, C.S.A.

(sometime Dean of the U. of S.C. Law School)

Foreword and Annotations by his great-nephew David McCord

WRIGHT

"What man has done man can do". We study our family history not to find something to brag about or to rest upon, but for something to give us courage under difficulties. Terrible as are the possibilities today (1958), our ancestors in the past have faced calamities which in terms of their then knowledge and means were nearly so bad. The rather matter-of-fact Manuscript about to be presented is the product of no mean effort at cultural survival. Colonel Pope takes for granted an historical background which those of us who have drifted far from South Carolina may have forgotten. For the sake of understanding, it is important to summarise this history before reading the Manuscript itself.

Though one of the most beautiful and fertile parts of South Carolina, the area in which our ancestors chose to settle - the "Sea Islands" between the Ashley River and the Savannah - has had an outstandingly disturbed history. From the first founding of the colony of South Carolina in 1670, the territory was debatable land between the English and the Spaniards. Indeed, the island of St. Helena, upon which our people lived for over a century, is said to have received its name from a Spanish mission once located upon it, and the island of Edisto and the peninsula of Port Royal received the first of their many sackings, this time from the Spaniards as early as 1686.

About 1700 the English thought the country had been pacified and adequately defended by an alliance with the Yemassee Indians (whose

From the Files of:
Rev. Dr. Robert E. H. Peeples
8 Moon Shell Road
Hilton Head Island,
South Carolina 29928-5444

name still survives in the railroad junction behind Beaufort on the coastal highway). But in 1715, these Indians suddenly rose and came dangerously close to wiping out not only the island settlements, but the entire colony- the area south of the Ashley was particularly devastated, and recovery proportionately difficult.

With the establishment in 1733 of the Colony of Georgia, and the city of Savannah as a barrier to Spain on the south, life became more secure. But on the outbreak of the American revolution some forty years later, the English noticed, what the northern army in 1861 was also to observe, namely, that the isolated position particularly of the islands of St. Helena and Hilton Head, and in less degree of their neighbours such as Edisto made them peculiarly vulnerable. Thanks to the deep harbour of Port Royal Sound (between St. Helena and Hilton Head) the islands could easily be occupied from the sea. On the other hand, the broad belt of marsh and maze of creeks and rivers separating the islands from the mainland rendered them, once occupied, as easy of defense on the land side as they were vulnerable toward the ocean. In consequence during the Revolution, the South Carolina coast in general, but particularly the area we are describing, was repeatedly ravaged. Thousands of slaves and quantities of live stock were carried off by the British to the West Indies. Hence the "almost entire" disappearance of family property mentioned in the Manuscript.

From the end of the Revolution to 1861, the islands enjoyed almost uninterrupted prosperity mostly due to the planting of "Sea Island" long-staple cotton. Almost from the first our family, and a few others, developed the idea of cleaning and grading the cotton before shipment. This gave them a "brand name" and prestige in the English cotton markets which enabled "Pope" cotton and that of a few other names, to command a premium down to the end of the plantation system. The economic and

cultural story of this development is fully documented in Guion Griffith Johnson's A Social History of the Sea Islands, with Special Reference to the Island of St. Helena, published in 1930 by the University of North Carolina Press but now (1958) unfortunately out of print. Our Pope family, its houses, its libraries, its planting and other activities is frequently mentioned therein.

In 1861, however, the golden age of Sea Island culture came abruptly to an end. The Northern fleet and army made a combined assault on Port Royal Sound, and on almost no notice, the planters of St. Helena, Hilton Head and the surrounding area were forced to flee. As Johnson points out there was no time to take heirlooms, family papers, records, indeed anything much. Colonel Pope did, indeed, cut his mother's picture from its frame and carry it under his arm to Columbia - only to have it burnt in the tumult which ensued when Sherman took that city. Of family relics the writer has encountered only a fine miniature of "Squire William" Pope of Hilton Head, now in Atlanta, Ga., some daguerreotypes, and a set of six silver forks now in his possession - nothing else. The planters did, however, take their "house" servants with them. My old nurse "Clarinda" had been a Pope family servant (slave) as indeed had her known ancestors for several generations. When I was a boy, she would entertain us with tales of the violent adventures which befell her while Columbia was burning.

After the war the whole Pope connection, almost without exception (now that I know of) was left in great poverty. It cannot be said that the treatment of the occupied islands reflects much credit upon the moral sense of the United States government. The plantations were "sold" by the military authorities for "non-payment of taxes" (of course the taxes were being paid by their owners to the Confederate government) - a form of disguised confiscation both arbitrary and unfair. Had all slave plantations

in the South been similarly treated it would have been drastic but not discriminatory. But to single out for ruin, in effect, those families which happened through accident of geography to be among the first occupied is difficult to excuse. Very few of the owners were ever able to redeem their places. On Edisto, which was sacked (for at least the fourth time in its history), but not occupied for long, many of the owners retained their hold. But on St. Helena and Hilton Head, there was an almost complete break.

The autobiographical sketch of Colonel Pope which is printed at the end of this Manuscript will show his career after the war. Some time apparently after 1895, being anxious to save as much as he could of family history and tradition he wrote this Manuscript. It will be seen that it is a reconstruction, largely from memory, written by an old and busy man after all family papers had been destroyed. However, the registers of several of the Anglican parishes survived and were used by Colonel Pope. He was a Law Dean, accustomed to weighing evidence. I have tested the Manuscript on many occasions, and with the exception of ~~one~~ very early age and date, have found it everywhere reliable. Tradition is clearly labelled as such. So far as the writer knows, we cannot now trace our connection with the Virginia and Maryland Popes step by step. But the Manuscript does not make this claim. When dates are unsure Colonel Pope says "about". It should be mentioned, however, that the Manuscript is not exhaustive. The college career, plantation residence and political offices of some members of the family are given mostly to distinguish them from others of like name. But the ~~writer~~ has found others equally prominent which are left un-mentioned. Thus, if no plantation or college is given after a man's name, we cannot assume that the individual in question did not have one or the other.

One bias, however, the author of the Manuscript did have. He was an ardent Episcopalian (Anglican). This leads him into a definite mis-statement of early family history. All the early seventeenth century Pope emigrants to New England, Maryland and Virginia which the writer happens to know of were Quakers! It is possible, in fact, that our family may have come to South Carolina with Governor Archdale, a Quaker, who left London in 1695, and arrived in Charleston, after spending some time in Virginia, in 1696. Nathaniel Pope, it is true, early changed his allegiance to the Church of England, but whether all his family did is doubtful. Unfortunately, the seventeenth and early eighteenth century Quaker records for Charleston, S. C., have been destroyed. However that may be, the earliest surviving date in our Pope family history, presently (1958) known to the writer of this foreword is the marriage of George Pope to Sarah Humphreys, January 19th, 1723, recorded in the parish register of St. Andrew's (Anglican) church near Charleston, on the south bank of the Ashley River. Our Pope line has therefore been Anglican since at least 1723, with whatever of merit or demerit that may imply.

Later historians and genealogists have given differing versions of various facts reported in the Manuscript. In all cases brought to my attention research has proved the Manuscript correct. My conclusion is that it is an entirely careful and responsible piece of work and that, excepting the age of "old uncle", it can from George Pope I on, be well relied upon. There is much more material that could be collected concerning the life and adventures of the family after George Pope's time, and it may be that someone, some day, will be able to fill the missing steps in the traditional parts. But like Colonel Pope, the writer of this foreword has also been a very busy man and I have not had time to do more than annotate what Colonel Pope has written.

David McCord Wright

Montreal, Canada, 1958.

THE POPE FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The writer has taken some pains to trace out the connexion of the Pope family of the District of Beaufort in the State of South Carolina where they have been residing over one hundred and seventy years chiefly in the Parishes of St. Johns, Colleton, (John's Island) St. Helena (Beaufort and St. Helena Island) and St. Luke (Bluffton, S. C. and Hilton Head Island).

There is a tradition in the family that their ancestors came from one of the northern counties of England perhaps the county of Lancaster but there is nothing known certainly upon this point.

It is certain however that the Pope family above named emigrated from England in the seventeenth century. They settled on what has been always since known as Pope's creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia, in the year 1654. They were a strong church of England family and formed a part of the old Pope's Creek Church in Westmoreland county. Here one of the family, Anne Pope, married John Washington of Westmoreland county from whom there are numerous descendants. She had a brother whose name was Thomas. The Virginia family continued to have a name and social standing in Westmoreland county for many years before and subsequent to the Revolutionary war. From the Westmoreland stock the family branched off at various times into South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky; some of the descendants may be traced into Alabama; and some it is known are still living in Virginia. (1).

(1.) After Dean (Col.) Pope's death various members of the family began to join the Colonial Dames and the Sons of Colonial Wars. The papers were prepared mostly by Dr. Robert Wilson and he showed a direct descent from Nathaniel I. Pope through the doubtful "Thomas" Pope supposed to have settled in S. C. in 1690 or 1700. The line used by Dr. Wilson is clearly incorrect. Either we are not descended from Nathaniel or our connecting ancestor was

not named "Thomas". The following letter, and the extract from the history of the Georgia Pope family given in the next footnote cover the subject as far as the present writer (D.McC.W.) now knows of it.

Baltimore, August 14, 1957

Professor David M. Wright

555 Landowne Avenue
Westmount, P.Q.,
Canada

Dear Professor Wright:

The chart to which you have referred in your correspondence, is in connection with the Archer family of Maryland (Chart of G. C. Scharf, of Boise, Idaho.). Sections 2 and 3 concern the Pope family of Massachusetts. Joseph Pope entered Massachusetts from London, England, in 1634, and settled in Salem. He died there in 1667. In 1658, he and his wife were excommunicated because of their religious belief; they were Quakers.

In the fifth generation, Felger Pope, born in Salem, settled in Baltimore, where he died in 1828. He married a Miss Upchur, member of a family prominent on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and it is from this marriage that the Baltimore Popes were descended.

Chart 3 is concerned with the distaff side of the family.

There is a diary of one Richard H. Townsend, written 1851-1879, in three volumes, in which the Pope line appears. It is in the Maryland Historical Society, but I have not seen it. I will write you about it in my next letter.

POPE - Maryland and Virginia

From the Early Settlers List, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland:

Pope, Nathaniel and wife immigrated prior to 1648
Reference: Liber A B H, folio 50

Nathaniel Pope appears as one of the twenty-four freemen of the 'grand inquest' in Maryland in 1637. In 1643 he and his nine menial servants were all exempted from military service. He was sent as agent to Kent Island in 1647, where he attempted, as charged, to persuade the people there to come and live at Appomattox (Virginia), until they should be strong enough to seize the County (Kent) again. This was during the period of bitter feeling when Virginia claimed Kent County. As a matter of fact, it was by Royal decree a part of the Province of Maryland. Claiborne, who was the trouble maker, finally went to Virginia, later returning to England.

Burke's Landed Gentry, 1939, p. 2869:

Colonel Nathaniel Pope came to America from Bristol, England, and settled in Maryland, where he became a member of the General Assembly. In 1650, he moved to Westmoreland County, Virginia.

From William and Mary Magazine, Vol. 12 pp. 192-193:

About the middle of the 17th century (1650) three immigrants by the name of Pope settled in adjoining counties in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Nathaniel Pope, previously a resident of the Colony of Maryland, located on the Potomac in Westmoreland County between Appamattox and Pope's Creeks. Humphrey Pope located in Rappahannock (Now Richmond county) and later moved to Westmoreland. James Pope settled in Westmoreland. What relationship existed between these three men is not known.

Nathaniel settled in Maryland about 1637, was sent as agent to Kent County, 1647. He removed to Virginia in 1650, obtained patent for 1050 acres at Cliffs, 1651. Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of Westmoreland troops about April 4, 1655. Will dated April 16, 1659, probated April 26, 1660.

Colonel Nathaniel Pope married Lucy_____, name in his will was 'Luce'. Children (1) Thomas, (2) Nathaniel, (3) Anne (4) Margaret.

Thomas Pope his eldest son was executor of his fathers will, and inherited his plantation on the Potomac; also, the plantation called

"Cliffs". He married Joanna _____, and in 1684 moved to Bristol, England, where he soon afterward died. Will dated September 3, 1684.

Children (1) Thomas, (2) Richard, (3) John, (4) Charles, (5) Nathaniel, (6) Mary, (7) Elizabeth, (8) Margaret.

Thomas, eldest son of Thomas, resided in Virginia on the estate at Pope's Creek, left him by his father. He married and dying early, left an only daughter, Mary, who married Samuel Randall, of Cork, and died without issue.

No record of the descendants of Humphrey Pope.

You suggested in a letter that there might have been Virginia Quakers by the name of Pope. All Virginia records for that sect ^{that} have survived the years, are contained in Mr. William Hinshaw's compilation, and his volumes are in the large public libraries. I found the following entries:

Pope - William and Mary (or Marie)
 Children:
 William b. 1662
 Henry b. 1663
 Alge b. 1667
 John b. 1670

1708 William, Nansemond County m. Western Branch,
 Mary Haile, Nansemond County.

1746 Richard Pope and Ann Williams declared intentions of marriage.

There are no other entries.

You will see from this report, that I have endeavoured to work through the name of Thomas Pope, and that there is little possibility that your ancestor was descended from Nathaniel Pope, first in Maryland, then Virginia, unless the descent is from his second son, Nathaniel.

When last in Washington, I looked for the origin of this family in the histories of both South Carolina and Georgia. Both state that they were from Virginia.

Sincerely,
 Eliz. Showacre s/s

Somewhere between the years 1690 and 1700 a member of the Westmoreland family came to South Carolina and settled in the Parish of St. Johns (Colleton) near Charleston. It is supposed that his name was Thomas Pope but as there is no record of the fact the christian name of "Thomas" rests upon tradition and may be error. This was always, however, received as authentic by the old members of the Pope family of Beaufort District with many of whom the writer has conversed while in life.

Another branch of the Westmoreland Popes at a later day came to South Carolina. That branch was said to have come through a brother of the above named Thomas whose name was said to be "Samuel" or "Sampson" Pope and settled at or near "Old Ninety Six" as a portion of the present Edgefield District was then called. It is very certain that these two branches of the Westmoreland Popes were connected and were in fact the same family but whether "Thomas" and "Samuel" or "Sampson" were brothers is not very certain. The writer rather thinks they were not so nearly allied. Judge O'Neill of Newbury, S.C. who married Helen Pope one of the descendants of the "Old Ninety Six" family has often told the writer that the Beaufort and Edgefield branches were of the same family and that he had in his possession the history of the family which would show that fact. The writer is not familiar enough with the Edgefield Popes to speak particularly of their births, deaths and marriages. They have always maintained a position of great respectability in that part of the state and some of them have been distinguished as persons of culture and intelligence.

Another branch of the early Westmoreland Popes at a later day removed to Georgia and settled at Washington, Wilks County, in that state. The tradition of the family of Popes who resided in Beaufort District South Carolina was that the member of the family who went to Georgia was named "William" and was perhaps a generation or two younger than the "Thomas" who

settled in St. Johns South Carolina and "Samuel" or "Sampson" who settled at Old Ninety Six. The writer has often heard the older members of his family say that these three branches were all of the Westmoreland family and originally descended from three brothers of that stock. It was always said by them that the original "Thomas" who came to St. Johns and the original "Samuel" or "Sampson" who came to "Old Ninety Six" were brothers and that the "William" who settled in Wilkes County, Georgia, was probably not a brother but the son or grandson of the third brother and came out later. (2)

(2) The following extract from the history of the Pope family of Wilkes County, Georgia, will be of interest here:

"POPE"

From careful examination of the early records it would seem that WILLIAM, Nathaniel, Richard, John, and Thomas Pope were brothers. The POPES seem to have settled first in Maryland and received extensive grants of land there. A few years later we find them receiving large grants in Virginia. Settlers on both sides the Virginia and Maryland banks of the Potomac frequently crossed the river, and we find the Pope and Washington families, in the middle of the 17th century, established in Virginia, having the same family names, socially intimate, and intermarrying.

WILLIAM POPE, born about 1630-35 and died between 1695 and 1705, was the American progenitor of the family of which this sketch treats. (the Wilkes County, Georgia, Popes). He patented lands in Nansemond County, Va. in 1656, 1662, and 1665. (Great Book 4, p. 89 and p. 406; Great Book 5, p. 114).

He revisited England in the 1690's and died in Nansemond County soon after returning home. Reference to this visit and to his death appears in the Nansemond County records.

WILLIAM POPE is mentioned among the Friends at Nansemond authorized by George Fox to establish regular Quarterly Meetings there in 1673. (Quaker Records in Mas. in Safety Deposit at Baltimore). As WILLIAM POPE was a Quaker, somewhat of his family record has been preserved by them.

(from "The Hills of Wilkes County, Georgia, and Allied Families", by L. J. Hill, of Atlanta, Ga.)

The writer, (D. McC. W.) is of opinion that our South Carolina family comes from one of these allied Quaker Pope families of Maryland and Virginia, but which one will require more research to determine than I have been able to make. It is conceivable that one of the sons of Thomas Pope, grandson of Nathaniel, who died in Bristol, England, in 1684, could have come to South Carolina. But he would not have been named Thomas. However, Dean Pope says the name Thomas may be an error. On the other hand, we could be descended from James Pope of Westmoreland Co., Va., (see above Note 1). In the Hall of Records Annapolis, Md., is the will of one Francis Pope d. 1671 mentioning sons Francis and Thomas.

In those early days as there was no record kept of these family movements, as the country was new and travel difficult, association was easily severed and remote facts can only be kept up by family tradition. The writer has gathered much from the older members of his family several of whom were over seventy years old in 1860; these received their information from their ancestors which would take the evidence back to a period long before the Revolutionary war. One member of this South Carolina family George Pope, (hereafter referred to) was born about the year 1718 and lived to be nearly one hundred years old. So that the family through him could carry the tradition very far back without the church records.

The South Carolina branch of the family who came to St. Johns parish were very strong supporters of the Church of England in the colony and there is a very good record therefore of their history on the church registers of St. Johns, Colleton, St. Helena's, and St. Luke's parishes.

George Pope of St. John's Parish the son of "Thomas" Pope of the Westmoreland stock was born in that parish some time between the years

1690 and 1700. He married Sarah _____ about the year 1716. (3)

(3) The date 1716 is clearly an error. Family tradition doubtless enlarged upon the age of "old uncle". The register of St. Andrews Parish shows that George Pope and Sarah Humphreys were married ^{June (SCHM 13 p. 23)} ~~January~~ 19th, 1723. She was perhaps the daughter of James Humphreys who was granted 450 acres on the "south side of the Ashley River" in 1699. (See Salley's Land Warrants What relation he was, if any, to the John and Thomas Humphreys who were on the first ship to settle Charleston in 1670 I have not had an opportunity to determine. Among the notes made for me by Mrs. Leiding, about 1921 I find a notation presumably derived from some parish register (St. Helena?) that George Pope was born in 1696, but no reference is given.

The issue of this marriage as the St. Helena's church register shows were two sons who survived viz: George Pope and James Pope.

George Pope son of George and Sarah was born about the year 1718. He was never married, was intemperate in his habits and died in the year 1815 at the great age of ninety-seven years. (4)

(4) As explained above (note 3), this age is an exaggeration. Eighty-seven is probably the correct figure.

The writer has heard his father say that when "Old Uncle" was nearly or quite ninety years of age he would walk three or four miles (if a horse was not furnished him) to muster where there was always an abundance of the best to drink and that the old gentleman would seldom be able to walk back.

1725-1765 James Pope, son of George and Sarah, and brother of George the centenarian, was born about the year 1725. He was a man of great sobriety and worth and was possessed of considerable property. He died comparatively a young man. He was married on the 28th of August 1755 to Susanna Wells, by the Rev. Mr. Peasely, as the record of St. Helena's church shows. (5)

(5) Susanna Wells was the daughter of John Wells, of John's Island, and Susanna, widow of Paul Cole. John Wells was a Vestry man and collector

of the poor tax on John's Island, 1764. A John Wells arrived in South Carolina ~~1672~~ and received a land warrant for 140 acres. (Salley's Land Warrants) His wife Susanna Wells was baptized into that church (after her marriage) on the 1st. of February 1756 by the Rev. Mr. Belcher. The children of this marriage were, according to the church records, five sons, James, John, William, Joseph and George the latter of whom died young. The four brothers just named all grew up to manhood and left descendants. They were all remarkable men and were all members or supporters of the established church of the colony. James Pope their father died about the year 1765. His wife Susanna did not long survive him. The four brothers, their sons, were left to the care of a guardian by whom their patrimony was mismanaged and squandered. What was left of it almost entirely disappeared in the Revolutionary war. Some land and a few slaves alone remained. The four brothers, however, acquired a pretty fair English education in such schools as were kept in the parish in those days. The writer has been shown letters and accounts kept by two or three of the brothers and they were in every way creditable to their fair English education and business habits. It was said in the family that Joseph the youngest of the four brothers (who survived) had the best opportunities and was upon the whole much the best educated.

(14 Sept. 1756—

I. I James Pope (the eldest brother) son of James and Susanna was born on the 14th Sept. 1756. It does not appear by the church record when he was baptized. It does appear that he married on the 9th ¹⁷⁷⁶ January 1767 to Martha Scott, a widow whose maiden name was Martha Norton. ^{B. 20 Apr. 1757 bapt. St. Helena 30 May 1757, dau. of Vestryman Jonathan Norton 1775: 5074 & Mary Ann Chaplin} By her he acquired considerable property, a plantation and negroes near the Episcopal Church on St. Helena Island known in latter days as Wallace's. He was prosperous but died while he was comparatively a young man leaving Martha his widow who lived to quite an old age. She is buried in the grave

(converted 1786)

yard of the Baptist Church in Beaufort, S. C. The Nortons were a Baptist family but James Pope the husband was a strong Episcopalian, hence the children were all baptized into the Episcopalian church. The issue of the marriage of James and Martha were James, William, Sarah, Martha, Eliza and another daughter who never married and died before her mother. Joseph Pope was the youngest of the four brothers, was the guardian of all the property and when they became of age each received a comfortable property.

(13 Sept. 1788 - 1863)

1. James Pope was the first son of James and Martha Norton and was born 13th September 1788, and was baptized into the Episcopal church by the Rev. Mr. Tate. He married Eleanor Adams. They removed to St. Luke's parish. James predeceased his wife several years. He died in St. Luke's parish in the year 1863 during the late war in his 75th year. The children of James and Eleanor were Catharine (who died unmarried), James and Sarah.

Dr. James Pope the son of James and Eleanor was a practicing physician. He was twice married. His first wife was Caroline Crowell of Savannah, Ga. By her, he had one daughter Carrie Pope. His second wife was Elisa Bruin of Savannah, Ga.; by her, he had one daughter Lizzie Pope. His second wife and both daughters survived him and are still living.

Carrie Pope (the daughter of Dr. James and Caroline) married George Graham in 1873 and is now living in Rome, Ga.

Lizzie Pope (the daughter of Dr. James and Eliza) is still living but yet unmarried.

Sarah Pope the youngest daughter of James and Eleanor, married Dr. Joseph H. Mellichamp of St. Luke's parish. They are both living

at Bluffton, S.C. where Dr. Mellichamp still practices his profession. 9 May 1829 - 20 Oct. 1903; SC college 1849; med. college class 1852
 They have one daughter, Mary Adams Mellichamp or John Woodward, son of Rev. Abner P. V. Woodward.
 (31 May 1792 -

2. William Pope (second son of James and Martha) was born 31st May 1792. Baptized into the Episcopal church by the Rev. Mr. Tate 17th Sept. 1794, and married Mary Adams (sister of Eleanor Adams)

" Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. Mary M. Pope
Born 17 Nov. 1796
and died 17 Nov. 1848 (or 1818?)"
Factstone: M.M.P.
at Cherry Hill Plantation
Copied by Mary Sams

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the wife of his brother James). There was no issue of the marriage,
They adopted their niece Sarah who married Dr. Mellichamp. ^(Adams) Mary pre-
deceased her husband many years. William never again married and died
at Bull Hill in St. Luke's parish in the year 1864, in the 73rd year
of his age.

3. Sarah Pope (daughter of James and Martha) married Paul H.
Barn (e)s of Beaufort, S.C. She outlived her husband many years and there
were issue of their marriage sons and daughters some of whom it is
believed are still living.

4. Martha Pope (daughter of James and Martha) married a Mr.
Hopkins. He was a northern man. She outlived her husband many years.
There were issue of this marriage a son Thomas T. Hopkins who became a
Baptist preacher and moved to Texas where he died, and a daughter Eliza
who never married and may be living yet. Their mother went with her son
to Texas and it is not known whether she is still living. The Rev.
Thomas Hopkins who married a Miss Beaseleau of St. Luke's parish probably
left descendants in Texas.

5. Eliza Pope (daughter of James and Martha) was twice married.
Her first husband was John Cole by whom she had several children; Joseph,
John, James P. and Eliza. Her second husband was a Mr. McDonald (a school
master) but there was, it is believed, no issue of this marriage.

John Cole (second son of Eliza and John) was twice married. His
first wife was Gertrude Pope, daughter of William Pope of Hilton Head,
St. Luke's parish (hereafter to be mentioned) and by this marriage there
is no living descendant. His second wife was Esther Corley of St. Luke's
Parish by whom he left several children, Lissie, Carrie, Alice, Middleton,
John, Arthur and Walter. His widow is still living and all of the above
children are still living, it is believed.

Alice, the third daughter of John and Esther married Rev. James

M.D.

Stoney, son of the Rev. James Stoney, sometime Rector of St. Luke's church and there are at present two children issue of the marriage.

James P. Cole (third son of Eliza and John) graduated at the South Carolina College and became a lawyer. He married Mary Graham, daughter of the Rev. John Graham and removed to Texas where he pursued his profession. There it is believed several children issue of the marriage. The parents and their children now reside in Galveston, Texas.

Eliza Cole (daughter of Eliza and John) married B. F. Smith of Charleston, S.C. She predeceased her husband many years and there may be issue of the marriage still living.

II. . . John Pope ⁽¹⁷⁵⁸⁻⁾ (the next of the four brothers) son of James and Sussana was born about the year 1758. There is no record of his baptism. He married Elizabeth Theus of Charleston, S. C. (6).

(6) This Elizabeth Theus was probably the posthumous daughter of Simon Theus "vintner" of Monck's Corner and sister of Colonel James Theus of the Revolution. See Jeremiah Theus- Colonial Artist of Charles Towne, by Margaret Middleton, U. of S. C., Press, 1953.

The date of this marriage cannot be fixed but was probably solemnized in Charleston and therefore does not appear upon the church register of St. Helena parish. There were issue of this marriage four daughters, Theodora, Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary, no sons. John predeceased his wife, Elizabeth, some years. Joseph Pope the youngest of the four brothers became the Guardian of the children of his brother John who dying rather a young man left his family only in moderate circumstances but comfortable. They were not dependant.

1. Theodora Pope (eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth) married John Frampton a planter of Prince William's parish, who was a man of substance. The issue of the marriage were John Edward and Susan, both of whom it is believed are now living.

John Edward (son of John and Theodora Frampton) married Eliza Hay of

Barnwell and they have a large family of sons and daughters now living some of whom may be married but of this the writer is not informed. The family still lives in Prince William's parish.

Susan (daughter of John and Theodora Fampton) married William Davis of Prince Williams parish. William predeceased his wife many years. There are issue of the marriage sons and daughters who are still living in St. Bartholomew's parish, Colleton District, S.C.

twin 2. ¹⁷⁹³⁻¹⁸⁷³ Sarah ^{Lavinia} Pope (daughter of John and Elizabeth) was born in 1793. There is no record of her baptism into the Episcopal church and probably she never was as it is believed that her mother was a Baptist although her father was a strong Episcopalian. It is said of him that he was a man of great amiability and probably yielded to his wife's prejudices. She was the second wife of ^{"Squire"} William Pope of Hilton Head (hereafter to be mentioned), and was married to him about the year 1816. There were several children issue of this marriage all of whom died in childhood except Eliza C. who is still living as the widow of the ^{Park} Rev. Alsop Woodward who predeceased his wife many years. Sarah the mother of Eliza C. outlived her husband William Pope many years. She died in 1873 in her 81st year.

twin 3. ¹⁷⁹³⁻¹⁸⁶³ Elizabeth Pope (daughter of John and Elizabeth) was the twin sister of Sarah just above mentioned. She never married and died near Milledgeville in the state of Georgia in 1863 or 1864 where she lived with her sister Sarah and her niece Eliza Woodward and family who had taken refuge ^{at Sandersville, Ga.} during the late war at that point. Her death was caused by an accident, the running away of the horses and the upsetting of the carriage in which she was riding. This occurred in the 71st or 72nd year of her age.

4. Mary Pope (youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth) was the second wife of James Fripp of St. Helena Parish, who was a planter of wealth. She was married in 1832 by the Rev. Jos. B. Walker of the Episcopal church, her husband being at that time an Episcopalian. *She*

survived him many years. There were several children issue of the marriage all of whom died in childhood. Eugenia Sams, daughter of Dr. L. R. Sams, was her adopted daughter to whom she left a handsome property. Mary died in 1854 in the 59th year of her age. She was a woman of great piety and a pillar of the Baptist church and finally carried her husband into that zealous society of Christians. Like her sisters she was probably never baptized in infancy into the Episcopal church. But of this the writer is not certain as her father was a very strong Episcopalian. He probably yielded to his wife.

III. ^{Capt} William Pope (1760-1823) the next brother, and the third son of James and Sysanna (better known in the family as old Capt. Pope) was a planter of great energy and large wealth. He was born about the year 1760 but there is no record of his birth or baptism in the church register. He was, however, during life a strong supporter of the Episcopal church but not a communicant. He was twice married. His first wife was a widow; ^{Thomas} Mrs. A. Tucker (Sarah, daughter of Samuel Green of Fish Hall Plantation & Sarah Norton (1734-1765) of St. Luke's parish who was a lady of handsome fortune. By her he had two children William and John Edward who lived to manhood. His second wife ^{m. 25 Jan. 1798} was Sarah Scott ^{born 4 Apr. 1779} (daughter of Joseph James Scott and Catharine Adams). By her he had a very large family of sons and daughters; Sarah, James, George, Martha, Catharine, Franklin Perry, Richard R., and Joseph Adams who lived to mature ages. Capt. Pope predeceased his second wife many years. He died in the year 1823. His wife Sarah survived beyond her 83rd year. The family were all strong Episcopals if not communicants of the church.

1. ^{"Squire"} William Pope ^{[1799-1862] 10 March} of Hilton Head Island (better known as Squire Pope) son of Capt. William Pope by his first wife ^{Sarah Green} Mrs. Tucker, was a cultivated and highly intelligent man. (7)

(7) A beautiful miniature of "Squire William" survives in the possession of Mrs. Lillie Orme Block, of Atlanta, Ga., his descendant.

for many years he was the Representative and Senator from St. Luke's in the legislature of South Carolina. He was a planter of large wealth and liberal hospitality. He was born in the year 1788 and was baptized into the Episcopal church of which he was a communicant and strong supporter during life. He was twice married. His first wife was m. Oct. 1806 Ann Scott (daughter of Joseph James Scott and Catharine Adams) It will be observed that his father and himself married sisters. By her he had two children Gertrude and William John, who lived to maturity. His second wife was Sarah ^{Lavinia} Pope (daughter of John and Elizabeth already referred to) whom he married in 1816. By this marriage he had several children, only one of whom Eliza C. (already referred to) lived to maturity. "Squire Pope" (as he was generally called) died ^{10 March Sandersville,} on 1862 in Georgia where he had taken refuge after the fall of Port Royal, in the 75th year of his age, leaving his widow and daughter and many grandchildren surviving him.

Gertrude (daughter of ^{Squire} William and his first wife Ann) married John Cole son of John (already referred to) and died in giving birth to her first child, William P., who lived to the age of two years with his grandfather, William Pope, and died so that Gertrude left no descendants.

William John Pope (son of ^{Squire} William by his first wife Ann) was born at Hilton Head in the year 1815. He was a planter and lived at Colgins the ^(Coggins Point) old family seat, the military post of the Yankee army during the late war. (8)

(8) This is the "Rich old family mansion" referred to by Johnson and in the newspaper accounts of the taking of Hilton Head. A photograph of it, when much decayed, is in the New York Historical Society collection.

He married Hepzibah Pope (daughter of John J. T. Pope hereafter to be referred to) in the year 1847 at St. Helena. Two children Anna and Hepzibah were the issue of this marriage both still living grown up and unmarried.

Their mother died in giving birth to their second child. William John ^{years} again married and died a few years after his wife. The husband and wife are

buried at the church at St. Helena.

^{1818 -}
Eliza C. Pope (only surviving daughter of William by his second wife, Sarah) was born in the year 1818. She was not baptiz ed in infancy into the Episcoapl church. In the year 1839 she was married (as already stated) to the Rev. Alsop Park^{Vail} Woodward, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church who was for many years the Rector of St. Luke's church. He was a man of learning and eloquence. He predeceased his wife and left surviving him a large family of sons and daughters. William P., who died soon after he left college, Ellen P., Gertrude, Lizzie, James, Park, Sarah and John all of whom are still living. *[m. Mary Adams Mellickamp]*

Ellen P. (daughter of Eliza and Alsop) married Dr. Orme of Georgia and they live at Atlanta in that state and it is believed they have children.

Gertrude (daughter of Eliza and Alsop) has recently married Benjamin Guerard and they now live in St. Louis.

The other children of Eliza and Alsop are still unmarried.

^{1791 -}
2. John Edward Pope (son of Capt. William Pope by his ^{1st} wife ^{Sarah Green} Mrs. Tucker) was born in the year 1791. He joined the South Carolina College but it is believed that he graduated at Princeton. He was a man of bright parts and fine address. He died comparatively young at his plantation "Fish Mall" on Hilton Head, St. Luke's parish. He left a handsome estate. He married Mary Eddings (daughter of Joseph Eddings of St. Helena parish). There were several children issue of the marriage *but one* daughter, Catharine, only attained to womanhood. The family were *strong* members of the Episcopalian church.

Emma Catharine Pope (daughter of John and Mary B.) was married about the year 1837 to Thomas F. Drayton who graduated at West Point and was a man of education and High qualities. (9)

9) Afterward General Thomas Fenwick Drayton of the Confederate Army. *Fish Hall* (he never owned it; ~~Mary Edinger~~ left in her will to her grandchildren. A photograph of his (originally Pope) place on Hilton Head is also in the New York Historical. When General, T. F. Drayton was defending Port Royal for the South his brother Percival Drayton was serving in the Northern Forces at the same battle. For further material on Gen. Drayton see D.A.B. Catharine predeceased her husband, who is still living. Many children were the issue of this marriage; John, Edward, Anna, William, Mary P., Percival, Emma and Thomas, all of whom are still living and unmarried, except;

Anna Drayton who intermarried with Colonel Thomas of Georgia where they still live and it is believed they have children.

3. Sarah Pope (daughter of Capt. William Pope by Sarah^{Scott} his second wife) was twice married. Her first husband was James Snowden, a merchant of Charleston. The issue of this marriage was one daughter Sarah Snowden. Her second husband was Major George Logan. The surviving issue of this marriage was one daughter Sarah Logan.

Sarah Snowden (daughter of James Snowden and Sarah his wife) intermarried with Evan Edwards of Charleston who is still living and is a man of high character. Sarah predeceased her husband many years. The surviving issue of this marriage are Bessie Edwards who intermarried with Eldred Fieling (they have children) and Kate Edwards who is still young and unmarried.

Sarah Logan (daughter of George Logan and Sarah^{Pope} his wife) intermarried with John Reddish of Savannah. He was a merchant and was much esteemed. *The issue* of this marriage who survived were John L. Reddish and his sister *Anna Saxton* Reddish. They removed to Alabama. John L. married in *Alabama* and it is believed there died. It is believed that he left children. *Anna Saxton* is young and unmarried, and lives in Alabama.

4. *James Pope* (son of Capt. William Pope and his second wife

Sarah) was an intelligent but some what eccentric man. He was a graduate of the South Carolina College and was a man of good scholarship but pursued no profession. Having means from his father he became a planter. He was twice married. His first wife was Josephine Scott (daughter of Joseph Adams Scott of St. Luke's) but by this marriage there was no issue. His second wife was Charlotte Leaumont.. By her he left an infant daughter Josephine. Her father and mother both died within a fortnight of each other and the infant was committed to the care of her aged grandmother.

Josephine Pope (daughter of James and Charlotte) married in 1848 Francis Marion Edwards (brother of Evan Edwards already referred to). She predeceased her husband and left several children sons and daughters who are still quite young.

Sp. 5. George Pope (son of Capt. William Pope by his second wife Sarah) was born and lived in St. Luke's parish. He was a planter and never married. He died at Gascoin's Bluff the old family homestead and his property which was handsome he bequeathed to his brother Dr. Franklin P. Pope hereafter referred to.

6. Martha Pope (daughter of Capt. William Pope by his second wife Sarah) intermarried with Dr. Alexander Verdier. She predeceased her husband who is still living. The issue of the marriage who survived were two sons Francis Henry and William John, both of whom are still living. William John is unmarried.

Francis ^{Verdier} Henry / (son of Alexander ^{Verdier} and Martha) intermarried with Margaret ~~Pendagrast~~ of Savannah. There are issue of the marriage still young. They now live at Bluffton, S.C.

7. Catherine Pope (daughter of Capt. William Pope by his second wife Sarah) intermarried with the Rev. Peter Van Pelt of Philadelphia. * He was for some years rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church. He removed with his wife to Philadelphia where she predeceased him. The issue of the marriage were William P. who married and died without children; Emma

~~who~~ died unmarried, and Lizzie.

Afterward professor of oriental languages in the divinity school in Phila. D.B.W.

Lizzie Van Pelt (daughter of Peter and Catharine) intermarried with
born 18 April 1830
Ephriam H. Baynard of St. Luke's parish (10).
son of William Edings Baynard (12 Feb. 1800 - 2 May 1849) & Catherine Adelaide Scott (18 Dec. 1812 -
(10) A very handsome Baynard family vault, still stands on Hilton Head.

The Baynards were also relatives of the annotator's Pope line through the Scott-Adams connection.

He predeceased his wife who is still living at Bluffton, S.C., with their sons and daughters all yet unmarried.

8. Dr. Franklin Perry Pope (son of Capt. William Pope by his second wife Sarah) was born ^{at Fish Hall Plantation, Hilton Head Island} in St. Luke's parish it is believed about the year 1814. He graduated at some literary institution in Philadelphia (where the younger members of the family had been taken to be educated). He studied medicine in Charleston, S.C. and completed his course of study in Paris. He being a young man of means did not pursue his profession but became a planter. He is still living in St. Luke's. He married Mary Elizabeth Pope, daughter of Joseph James Pope (hereafter to be referred to), in the year 1848 and several sons and daughters were the issue of the marriage. Virginia Victoria who died just as she attained womanhood. Sarah Scott who died in infancy, Joseph Adams who is now living, Isaac Jenkins who died in infancy, Sarah Jenkins who died in infancy, Seamon Sinkler who is now living, Christopher Stoney who is now living, Peter Quilliard who died in infancy.

9. Richard Richardson Pope (son of Capt. William Pope by his second wife Sarah) was born ^{at Fish Hall Plantation, Hilton Head Island} in St. Luke's parish about the year 1817. He was married in the year 1849 to Martha Julia Scott second daughter of Dr. John A.P. Scott, by the Rev. David McElhuan of the Episcopal church on St. Helena. He died in Charleston in the year 1873. His widow is now living in Charleston. The issue of the marriage now living are Julia

Scott who intermarried with B. B. Scott who recently died, William John Pope, Cornelia Pope, Florence Pope, Sallie Pope, Catharine Josephine Pope and Franklin P. Pope most of whom are still minors.

10. Joseph Adams Pope (son of Capt. William Pope by his second wife Sarah) was born on St. Luke's in the year 1819. He was a very bright man but he died in 1846, young and unmarried, of consumption. He bequeathed his property which was a handsome estate to his brother Dr. Franklin P. Pope, the same consisting chiefly of the Jenkins Island plantation and slaves.

(22 Feb. 1764 - August 1818)

IV. IV. . . Joseph Pope the next brother (son of James and Susanna Wells) was a planter and lived in St. Helena parish. He was the grandfather of the writer. He was born (as shown by the St. Helena church register) on the 22nd February 1764. He was baptized on 5th of June 1768 by the Rev. Mr. Cosgrove. He was married in 1790 to Theodora Theus of the Charleston family. Her father died young and she was brought up by her uncle Simeon Theus who was said to have been the first collector of the Port of Charleston after the Declaration of Independence. (11).

(11) Dr. Robert Wilson, the genealogist, by a confusion of names made Theodora Theus the daughter of Colonel James Theus and "Theordoa Ash". As this was not consistent with Dean Pope's statement that Theodora was niece of Major Simeon Theus, I assumed Dean Pope was mistaken. It has later transpired that the mistake was Dr. Wilson's. Theodora was the daughter of John Theus, oldest son of Jeremiah Theus the distinguished colonial artist See Middleton Jeremiah Theus above, note 6. John Theus deeded property to "daughter" Theodora March 1781. Deed on record South Carolina secretary of State's office, Miscellaneous Records, 1793, p. 94. Mrs. John Theus was Theodora Ash a daughter of Samuel Ash of Charleston and granddaughter of John Ash I who died in London in 1704 whither he had gone to present a petition of the colonists; see McCrady South Carolina Under the Proprietary Government.

The North Carolina branch of the Ash family (descended from Samuel's older brother John Baptista Ash, (see Dictioneray of American Biography) claims to be descended from the Ashes of Wiltshire and Devon - a line that goes back to the Norman Conquerors. This I have not been able to check. But the will of John Ash I shows that he did marry Mary Batt, daughter of the Rev. Samuel, Batt; late rector of Coulson in Wiltshire."

Theodora Ash married (1) Frampton (2) Simmons (3) ^{d. 1784} ^{John} Theus. She was apparently raised by her aunt Theodora Ash Law Eddings and is mentioned as Theodora Frampton in the latter's will- Charleston records, 1760. Theodora Ashe appears to have been some years older than her third husband who was twenty at the time of the marriage. They had another child-a son- Thomas Theus, who left descendants. John Theus died in 1784 and his brother Simeon married Rebecca Legare in that year. Apparently they took Theodora Theus (afterward Pope) to live with them at that time.*

* Beside other distinguished Theuses mentioned in the sketch of Col. Pope at the end of their M.S. we should also mention Thomas Lee of the Bank of South Carolina, son of Anne Theus Lee, and wife of John Theus, and General Stephen Bill Lee of the Confederate army her great grandfather. For particulars of both see Dictionary of American Biography.

Joseph Pope was a strong member of the Episcopal Church all during his life, was a communicant and constant member of the vestry of St. Helen's church. He was a man of amiable disposition and clear judgment and was held in universal esteem. Joseph Pope died in August, 1818, and his wife Theodora survived him many years. She died in the year 1832 at St. Helena-ville at the residence of her son, JOHN J.T. POPE. (lost during the late war) but of these only two sons survived, Joseph James Pope and John Jeremiah Theus Pope of whom we will now speak.

1. Joseph James Pope (fourth and eldest surviving son of Joseph and Theodora) and father of the writer was born on Edisto Island on the 18th April. 1792 (as appears by the St. Hellean Church Registry). He was

baptized into the Episcopal church by the Rev. Mr. Tate on 17th September, 1794, and he was married by the Rev. ^{Philip Matthews} Mr. Matthews, September 1818 (three weeks after his father's death) to Sarah Jenkins youngest daughter of Isaac Ripon Jenkins of Jenkins' Island, St. Luke's parish. (12).

(12) Isaac Ripon Jenkins appears in Miss Mabel Webber's incomplete pedigree of the Jenkins family, S.C. Historical Magazine, 1919. He was the son of Richard Jenkins, and brother of Joseph Jenkins, first Jenkins owner of "Brick House" plantation, Edisto Island. His father's will refers to him merely as "Isaac" but the will of his mother Mrs. Martha Rippon Jenkins - Hanahan, in 1809, refers to the "children of my late son Isaac Rippon Jenkins". Isaac Rippon Jenkins died a young man, by accident, in 1800 just after the birth of Sarah. He is said to have fallen down stairs.

Among the Jenkins cousins were Governor Charles C. J. Jenkins of Georgia, General Stephen Elliott, and the famous confederate cavalry leader General Micah Jenkins, Sarah Jenkins had a sister Catherine Scott Jenkins who married ^{Dr.} George Mosse Stoney ¹⁷⁹⁵⁻¹⁸⁵⁴. From them came many descendants who married into the Kirk family of St. Helena and Hilton Head, and afterward into the Stevens family of Savannah, Ga. Martha Rippon was the daughter of Edward and Anne Rippon (grand-daughter of Edward Rippon I, granted part of Palmetto Island about Feb. 1702. Her mother was Hannah Scott Daughter of Joseph James Scott and Catharine Adams of Edisto Island (13.).

(13) Joseph James Scott lived at "The Mount" plantation, St. Helena's Island. He is often confused with Lt. Joseph James Scott of Williamsburg S.C. wounded at the battle of Blackmingo. It is not known precisely what was our J. J. Scott's revolutionary service. "Joseph James Scott, aged 18, and Catharine Adams aged 12 were married August 1774", according to the "Wayne Record". A Scott family bible in the possession of Mrs. Livingston Ross Schuyler of New York shows these ages somewhat exaggerated. The St. Helena Register shows that Joseph James Scott was the son of Joseph Scott d. before 1726 and Sarah (Toomer). He was also the grandson of Joseph Scott d. 1749 and Eleanor Ireland. She was the daughter of George Ireland granted

land in 1703. The name Ireland appears on the 1711 map of South Carolina on the South Edisto River. Several other family names including Ash will be found on the same map.

Catherine Adams, as shown by surviving conveyances, was the only child of Joseph and Hannah Adams. Joseph Adams died, intestate, 1775. Joseph Adams was apparently the son of William and Catharine Adams of St. Helena, and the grandson of William Adams of New London, Mass., granted 100 acres in Colleton County, 1696, and killed in the Indian and Spanish invasion of 1706, But I have not as yet been able to document this completely. (D. McC. W.)

The reader of the M.S. will find it interesting to note how many and how many times the offspring of Joseph James Scott and Catharine Adams appear to have married various members of the Pope family (and each other).

Catherine Adams according to family tradition was a considerable heiress. Tradition has it that during the revolution the English landed and carried off slaves, cattle, everything and burnt her house, leaving her practically destitute.

This marriage will be found in the St. John's church Registry. Sarah J. predeceased her husband many years. She died in 1857 at Bluffton, S.C. and was buried at St. Luke's church. Joseph J. Pope died in 1864 at Allendale, S.C., and was buried at St. Luke's church, Beaufort District (14).

(14) Johnson in "A Social History of the Sea Islands" says the Yankee officers were greatly impressed with the "library of J. J. Pope" on St. Helena. This is either J. J. Pope, I, or his brother J. J. T. pope or his ~~nephew~~ nephew J. J. Pope, II. I have not been able to determine which. Further information on J. J. Pope appears in the sketch of Dean Pope, below Note. 15. His plantation was "Mullein Hill" on St. Helena. He had a house in Bluffton, S.C. and is among those who subscribed to build the old Episcopal church there. At the time of his death, he also owned "Leamington" plantation on Hilton Head Island, but only a large cottage (or

residence) stood on the place. A photograph of this is also in the New York Historical. The issue of this marriage were many children, six of whom lived to maturity; ^{April 1820-21 Mar. 1908} Joseph Daniel Pope, John W. R. Pope, Mary Elizabeth Pope, Catharine Ann Pope, Gertrude Victoria Pope and Emma Julia Pope (married Col. Arthur Perry Wright.)

2. John J. T. Pope was born in 1799. He was married to Mary Townsend in 1823 on Edisto Island, was married by Rev. Mr. Lee; Mary T. Pope his wife died at St. Helena in 1861. John J. T. Pope died at Aiken, S.C. in 1864. Issue of this marriage living to majority were: Hepsibah Jenkins Pope, Joseph James Pope, Susan Emma Pope, Daniel T. Pope, Ellen T. Pope, Caroline Pope and Rosa Pope.

This concludes the sketch of this family.

Joseph Daniel Pope (15)

(15) In reading the following sketch of Dean Pope it should be remembered that he achieved what he did in spite of increasing, and finally, very great deafness, which first forced him out of active military service, and finally out of active law practice. Let those of us who inherit this curse remember that it is not necessarily fatal either to happiness or achievement.

THE SUNDAY NEWS- CHARLESTON, S.C.

March 22, 1908

COL. JOSEPH DANIEL POPE DEAD
WAS FOR 22 YEARS DEAN OF UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

End came Yesterday Afternoon at home of his daughter in Columbia. Was a Member of the Famous Secession Convention - Would Have been 88 years of age April 6

Columbia, (S.C.), March 21, Special: Col. Joseph Daniel Pope died this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at his residence in this city, after an illness of only a few days. Had he lived until the 6th day of next month, Col. Pope would have been 88 years of age. His life had been full of activity and public service, and when taken ill he was engaged in his beloved occupation of expounding the law. When he was stricken in his class room

Thursday it was seen that he would probably not recover; and his death has been expected for twenty-four hours.

The funeral will be held Monday at 11 A.M. at Trinity (Episcopal) Church. The interment will be in Trinity Church yard. His only two surviving children were here when he died. Mrs. Reed Stoney, of Columbia, with whom he lived, and Mr. J. D. Pope, Jr. whose home is in Florida.

The death of Col. Pope leaves only two members of South Carolina's historic Secession Convention of 1860 surviving. These are Dr. James H. Carlisle, of Wofford College, the great educator, and Col. H. A. Thompson, of Walhalla, the veteran editor.

For nearly a quarter of a century Col. Pope has taught law at the South Carolina College, and in that time several hundred of the leading men of the State have come under his beneficent influence. He was a man of strong personality and as an instructor impressed his views and ideas upon his pupils. On certain phases of the law he was reputed not to have an equal in the State, and his work at the State University will live after him.

J.H.

The following sketch of Prof. Pope appeared in the first volume of "Men of Mark in South Carolina", which has just been published:

POPE, Joseph Daniel, professor of law in the University of South Carolina, at Columbia, was born April 6, 1820, in St. Helena Parish, on the sea island of the same name, upon the coast of South Carolina, upon his father's plantation, called "Mullein Hill", within three miles of the Atlantic Ocean, in the house that was the home of his grandfather, Joseph Pope, in the present county of Beaufort and within eight miles of the town of Beaufort. His father's name was Joseph James Pope, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Jenkins. His father was a sea island planter of comfortable fortune, consisting mostly of land and slaves, and though not of great wealth, his means were ample. He held few public offices, being averse to public life, but in spite of his indifference to office he was several

times elected a member of the South Carolina Legislature and took such comfort to himself for being one of those who voted to establish the Lunatic Asylum in Columbia, in 1862(sic., should be 1832), against very strong opposition. He also voted for the Nullification Ordinance in 1832. His marked characteristics were great personal dignity, high courage and integrity and remarkable conversational gifts. He was esteemed by all who knew him as a man of profound judgment, and was always a leading member of the community.

Mr. Pope numbered among his ancestors on his father's side the distinguished portrait painter, Jeremiah Theus; Col. James Theus, of the war of the Revolution, and Simon Theus, who was the first Republican Collector of the port of Charleston. (Only Jeremiah was an "ancestor". Col. James Theus a first cousin and Major Simeon Theus an uncle. By first "Republican" collector is meant first collector under the Constitution of the United States. He, Major Simeon Theus, was also Treasurer of South Carolina in 1791 and third "captain" of the South Carolina Society of the Cincinnati; Professor Pope might also have mentioned Jeremiah Theus, Jr. (surgeon of Marions' Men). The Pope family came to South Carolina from Pope's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, (Tradition: May have come directly from Maryland) about the year 1700. The earliest one of the name was "Thomas Pope, who settled on tide water, in the low country of South Carolina, where the family lived and prospered, both socially and pecuniarily, until they were utterly broken up and impoverished by the invasion of the Federal Army in 1861. On his mother's side, Mr. Pope traced his ancestry to the Scotts, the Jenkinses, the Adamses and the Ashes (not a Jenkins but a Theus ancestor), all families of great respectability and social standing.

Mr. Pope grew up upon his father's sea island plantation and was a healthy boy, fond of outdoor life and developing no special tastes except ~~for~~ horseback riding, gunning and boating. He was not compelled to do any

manual labour, as his father was in easy circumstances, with the best trained negro servants to wait upon the household at every call. Naturally, in such conditions, the combined influence of both his father and his mother affected the whole of his moral, spiritual and intellectual development. When he was twelve years old, a New England teacher was employed in the family, who, in spite of many personal objections to his character and opinions, was of the greatest service to his scholar in opening his mind to knowledge and in teaching him how to study and to educate himself. This teacher subsequently left the South and his letters, published after his death, were filled with many slanders concerning the Southern people, especially with regard to nullification, but Mr. Pope has always felt that this did not detract from the intellectual debt which he owed him as above suggested. After his mind had been opened by this early training, the books that he found most helpful to him for his work in life were the writing and speeches of John C. Calhoun, Hallman's Constitutional History, and Gibbons History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and in a literary way, the writings of W. H. Thackeray. Without claiming to be a classical scholar in the proper sense of the term, Mr. Pope has read the usual classical courses of the colleges, and very widely and largely in English literature, and has all his life been a student of the best models of English style.

After a time Mr. Pope was sent to what was known as the Walterboro Academy, kept by the Rev. Mr. Van. Eyck, by no means a ripe scholar, but an admirable teacher to others of what he himself knew, and his pupils were greatly benefited by his instruction in the Greek and Latin languages. In 1840, Mr. Pope was graduated from the University of Georgia with the degree of A.B., while Dr. Church was its president. He did not engage in professional study at any institution after his graduation, nor did he take any post-graduate course at any college; but he received from the University of Georgia the degree of A.M. and in later life the degree of LL.D. from Furman University.

On the 11th of December, 1845, he married Catherine Scott, the

daughter of Dr. John A. P. Scott, of the Parish of St. Helena. His married life lasted fifty years and nineteen days. Seven children were born to him, two of whom are now living; his daughter, Mrs. Reed Stoney, living with him in Columbia, and his son, of his own name, living in Florida.

Mr. Pope's professional life began as a student of law in Charleston, in the office of James L. Petigru, the famous jurist. He was subsequently admitted to the Bar and practiced his profession for many years with marked success. He was for many years a member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, and held the chairmanship of the committee on Federal relations. At the time the John Brown raid occurred, Mr. Pope, as chairman of that committee, carried the House with his report and speech thereon. Subsequently, Mr. Pope became a member of the Senate of South Carolina, and his services in that body upon the judiciary and finance committees were of the greatest public importance. He was a member of the Senate during the exciting period of secession. He was also a member of the Secession Convention and took a prominent part in its proceedings, as will appear by the published proceedings.

During the War between the States, Mr. Pope was a member of the Senate of South Carolina, and was subsequently appointed by President Davis chief collector of the Confederate war tax for that State, and also for a time superintendent of the printing of Confederate notes. After the war, he returned at once to the practice of his profession in Columbia. He determined never again to hold a public office of any kind, but this did not prevent him from taking a very active part in what is generally known as the Hampton Movement for the redemption of the State from negro rule. About 1886, at the solicitation of the trustees of South Carolina College, (now the University of South Carolina), Mr. Pope was induced to enter upon the laborious task of building up a law school in the college, and since that time he has conducted that department with marked ability and success. He has graduated about three hundred students in the period indicated and the

{Law School has added greatly to the character, ability, and learning of the South Carolina bar.

Mr. Pope having led a busy life in the law courts and in public affairs, has not been the author of books, but he has written a great deal for the daily press and has contributed articles for the magazines. He has delivered numerous literary addresses on sundry occasions, which have always been well received.

A D D E N D U M (1 9 5 8)

It has not been possible to carry the family history further at the present time (1958). Notable recent members have been William Pope, son of Joseph James Pope II, who became Chief Justice of New Mexico and afterward Federal District Judge. See Who Was Who in America. Another distinguished Pope descendant, now living, is the Rt. Rev. James ~~Mosse~~ Stoney, Episcopal Bishop of New Mexico. A son of Daniel Townsend Pope, son of John J. T. Pope was Dr. Jenkins Mikell Pope of "Middleton Plantation" Edisto - almost the only member of the family to live on the land near the place of origin of the family. He has left many descendants.

Emma Julia Pope, daughter of Joseph James Pope I, married Col. Arthur Perry Wright of Thomasville, Ga. They had two daughters Annie Perry Wright, died unmarried, and Emma Julia Wright, unmarried, but still living (1958), and one son Anton Pope Wright, a well-known lawyer and ~~banker~~ of Savannah, Ga. Anton Pope Wright married Hannah McCord Smythe of Charleston, S. C. and left surviving him two sons, Augustine Thomas Smythe Wright of Bluffton, S. C., and, the annotator, David McCord Wright. Augustine Thomas Smythe Wright married Mary Wadley ~~Marris~~ of Columbus, Ga. They have children, A.T. S. Wright, Jr., Hannah McCord Wright, II ^{who married} Mr. John Pluckney, Mary Wadley Wright, Julia Anne Wright. David McCord Wright, married Caroline Noble Jones of Savannah, Ga. Their children are Antony Pope Wright, Peter ~~Meldrin~~ Wright, Anna Habersham Wright (m. Gordon B. Smith, Eng.)