

### Through the Eyes of Dr. Pope Artifacts Worksheet

**Directions:** As you rotate through each group, analyze the set of artifacts or documents you are given with your teammates and answer the questions that relate to them.

#### Group 1: Childhood of Manassa T. Pope

1. What is the significance of Artifact B? How would this have set apart the Pope family? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Describe the childhood home of Manassa Pope. What might this tell you about his family? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. According to the 1860 census data, how many people lived in the Pope home? What do you think is the relationship between these people? What does it tell you about the Pope family? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. According to Artifact E, how much money was paid for the parcel of land purchased by Jonas Pope? Why is this significant at the time period? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Based on what you see, what does this photo suggest about the boy in the picture? What does the existence of this picture in the Pope House collection suggest? How does it relate to what you've already discovered of Manassa Pope's childhood? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Based on what you have discovered in these artifacts, how would the childhood of Manassa Pope differ from most African Americans in the South during that time? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Group 2: Dr. Pope as a Young Man

1. Describe the photograph in Artifact B. What do they tell you about the subjects? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the date listed on Dr. Pope's physician's certificate? Why is this important? What other details do you notice about the two documents in Artifact C? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
3. How is Dr. Pope described in Artifacts D & E? What does this tell you about how the white community saw Dr. Pope? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
4. Based on the artifacts you've seen in this group, describe how you think Dr. Pope might have felt about his status in the late 1800s? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Group 3: The Spanish American War**

1. How does Artifact B describe the Third NC regiment? What reason does the excerpt give as to why the regiment never made it to Cuba? Why do you think Dr. Pope might have purchased this book? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What stands out to you from the photographs of Artifact C? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
3. How is the Third regiment described in the newspaper clippings from Artifact E? How is this different from the description in Artifact B? Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
4. Which newspaper clipping in Artifact E is different from the rest? How so? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Based on the artifacts in this group, why do you think the Third North Carolina Regiment was never mustered to Cuba to fight in the war? How do you think Dr. Pope felt about his time in the regiment? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Group 4: Life in Raleigh**

1. In her autobiography, how does Ruth Pope describe her parents and her childhood in Raleigh? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What details stand out to you in the Pope Family photos? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What do the newspaper clippings suggest about Dr. Pope and his life in Raleigh? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Compare the two maps in Artifact E. What has changed? How do the modern day photographs of the home support this? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What do the objects in Artifact F tell you about the Pope Family? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Describe what you think Dr. Pope's life in Raleigh was like based on these artifacts. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Group 5: Dr. Pope's Political Life**

1. According to the newspaper article in Artifact B, what was happening to black citizens in North Carolina and why (pay close attention to the date)? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. What do the laws in Artifact C state? How would this have impacted African-Americans in Raleigh? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. What is the message of the two political cartoons in Artifact D? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. What is significant about Artifact E? What does it tell you about Dr. Pope? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. What decision did Dr. Pope make in 1919 according to Artifact F? How did the people of Raleigh feel about this? \_\_\_\_\_

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6. Do you think the argument made in the Greensboro article in Artifact F is true? Why or Why not? \_\_\_\_\_

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7. According to the "Primary Votes Totals" in Artifact F, what percentage of the vote did Dr. Pope receive? Does this number surprise you? \_\_\_\_\_

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8. Do you think Dr. Pope expected to win his election as mayor? Why do you think he ran? \_\_\_\_\_

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*Biography excerpted and adapted from the Pope House Tour by the City of Raleigh Museum*

Manassa Thomas Pope was born in 1858 to Jonas Elias Pope and Permelia Pope in what is today Northampton Country, northeast of Raleigh and bordering Virginia. Both Jonas and Permelia were of mixed race ancestry, described at the time as mulatto. Later in years, Dr. Pope actually referred to himself as a yellow man. Jonas Pope was a practicing Quaker, and was of high standing in the community. Pope's daughter recalls that as a child, Manassa "grew up proud of himself and his beautiful clothing."<sup>1</sup> Most African-Americans in the middle to upper class tended to be descended from free blacks since they already had some capital at the end of the Civil War. These free blacks often tended to gain their freedom due to being the products of illegitimate children of masters and slaves in the South. While these masters may not have claimed the children as their own, they sometimes did free them. It is not known if the Pope family is descended from freed slaves or if they were already Freedmen.

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<sup>1</sup>Pope, Ruth Permelia. "My Autobiography." Unpublished Term Paper, June 1939.

Jonas Pope Certificate of Freedom

State of North Carolina }  
 Northampton County } This may certify  
 that Jonas Pope the bearer hereof a free  
 person of Color was born the first day  
 of February Eighteen hundred and twenty seven  
 according to the family record is of a bright yellow  
 complexion five feet nine inches high in shoes  
 with a scar on the great toe of his right foot  
 cut by an axe: is a carpenter by trade of  
 good habits Industrious &c the said Jonas Pope  
 is of free parentage to the best of my knowledge  
 & belief as I have been personally acquainted  
 with his grand mother & mother for then for  
 twenty five years or more and they sustained  
 a good character during that time so far  
 as I have heard this the 6<sup>th</sup> day of October  
 1857

State of North Carolina }  
 Northampton County } For dare Beale &  
 for Martin  
 J. John B. Adam Clerk of the Court  
 of pleas and Quarter Sessions for Northampton County  
 and State aforesaid, do certify that Jordan Beale  
 and James Martin, whose names appear to the foregoing  
 certificate, are and were at the time of signing the same  
 two of the acting Justices of the Peace in and for the  
 County & State aforesaid, duly commissioned and  
 qualified according to Law, and that their signa-  
 tures appear to be genuine.

Given under my hand and seal  
 of Office at Jackson this 9<sup>th</sup> day  
 of December A. D. 1857 and in  
 76<sup>th</sup> year of American Independence  
 John B. Adam C.C.



**Group 1**

**Artifact B**

*Transcription of Jonas Pope Certificate of Freedom*

State of North Carolina

Northampton County

This may certify that Jonas Pope the bearer hereof a free person of Colour was borned [sic] the first day of February Eighteen hundred and Twenty Seven according to the family record, is of a bright yellow complexion, five feet nine inches high in shoes with a scar on the great toe of his right foot cut by an Axe: is a carpenter by trade and of good habits. Industrious & etc. The said Jonas Pope is of free parentage to the best of my knowledge & belief [sic] as I have been personally acquainted with his grand mother & mother & father for twenty five years or more and they sustained a good character during that time, so far as I have heard this the 6<sup>th</sup> day of October 1851.

Jordan Beale

Jay Martin

**Group 1**

**Artifact C**

*House built by Jonas Pope; Rich Square, Northampton Co; ca. 1853*





Group 1

Artifact D

1860 Census Data for the household of Jonas Pope

Page No. 47

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in District No. 11 in the County of Northampton State of North Carolina enumerated by me, on the 18 day of June 1860. A. M. Moore Asst Marshal  
 Post Office Green Plains.

1	2	3	DESCRIPTION.			7	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.		10	11	12	13	14
			4	5	6		8	9					
Dwelling-houses— numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	White, black, or mulatto.	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 16 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
		Warrent Mason	50	M					N.C.				
		Thomas " "	12	M					"				
		Warrent Warrent	18	M					"				
	401 402	Jonas Pope	32	M	M	Carpenter	575	200	"			1	
		Prinidia " "	31	F	M	Wash Salver			"			1	
		Marissa J. " "	3	M	M	" " "			"				
		Martha Cotton	17	F	M	" " "			"				
		Joshua Scott	16	M	M	Turner Salver			"				

**Group 1****Artifact D***Transcription of 1860 Census Data for the household of Jonas Pope**\*\*Note that misspellings on the original have been corrected below\*\**

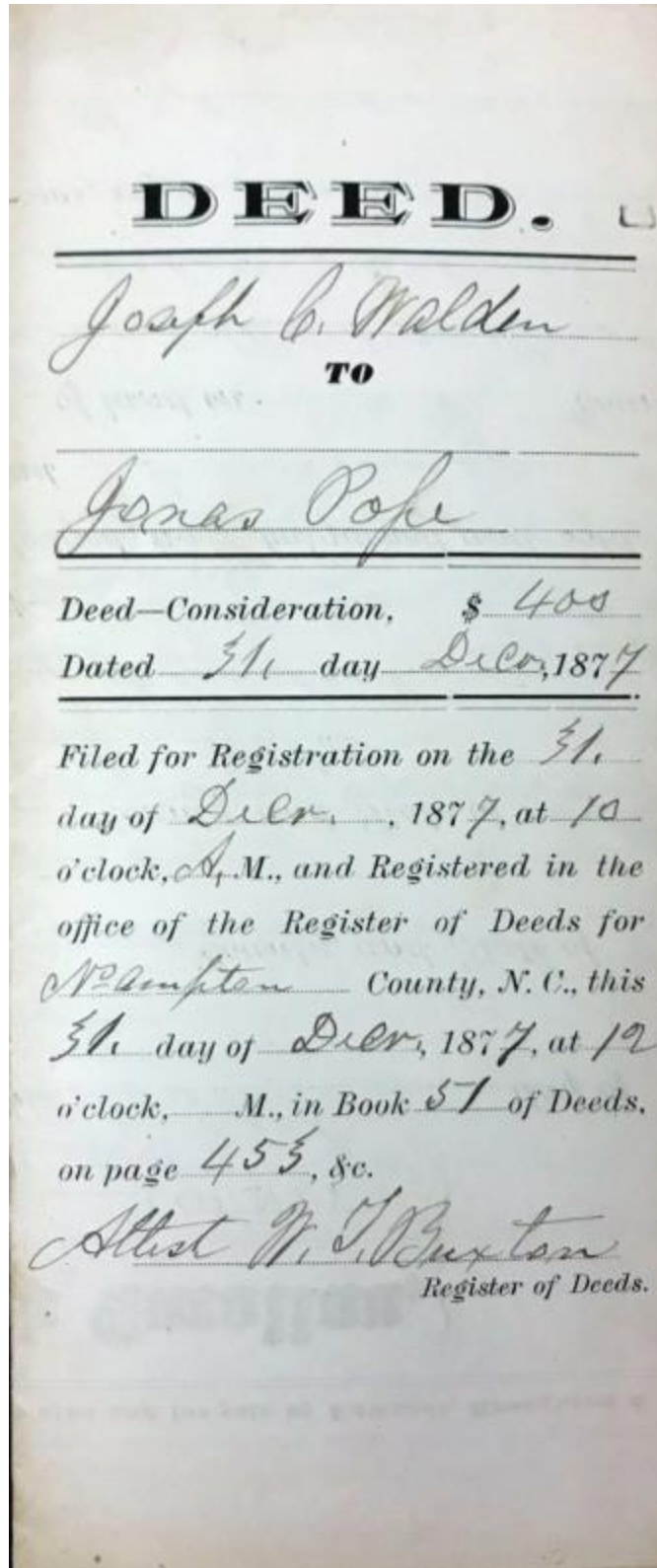
1. Dwelling House--numbered in the order of visitation
2. Families numbered in the order of visitation
3. The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860 was in this family
4. Age
5. Sex
6. Color (White, black, or mulatto)
7. Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age
8. Value of Real Estate
9. Value of Personal Estate
10. Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country
11. Married within the year
12. Attended School within the year
13. Person over 20 years of age who cannot read or write
14. Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>4</b>	401	401	Jonas Pope	32	M	M	Carpenter	875	200	" [NC]				
<b>5</b>			Permelia "	31	F	M	Farm Laborer			"				
<b>6</b>			Manassa T. "	2	M	M				"				
<b>7</b>			Martha Colton	17	F	M	" " "			"				
<b>8</b>			Joshua Scott	16	M	M	Farm Laborer			"				

Group 1

Artifact E

Deed of Land from Joseph G. Walden to Jonas Pope, Dated 31 day of December 1877, sold a parcel of land for \$400



**Group 1**

**Artifact F**

*Photo of unidentified African American boy in Pope House Collection c.1860s*



*Biography excerpted and adapted from the Pope House Tour by the City of Raleigh Museum*

In 1874, at the age of 16, Manassa Pope moved to Raleigh to attend Shaw University. Shaw University was a major draw for African-Americans across North Carolina and the wider South who sought an education. Founded in 1865 by the Reverend Henry Tupper, Shaw University is the oldest institution of higher learning for African-Americans in the South. Pope attended the school for four years. There were few places other than college in which a person could learn classical literature, business, Latin, and oratory skills.

In 1882 the Leonard Medical School opened at Shaw University as the first four year medical program in all of North Carolina. Shaw actually had their four year program before UNC-Chapel Hill, although the program shut down in 1918. Dr. Pope was personally invited by Reverend Tupper to join the first class which consisted of six men. Pope and Tupper were apparently good friends and there are several books in the house signed by Rev. Tupper to Dr. Pope. After four years, Dr. Pope graduated, passed the medical board exam, and became the first African-American licensed doctor in North Carolina. He attempted to join the North Carolina Medical Association, but they rejected him because of his race. Therefore, Dr. Pope created his own medical association in 1887—the Old North State Medical Society—with several of his Shaw classmates. This organization still exists today. After graduating from Leonard medical school, Dr. Pope moved to Henderson, North Carolina to aid one of his friends, Henry Cheatham's election to the U.S. Congress. After the successful campaign, Cheatham appointed Dr. Pope as the deputy postmaster of Henderson, North Carolina, which was a political position at the time. Dr. Pope served there for several years until he moved to Charlotte.

In Charlotte, he opened Queen City Drug Company with fellow Leonard Medical School grad J.T. Williams. Based in Charlotte, this was the first fully owned and operated African-American pharmacy in North Carolina. Another venture of Dr. Pope's while he was in Charlotte was the creation of the People's Relief and Benevolent Association of North Carolina, the first African-American owned insurance company in North Carolina. This business was eventually bought out by the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company in Durham which is the oldest African-American insurance company in the United States and one of the oldest African-American businesses in the country



## Group 2

## Artifact B

*Dr. Pope with the first graduating class of Shaw University's Leonard Medical School*



Dr. Manassa T. Pope is possibly located on the 2nd full row, 3rd from the left. Dr. Pope was a member of its first graduating class. At the graduation ceremony in 1886, senior Lawson Andrew Scruggs delivered these comments: "The colored man must go forward, he must harness himself for battle, and we who stand before you tonight, are pioneers of the medical profession of our race."<sup>1</sup>

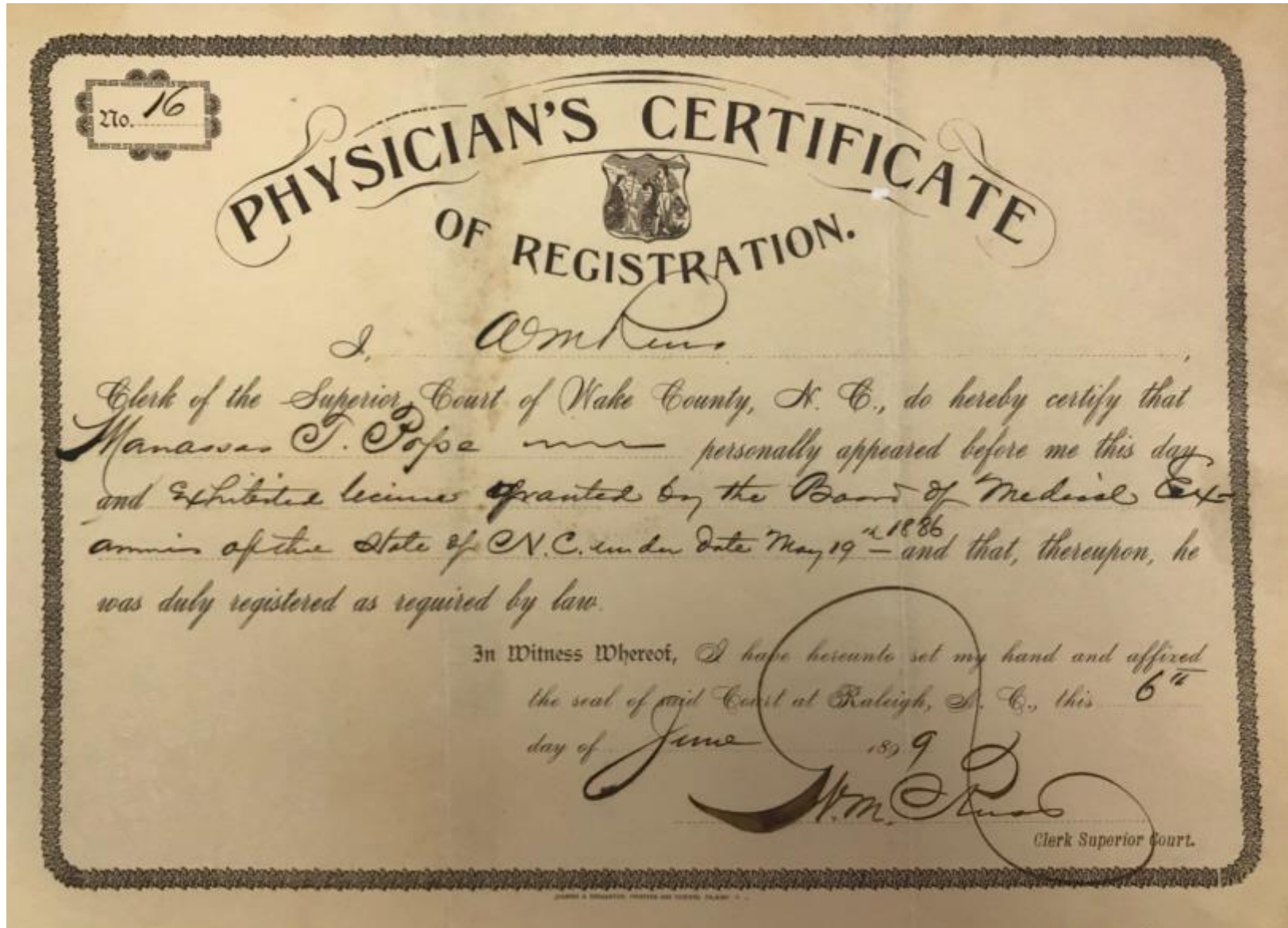
<sup>1</sup> Leonard Andrew Scruggs, "Medical Education as a Factor in the Elevation of the Colored Race," *African Expositor* 9 (April 1886): 3.

Diploma from Shaw University's Leonard Medical School & Physician's Certificate of Dr. Pope





Diploma from Shaw University's Leonard Medical School & Physician's Certificate of Dr. Pope





Letter of Recommendation from the Mayor of Henderson, NC, 1891

Town of Henderson.  
A. J. HARRIS, Mayor.  
W. W. ROWLAND, Treasurer. J. H. BRIDGERS, Clerk. J. L. CURRIN, Collector.  
R. PERRY, Street Commissioner. R. J. SOUTHERLAND, Chief of Police.

Henderson, N. C., Sept 24 1891

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that  
Dr M. I. Pope has been living in this town  
for two or three years and has, all the  
time borne a good character, and has  
conducted himself in a becoming  
gentlemanly way. I consider him  
as being one of the best men of  
his race in this town.

Andrew J. Harris,

**Group 2**

**Artifact D**

*Transcription of Letter of Recommendation from the Mayor of Henderson, NC, 1891*

Henderson, NC, Sept 24, 1891

To Whom it may Concern,

This is to certify that Dr. M.T. Pope has been living in this town for two or three years and has all the time borne a good character, and has conducted himself in a becoming gentlemanly way. I consider him as being one of the best men of his race in this town.

Andrew J. Harris

Newspaper Clipping from *The Charlotte Observer* (Charlotte, NC) · Wed, Apr 27, 1892

### **A New Colored Physician.**

The Henderson Gold Leaf of last week said:

“Dr. M. T. Pope, colored, who moved to Henderson about four years ago from the eastern part of the State, left yesterday with his family for Charlotte, which place he will make his home. He has for some time held the position of assistant postmaster in addition to practicing his profession, and in this and other capacities has impressed our people as being an intelligent, polite and respectable man whose course is such as to reflect credit upon himself and his race. He goes to Charlotte to practice medicine among his people and will also engage in the drug business, being associated with Dr. J. T. Williams and others.”

Dr. Pope has become associated in the practice of medicine and in the “Queen City drug store” with Dr. Williams. He brings here the highest testimonials from ex-Mayor T. T. Hicks, of Henderson, T. M. Pittman, Esq., formerly of this city, and other citizens of the town which he has just left.

*Biography excerpted and adapted from the Pope House Tour by the City of Raleigh Museum*

In 1898, while living in Charlotte, the Spanish-American war broke out. When President McKinley put out a call for two infantry regiments and one artillery battalion from each state, North Carolina Governor Daniel Russel requested that one of them be formed entirely of African-Americans. Governor Russell had been elected because of Fusion politics. In essence, Fusion politics was a political movement which combined the two political parties Republican (the predominate party of African Americans at the time) and Populist (the party of Southern farmers).

Governor Russell decided to reward his black supporters by petitioning for the creation of this regiment. This regiment was considered a great opportunity by African-Americans in North Carolina. Two years earlier, the Supreme Court had ruled in Plessey vs. Ferguson that separate but equal was constitutional and segregation was establishing itself across the United States. Fusion politics was starting to breakdown in North Carolina as the conversation turned from class politics to race politics. The African-American leaders saw the Spanish-American War as an opportunity for them to demonstrate that they were worthy of being considered equals. The Third North Carolina Volunteer Regiment was formed as the first regiment in United States history to be composed entirely of African-Americans, and nearly every single influential African-American in the state did their best to join. Dr. Pope joined and became a First Lieutenant, 2<sup>nd</sup> Assistant Surgeon, and his service was something he took great pride in. He often signed his name in the years to follow as Lt. Pope.

The Third North Carolina Regiment was first sent to Fort Macon, NC for training and eventually was stationed in Macon, GA. While there, several incidents of violence were recorded between the regiment and the locals. The war ended before the Third could be sent to Cuba to fight, and they were mustered out in February of 1899.

Excerpt from "Sketch of the Third Regiment," in Rooster: North Carolina Volunteers Spanish-American War, 1900. Book owned by Dr. M.T. Pope

The regiment remained at Knoxville until it became so cold that on November 21 it was ordered to Macon, Ga., a warmer climate and a more suitable camp for winter. Nothing of special interest happened while en route from Knoxville to Macon.

The regiment arrived at Macon on the 22nd of November and found the camp ground already laid off by a detachment that had been sent a few days prior. It was found to be a most desirable place for a winter camp, being of a light sandy loam and a little more elevated than the surrounding country, and about three miles from the city of Macon, and connected by electric car line. There, as other places, the regiment was in splendid condition as to health and practice in drill.

On December 21, the troops stationed at Macon passed in review before President William McKinley, and again, as before, the Third North Carolina Regiment received special attention for their general appearance and soldierly bearing.

While in Macon, the first Army Corps, of which the Third North Carolina was a part, was ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Cuba, consequently the men were all vaccinated and their general health looked after. This original order, however, was subsequently revoked as to the Third North Carolina and several other regiments belonging to this corps. Orders then quickly followed for the muster out of almost the entire volunteer army doing service in the United States, and among that number was the Third North Carolina Regiment, and on the 1st of February, 1899, was begun the muster-out, and by the 8th the entire regiment had been mustered out of the service. And the men who had once been the defenders and protectors of the old flag, laid down their arms once more to become quiet and peaceful citizens of the old Commonwealth.

It will thus be seen that the regiment did not have the opportunity of immortalizing itself in the battle of San Juan nor at Santiago, but it was no fault of theirs, for the officers and men were ever ready and longing for active service that they might write their names in the records of bravery and fortitude.



**Group 3**

**Artifact C**

*Photo of the three surgeons of the 3<sup>rd</sup> North Carolina Regiment. Dr. M.T. Pope is the man on the left*



Group 3

Artifact D

Dr. Pope's First Aid Pocket Kit



*Newspaper Clippings about the 3<sup>rd</sup> North Carolina Regiment*

### NEGRO SOLDIERS IN MACON.

**Third North Carolina Regiment Threaten to Destroy the City—One of Their Number Killed by Saloon Keeper.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MACON, November 29.—Rumor has been rife in the city to-night that the negro soldiers of the Third North Carolina regiment, stationed here, intended to break out of camp and destroy the city, and much uneasiness has been felt both by citizens and soldiers.

The excitement among the negro soldiers was caused by the shooting of private Will Kempin, of Co. F, Third North Carolina, by W. S. Simmons, proprietor of a saloon. Kempin is thought to be fatally wounded. He went to Simmons' bar and called for a drink. On being told that the bar was for white people only, he was enraged and finally abused a brother of the proprietor, who struck him with a bottle. Kempin went away, but shortly afterward returned with four or five other negro soldiers and started towards young Simmons, calling him a vile name. W. S. Simmons, seeing his brother in peril, shot Kempin in the breast. The negroes ran off. Simmons is in jail.

The Wilmington Morning Star (Wilmington, NC)  
Wed, Nov 30, 1898

### Negro Tarheels May Stay in Service.

Washington, December 29.—Representative White today requested President McKinley to continue the Third North Carolina regiment in service. The regiment is said to be the only one in the service officered entirely by colored men, of which it is composed. The president saw the regiment at Macon, Ga., when he was there and was favorably impressed with its appearance. The president indicated to Congressman White that he would retain the regiment in service.

The Atlanta Constitution (Atlanta, GA)  
Fri, Dec 30, 1898

### To be Mustered Out Because of its Murderous Conduct

The Third North Carolina Regiment, which is commanded by James H. Young is to be mustered out of service at an early date. A press dispatch from Macon, Ga., under date of the 24th says of the colored regiments in camp there, the Third North Carolina Regiment and the Sixth Virginia:

It is reported that the two negro regiments stationed here are to be mustered out of service, on account of their general incapacity for military duty and because of the continual rioting and murderous conduct of numbers of their members since their enlistment.

One of the regiments is the now notorious Sixth Virginia, which has been so constantly before the public. It will be remembered that this regiment was so unmanageable soon after they left Virginia as to provoke the resignation of their white officers, which resignations have not yet been accepted.

These troops have been a constant source of annoyance wherever they have been stationed, several of their number having been killed in drunken riots.

The whole Virginia regiment was at one time under arrest and were court-martialed for unsoldierly conduct and given a sentence that was considered by distinguished parties as inadequate for their offence.

Mustering out the regiment would seem to be the happiest solution of the problem, which has given the military authorities no little trouble.—Raleigh Post, Dec. 27.

New Berne Weekly Journal (New Bern, NC)  
Fri, Dec 30, 1898



*Newspaper Clippings about the 3<sup>rd</sup> North Carolina Regiment*

**A Captain Defends His Men.**

Editor Constitution—In the columns of your paper have appeared the most unfavorable references to the Third North Carolina regiment. Your representative here must be in ignorance of the facts.

If an enlisted man of the Third North Carolina regiment commits a petty or capital crime in the city it is published that the Third North Carolina regiment did it. If your representative will visit the camp of the Third North Carolina regiment he will then be able to write about our discipline. With a regimental canteen, we did not have a single drunken soldier in camp during our Christmas holidays. Our usual number of prisoners are from eight to ten. Our sentences keep the men of this regiment inside the guard lines with unloaded guns. Any one doubting the good behavior of this regiment is invited to call and see for himself. We have 1,130 enlisted men in this regiment. Is it reasonable to expect all of them to be angels when out from under the officers? Why should the powerful, with pen in hand and press to circulate, form an unfavorable opinion of this regiment without an examination and publish disreputable things about its officers?

In an editorial published in The Knoxville Daily Sentinel, speaking of the Third North Carolina regiment, among other things it said: "The conduct of the men of the Third North Carolina regiment since its stay in Knoxville is proof that colored men are capable of officering an organization of its kind, and the white people are proud to know that in the south such colored men are to be found." This issue was under date of November 9, 1898.

DAVID J. GILMER,

Commanding Company E, Third North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

The Atlanta Constitution (Atlanta, GA)  
Sat, Dec 31, 1898

"Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer shower? Hear the Atlanta Journal upon the "Third North Carolina Regiment"—"our own"—and its associate band of midnight patriots from Virginia:

"We congratulate the War Department on its determination to muster out at once a regiment of negro volunteers from Virginia, and another from North Carolina.

"Both these regiments are stationed in Macon, and we do not hesitate to say that a more utterly vicious and worthless set of ruffians never served under the flag of the United States.

"A number of the soldiers in these regiments have met richly deserved deaths by reason of their assaults upon the person or property of citizens of this State. They have been a nuisance, a pest and a menace ever since they were located in Macon. When they passed the bounds of toleration the good men of that community attended to them properly, but they have annoyed and disgusted the decency of Macon to an unprecedented degree.

"The Journal has asked for weeks past why such regiments were not at once mustered out. They should never have been mustered in. They must have been gathered from the scums of the lowest order of population in the States to which they are credited, and it is hard to understand how the administration has kept them saddled on the government so long. However, we will go far toward forgiving the offense because the atonement of an immediate mustering out is offered."

Respectfully referred to Governor Russell.

The Morning Post (Raleigh, NC) · Sat, Jan 7, 1899 ·  
Quoting from the Atlanta paper

*Biography excerpted and adapted from the Pope House Tour by the City of Raleigh Museum*

After his discharge from the military in 1899, Dr. Pope sold his share of Queen City Pharmacy and moved from Charlotte to Raleigh. In 1900, Dr. Pope bought a plot of land on Wilmington Street in downtown Raleigh for \$300, about \$9000 in today's money. At the time, the area was very much a middle to upper-class African-American neighborhood. The Pope House was built in 1901 by Dr. Pope and his wife, Lydia. They lived here for five years until she passed away in 1906.

After Lydia died, Dr. Pope remarried Delia Haywood Phillips in 1907, who was 28 years his younger, with whom he had two daughters, Evelyn and Ruth, in 1908 and 1910. The style of Dr. Pope's home is in some ways a rejection of the beautiful Victorian houses which had been popular in previous years. Unlike the other houses in the area, which were made out of wood, Dr. Pope's house was constructed from brick.

Dr. Pope was involved in several other organizations and communities during his lifetime. He was a long-time member of First Baptist Church right near the State capitol. He was also a member of the Prince Hall Masonic Lodge, whose building is only one street over, and he was regarded as a founding member. For the upper-class African-Americans, the masonic order was their place of community. The masonic lodge was the place where Dr. Pope could discuss business, politics, and literature. These usually college educated men could utilize their classical degrees to discuss the complex issues of the day.

## Group 4

## Artifact B

*Excerpt from "My Autobiography" by Ruth Pope, 1939*

*The following reading was excerpted from a term paper that Ruth Pope wrote for an education course at Columbia University.*

Creation, still a pertinent question in this changing civilization has lost none of its mystery. This point though dating back to the early ages has been a much debated question, and from it many issues have grown. We still give credit to the Almighty God in all his wise power for the world on which we live. Thus it is that we recognize his supreme hand in world industrial and cultural progress of to-day. Despite my traditional training I wonder if we should not allow scientific study to help share honors in these world wide marvels and successes....

After the lapse of years he returned to Raleigh to practice and open a drug store. This new experience proved very profitable in business and matrimony. It was then he met my mother, whom in late years he delighted in teasing by saying, "she was one of the small town old maid schoolteachers whose chief business at the drug store was to catch a view of the new unattached doctor." His social life was broad, for diversion he spent much time in card playing, baseball, and horse racing. Religious, yes a Baptist Sunday school teacher and Deacon of church. He attributed his success, if any, to God's help. He died at the age of 76 years.

My mother, a very capable and attractive woman was one of ten children five of whom were reared by an Aunt and elder sister due to the death of their parents. Her early childhood was spent in a home of average means and she had been taught to work making every job count as an art. Her Home training and moral standards were all instilled...

A home for these two [Dr. Pope and Delia Pope] so different in background whom fate or fortune had joined was built with the conveniences of that age in a mixed neighborhood of foreigners, whites, and negroes. No two of these races mixed and thus harmony at all times existed between them...

We [Ruth and Evelyn] were taken to Sunday school and occasionally allowed to stay for church. Here we were taught not to look around and whisper but to sit attentively... my mother and father would tell me, "pretty is as pretty does," and insisted that we were both pretty only when we were good...Sometimes mother would be busy or she wanted to read or play the piano. On one specific occasion, and one I can't forget, as she played and I wanted her to go out and see a sand house I'd built she kept saying I'll be out but didn't move. My anxiety grew, I showed my temper by biting the paint along the edge of the keyboard...

On entering high school I was thrilled, because I was sure I knew it all. This school was new, Raleigh's first public High School for negroes. I determined to do my best in order that I'd have the honor of making the highest average and have the pleasure of being May Queen in the carnival. I did this and even more I played basketball and tennis and was an active person in all school activities.

**Group 4**

**Artifact C**

*Family Photos of the Popes*



Dr. M.T. Pope, c. 1910



Delia Haywood Phillips Pope, c. 1905.



Ruth & Evelyn Pope, c. 1913.



Pope Family on the porch of their home, c.1915

Newspaper Clippings

**Colored Drug Store Closed.**

Dr. M. T. Pope, colored, who is home on a leave of absence from the Third North Carolina Regiment, sold out his drug store yesterday, at 227 East Trade street, to W. H. Vick, Ph.G., who will in the future conduct the business, which will be known as the Queen City Pharmacy. The old stand will be retained.

The Charlotte Observer (Charlotte, NC)  
Sun, Nov 13, 1898

**NOW OPEN FOR BIDS.**

The Building Committee of the first Baptist church (colored) of Raleigh, N. C., is now ready to receive bids on the stone work for the first story walls. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to Dr. M. T. Pope, at the Capital City Drug Store. For further information concerning plans, etc., write J. A. Lankford, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. All bids will be closed after July 15, 1901. The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN O. GARY, Chairman.  
J. M. HIGGS, Secretary.

28-1w.

News and Observer (Raleigh, NC)  
Sat, Jun 29, 1901

**NEGRO B. AND L. ASSOCIATION**

**Raleigh's Leading Colored Men Form an Important Corporation**

A number of enterprising colored men have organized The Capital Building and Loan Association, with a paid in capital of \$6,900, which can be increased to \$50,000. The aim is to do a business of this kind for the colored population. Among the principal stockholders are: M. T. Pope, James Baker, A. J. Wilson, J. P. Williams, H. W. Hoover, J. L. Hamlin and E. A. Johnson. A meeting will be held tonight in the office of Dr. M. T. Pope to perfect the organization. The office of the company will be at 13 E. Hargett street.

The Morning Post (Raleigh, NC)  
Tue, Oct 17, 1905

**COLORED PHYSICIANS WILL MEET TODAY**

The North Carolina Medical Association of negro physicians, surgeons and pharmacists will meet tomorrow at Shaw University chapel, and continue in session until Thursday night. The statement is made that the outlook for a large attendance is now more favorable than ever before.

Dr. M. T. Pope of Raleigh is president of the association and Dr. J. L. Bullock of Greensboro is secretary.

The Morning Post (Raleigh, NC)  
Wed, Oct 28, 1903

**Dr. Pope Married Yesterday.**

Dr. M. T. Pope, a well-known colored physician of this city, and Delia Haywood Phillips Caldwell were married yesterday.

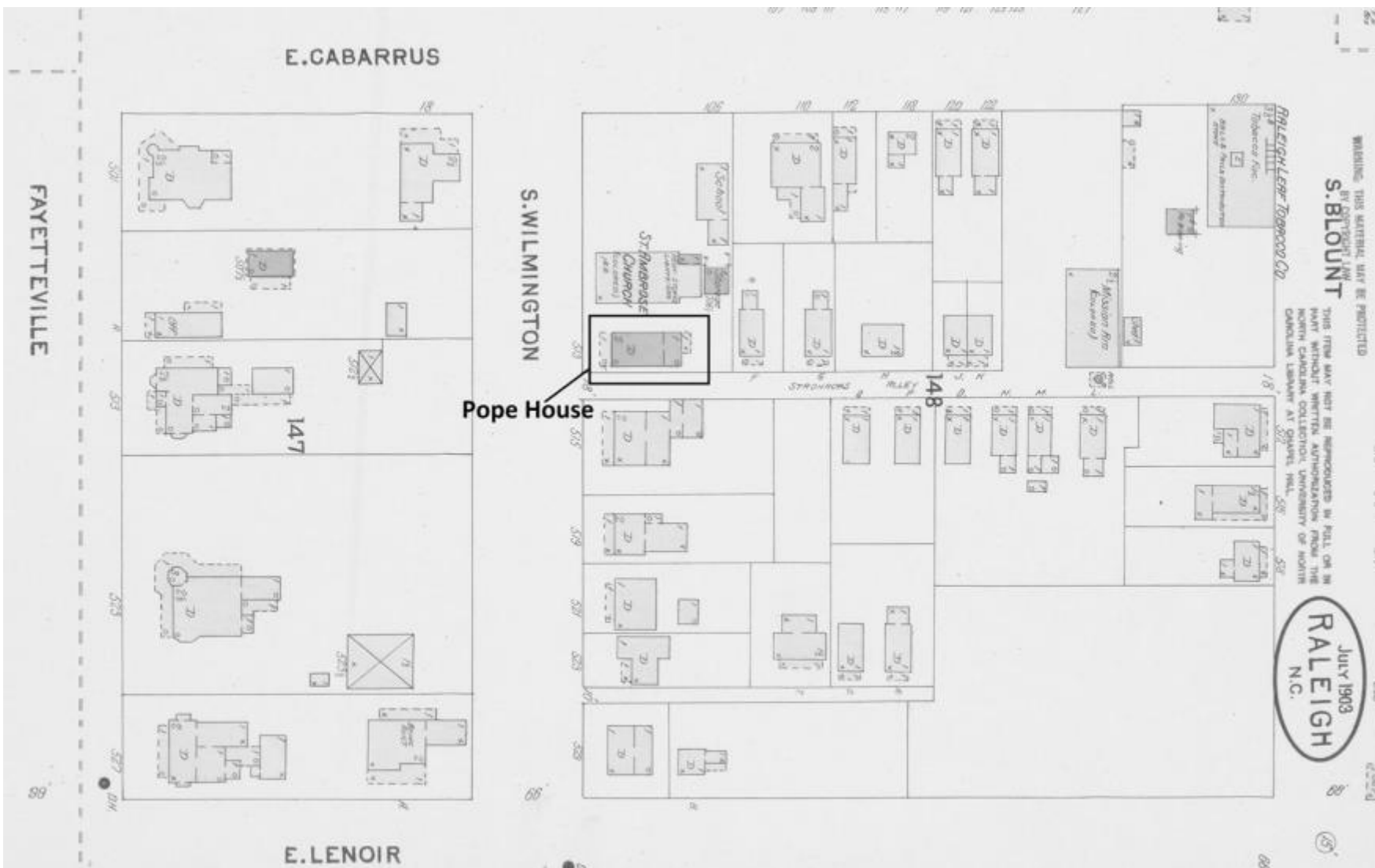
The Raleigh Times (Raleigh, NC)  
Mon, Nov 18, 1907

Group 4

Artifact E

Maps and Images of Pope House

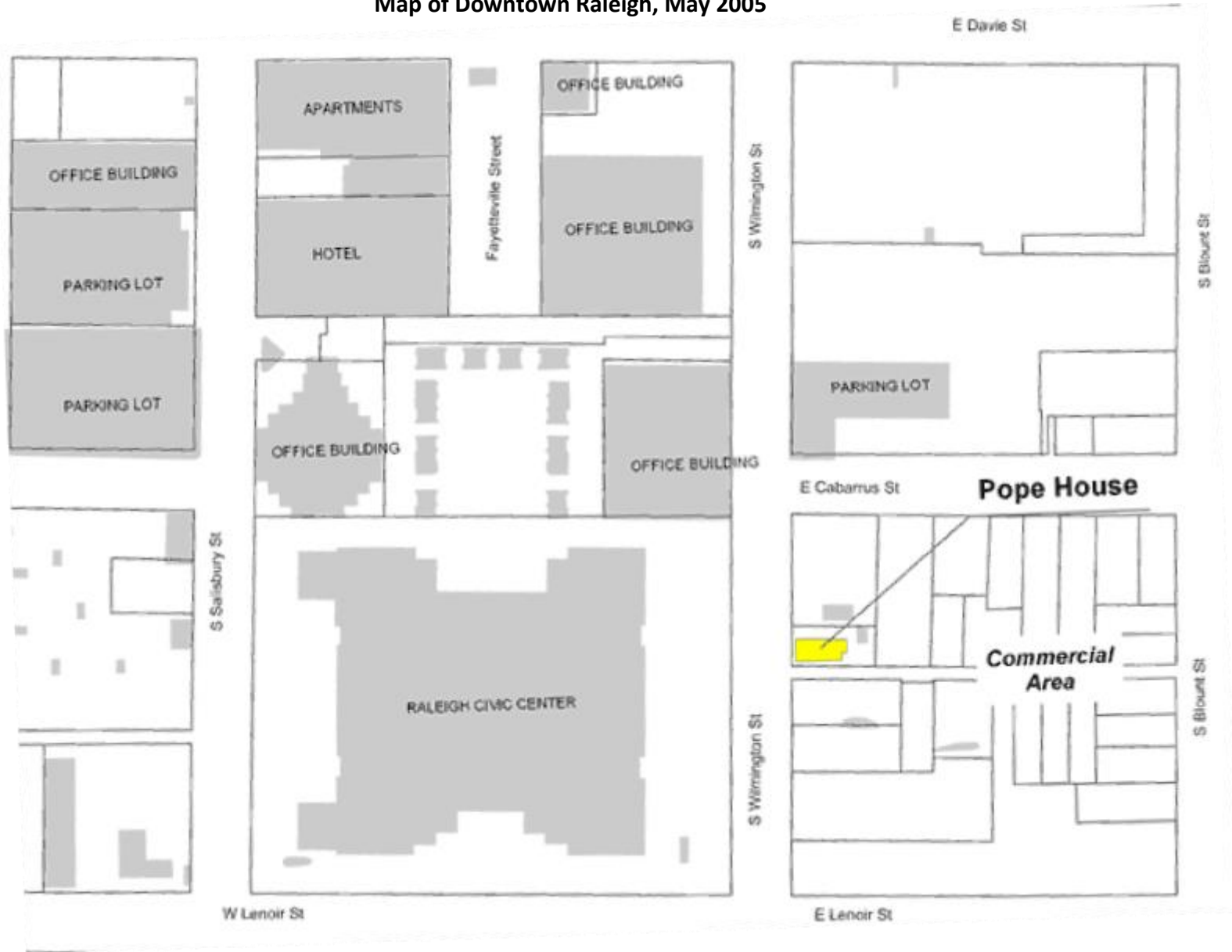
Sanborn Insurance Map of Downtown Raleigh, July 1903





Maps and Images of Pope House

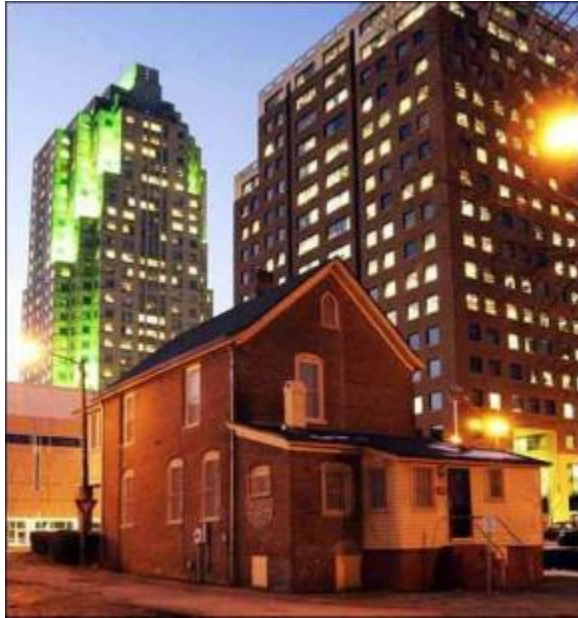
Map of Downtown Raleigh, May 2005



**Group 4**

**Artifact E**

*Maps and Images of Pope House*





**Group 4**

*Items from the Pope House*



Maid callbox



Medical Case with various treatments



Stained glass window in foyer



Piano played by Delia Pope



Light fixture wired for electricity and gas



Shelf holding various books including etiquette manuals; historical, medical, and religious texts; classics; and political essays

*Biography excerpted and adapted from the Pope House Tour by the City of Raleigh Museum*

When Dr. Pope built his house in 1901, Jim Crow politics held a firm grip on Southern states. In fact, in 1906, only seven African-Americans out of 3,500 living in the city of Raleigh were allowed to register to vote, including Dr. Pope himself. It is not clear why he was allowed to register to vote when so many other black men could not; possibly because he was the son of free blacks or possibly because of the respect Dr. Pope had in both the black and white communities in Raleigh. Dr. Pope then started multiple voters leagues across North Carolina in a major push to get African-Americans back involved with the governing of their state.

In 1919, Dr. Pope decided to run for mayor of Raleigh. Just to show you how unexpected this was, he was the only African-American man to run for mayor of a Southern capital in the entire Jim Crow Era. This was an especially dangerous time since racial tensions between Whites and Blacks had been simmering with sporadic acts of racial violence in the wake of the Wilmington Race Riots. Given the racial tensions, Dr. Pope was taking his life in his own hands and risking his personal safety. He ran on a slate with two other African-Americans, L.M Cheek and Calvin.E. Lightner, who were running for Commissioner of Public Safety and Commissioner of Public Works. They were neither Republican nor Democrat candidates since at the time both parties refused admittance to African-Americans. Dr. Pope did not win; he garnered 126 votes, 100 of which came from Ward 3, the principally African-American district. This compares to the 2,500 votes that were cast. His voter base likely consisted of the few African Americans who were eligible to vote and those who knew him personally.

Although they did not win, the three African American candidates had a significant impact on the city's political life. Years later, Lightner remarked "We knew we wouldn't win, and even if we had won we knew the whites wouldn't let us administer, but we just wanted to wake our people up politically."

Newspaper Article in Baltimore, Maryland following Wilmington Race Riots, Dec 30, 1898

## THE RACE QUESTION

Its Political Aspect In North  
Carolina To Be Settled By  
The Legislature.

### NEGRO TO BE DISFRANCHISED

Negro Office-Holding To Be Done  
Away With.

The Louisiana System Most In Fa-  
vor—Effect Of The Negro Upon The  
Republican Party—The Demo-  
cratic State Committee Consider-  
ing Method Of Disfranchisement.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 29.—Special pains were taken by all the members of the democratic State committee who attended the meeting here Tuesday night to disclaim any purpose of dictating or even so much as suggesting to the Legislature, so soon to meet, the course to be pursued with regard to the regulation of the franchise.

The burden of the statements made by the committeemen was that the white men of the State showed by their vote November 8 exactly what they desired done, and that this desire is for the disfranchisement of the ignorant negroes, but of no white men.

The committee made a feature of thanking the thousands of white republicans and populists who voted the democratic ticket last November. The populist party has gone to pieces. The white supremacy matter rose far above populism, and with a great many republicans rose very far above republicanism.

The time is therefore ripe for a constitutional amendment. The belief is that if a properly drawn one is prepared the people will ratify it at the polls.

Some democratic leaders favor the voting by the Legislature for constitutional amendments. This will require a three-fifths vote, and then the people must ratify. Others favor a constitutional convention, and desire the revision to be complete. The last constitutional convention was in 1875.

There is no doubt that so far as the democratic State committee is concerned a majority of its members favors the Louisiana method of regulating the negro vote. This plan was, in fact, warmly commended at the meeting, or, rather, conference, of the committee Tuesday night. National Democratic Committeeman Josephus Daniels presses it upon the attention of the public as the best solution of the matter.

The negroes appear to know that their disfranchisement is approaching. Some of them do not care, while others say orally or in letters to newspapers that they think the limitation of their vote a good thing for their race.

The bad conduct of the negro volunteers when officered by negroes, as exemplified by the Third North Carolina Regiment, has had its effect upon this disfranchisement matter. Everything this year has tended to help it along. Even the populist State chairman admitted within four days after the election that the white people of the State will not submit to anything short of disfranchisement; that this was what their vote meant.

It is certain that there will never be any more negro office-holding by negroes in North Carolina. Negro office-holders ruined the republican party this year. The republicans know it. Where they could they tried to put the negro in the background, or, rather, to induce him to retire there. In counties where he had the strength he refused to retire. The giving of federal positions to negroes is another thing which has hurt the republican party in the State.

The Legislature will enact, by an overwhelming majority, a law requiring the railways to provide separate cars or compartments for whites and negroes. The democratic State committee warmly favors this.

To sum it up, in the words of a rural democrat of great common sense and directness of speech, "The negro must know his place in North Carolina, and keep it. His place is neither in office nor in politics."

*Public Laws of North Carolina, 1899, chapter 218.*

(Sec. 4.) Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language and before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote his poll tax as prescribed by law for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

(Sec. 5.) No male person who was on January one, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, or at any time prior thereto entitled to vote under the laws of any states in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification prescribed in section four of this article: Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December one, nineteen hundred and eight. The general assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November first, nineteen hundred and eight: and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote in all elections by the people in this state unless disqualified under section two of this article: Provided, such persons shall have paid their poll tax as requ[i]red by law.

Group 5

Artifact D

*Political Cartoons from the Raleigh News and Observer, 1898*





*Political Cartoons from the Raleigh News and Observer, 1898*



The Vampire That Hovers Over North Carolina.

Voter Registration Card of Dr. M.T. Pope.

**CERTIFICATE OF PERMANENT REGISTRATION.**  
(See Chapter 550, Section 5, Public Laws 1901).

I, A. E. Olmsted, Registrar for  
Raleigh Township, 2 3 Precinct  
(or ward), of Wake County, do hereby certify  
that on this day Dr. M. T. Pope of  
Free race, of Wake County,  
Raleigh Township, 2 3 Precinct  
(or ward), age 44 years, took and subscribed the oath required by law  
and has this day been registered on the Permanent Roll as a voter in said  
township, ward or precinct, in accordance with section four, Article VI of the  
Constitution of North Carolina.

This the 18 day of Oct 1902  
A. E. Olmsted Registrar.

**NORTH CAROLINA,**  
Wake County.

I, W. M. Russ,  
Clerk of the Superior Court of the Wake County, do hereby certify  
that the foregoing certificate is in due form, and that the signature of said  
A. E. Olmsted, Registrar of said precinct  
(ward or township), is in his own proper handwriting.

Witness my hand and official seal, this the 18<sup>th</sup>  
day of October 1902  
W. M. Russ  
Clerk of the Superior Court.  
by V. Poynter Deputy Clerk

(SEAL.)

*Transcription of Voter Registration Card of Dr. M.T. Pope.*

CERTIFICATE OF PERMANENT REGISTRATION

I, A. E. Olmsted, Registrar for Raleigh Township, 23 Precinct (or ward), of Wake County, do hereby certify that on this day Pope M. T. of C. Free race, of Wake County, Raleigh Township, 23 Precinct (or ward), age 44 years, took and subscribed the oath required by law and has this day been registered on the Permanent Roll as a voter in said township, ward or precinct, in accordance with section four, Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina.

This the 18 day of Oct 1902  
A. E. Olmsted Registrar

NORTH CAROLINA.  
Wake County.

I, W. M. Russ, Clerk of the Superior Court of the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that the foregoing certificate is in due form, and that the signature of said A. E. Olmstead, Registrar of said precinct (ward or township), is in his own proper handwriting.  
Witness my hand and official seal, this the 18th day of October 1902  
W. M. Russ  
Clerk of the Superior Court



## Newspaper Clippings on Dr. M.T. Pope's Mayoral Run

**The Twentieth Century Voters' Club, a colored organization, has voted to place a ticket in the field composed of members of their race as follows: For mayor, Dr. M. T. Pope; commissioner of public safety, Lieut. L. B. Capehart, Jr.; commissioner of public works, C. E. Lightner.**

The Union Herald (Raleigh, NC) Sat, Mar 29, 1919

### These Will Be Voted On in City Election To Be Held May 5

Tomorrow Raleigh votes to nominate two candidates for each of the municipal offices. Fourteen men have signified their desire to become officeholders, and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7:52 p. m. the public will indicate its choice.

The names appear on the ballot in alphabetical order. In this way the three negro candidates are scattered out. M. T. Pope, the candidate for mayor, comes the last of the candidates for that office, while L. M. Cheek, colored candidate for commissioner of public safety, heads his list.

City Clerk W. L. Dowell yesterday announced the details of the election, and the order of the names on the ballot. According to Mr. Dowell, the ballot will look something like this:

#### The Ballot.

#### FOR MAYOR (Vote For One)

- ( ) A. H. Arrington
- ( ) Jas. I. Johnson
- ( ) J. M. Norwood
- ( ) M. T. Pope

News and Observer (Raleigh, NC) Sun, Apr 20, 1919

### Negro Ticket Beaten By Its Own.

One outstanding result of the municipal primary Monday was the utter defeat of the negro ticket by the negro voters, who either let it alone or voted against it by 3 to 1.

The negroes registered 582 men in the primary, but the highest vote polled was by C. E. Lightner, who, strangely enough, is an undertaker. The lowest vote cast for a member of the race was for L. M. Cheek, editor of the local race weekly. He received 96 votes. Dr. M. T. Pope, for mayor, received only 126 votes. Lightner polled 142.

In the Monday morning story relating to the primary it was observed that the DuBois wing seemed to have it on the Booker Washington supporters. The reference was to the negro ministers who had been preaching political sermons, according to the Moton school of thought, and to the teachers and men generally interested in politics. Col. J. H. Young, who is kept home much by illness, was able to organize effectively a propaganda against going into politics and he defeated with his lieutenants the opposition so decisively that he relieved the tension greatly.

The negro ticket falls politically because it holds no balance of power. It would have held the whip hand with 500 votes to give. But they aren't for distribution. The work of Colonel Young in preventing a solid race vote has almost as much class as it did in his days of health and political success. He once beat Needham B. Broughton, eminent citizen of Raleigh, for membership in the lower house.

Greensboro Daily News (Greensboro, NC)

Wed, Apr 23, 1919

## CITY PRIMARY VOTE IN DETAIL

	Ward 1 Division 1	Ward 1 Division 2	Ward 2 Division 1	Ward 2 Division 2	Ward 3 Division 1	Ward 3 Division 2	Ward 4 Division 1	Ward 4 Division 2	TOTALS
<b>Mayor</b>									
Arrington . . . .	135	144	114	112	151	87	172	115	1,030
Johnson . . . . .	101	95	175	151	213	123	83	83	1,101
Norwood . . . . .	38	62	36	34	37	14	32	45	298
Pope (Col.) . . . .	0	3	4	0	7	98	0	14	126

News and Observer (Raleigh, North Carolina) · Tue, Apr 22, 1919