

042

James W. Clark Family Bible

Additional Surnames: Hope, Clark

Date range: 1872 - 1940

Publication date: not given

Locations: SC; Brooksville, FL

History of the Bible: In 1988 the bible was in the possession of Mrs. Frances Fair Clark Mallett, of Port Richey, FL. The pages were contributed by Charles Blankenship who was residing in Jackson, TN in 1997. The Clark family lived in Hernando County, FL. The title page was not available. It is believed that the Bible was presented as a wedding gift by David Hope and his wife Frances Sophia Pyles Hope [the bride's parents] at their residence in Brooksville, Hernando County, FL on 27 March 1872.

Additional Materials: A letter from Charles Blankenship, date 14 September 1997, with substantial information about James W. Clark's family and Frances Louise Hope's family.

Certificate

This certifies that the rite of Holy Matrimony was celebrated between James W. Clark of Colleton, S.C. and Fannie L. Hope of Brooksville, Fla. on the 27th day of March 1872 at David Hope's by Judge Magbey of Tampa, Fla.

Births

Frances S. Clark daughter of James W. & Fannie L. Clark was born the 12th day of September A.D. 1873

David Hope Clark son of James W. & Fannie L. Clark was born the 7 day of November AD. 1875

James W. Clark son of James W. & Fannie L. Clark was born the 31st day of October A.D. 1880

Ruby Ugene Clark daughter of James W. & Fannie L. Clark was born the 31st day of January AD. 1888

Victor M. Clark son of James W. & Fannie L. Clark was born the 26th day of August A.D. 1889

Deaths

Jas. W. Clark Sr. was born in Colleton County S.C. Sept. 29th 1838 Died at Tarpon Springs Fla. on the 21st of July 1913

Fannie L. Clark was born in Brooksville Fla. Died at Port Richey Fla. on the 9th of Jan 1915

James W. Clark Jr. born Oct. 31, 1880 died Oct. 3, 1940 Died at New Port Richey Fla. at home.

HISTORY OF HEROD, KING OF THE JEWS.

BY REV G. F. MACLEAR, D.D.

ANTIPATER appointed his eldest son, Phasael, Governor of Judæa, and conferred the tetrarchy of Galilee on his youngest son, Herod. Of the two sons thus appointed to prominent positions, the younger, Herod, soon began to display uncommon abilities, and the most unbounded ambition. Though only twenty-five years of age, the new governor of Galilee turned his energies at once to the efficient management of his province. Numerous robber-bands, which infested the confines of Syria, were resolutely attacked; their chief, Hezekias, was put to death, and security was restored. Such decision won the praises of multitudes in the towns and cities of Syria.

Two years later, B. C. 44, Cæsar was assassinated at Rome, and Antipater addressed himself to the task of meeting the new situation, unexpected even by his sagacity. Cassius, the chief conspirator in the murder of Cæsar, became pro-consul of Syria, and arriving in Judæa, enforced upon the country the enormous tribute of seven hundred talents of silver. Antipater commissioned Herod to collect the quota from Galilee, while Malichus, a powerful Jew, and an adherent of Hyrcanus, was directed to obtain the rest. Herod, with characteristic energy, employed himself in raising two hundred talents for Galilee, and so gained the favour of Cassius, while the people of Lydda, Gophna, and Emmaus, being backward in their contributions, were sold into slavery; but so incensed was the pro-consul at Malichus for his dilatoriness, that he would have put him to death, had it not been for the intervention of Antipater, who advanced one hundred talents on his account. Herod was now confirmed in the government of Cœle-Syria, and Cassius even promised him the kingdom of Judæa, if the arms of the Republic proved triumphant.

An unexpected power appeared in the country, and Judæa became the victim of the strife for empire between Rome and Parthia. While Antonius was wasting his time in the society of Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, the Parthians, under Pacorus, having been bribed by Antonius, advanced through Syria, and made themselves masters of Sidon, Ptolemais, and all the coast except Tyre. Hence a division of the Parthian forces marched against Jerusalem, and their leader, admitted within the walls, proposed to act as umpire between the rival claimants for the throne of Judæa.

Meanwhile the Parthians had obtained possession of Jerusalem. Antonius was made king, and Hyrcanus and Phasael were delivered into his power. The latter, knowing his death was certain, beat out his brains against the walls of his prison. Thus Jerusalem was left in the hands of a foreign army, who committed the greatest excesses.

Herod in the meantime had not been idle. On arriving at Rome he found Antonius at the summit of power. The triumvir received him with the utmost distinction, and introduced him to Octavius, who at once recalled the services which the Idumean had rendered to the great Julius. A Parthian campaign was at this time being diligently planned by Antonius, and he found in Herod a useful ally. Within seven days, therefore, he procured a decree of the senate, nominating him king of Judæa, and Herod, successful beyond his most sanguine hopes, walked in procession between Octavius and Antonius, preceded by the consuls and other magistrates, to the Capitol, where the usual sacrifices were offered, and the decree investing him with royal power was enrolled.

Herod did not remain long at Rome. Everything depended on the celerity of his movements. The close of the week, therefore, saw him appointed king, and hurrying to Brundisium. Thence he took ship for Ptolemais, and arrived there after an absence of barely three months. Collecting a body of troops, he speedily won over all Galilee, where the recollection of his energy as governor was still fresh. Then he set out to attack Antonius, who had unsuccessfully laid siege to Masada, in the hope of obtaining possession of Mariamne. Joppa next fell into his hands; and having raised the siege of Masada, and liberated his relatives, he proceeded, in conjunction with the Roman general Silo, to lay siege to Jerusalem, B. C. 37, and recommenced the siege, aided by Sosius, at the head of 50,000 troops.

But his progress was still slow. Forty days were spent in taking the first wall, fifteen in taking the second. Then the outer court of the Temple and the lower city were reduced. At last the signal for the assault was given, and an indiscriminate massacre ensued. Multitudes were cut down in the narrow streets, many more while crowded together in their houses. The fury of the legions was roused, and the massacre was only stayed by the repeated solicitations of Herod, who stood with a drawn sword before the entrance of the Holy of Holies, and threatened to cut down any one of the Roman soldiers who attempted to enter.

Herod had now attained the highest object of his ambition. By Roman aid, and under the influence of Roman supremacy, he had become sole ruler of Palestine, and he maintained his power unchallenged until his death. The eventful year, B. C. 31, was drawing on. The rival potentates of Judæa and Egypt had long been watching and fencing with each other, when the battle of Actium ended all their intrigues, and both found themselves obliged to petition for existence from the conqueror. Herod had raised a body of troops to assist Antonius, but the designs of Cleopatra had involved him in a war with Malchus, an Arabian prince. In the first

campaign he had been signally defeated, owing to the unwillingness of the Jews to undertake a war against a nation with whom they had no quarrel. But in the spring of B. C. 31, a sudden earthquake convulsed the cities of southern Palestine, and the Arabs, taking advantage of the consternation, slew the Jewish ambassadors who had come to treat for peace. The news of their barbarity roused the whole people, and enabled Herod to win a decisive victory over his foes at Philadelphia, and to gain something like popular favour from his subjects. Thus, successful beyond all his expectations, Herod returned to Jerusalem with greater power secured to him than he had ever enjoyed before.

Herod's return to his capital was the signal for fresh cruelties. The secret orders entrusted to the guardian of Mariamne had been a second time divulged; she persisted in refusing the monarch's affection, and reproached him bitterly with his cruelty towards her family. At length, carried away by rage and jealousy, Herod executed not only Mariamne's guardian, Soemus, but his queen herself. Mariamne submitted to the axe of the executioner with calmness and intrepidity, B. C. 29, and showed herself in death worthy of the noble race of which she came. The horrible reality of the deed, and a sense of his own loss, wrung his spirit to madness. It was long before he recovered fully from the mental derangement which came on.

By the tribute he paid to Rome year by year he acknowledged the tenure on which he held his power. He filled Jerusalem with edifices built in the Greek taste. He inaugurated public exhibitions, and spectacles of all kinds. A theatre rose within, an amphitheatre without, the walls of Jerusalem. Quinquennial games were celebrated on a scale of the utmost magnificence. Shows of gladiators and combats of wild beasts were exhibited within the City of David itself.

He had already built two castles in the southern part of Jerusalem erected a palace on the impregnable hill of Sion, restored and enlarged the Baris, and called it Antonia, in memory of his former patron. He converted other places into strong fortresses. South-western Galilee needed a defence against Phœnicia, and his kingdom required a harbour and a maritime city. Thirty miles south of Mount Carmel a convenient point offered itself for the latter purpose, at a spot called Straton's Tower. This he converted into a magnificent city, called Cæsarea, harbour equal in size to the Piræus at Athens. West of Mount Tabor he built Gabatha; east of the Jordan he fortified the ancient Heshbon. Samaria, which had been destroyed by John Hyrcanus, rose out of its ruins, not only considerably increased, but also adorned with a new and magnificent temple, and called *Sebaste* or *Augusta*, in honour of the Roman Emperor.

While thus rebuilding the ruined cities of his kingdom, Herod repeatedly endeavoured, by acts of munificence and liberality, to conciliate the good-will of his subjects. Thus, when in B. C. 24, the crops in Palestine failed for the second time, he not only opened his own private stores, but sent to Petronius, the Roman governor of Egypt, a personal friend, and obtained permission to export corn from that country, with which he not only supplied the wants of his own people, but was even able to send seed into Syria. In this way, and by remitting more than once a great part of the heavy taxation, he earned for himself general gratitude, both from his heathen and Jewish subjects.

At length he resolved to take a step which should ingratiate himself with all classes. He determined to rival Solomon, and rebuild the Temple. Since the restoration of the second Temple by Zorobabel, that structure had fallen in many places into ruin, and had suffered much during the recent wars. He announced his intention, about the year B. C. 20, on the occasion of the Feast of the Passover. But his proposition roused the greatest mistrust, and he found himself obliged to proceed with the utmost caution, and to use every means to allay suspicion. Two years were spent in bringing together the materials, and vast preparations were made before a single stone of the old building was touched. At last, in the year B. C. 18, the foundations of the Temple of Zorobabel were removed, and on those laid centuries before by Solomon, the new pile arose, built of hard white stones of enormous size. Eighteen months were spent in building the Porch, the Holy Place, and the Holy of Holies. Eight years more elapsed before the courts and cloisters and other extensive and splendid buildings around the sacred structure were completed.

On the highest level of the rocky platform of Moriah rose the Naos, or Temple proper, erected solely by priestly hands, divided, as in the days of Solomon, into a Holy Place and a Holy of Holies by a veil or curtain of the finest work. "No figures, no sculpture, as in Persian and Egyptian temples, adorned the front. Golden vines and clusters of grapes, the typical plant and fruit of Israel, ran along the wall; and the greater and lesser lights of heaven were wrought into the texture of the veil. The whole facade was covered with plates of gold, which, when the sun shone upon them in the early day, sent back his rays with an added glory, so great that gazers standing on Olivet had to shade their eyes when turning towards the Temple mount."

The pavement was inlaid with marble of many colours. The most beautiful gateways led into this court, of great height, and ornamented

"WHAT GOD HATH JOINED TOGETHER LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER."



This Certifies

THAT THE RITE OF

HOLY MATRIMONY

WAS CELEBRATED BETWEEN

James W. Clark of Colleton S. C.
and Fannie L. Hope of Brooksville Fla.
on the 27th day March 1872 at David Hope's
by Judge Magbey of Tampa Fla

Witness:

1889
1880
28

Births

Francis S. Clark
Daughter of James W &
Fannie L Clark was
Born the 12th day of
September A.D. 1873

David Hope Clark
Son of James W &
Fannie L Clark was
Born the 7 day of
November A.D. 1875

James W Clark Son
of James W & Fannie
L Clark was Born
the 31st day of October
A.D. 1880

Ruby Urena Clark
Daughter of James W &
Fannie L Clark was
Born the 31st day of
January A.D. 1888

Victor M. Clark Son
of James W & Fannie
L Clark was Born
the 25th day of August
A.D. 1889

Deaths

Jas. W. Clark Sr.
 Was born in
 Colleton County S.C.
 Sept 29th 1838
 Died at Tarpon
 Springs Fla.
 on the 21st of July
 1913.

Fannie L. Clark
 was born in
 Brooksville Fla.

Died at Park
 Riches Fla. on
 the 9th of June 1915

James W. Clark
 born Oct. 31, 1880 died Feb. 3, 1940
 Died at New Port Riches
 Fla. at home.

C. C. Blankenship

14 September 1997

**Nellie Bird Mims
5119 Ile De France Dr
Tallahassee, FL 32308**

Dear Nellie,

Good talking to you the other night. This is to confirm that I only received the James W. Clark info for the Society's upcoming Bible publication. The following is a Bio for the two great grandparents of mine who were pioneer settlers of Pasco County in what is today Port Richey, Florida.

James Washington CLARK was born in Colleton Co., SC on 29 September 1838. He enlisted as a Private serving in H Company of the 1st Regiment of SC Vols in 1861. He was wounded in Virginia and was paroled at Appomattox Court House, VA on 9 April 1865. After 1870, he moved into Hernando Co., FL where he met and married Frances (Fannie) Louise HOPE.

Frances Louise HOPE was the daughter of David HOPE of Liberty Co., GA and Frances Sophia PYLES of Alachua Co., FL. His parents were Celia WRIGHT and William HOPE, Sr. of GA. Her's were Charlotte WYNN of Savannah, GA and Colonel Samuel R. PYLES of Glynn Co., GA who were the earliest settlers of Alachua Co., Territory of Florida arriving there during 1824.

Frances Louise HOPE's parent's were married on 17 August 1842 before moving to the Chocochatta Settlement in what is today Brooksville, Hernando Co., FL. She was born 11 November 1850 in Hernando. She married James W. CLARK at her parent's house on 27 March 1872. The family moved to the Pithlachascottee River and later invited Captain Aaron Richey to the area. The town was later named for him. James W. CLARK was one of the first County Commissioners when Pasco County was formed in 1887. He was an early Postmaster and Mayor of Port Richey.

He donated land for a joint Church and School that is still in use today. His children and descendants still remain in the area. Two have served as Pasco Commissioners within the last twenty years. One son, Victor Malcom CLARK (my grandfather) was the first male born in Pasco.

This then is my Bio for my ancestor James W. and (Frances) Fannie L. CLARK. Frances' mother (Frances Sophia PYLES) was the first of my mother's side to be born in Florida in 1828. She was a third generation Floridian then because her grandfather Samuel Piles had come to St. Augustine, East Florida in 1762 with his son John Piles who left in 1785 for GA. John's son Colonel Samuel R. Pyles returned to Florida in 1824.

I have a son and grandson both born in Florida too. I suppose that is 10 generations of Floridians dating from 1762 to 1997. Please feel free to cut and edit my Bio for your TGS Bible publication. There was no Title page to the Bible. We were lucky to find it as we were told it burned in a local Port Richey historian's house. Not so.

Yours truly,

Charles

Charles

P.S. Nellie, Victor married Lonnie Lee NICKS, d/o Robert Henry R. NICKS who was born at Lake Damonia, Leon Co. in 1852.

His parents J.R. NICKS & Frances FAIR NICKS moved to Hernando in 1854.

J.R. NICKS came back to Leon in 1856, 58 & 59 to serve in the FL House of Rep's. The late Mavis Day gave me a book that had all the past State Leg's in it. It was the first we knew of him serving.

See why I have a special fondness for Tallahassee & Florida? Chas.