

## Notable Southern Families

The Dandridge Family

This family is interesting because of many things, but chiefly because it produced the first First Lady in the Land, Martha Washington, nee Dandridge and the widow Custis, when she married George Washington.

The English ancestry of the Dandridges is as yet undiscovered, but the members of the family in Virginia used the same coat-of-arms as was borne by the Dandridges of Worcestershire in England. The Immigrants supposed to have been two brothers, were William and John Dandridge, who came to Elizabeth City County, Virginia, in the early years of the eighteenth century. William Dandridge was twice married, firstly to a widow, Mrs. Euphan Wallace Moscov, who died without issue at the early age of 34 in 1717; he married secondly, in 1719, Unity, the only child of Colonel Nathaniel West, who was a descendant of the Lords Delaware (or de la Warr). William Dandridge was distinguished as a commander in the Colonial Navy and was known as "Colonel Captain"; in 1743 he died, leaving six children: Martha (who married Philip Aylett, by whom she had four children: Unity, William Anne and John Aylett); The elder son, William Aylett, married, in 1766, Mary Mason and their son, Philip Aylett, was born in 1767; he died in 1831, having married, in 1786, Elizabeth Henry, a sister of the great Orator, Patrick Henry), Elizabeth (who married Philip Whitehead Claiborne), Anne, Mary (who married, in 1745, John Spottawood; the son of Governor Alexander Spottawood; they had four children: Alexander, who married Elizabeth Washington; John, Mary, who married Peter Randolph; and Anne, who married Lewis Burwell), William (who married Agnes West), and Nathaniel West, of whom later.

Nathaniel West Dandridge, youngest son of Commodore William Dandridge, was born in 1729 and died in 1786; in 1747 he was married to Dorothea, the daughter of Governor Alexander Spottawood. Nathaniel West Dandridge was a Captain in the British Navy and had ten children: Martha (who married Archer Payne), William (who married Anne Gollins, a descendant of the Princess Pom-

honia, and their daughter, Jane Butler Dandridge, married the Rev. Joseph D. Logan, whose son, James William Logan, married Sarah Anne Woodville Strother, the daughter of Jeremiah Strother III., and Nancy Clayton; see Clayton Family), Alexander Spottawood (of whom later), John, Dorothea, (who was the second wife of Patrick Henry, whose first wife was Sarah Shelton, by whom he had six children), Robert Nathaniel West, d. l.; Eliza, Anne, Nathaniel West and Mary.

The children of Patrick Henry and Sarah Shelton were: Martha (who married Col. John Fontaine), John, William, Anne (who married Judge Spencer Roane), Elizabeth (who married Philip Aylett, supra), and Edward. By his second wife Dorothea Dandridge, Patrick Henry had ten children: Dorothea Spottawood (who married George Dabney Winston), Sarah Butler (who married firstly, Robert Campbell, a brother of the Post; and, secondly, Alexander Scott), Martha Catherine (who married her cousin, Edward Henry), Patrick (who married Elvira Cabell), Fayette, Alexander Spottawood (who married Pauline Cabell), Nathaniel (who married Virginia Woodson), Richard, Edward Winston (who married Jane Yulle), and John (who married Elvira McClelland, a granddaughter of Col. William Cabell and a niece of the wife of Patrick Henry, Jr.)

Alexander Spottawood Dandridge, son of Nathaniel West and Dorothea (Spottawood) Dandridge, was born in 1753 and died in 1795; he was one of the Founders of Kentucky and a Captain on the Continental Dragoons in the War of the Revolution; in 1780 he married Anne Stephen, the daughter of General Adam Stephen of "The Tower", Jefferson County, Virginia, and they had an only child, Adam Stephen Dandridge, who was born in 1782 and died in 1821; in 1805 he married Sarah Pendleton (1785-1855), the daughter of Philip and Agnes (Patterson) Pendleton of Berkeley County (see Pendleton Family) and they had seven children: Anne Spottawood, d. l.; Sarah Stephens (who married her cousin, Anthony Kennedy, the son of John and Anne Clayton Pendleton Kennedy) Anne (who married Thomas Elie Buchanan, Adam Stephen (of whom later), Philip Pendleton (who married firstly, Caroline Fitz-Hugh Goldborough of Maryland, and, secondly, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Taylor Bliss, the daughter of President Secretary Taylor and the widow of Col. William Wallace Smith Huger; see Taylor Family), Mary Eliza (who married the Hon. Robert Mower Calhoun Hunter) and Alexander Spottawood (who married his cousin, Martha Eliza Pendleton).

Adam Stephen Dandridge, son of Adam Stephen and Sarah (Pendleton) Dandridge was born in 1794 and died

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### THE LOOKOUT

in 1800; he married, in 1837, his cousin, Serena Catherine Pendleton, the daughter of Judge Edmund and Serena Catherine (Parnell) Pendleton of Winchester, Virginia, by whom he had ten children: Serena Catherine, Sarah Pendleton, Edmund Pendleton (of whom later), Lemuel Parnell (who married Isabella Lawrence and now lives at "The Bower", the ancestral home in Jefferson County, West Virginia), Adam Stephen (who married Caroline Danske Bedinger and lives at Shepherdstown, West Virginia), Mary Roberts, Philip Pendleton, Alexander Spottwood, and Martha Pendleton Dandridge.

Edmund Pendleton Dandridge, son of Adam Stephen and Serena Catherine (Pendleton) Dandridge, married Elizabeth Pitts and has three children: Serena Pendleton Dandridge (who married her cousin, Hugh Nelson Pendleton and lives at Winchester, Virginia), Helen Nicholson Dandridge (who married Robert L. Martin), and Edmund Pendleton Dandridge, Jr.

Philip Pendleton and Caroline Fitz-Hugh (Goldsborough) Dandridge had eight children: Mary Fitz-Hugh, Anne Spottwood, Philip Pendleton, Sarah Goldsborough (who married, firstly, Holmes Boyd; secondly, Alexander K. Pendleton, her cousin), Charles Goldsborough, Carolina Fitz-Hugh, Alexander Spottwood, and William Goldsborough Dandridge. Alexander Spottwood Dandridge, brother to the foregoing Philip Pendleton Dandridge, was born in 1819 and died in 1883; he lived in Cincinnati and married there, in 1843, his cousin, Martha Eliza Pendleton, a daughter of Col. Nathaniel Greene and Jane (Hunt) Pendleton and sister to the late Senator George Hunt Pendleton of Cincinnati (see Pendleton Family); they had eight children: Jane Pendleton (who married General William Dalton Warren of South Carolina), Nathaniel Pendleton (a noted Surgeon in Cincinnati where he was born in 1846 and died in 1910), Susan Bowler, Alice (who married Lewis Irwin of Cincinnati), Evelina, Sarah Kennedy, Martha, and Alexander Spottwood.

Colonel John Dandridge, the other immigrant and reputed brother of William Dandridge, of whose descendants we have just treated, was born

in 1700 and died in 1756; he was Clerk of New Kent County; in 1730 he married Frances Jones of King William County and they had eight children: Martha (of whom later), John, William, Bartholomew, Anna Maria (who married the Hon. Barwell Bassett and had three children: Barwell Bassett, Member of Congress; John Bassett and Frances Bassett, who first married George Augustine Washington, a nephew on the President, and second, Tobias Lear, the President's Secretary; her child by the first husband was Anna Maria Washington, - Mrs. Thornton); Frances, Elizabeth, and Mary.

Martha Dandridge, eldest child of John and Frances (Jones) Dandridge, was born June 9, 1731, and died May 22, 1802; in 1749, she married Col. Daniel Parke Custis (1711-1757), by whom she had four children; after the death of Colonel Custis, his widow married, January 6, 1769, Col. George Washington, afterwards the President and thus it was that she was, and still is, known as Martha Washington. The children of Daniel Parke and Martha (Dandridge) Custis were Daniel Parke (who died young), Frances Parke (who died young), John Parke (of whom later), and Martha Parke Custis (who died at the age of sixteen).

John Parke Custis, only surviving child of Daniel Parke and Martha (Dandridge) Custis, was born in 1755 and died in 1781; in 1774 he married Eleanor Calvert, a daughter of Benedict Calvert of "Mt. Airy", Maryland, who was a half-brother to Frederick Calvert, the seventh and last Lord Baltimore; they had four children: Elizabeth Parke Custis (who married Thomas Law), Martha Parke Custis (who married Thomas Peters), Eleanor Parke Custis (who married Lawrence Lewis and was known as "Nelly Custis"; she was born in 1773 and died in 1852), and George Washington Parke Custis (who was born in 1781 and died in 1857. He was the adopted son of his step-grandfather, President Washington, and he married, in 1806, Mary Lee Fitz-Hugh, the daughter of Col. William Randolph Fitzhugh of "Ravenworth", by whom he had an only child, Mary Anne Randolph Custis, who married General Robert Edward Lee, C. S. A. and was a kinsman of her). Anna Maria Dandridge, daughter of

John and Frances (Jones) Dandridge and sister to Martha Washington, was born in 1739 and died in 1777; in 1757 she married the Hon. Barwell Bassett, and their son, John Bassett was born in 1765 and died in 1826; in 1785 he married Elizabeth Carter Brown, a daughter of William Burnett Brown of "Elsing Green" King William County, by his wife, Judith Carter, who was a daughter of Charles Carter of "Clova". They had five children: Virginia Bassett (who married Samuel W. Sayer), Anna Maria Dandridge Bassett (who married, firstly, Joseph Deane, and secondly, Isaac Garrettsen), William Bassett, George Washington Bassett (who married Elizabeth Barnett Lewis, his cousin, daughter of Robert and Judith Carter Brown Lewis and granddaughter of Fielding Lewis, who was a nephew of President Washington; they had ten children: Betty Bassett, who married Ronald Mills; Georgiana Bassett; George Washington Bassett; Virginia Bassett, who married John H. Claiborne; Ella Bassett, who married Lewis Washington; Frances Carter Bassett; Mary Bassett, who married Benjamin Harrison Bassett; Annetta Bassett; Robert Lewis Bassett; and William Augustine Bassett), and Elizabeth Carter Bassett.

Among the descendants of the Dandridge Family are: Mrs. Margaret Bayard Smith and Samuel Harrison Smith of San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Samuel Thomas of Frederick County, Md.; Mrs. A. D. B. Washington of Stephenson's Depot, Md.; Mrs. William Stephenson of Berryville, Va.; Mrs. Blackburn Hugues of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Hugh Nelson Patterson of Winchester, Va.; Miss Violet Dandridge of Shepherdstown, W. Va.; Mrs. Peyton Harrison of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Mrs. Guy Van Auringer and Mrs. Mary Bowers of New York City; Benjamin Cash Mathes of Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Frederick Wadsworth and John Hanly Sulzer of San Francisco, Cal.; Lee Dandridge Mathes of Dubuque, Iowa; Miss Evelyn Dandridge of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Robert Henry Logan of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Alceus Fulton Logan of Cincinnati, O.; George Washington Logan, Ga.; Mrs. Thomas Elford Hunt of Northway, Georgia; and Miss Mary B. Anthony of Washington.

## Fredericksburg

**Railroad Station:** Lafayette Blvd. between Caroline and Princess Anne Sts. for Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac R.R.

**Bus Station:** Princess Anne and Wolfe Sts. for Greyhound Bus Line, Great Eastern Line, and Virginia Stage Lines.

**Taxis:** Fare 25¢ within city, 10¢ each additional passenger.

**Accommodations:** 7 hotels, including 2 for Negroes; tourist homes.

**Information Service:** Chamber of Commerce, City Hall, Princess Anne St. between William and George Sts.

**Motion Picture Houses:** 3.

**Golf:** Mannsfield Hall, 3.9 m. S. on US 17-State 2, 9 holes, greens fee 75¢, weekends and holidays \$1.

**Swimming:** Mannsfield Hall, 3.9 m. S. on US 17-State 2, 25¢.

**Tennis:** Mannsfield Hall, 3.9 m. S. on US 17-State 2, free.

**Annual Events:** Local horse shows, Apr. and Oct.; Dog Mart, Oct.

FREDERICKSBURG (50 alt., 6,819 pop.), where George Washington attended school for four months and his mother spent her last years, where Monroe practiced law, John Paul Jones had his only home, and the armies of the 1860's fought their bloodiest battles, is at the head of navigation on the Rappahannock River.

The city's eastern boundary is the river, crossed by a railroad bridge and by Free Bridge, which passes over a tiny island. Northward is the old town of Falmouth, and southward and westward residential areas rise toward pleasant fields on rolling land. Old Fredericksburg is a river town, built from the river to the higher level of Princess Anne Street. Straight streets, under arching trees, crisscross at right angles. Commerce follows William Street from the center of the city to Caroline Street, where grocery stores, meat markets, hardware stores, motion picture houses, and restaurants are in full possession. Negroes and factory workers live in small old houses huddled together beside the river and in several outlying areas.

Houses, cemeteries, and monuments tell of two centuries of distinguished people and stirring events. Tourist conscious now, the city presents an almost universal gleam of fresh paint, applied to white clapboards, green shutters, and to the trim of red brick Colonial buildings.

Fredericksburg has long been the urban center of a fertile agricultural region. Its people still trade with country folk who market and buy here. The city's industrial plants, with an annual pay roll of \$2,500,000, manufacture floor, clothing, textiles, shoes, crates, and boxes. But Fredericksburg is primarily an old residential community that cherishes the profitable aura of its past.

## Spotsylvania Co.

FREDERICKSBURG 217

The dog mart, held in the city park each October, perpetuates an old custom. It is preceded by a bench show, street parade, and hornblowing contest, and is followed by a ball. The story goes that first settlers brought fine hunting dogs with them, of which the Indians were so covetous that a day was set each year when settlers traded dogs for furs and other articles. The barter was begun in 1698 and continued until interrupted by the Revolutionary War. In 1927 it was revived.

Fredericksburg's authenticated record begins in 1608 with a visit by Captain John Smith. In 1671 John Buckner, Robert Bryan, and Thomas Royston patented here a tract called later the Lease-land. In 1722 there was a public ferry across the river 'from Mrs. Fitzhugh's plantation . . . to the wharf on the leased land of Thomas Buckner and John Royston.' About 1723 William Levingston moved here and built 'a dwelling and kitchen.' In 1727 the general assembly directed that 50 acres of the Lease-land be laid out, and established a town for Spotsylvania County by the name of Fredericksburg—for Frederick, Prince of Wales and father of George III. Colonel William Byrd II, visiting the sparsely settled town five years later, was impressed by the stone prison, 'strong enough to hold Jack Shepherd,' and by the versatility of 'Mrs. Levistone,' who was a 'Doctress and Coffee Woman,' and 'qualify'd to exercise 2 other callings.' He noted that 'the Court-house and the Church are going to be built here, and then both Religion and Justice will help to enlarge the Place.'

The town grew as a port. Ships lay 'close to the Wharf, within 30 Yards of the Public Warehouses, which are built in the figure of a Cross.' Wagons jolted in from the countryside with wheat and tobacco for export. Rows of buildings, many of brick, began to rise on Sophia and Caroline Streets, and mansions were built on the 'hill.' In 1734 a new ferry was authorized 'on Rappahannock river, from the warehouse landing, at the town of Fredericksburg . . . to the land of William Thornton.' A French traveler wrote in 1765: 'Back settlements send down to Fredericksburg great quantities of butter, cheese, flax, hemp, flower and some tobacco.' Soon wheat and flour led the exports.

During the Revolution the town furnished leaders for the Continental army and arms from its 'gunnery.' In an old order book, dated September 18, 1783, is an entry 'to Mary Driskell, a nurse in the Continental Hospital at Fredericksburg, from January 9, '79, to May '82, by which appears to be due the amount certified, £266: 19.'

In 1781 Fredericksburg was incorporated as a town. After the Revolution it prospered steadily. In 1807, however, during the obsequies of William Stanard, an overturned candle started a fire that reduced half the town to ashes. But Fredericksburg recovered. As center for a large number of slaveholding landed proprietors, some of whom lived in town, it entered a period of luxury, when racecourses, wine cellars, and balls reached their apogee. Great canvas-covered wagons, some as high as 12 feet, lumbered in from 'up country' with wheat, grain, tobacco, and other produce, drawn by four to eight horses with tails jangling on their collars. They returned laden with groceries, wine, and furnishings, and other imported supplies. Two hundred of these huge convoys were often in Fredericksburg at one

time, 'bringing business for the many vessels, some of them large three-masted schooners, which came from all parts of the globe to anchor at the wharves.' In 1822 Fredericksburg was made a central point for the distribution of mail to five States, and the mails became so heavy that surreys were used instead of postriders. During this era of prosperity even funerals were occasions for entertaining, refreshments being served in dark wrappings and wine drunk from glasses festooned with long black ribbons. In 1840 there were 73 stores, 4 semiweekly newspapers, 3,974 inhabitants, and exports amounted to about \$4,000,000 yearly.

Fredericksburg's distinguished men were not all of the Revolutionary period. Matthew Fontaine Maury, the great marine cartographer, spent part of his life here. Another native was Maury's brother-in-law, William Lewis Herndon, who worked with him for a time at the National Observatory and, in 1851, was apparently the first to explore the Amazon to its headwaters.

The War between the States struck Fredericksburg down. Situated halfway between Washington and Richmond and on main roads and a rail route, it was a major objective of both armies. It changed hands seven times during the conflict and achieved, with its immediate neighborhood, the unhappy distinction of being one of the bloodiest battlegrounds of history.

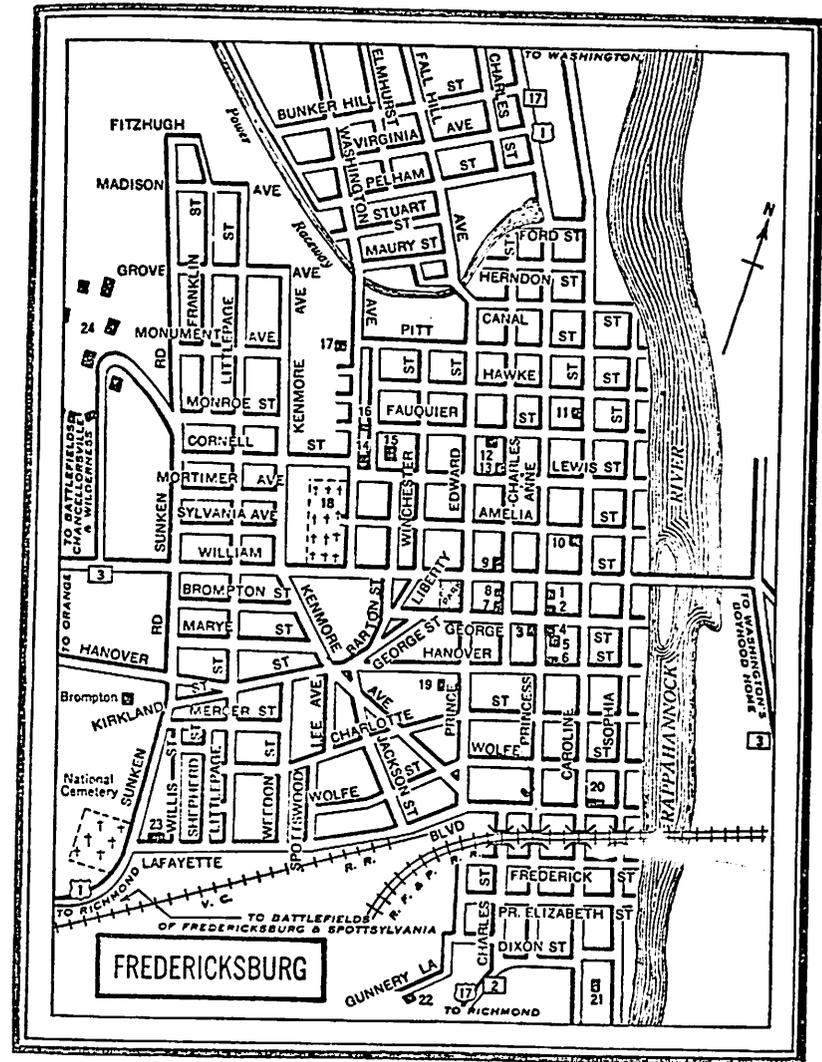
In 1879 the general assembly created 'the city of Fredericksburg . . . one body politic, in fact and in name.' By the beginning of the twentieth century the scars of battle and Reconstruction were fairly smoothed out, and since then improvements have changed a sleepy community into a modern little city. In 1912 Fredericksburg exchanged its councilmanic form of government for the city manager plan.

### POINTS OF INTEREST

*(Buildings to which the public is admitted are usually open unofficially earlier and later than hours stated. Guide service at \$1 per hour can be arranged at the chamber of commerce.)*

1. **CITY HALL** (*open 9-5 weekdays*), Princess Anne St. between William and George Sts., is a gray-painted two-story brick building, with one-story wings. Narrow steps lead to three entrance stoops. Built in 1813, it houses city offices and the chamber of commerce. Council records preserved here date from 1782. In 1824 La Fayette was given a public reception in the assembly room. The hall housed soldiers of General Whittle's Confederate brigade in 1862, and later was used as Union barracks and hospital.

2. **ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH** (*open daily*), NE. corner Princess Anne and George Sts., is a gray brick edifice of Victorian design, with tower and spire centered on the front. Built in 1849, it is the third on this site. The first was erected in 1732 by Colonel Henry Willis, 'top man of the place.' The first rector of St. George's Parish to officiate in this building was the Reverend Patrick Henry, uncle of the orator; Charles Washington and James Munroe were vestrymen; the bell was given in 1751 by Colonel John Spotswood, son of the Colonial governor.



1. City Hall
2. St. George's Church
3. Presbyterian Church
4. Wallace Library
5. Courthouse
6. Masonic Lodge
7. Masonic Cemetery
8. James Monroe Law Office
9. Slave Block
10. Hugh Mercer's Apothecary Shop
11. Rising Sun Tavern
12. Horse Chestnut Tree
13. Mary Washington's House
14. George Rogers Clark Memorial
15. Kenmore
16. Mercer Monument
17. Mary Washington Monument
18. Confederate Cemetery
19. Federal Hill House
20. John Paul Jones House
21. Sentry Box
22. Gunnersy Springs
23. National Park Service Headquarters and Museum
24. Mary Washington College

Among the graves in the churchyard are those of William Paul and of John Dandridge, Washington's father-in-law. Colonel Fielding Lewis and two of his children are buried beneath the steps of the church.

3. The PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (*open daily*), SW. corner Princess Anne and George Sts., built in 1833, is a red brick building with a recessed portico having two Tuscan columns between anta walls, a plain pediment, and a square white cupola. Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, attended the wounded here when the church was used as a Federal hospital. Two cannon balls have been built into the left column of the portico, where balls struck during the bombardment of Fredericksburg.

Presbyterianism was established in Fredericksburg in 1806 by Dr. Samuel B. Wilson. Annoyed at the Rising Sun Tavern by men 'drinking, cursing, and gambling,' he believed the town needed regeneration and started his church.

4. The WALLACE LIBRARY (*open 3-6 weekdays*), SE. corner Princess Anne and George Sts., a small tan brick building containing more than 6,000 volumes, was opened in 1911.

5. The COURTHOUSE (*open 9-5 Mon.-Fri., 9-1 Sat.*), Princess Anne St. between George and Hanover Sts., built in 1852, is a two-story buttressed gray stucco structure in Victorian Gothic style. The bell, in a central domed tower, was made in the Paul Revere Foundry at Boston.

This site has been the court green since 1732, when Fredericksburg became the seat of Spotsylvania County. Before and during the Revolution it was the rendezvous of patriots and soldiers. Among the debtors confined to the green on their honor was 'Light Horse Harry' Lee. During the battle of Fredericksburg in 1862, Federal General D.N. Couch had headquarters in the courthouse, and the tower was his signal station. Records in the vault include the will of Mary Washington, Augustine Washington's commission (1742) as a trustee of Fredericksburg, and the official bill of expenses for the entertainment of La Fayette in 1825.

6. The MASONIC LODGE (*open 8:30-5 weekdays, 1:30-5 Sun.; adm. 25¢, large groups 15¢*), NE. corner Princess Anne and Hanover Sts., is a plain two-story building of brick painted gray, with twin end chimneys, erected in 1815. Having functioned under a dispensation after 1752, when George Washington 'entered apprentice,' Lodge No. 4 was chartered in 1758 by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts under the Grand Lodge of Scotland and accepted a charter from the newly organized Grand Lodge of Virginia in 1778. The Scottish charter is still displayed. An interior doorway and two canopies from the old building on Caroline Street are preserved here, as well as the Bible on which Washington was sworn, the minute book with a record of three degrees conferred on Washington, and a Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington.

7. MASONIC CEMETERY, NW. corner Charles and George Sts., a half acre of turf dotted with mossy tombstones and enclosed by a stone wall, is one of the oldest Masonic burial grounds in America. The land was bought in 1784 by Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4. Here is an impressive array of chiseled names, virtue-claiming epitaphs, and coats of arms. Basil Gordon (1768-1817), one of the first millionaires in North America, Robert

Lewis, private secretary to his uncle, George Washington, and twice mayor of Fredericksburg, and officers of three wars are buried here.

Covered with wild vines in a far corner is the grave of Lewis Littlepage, born in Hanover County in 1762 but a resident of Fredericksburg during his early years. As a boy of 18, after writing poetry at the College of William and Mary, he went to Madrid as protégé of John Jay, American minister to Spain, with whom he later quarreled. He joined the Duc de Crillon, distinguished himself in the storming of Gibraltar, and met La Fayette. He visited Poland, was knighted by King Stanislaus, made minister in the Polish cabinet, and sent to conclude a treaty with Catherine of Russia. The Empress 'borrowed' him and sent him against the Turks in the Black Sea, where his fellow townsman, John Paul Jones, was an admiral in the Russian fleet. He served against Russia during the Polish revolution of 1791 and joined Kosciusko in storming Prague in 1794. After an unfortunate love affair with a princess of North Poland and the capture of King Stanislaus by the Russians, Littlepage retired to Fredericksburg, where he died in 1802.

8. The JAMES MONROE LAW OFFICE (*open 9-6 daily; adm. 25¢, large groups 15¢*), Charles St. between George and William Sts., is a long, story-and-a-half red brick building with small, green-shuttered windows, two simple doorways, three chimneys, and three dormers along the low gabled roof. The whitewashed rear wall faces a little old-fashioned garden. Built in 1758, the building is little altered since the days of Monroe, who practiced law here from 1786 to 1790. The house contains original Monroe furniture of the Louis XVI period, purchased when he was minister to France in 1794, and later used in the White House when Monroe entered it as President in 1817, following its burning by the British in 1814. The Monroe Room in the White House is furnished with reproductions of these original Monroe pieces, copied by craftsmen under the direction of Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

In the building are the desk on which Monroe wrote his message to Congress in 1823 enunciating the principles of American foreign policy known as the Monroe Doctrine; his Revolutionary gun, dueling pistols, and sword; a portrait of him by Rembrandt Peale, a portrait by John Trumbull (painted on a wooden panel), a miniature by Semé, a bronze bust of La Fayette presented by him to Monroe; letters from La Fayette, Adams, Madison, Jefferson, and others; the dispatch box Monroe carried while negotiating the Louisiana Purchase; the court dress he wore at the court of Napoleon; and many other belongings. The collection also includes Mrs. Monroe's court dresses, jewelry, wedding slippers, dressing table, and other possessions.

9. The SLAVE BLOCK, NW. corner Charles and William Sts., is a circular block of sandstone three feet high, but taller before the street level was raised. One side is hewn to form a step to the top, from which, in *antebellum* days when the Planters Hotel stood behind it, ladies mounted their horses and slaves were auctioned.

10. HUGH MERCER'S APOTHECARY SHOP (*open 9-6 weekdays; adm. 25¢*), SW. corner Amelia and Caroline Sts., is assumed to have been in this small story-and-a-half clapboarded structure. The southern portion

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Dandridge  
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# Dandridge Bible

From the BIBLE belonging to Mrs. T. O. Dandridge  
Copied on 2 April 1973 at Ada, Oklahoma

John Adams b. 23 Feb., 1810 N. C., d. 24 June 1891.  
Married 29 Aug. 1832 to Sarah Winter, b. 27 Jan. 1813  
in London, England, d. 4 Feb. 18179

They had:

Eliza D. Adams b. 14 Feb. 1847 in Georgia, d. 14 April  
1903. Married to Sam B. Alexander on 27 Feb. 1866  
(Sam had a brother named Jack Alexander).

They had:

1. Willie Pearl Alexander b. 23 Jan. 1870
2. John Tillman Alexander b. 2 Feb. 1862
3. Lena Winter Alexander b. 23 Sept. 1868
4. George Andrew Alexander b. 19 May 1872
5. Hugh Alexander b. 27 May 1875
6. Jettie Donnon Alexander b. 10 March 1878

Doc Greenleaf Shelton b. 28 June 1828, married  
Margaret Strait (from S. Carolina), b. 28 July 1823.

They had:

1. Sarah Francis Shelton b. 24 Nov. 1852
2. Mary C. Shelton b. 1855
3. Thomas Shelton b. 9 Sept. 1857
4. Edward E. Shelton b. 28 Dec. 1859
5. Wyley G. Shelton b. 23 Feb. 1861
6. John William Shelton b. 11 Sept 1864
7. Ernest M. Shelton b. 12 Dec. 1871
8. Edgar B. Shelton b. 15 Dec. 1872
9. Leonard G. Sheldon b. 10 Feb. 1878

John William Shelton married Willie Pearl Alexander  
and had:

1. Estelle Margaret Shelton b. 29 May 1891 at

Chesterville, Mississippi

2. Tillman Wyley Shelton b. 13 Feb. 1893
3. Francis Grace Shelton b. 18 April 1898
4. Reba Eliza Shelton b. 9 Sept. 1895

Dandridge married \_\_\_\_\_ and had:

1. James M. Dandridge
2. Fannie Danderidge
3. Kate Danderidge

James M. Danderidge married Fannie King and had:

1. Theodore Oscar Danderidge b. 14 Feb. 1888  
at Bonham, Texas, d. 4 Sept. 1947

2. Tempe Danderidge
3. Lula Danderidge
4. Ella Danderidge
5. Maggie Danderidge
6. Bob Danderidge
7. Bill Danderidge
8. Early Dandridge

Theodore Oscar Danderidge married Estelle Marguerite  
Shelton on 10 Jan. 1913 at McAlester, Oklahoma. They  
had:

1. William Shelton Danderidge b. 21 May 1914  
in Atoka, Oklahoma, married (1)  
Jane Colby Rutledge on 25 Aug. 1937,  
married (2) Pearl Serion Cook
2. Edith L. Danderidge b. 7 June 1926, married  
Stanley C. Draper, Jr.

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# Memoirs of Stonewall

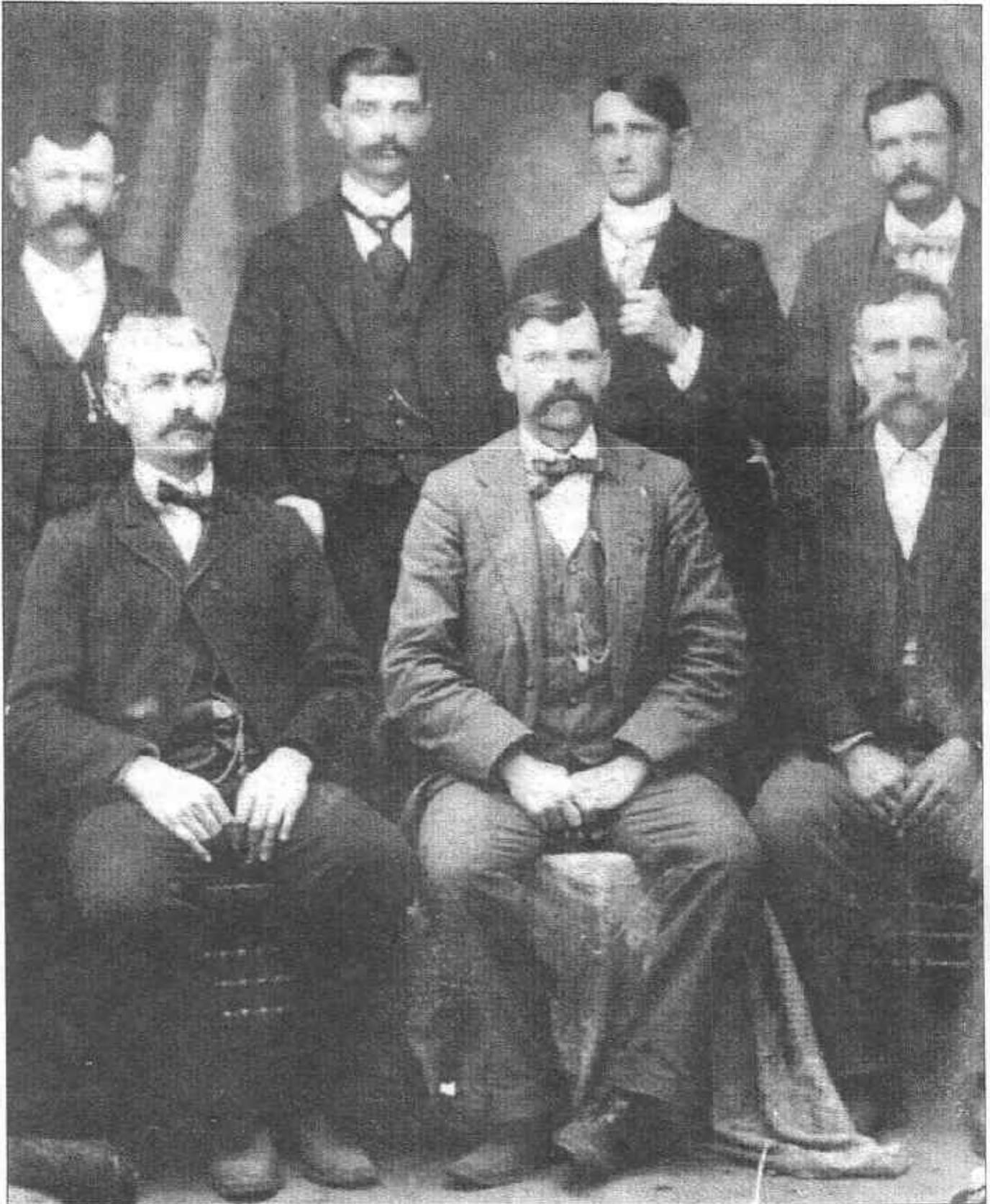
By George W. Burris

The original town of Stonewall, in what is now  
Pontotoc County, Oklahoma, was, before the advent of  
Statehood, November 17th, 1907, in Pontotoc County,  
Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. Its origin was the  
establishment of a trading post or general merchandise  
store about one and a half miles southwest of Frisco,  
Oklahoma, and on the south side of Clear Boggy shortly  
before the close of the Civil War between the states. This  
trading post or store was established by a man by the

name of Robert Cochran, the brother of the late William  
L. Cochran, who was the first mayor of the present town  
of Stonewall, on the Oklahoma City, Ada, Atoka Railway  
and about three miles directly east of Old Stonewall, now  
Frisco, Oklahoma.

At the close of the Civil War in 1865, the  
mentioned trading post or store was removed by Robert  
Cochran from its first location to a place on the north side  
of Clear boggy where the town of Frisco now stands.  
This store consisted of a large frame building with a ware  
room on the north side of the store and extending the





### Ada's First City Council members

In 2001, the city of Ada celebrates its 100th year of incorporation. Its first city council members included M.A. (Bone) Hardin, George McKnight, Otis R. Weaver, Tom Hope, Will Lowden, Aldrich and the Rev. T.S. Nettles. This photo was donated to the Pontotoc County Historical Society by Hicks A. Smith Jr. grandson of M.A. Hardin.

PCHGS 33:1:11

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