

SANDERS Siftings

an exchange of Sanders/Saunders family research

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Let's Do Our Research Right

I want you to read carefully the article on page seven titled, "Genealogical Standards of NGS." These standards of the National Genealogical Society should be taken seriously.

You may be the "expert" in your family on its history, but if you are not following sound principles of good research, you may be passing on bogus information to your family. Like any kind of research that is properly done, you must move from things you know for sure to other things you find out are true, without gaps between.

I have been asked by one of our readers to make the statement that "undocumented research is akin to mythology." I can't completely agree with that. It is a rather strong, condemning statement. There are several definitions in the dictionary for "myth." The one that I think best fits the situation here (discounting the references to gods, goddesses, etc.) is "An imaginary or fictitious person, thing, event or story."

When we have connected people for which we have no "proof," but have reason to believe fit together because of certain deductive reasoning, we may very well be wrong, but we could also be *right*. We must strive to find the truth through proper research. But we must also enjoy doing what we do and not give up when the evidence is not there. Record your sources. And recognize and identify what has been proven and what has not, *especially with what you share with others*.

And NGS says, "Use compilations, communications and published works, whether paper or electronic, primarily for their value as guides to locating the original records." ■

Don Schaefer, *editor*

Colonel Wilbur F. Sanders Was Well Known, Respected Statesman In Early Montana

The following is taken from pages 32-36 of *Progressive Men of the State of Montana*, 1902, A.W. Bowen & Co., Chicago. In some cases the extended flowery rhetoric has been omitted because of space limitations.

COLONEL WILBUR F. SANDERS.—From a conservative standpoint, the archaeological student may profitably turn his studies to the life and labors of many men who have been the founders and builders of the newer commonwealths of the great republic. In the annals of Montana there is to be found no more distinct and positive character than Col. Sanders, whose services to the territory and state have been of distinguished order, and whose prominence and power in public and civic life have been distinctive from the early pioneer epoch until the present time.

* * * *

Wilbur F. Sanders is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in the town of Leon, Cattaraugus county, N.Y., on May 2, 1834, the son of Ira and Freedom (Edgerton) Sanders, natives respectively of Rhode Island and Connecticut. His father was a farmer by vocation, whose death occurred in the state of New York, as did that of his wife. The preliminary educational discipline of Wilbur F. Sanders was secured in the public schools of New York, where he eventually put his acquirements to practical test by engaging in pedagogic work.

In 1854 he removed to Ohio, where he continued to devote his attention to teaching for some time. He began reading law in the city of Akron and was admitted to the bar in 1856. Thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his

profession until he outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when his intense loyalty and patriotism quickened in responsive protest.

In 1861 he recruited a company of infantry and a battery, and in October of that year he was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. James W. Forsyth, and in 1862 assisted in the construction of the defenses along the railroads south of Nashville.

His health finally became seriously impaired and he was compelled to resign his military position in the month of August, 1862, and, primarily with a view to recuperating his energies,

made the long and venturesome trip across the plains to Montana, then an integral portion of the Territory of Idaho, his arrival in our present state dating back to September, 1863.

Some of the early incidents and events of his career in Montana are thus forcibly described by A. Y. McClure, in his work entitled "Three Thousand Miles Through the Rocky Mountains."

"Colonel Wilbur F. Sanders was one of the first permanent settlers of Montana. He had previously served with marked gallantry in the Union army, until broken health compelled him to abandon a calling that enlisted his whole heart and was an inviting theater for his manly courage. When Gov. Edgerton, his uncle, was appointed governor of the territory, Col. Sanders came with him, in search of health, adventure,

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Searchers From the Past Often Leave Us Some Good Information in Their Correspondence

The following is one of several letters in the possession of Tim Mattingly and sent to me by Melody Tuh, 19351 NW 8th Street, Pembroke Pines, FL 33029, <harmonyL39@yahoo.com>. We have Tim's permission to print the letters.

This letter is dated October 22, 1978 and is from Susan J. George, 7919 W. Weldon, Phoenix, AZ 85033 to Mrs. E. B. Hamlin, 400-172nd Place N.E., Bellevue, Washington 98008.

Dear Mrs. Hamlin:

Mr. Walter R. Sanders of Litchfield, Ill. suggested that I contact you about my Sanders line. I have been trying to find some data on my third Great Grandparents, Abednego Sanders and his wife Amy Cook.

My Sanders line is as follows:

Abednego Sanders m. Amy Cook
 Aaron Sanders m.(1) Sarah Edmonson
 James William Sanders m. Delilah Ann Harter
 William Aaron Sanders m. Jenettey (Jenny) Good
 Cuba Sanders m. Frank Montgomery Hueston
 Susan Jeannette Hueston m. William Stephen George

About 35 years ago my Mother was fortunate enough to get notarized copies of the children of Aaron Sanders by his two wives from the Aaron Sanders family Bible. However, we only had a couple of letters from distant cousins to give information on Abednego — that they were from North Carolina, that he was a school teacher, and what they remembered as the names of his children.

Except for the names of two of James William's children, one a female twin of my Grandfather, William Aaron, the rest of the family is fairly complete.

Mr. Walter Sanders gave me two dates for the birth dates of Amy - 1789 and 1771.

Also the date of birth for her Father as 1711, date of his marriage 1769, making him 78 at Amy's birth by the first dates, and 60 by the other. I wonder.

If you would be willing to exchange information, I will be glad to send you copies of the family group record sheets I have worked out on the family.

Very truly yours,
 (Mrs. William S.)
 Susan J. George

[Note: Walter Sanders' extensive files are available in the Litchfield Public Library, Litchfield, Illinois. They are a very valuable resource for researchers of Sanders or Saunders.] ■

Corrections . . .

This is from Paul F. Sanders, 2680169 Ave., Bellevue, WA 98008.
 <PaulFSande@aol.com>

In the last issue of *Sanders Siftings* [page two] there was a serious omission in the John Sanders will plus a minor omission of one line in the will and a couple of spelling errors.

John Sanders signature was shown as an X, his mark, whereby on the original will and copies thereof his actual mark was a backward C, which has been used on other documents, and which I believe is a loosely drawn J for John. By comparing the backward C on each document, we John Sanders researchers can identify the person who made the same mark and thereby, hopefully, identify the place of residence, too. It would be better to describe the mark as I have done instead of using another person's mark which is available on a PC keyboard.

[Editor's note: Generally, an "X" is used to show that a mark was used, rather than the person's actual signature; and also, generally, a mark indicated that the person was illiterate.]

In this case the John Sanders mark of a backward C on his will (ref. *Maine Wills 1640-1760*, by William Sargent, 1972, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore), compares favorably with John Sanders mark of a backward C on his and his wife Ann's bill of sale of their 400 acres in Wells, Mayne, in 1663 (ref. Part I, Folio 143, *York Deeds, Book I, 1642-1666*, Oct. 9, 1663) to John Cutts, the first President of royal New Hampshire. From these two similar marks, one on a deed and one on a will, we researchers can use this as one data point that the John Sanders of Wells was the same man as the John Sanders of Cape Porpus.

The other error was the leaving out of the line "receive full pardon, and free remission of all my sins and bee" One of the misspellings in the will was of witness Sheth Fletcher's first name, not Seth. ■

Colonel Wilbur F. Sanders

(Continued from page one)

and fortune. He had already attained a high position at the Ohio bar for one of his years, and on his arrival he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He was here before the courts were organized, and took a prominent part in introducing forms of law and in winning for them that respect so often denied in new countries, but so essential to the order and safety of society.

When he came, Plummer was in the zenith of his power, and the whole energy of the law was paralyzed by desperate and corrupt officers charged with its execution. Crime was supreme and defiant. Murders were committed in open day, without fear of retribution, and robberies were almost of hourly occurrence. A reign of terror spread its dark pall over the camps and settlements of Montana, and none dared to demand the punishment of the criminals who publicly gloried in their evil deeds. In the fall of 1863 the forbearance of the better class of citizens was exhausted, and live resistance to crime took form in the organization of a vigilance committee. The desperadoes were confederated by oaths and signs; they knew their men, and could command them at any point in the shortest possible period ready for action.

But the very perils which beset the effort to redeem Montana from the thralldom of crime made strong men stronger; and, with the highest resolve to do and dare for the right, George Ives, one of the desperado leaders, was arrested and arraigned before a court of the people. Several thousand spectators were present, all armed, but how many of them were ready to obey the secret signal of Plummer's band and murder the chief actors, no one friendly to order could judge. With their lives in their hands they erected the new altar of justice, selected a jury of twenty-four true men to pass upon the guilt of the prisoner, and called for a prosecutor. It was the most perilous of all the positions in the court, and men naturally hesitated.

A young advocate, tall and slender in stature, but with intelligence and determination written in every feature of his face, came forward, and, in the name of the people, charged that George Ives was a murderer and unfit to live. His bearing told more eloquently than could language, that either himself or the criminal

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must die, and his clear voice rang out over the plain as he pleaded the cause of order with a fervor and ability that thrilled the audience and paralyzed the majority who had come determined. to save their companion by fresh murder if necessary. The jury rendered their verdict, declaring the prisoner guilty. It was confidently expected by his friends that the most the court would dare to do would be to pronounce the sentence of banishment; but they little knew the earnestness of the citizens.

While the desperadoes were clamoring for the submission of the sentence to the audience the tall, gaunt form of the prosecutor appeared on a wagon, and with his eyes flashing his invincible will, he moved that George Ives be forthwith hung by the neck until he is dead! Before the well organized friends of the accused recovered from this bold and unexpected movement, the motion was carried; and not until the sudden clicks of the guns of the guard were heard simultaneously with the order to 'fall back from the prisoner' did they appreciate that their comrade was doomed to die.

With matchless skill the advocate for the people has carried his case to judgment, and the murderers were appalled, as in less than an hour they saw Ives drop in the death-noose. The people, clad in the strong armor of justice had triumphed in the very presence of the heroes of crime; and the execution of the stern judgment foreshadowed the fate of all the robber's band. Before another autumn chilled the mountain breezes, not one of them was among the living. The young advocate who thus braved defiant crime in the very citadel of its power, and hurled back the fearful ride of disorder, was Col. Sanders; and he is to-day beloved by every good citizen and hated by every wrong-doer for his sublime heroism in behalf of the right. He is still at the bar, and tries one side of every important case in his district. The traces of his early efforts against the lawless are still visible in his peerless invective when it is warranted at the bar; but he is known to be brave to a fault, as generous and noble as he is brave, and pretenders do not seek notoriety by testing the qualities of his manhood. * * * With abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of correct principles, he will battle on until churches and schools and railroads come to his aid and give victory to better civilization.

Siftings Back Issues Available

Back issues of SANDERS Siftings are available at \$3.00 each. They are: No. 2, July 1995 through No. 44, January 2006. If you order eight issues or more, the price will be \$2.00 per issue.

A copy of issue No. 1, April, 1995, will be included free with any order for back issues. ■

When that triumph shall have been won, he will be the crowning victor, and wear its richest laurels."

On September 17, 1863, Col. Sanders arrived in Bannack City, Mont., then a part of Idaho, and at that time a thriving mining camp. There he established himself in the practice of his profession, at a time when there was great need for the enforcement of law and order. From the initiation of his career in Montana it was marked with excitement and momentous occasions. Fearless and intrepid, almost to rashness, he soon cut for himself a position of prominence among his associates, and with his peculiar genius quickly adapted himself to the demands of western life.

* * * *

Up to the present time no public speaker in the state is more frequently in demand on occasions of notable importance. One of the sterling pioneers of the state, and one who has known Col. Sanders as friend and intimate from practically the time of his advent in Montana recently stated that it had been his privilege to hear Col. Sanders deliver each of the three presidents of the United States whose lives were sacrificed through assassination — a statement certainly apropos of the sentence preceding this. Within the limits of this biography it will be impossible to enter into details concerning many interesting events in the professional and civic career of this honored subject, but it is eminently proper to offer a brief review of his exalted public services to the state.

His first public service of note was that rendered in 1865, when he went to Washington in behalf of the miners of the territory, who sought release from the burden of undue taxation. In 1872 the Colonel was elected a member of the territorial legislature, in which capacity he served consecutively until 1878. He was the Republican candidate for dele-

gate to congress in 1864-67, 1880, and again in 1886. In 1868 he was the Montana delegate to the Republican national convention, to the two succeeding conventions and that of 1884. In 1872 he declined the office of United States district attorney, preferring to continue the private practice of his profession. In 1889, in the joint session of the legislature of the new state, Col. Sanders was nominated to the Republican candidate for United States senator and was elected as one of the first two senators from the young commonwealth, serving until March, 1893, representing the state and its interests with that marked ability which his character and powers imply.

From even this epitome it will be seen that Col. Sanders has been conspicuously identified with the affairs of Montana from the time of his arrival in the territory, in 1863, and has honored the territory and state as a citizen and official of distinctive trust and responsibility. The senatorial contests in Montana have been notable from the time of her admission to the Union, and a hardfought battle has been waged on each occasion when a representative to the upper house of the Federal congress was to be chosen. In 1890 four candidates contested for the position, and after a long legal controversy, which was carried into the courts, a decision was rendered in favor of the Republican candidates, who were duly seated by the senate. Again, in the dead-lock of 1893, Col. Sanders was a prominent contestant; in the first Republican caucus he was nominated, and received the thirty-three Republican votes of the joint assembly. On the last day, he received one Democratic vote. but another caucus gave the nomination to Hon. Lee Mantle, of Butte, where it remained until the close of the session. The Colonel has been one of the lending exponents of the cause of the Republican party in Montana, and here has shown the courage of his convictions as in all other spheres of thought and action. He opposed the free silver heresy which divided the party in the state on the occasion of the last two general elections, and his forceful arguments and determined inflexibility were all but sufficient to overthrow the designs of the opposing faction, which represented the majority of the party in the state. For more than thirty years Col. Sanders has been president of the Montana Historical

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Morgan Gurley Sanders, a Lawyer, Legislator, and Judge From Ben Wheeler

SANDERS, MORGAN GURLEY (1878-1956). Morgan Sanders, lawyer, legislator, and judge, the son of Levi Lindsey and Sarah Frances (Smith) Sanders, was born on July 14, 1878, on a farm near Ben Wheeler in Van Zandt County [Texas].

His father was a Confederate soldier. Sanders attended public school, graduated in 1895, and taught for two years while studying law. In March 1898 he purchased the *Free State Enterprise*, a Canton weekly newspaper, for which he served as editor until 1901, when he was made assistant journal clerk of the Texas Senate. In Austin he studied law at the University of Texas, was admitted to the bar in 1901, and in that year opened an office with Ben L. Cox. Sanders was elected to the state legislature for two terms beginning in 1902.

In 1906 he returned to private practice in a partnership with Alex Collins. The arrangement dissolved in 1908, when Sanders established an association with state senator W. J. Greer. Sanders was elected Van Zandt county attorney in 1910 and served two terms. He was

subsequently elected district attorney from the Seventh Judicial District. Afterward he formed a partnership, Stanford and Sanders, with Judge C. L. Stanford. In 1920 he was elected Third District member of the Sixty-seventh United States Congress, where he served until 1930.

On November 15, 1921, he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Sanders was an advocate of states' rights who broke with the New Deal; he fought the packing of the Supreme Court by F. D. Roosevelt and took John Nance Garner's place on the Ways and Means Committee. Sanders was a Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He married Jessie Irenie Cox on September 30, 1896; they had one child. Jessie died in September 1898, and Sanders married Noma Tull on February 19, 1905; she died on December 2, 1932. His third wife, Florence Wren Martin, survived him. Sanders died on January 7, 1956.

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Diana J. Kleiner

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[Editor's note: Morgan Gurley Sanders was written up on page one of issue No. 1 of *Sanders Siftings* back in April of 1995, but the above information was not part of it. That first article was submitted by Justin Sanders, now living at 1111 Lucerne Drive, Mobile, AL 36608, <jsanders@jaguar1.usouthal.edu>. Justin has the entries from the Morgan Gurley Sanders Bible and will be willing to share what he has.]

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Society, and has been president of the board of trustees of the Montana Wesleyan University since 1889. He is a prominent member of the time-honored fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state in 1868.

On October 27, 1858, Col. Sanders was united in marriage to Miss Harriet P. Fenn, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Caruthers) Fenn; and of this union five children have been born, three of whom survive: namely: James U. Sanders, Wilbur E. Sanders and Louis P. Sanders, all graduates of Philips Academy at Exeter, N.H.

James U. Sanders, a graduate of the law school of Columbia University, is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Helena; Wilbur E. Sanders, a graduate from the school of mines of Columbia University, is a mining engineer at Butte; and Louis P. Sanders, a graduate from Harvard University, is practicing law in the city of Butte, Mont.

Standing under the clear light of a life and character like that of Col. Wilbur E. Sanders, one can not but be moved to a feeling of respect and admiration. A

friend of Col. Sanders of long standing writes this extract of the man.

"I have known Col. Sanders quite intimately for more than thirty years, after he had already achieved a reputation of which any man might be proud for courage, independence, eloquence and resources, never surpassed by any early or late residents. As a lawyer he was from the first the foremost advocate at the bar and has easily maintained that position. . . . One of the earliest questions that engaged his time and attention was the organization of Montana as a separate territory. This took him to Washington, and there he was brought into close relation with all the public men of the nation, and enlarged and strengthened his convictions upon all the issues of the reconstruction period.

"It is a matter of history that a large portion of the early settlers of Montana were from the border states—warm, outspoken sympathizers in the 'lost cause.' In the first campaign for delegate to congress, the first and almost only plank in the Democratic platform was the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and instead of the 'Stars and Stripes' they carried a white flag whereon was inscribed as an emblem of

peace at any price. Hardly any other man than Col. Sanders could have faced the opposition at that time. Our first delegate in congress had no influence in Washington, and Col. Sanders, while battling with secessionists at home had to overcome the prejudices against us at the national capital. For this double and continuous fight no one was ever better equipped by nature and experience; no veteran war horse was ever more eager and impatient for a desperate charge, and the title of 'Republican war horse of Montana' was never more fitly bestowed. Even after our admission as a state the same bitter contest continued and prejudiced the actions of the future legislatures. and after Col. Sanders was chosen United States senator by the Republican members, the prolonged and bitter fight was continued in Washington and there ended his wise and sound victory. In the highest legislative body of the nation he stood as a peer of the ablest statesman, of whom all our people have reason to be proud. . . . Already the most conspicuous person that has figured in the history of Montana, his wide reading and ample store of experience have equipped him to be as interesting a writer as he is a forceful speaker." ■

Here is a Way Names Can Be Confused That You May Have Missed

The following received from Bill Browder, 221 Steadman Road, Selmer, TN 38375-5211 points out an unusual way that names may be confused.

We all know that Sanders and Saunders are interchangeable and when we are looking for one we automatically look for the other. I've come across a new wrinkle that I don't think most of us have thought of. I recently was looking at a document that had an original signature of Lemuel Saunders, Sr., and at first glance I thought the signature was wrong. It appeared to be the signature of some person named Lemuel Landers. Lemuel Sr., had a very neat, nicely written signature, but his capital S looks like an L. As I have been coming across more actual signature's, I'm beginning to see that many of this Saunders/Sanders group write a capital S that appears very much to be a capital L, especially in the last name.

If you, like me, depend a lot on abstracts, indexes, and other transcribed material in your initial searches for people, it's easy to see that researchers who are putting together this material, and who are not familiar with the signatures, would enter them as Landers or Landers!! It also appears that other people, such as the census takers, also wrote an S that looked like an L.

That leads me to believe that we better start considering Lemuel and Samuel along with Sanders/Landers and Saunders/Landers to be sources of errors at least until we see an original copy. The best example of this is in the 1830 Lincoln County transcribed census where there is a Lemuel Landers, Joseph Landers, and Thomas Landers. An examination of the original census reveals all to be Saunders but unless you expect to see a Saunders there, you would certainly take the S to be an L. Another example is in two different versions of the transcribed Tryon County Court of Pleas and 1/4 Sessions - April 1774 - I noticed one had a Henry Sanders purchasing property from Reynolds and another didn't. I just recently got a microfilm of the originals from the LDS library and I am convinced that Henry Sanders is in actuality Henry Landers. A John Landers appears on the same page. Fortunately there were a lot of Land Sales to compare L's and S's with, and the two are close but not identical.

This writer has located a Lemuel Saunders born January 16, 1675 in St. Andrew, Enfield, London County, England, but has found nothing to connect him directly to this family yet. His parents names were Francis and Isabell. Born in the same month in the same place were Elizabeth Saunders, daughter of William and Elizabeth, and Thomas and Margaret - twins born to John and Susannah Saunders.

According to Geraldine Sanders Smith, the first record of our Lemuel Sanders, was in *Kegley's Virginia Frontier*, page 297, Augusta County, Virginia, under Col. Preston's delinquent tax list. In my searches, I have mostly "re-found" what Geraldine has already reported. I found Col. Preston's delinquent tax list in *Chronicles of the Scotch Irish Settlement in Virginia*. In the same book there is an entry that I won't pretend to understand but that evidently has come to court in August 1765. It concerns a suit of Bowyer vs. Robert Reed with dates ranging from 1757 to 1760, and mentions Thomas Saunders having received monies, then one paragraph later, Col. Preston had paid Robert Reed an amount of cash. This book also has a reference in early 1760 to "Jessee Saunders, John Cobb and Edward James, witnesses in this County - their depositions to be taken. John Johnson, having proved by James Hughes that Robert Rogers bit a piece out of his ear in a difficulty."

In Mecklenburg County, Virginia, I again verified what Geraldine had already discovered. A Jesse Saunders was very active in civil matters from the mid to late 1700s in much the same way that Lemuel was active in Lincoln County, N.C. Jesse's brother Edward died there during this time and Jesse was appointed guardian to his children until moving to Georgia in 1792. In April 1781, Robert Yancy purchased land next to Jesse and Edward's estate land which was witnessed by Jesse and Thomas Saunders (Edward was married to Jane Yancy, daughter of James Yancy of Granville County, N.C.). Other Sanders/Saunders in the area were John Sr., John Jr., and Richard. Richard witnessed the will of John Jeffries in July of 1773. It appears that Richard moved to Lincoln County, N.C. There was also a Marinter Saunders that witnessed Jefferson Field's will in June of 1762

who is probably the same person as Menartar Saunders of "Maklin" County, Colony of Virginia who purchased land in Tryon County, N.C. in May of 1769.

In Mecklenburg County, North Carolina is the first record of Lemuel in North Carolina when he witnessed a sale of land on Leeper's Creek in January of 1767. Also found there on July 1767 is Samuel Saunders as a witness to a sale of land on Leeper's Creek. In March of 1791 a Samuel Sanders claimed 150 acres on Leeper's Creek that bordered land he already owned. In Feb 1818, Jacob Avery surveyed 375 acres using Samuel Saunders, Jr. as a chain bearer. Because of the capital S, capital L errors that I've seen, I'm not ready to claim a brother for Lemuel in Lincoln County. I think we need to look at the original documents.

A Daniel Sanders purchased land on the East side of the Catawba in Nov 1774. In June of 1777, Richard Sanders and wife Ann of Mecklenburg County sold land on both sides of Indian Creek that had been granted to them in February of 1774. Indian Creek is very near present Lincolnton.

Tryon County was formed from Mecklenburg County in 1768 and abolished in 1779 to form Rutherford and Lincoln counties. From the time of its formation until the border survey of 1772, Tryon County included all or portions of the South Carolina counties of York, Chester, Union, Spartenburg, and Cherokee. The records from these various counties tend to overlap in time. ■

Peggy Taylor, 621 Taylor Road, Mountain View, AR 72560-8652 is looking for information on Jack Robert Hamilton Sanders. He m. Julie Ann Dixon. His son, Robert Hamilton Sanders (b. 15 Sep 1890 in Greenville, Texas, d. 30 Mar 1929) married Virgin M. White. They moved to Cardwell, Mo. where son Albert was born (19 Sep 1911). Have not had luck with Texas research. ■

A continuation of the article on page 4 of the last issue (January 2006) was promised for this issue. This was to be about Sanders in Madison County, Tenn. Space did not allow. Look for this to be in the July issue. ■

ASSORTED QUERIES . . .

From Carolin Walden, 1275 Vintage Club Drive, Duluth, GA 30097, <Tarnie1730@aol.com>. My mother's maiden name is Saunders and she was born in Texas. However, I know that her branch came through Kentucky, Missouri, and Iowa after leaving Virginia around the Spotsylvania County, New Kent County area. Her ggggrandfather, James Saunders, married Nancy Jane Hardin, d/o William Hardin (and cousin of John Wesley Hardin, the outlaw), who came briefly from Kentucky with Stephen Austin to settle Texas with his colony but returned to Ky. and died as Postmaster General of that State. James Saunders was a brother to Dr. Reuben Saunders of Paducah, Ky., and Nancy Jane Hardin was the granddaughter of Col. William "Indian Bill" Hardin who founded the oldest town still going in Kentucky—Hardinsburg, in Breckenridge County. My stumbling block is the grandparents of James and Dr. Reuben Saunders. They are the sons of James Saunders, Sr., and Phoebe Jane Bartlett Saunders who were married in Frankfort, Ky., in 1795 but came from Virginia. I need to prove the parents of James Saunders/Sanders, Sr. I know Jane Bartlett's lineage and her father and mother came from the Spotsylvania County, Va., area, too.

Carolee Diamond, 4080 Heritage Hill Lane, Elliott City, MD 21042, <sixof@erols.com> is looking for information about the parents of Thomas Saunders, b. 9 Aug 1861 in N.Y., d. 11 Oct 1848 in Northport, Suffolk Co., N.Y.. His parents, according to his death certificate, were James Saunders and Mary McCue. Unfortunately, I can't find Thomas until he is married, on the 1900 census in Suffolk Co., N.Y. Thomas' parents are also listed in his obituary.

Judy Russell, 4145 Elmhurst Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46226-5103, <jer0318@comcast.net>. Obededom Sanders (b. 6 Dec 1752 N.H.; d. 19 Aug 1926 Moira, N.Y.) was married twice. First to Marribah (maiden name unknown) and second to Elizabeth Chapman. I have information from Obed down through his descendents but I can't find who his parents and siblings are. Any help given me on this would be greatly appreciated.

Earl H Taylor, 2060 7th St., La Verne, CA. 91750, <eht2060@keyway.net>. I descend from: Daniel Sanders/Saunders and unkown; Joshua Sanders, b. 1749 R.I. and Mary Taylor, Little Compton, R.I.; Lyman Sanders and Elizabeth Bagley; Elizabeth "Betsy" Sanders and James Vickers; Caleb Benjamin Vickers and Sarah Elizabeth Neatherlin, Texas; Rebecca Ann Vickers and James Albert Taylor, Texas, Calif.; James W. Taylor and Neva Elliott, Texas, Kansas, Calif.; Earl H. Taylor (me). Can anyone connect to this family and/or tell me more about Daniel Sanders/Sanders or his son Joshua?

Lavonne Sanders Walker, 19603 13th Street, Shawnee, OK 74801 <lavonnew@flash.net>. I am working on Sanders in Kershaw and Sumter Counties, S.C. This is not a burned county and we should be able to sort these families. I understand some records were taken to Columbia for safe keeping before one of the wars and these records have been found. I just don't know where they are now and if they have been microfilmed. Can you tell us your where you got the information on your Sanders? My ancestor is a James Sanders born about 1775 who married Nancy Drakeford (born 1779). James death was announced at Flat Rock Baptist Church, Kershaw County, S.C. 1832. Many of the family moved on to Pickens County, Alabama around 1834.

C. Lee Warriner, 1640 County Route 26, Gouverneur, NY 13642, <clewarriner@verizon.net>. I'm looking for information on the parents and possible siblings of my 3rd great grandmother Sarah Sanders b. abt 1791 in (I believe) Colrain, Franklin County, Massachusetts and died 23 May 1867. She is buried in the Pennel Hill Cemetary in Halifax, Vermont along with her husband Amos Underwood. Amos was born 4 Oct 1791 in Halifax, Vermont and died 27 May 1865. I would also like to find out when and where they were married. They had 11 children that I know of.

From Lisa S. Karr 13545 Shortridge Ave. Baton Rouge, La. 70817, <irishibe@cox.net> I am looking for more info on the my family—Everett Sanders,

born 1810 in Amsterdam, Holland, died in Ironton, Ohio, married to a Geraldine Tiern also born in Holland. Children are 1) John Garrett Sanders, b. 31 Mar 1844 in Holland, d. Jan 1912 in Ironton, Ohio; married to Wilhelmina S. Fischer - children: John Garrett Sanders, Fred Sanders, and Edward Sanders; 2) John Garrett Sanders, b. 1877 in Lawrence Co., Ohio; married to Nina J. Sharp - children: John Garrett Sanders. Nina died and John married a Mary Bamer - children were Monica Sis Sanders, William Sanders, Albert Sanders all of Ironton, Ohio. I come from John Garrett Sanders born 1877 married to Nina Sharp their children were Ralph Valentine Saunders, Genevieve Sanders, Fred Sanders. Notice the change of last name, my grandfather said they made a mistake on his birth certificate and that is why out of all his family he is a Saunders. It seems they came from Amsterdam, Holland and settled in Ironton, Ohio. Any information on them would be appreciated.

Madeline E. Black, 16321 N. Starboard Drive, Tucson, AZ 85739, <mblack1947@comcast.net>. Searching for info on Elizabeth Saunders, b. ca 1764 in Caroline Co., Va. Death record states she was the daughter of Jonathan and Judith (Clark/Clarke) Saunders. 1830, 1840, and 1850 federal census lists her in the household of Mathias Chapman and family. Mathias's wife Mary reported her mother's death in Mar 1856 in Wood Co., Va./W.V. Need connection with Saunders in Caroline Co./Wood Co. area. There was a Nimrod Saunders son of Simeon, b. ca 1773, who married a Sarah Creel, could be possible sibling. Any help appreciated.

From William M. Otis, 2076 Hill Top, Madill, OK 73446. I am searching for Matthew Sanders, m. Amanda Opelia Otis abt 1885-90 in Mississippi or Texas. He may have had the initial R. Amanda was my great aunt. I found R. Sanders, age 39, in the 1900 census of Pottowatomie Co., Okla. Amanda's brother was living with R. Sanders at that time. Can anyone help?

Susan Svencicki, 1120 Simmons Street, Mount Pleasant, SC 29464-5085. My g-grandmother was Lilly Hampton Sanders (b. 13 Oct 1881 Allendale, S.C.)

dau. of ?? Sanders (b. 7 Feb 1858/59 Walterboro, S.C.) Lilly m. Rowland B. Seckinger from Springfield, Ga. They later lived in Savannah where he worked on the railroad. Her father's name has been lost, but his parents were J. B. Sanders and Barcency Simmons of Walterboro, S.C. Any information to fill in the blanks would be appreciated.

Mary Lu Sanders, 5203 Fieldbrook Drive, Greensboro, NC 27455-1119, <marylus@earthlink.net> My Benjamin Sanders, b. abt 1788 in Stokes Co., N.C.; d. aft 1860 in Lincoln Co., Tenn., m. Mary Naomi "Polly" Gibson in Stokes Co., N.C. They moved to St. Clair, Ala. in 1832. Mary Naomi "Polly" Gibson was the daughter of William Gibson, Jr. and Eunice Brown. Benjamin and Polly had the following children: Arden, Mary Jane, Susan Penina, Nahum Green, William Lee, John Hill, James Monroe, Nancy L. and Eugenia. Any connection?

Frank in Houston, 15606 Seattle, Houston, TX 77040-3026, <frankdavis@evl.net>. Manuel Sanders was born somewhere in Mississippi in 1852. He is my great uncle. His brother was Charles William Sanders and his wife was Laura Riley from Florida. They were suppose to have two other brothers named Samuel and Albert. Manuel moved to Saline County and then to Miller County, Arkansas. Do any of these names ring a bell with anyone?

Hal McCawley 4178 Pindar Way, Oceanside, CA 92056, <HalMac@cox.net>. Need parents and siblings for gf James Albert? Sanders/Saunders, b. 1819-1820 Va./Pa./Md./Ohio, residing in Kanawha Co., W.V. bef 21 Oct 1845, m. to Leah Virginia Wilson. Resided in Jasper Co., Mo. 1855 until 1864 death.

Devota Jones, 508 N. Main, Cameron, MO 64429 is searching for the following - William Wallace Sanders (b. 6 Jun 1859, Creighton, Mo.) m. Mary Elizabeth "Molly" Franklin (b. 24 Apr 1863, d. 1936). Children: Winie Goldena, Charles, Clarence, Loni, Missouri, Lawrence, and Minnie Mae. Winnie G. Sanders (b. 12 Feb 1889 Ark., d. 22 Jan 1979 Hollister, Calif.) m. David Calloway "the Kid" Holt (b. Ark., d. Calif.).

Genealogical Research Standards of NGS

Standards for sound genealogical research as recommended by the National Genealogical Society:

Remembering always that they are engaged in a quest for truth, family history researchers consistently—

- Record the source for each item of information they collect.
- Test every hypothesis or theory against credible evidence, and reject those that are not supported by the evidence.
- Seek original records, or reproduced images of them when there is reasonable assurance they have not been altered, as the basis for their research conclusions.
- Use compilations, communications and published works, whether paper or electronic, primarily for their value as guides to locating the original records.
- State something as a fact only when it is supported by convincing evidence, and identify the evidence when communicating the fact to others.
- Limit with words like 'probable' or

'possible' any statement that is based on less than convincing evidence, and state the reasons for concluding that it is probable or possible.

- Avoid misleading other researchers by either intentionally or carelessly distributing or publishing inaccurate information.
- State carefully and honestly the results of their own research, and acknowledge all use of other researchers' work.
- Recognize the collegial nature of genealogical research by making their work available to others through publication, or by placing copies in appropriate libraries or repositories, and by welcoming critical comment.
- Consider with open minds new evidence or the comments of others on their work and the conclusions they have reached.

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John R. Sanders, 1116 Henry Street, Avon, IN 46123-9208 is looking for more information on the parents and other ancestors of his g-g-grandfather, Meredith Wade Hill Sanders (b. 14 Jul 1847 near Raleigh, N.C., d. 5 Jul 1914 Summitville, Coffee Co., Tenn.), m. Jennie May Lowry (b. 15 Oct 1861 White Co., Tenn., d. 3 Jun 1931 Summitville). Their children: Wade Sutton Sanders (b. 10 Mar 1889, d. 22 Feb 1942), Alice Pearl Sanders (b. 20 Aug 1883, d. 8 May 1948), James Calhoun Sanders (b. 26 Sep 1894, d. 29 Dec 1955). His parents, James W. Sanders and Martha E. Cunningham, are buried at Shady Grove Cemetery. I already have Lowry info; it is the Sanders info that is missing or non-existent. Also, need biographical information of these people.

Dan Herrington, 1355 Dickerson Bay Drive, Gallatin, TN 37066-5510 wants information about Kate Sanders (b. abt 1895 in Weir, Choctaw Co., Miss., d. abt 1988 in Ackerman, Miss.), m. Ben Lee

Self. Kate had at least one brother, Tommy Sanders. Kate and Ben had five children: Bennie Edward, Henry Clay, Ally Kate, Glenda Faye, and Taylor. Any help appreciated

Jackie Alto, 635 N. Washington St., Owosso, MI 48867. I am looking for information on William Sanders (b. abt May 1830 N.C. per 1880 census, May 1937 per 1900 census), m. abt 1851 in Carter Co., Ky. to Melcena/Melcenae Lawhorn, dau. of George W. Lawhorn and Anna R. Cummings. They had 15 children, nine living in 1900. I have 12: Benjamin (1852), Alexander (7 Dec 1853), Elizabeth (1855), Martha J. (1856), Richard (1857), William R. (1858), Henry and Robert (Jun 1862), James (1866), Mary V. (1867), Anna Laurie (May 1871) (my g-grandmother), and Margaret (Mar 1874). I have not been able to find who the parents of William were. Would also like to find out what happened to all the children. ■

About This Issue

As far as I know, all queries received by March 18 have been used. Let me know if I missed yours. The number of queries submitted has been declining. *I need more queries from subscribers!* Review your research and see if you can put together a new query.

I still need good stories about Sanders or Saunders people such as articles from family histories, biographies from county histories, or obituaries.

I do not have as many articles left over. I prefer to have a good backlog. Especially needed are shorter stories or longer queries.

I need more stories of various lengths, wills, your genealogy odyssey, old letters, great research ideas, obituaries, etc. Keep sending in products of your research, but I need quite a few short items. Also, more good pictures are needed to support stories. Think about the kind of things you like to read here, and send similar stuff.

It will be very much appreciated if you send me your queries and other material via e-mail. Send it to me at <dschaefer@uark.edu>. If you can't e-mail, send cleanly typed copy. I can scan it with OCR software and a scanner to save time. *Whichever is okay for you—but send me something!*

If you are reading this in a library or from another person's copy and you are not a subscriber and have never received a complimentary copy, send me a query, with your U.S. mail address. I will send you a free sample copy that includes your query.

E-mail addresses of contributors are listed right after their regular mailing address in these signs < >, if the person has an e-mail address.

This newsletter was done in QuarkXPress 5.01 on a PowerMac G4 computer and output is on a Hewlett-Packard LaserJet 2200D. Text type is 10 pt. Berkeley Medium on 11 pt. line spacing. Display type is Berkeley and Opine Heavy. Scanning is done with a Microtek ScanMaker IHR using ScanWizard, PhotoShop, and OmniPage Pro.

The envelopes are addressed on the HP LaserJet 2200D printer. ■

Justin Sanders Would Like to Have More DNA Testing to Better Sort Out Confusing Lines

The Sanders families that lived in Randolph and Montgomery Counties, North Carolina, in the late 1700s and early 1800s, and that moved on to Jackson County, Alabama, in the early-to mid-1800s have left a confusing paper trail. There are so many Sanders households in the census records and so many similar names that it is quite difficult to sort them into family groups. Recent DNA testing has helped somewhat by showing that there were two separate Sanders lines.

Now a new situation has arisen where DNA testing may help answer a question—or rather confirm a hypothesis. Recently, Gary Sanders has analyzed traditional genealogical materials (census records, family tradition, pension records, etc.) for Benjamin Sanders Sr. (c1766-c1850) and Francis Sanders (1782-c1858). These men both lived in Randolph/Montgomery counties, N.C. and both moved to Jackson Co., Ala. It is suspected that they were brothers, both sons of Isaac Sanders (I) of Montgomery County, N.C. For many years, genealogists had assumed that several children belonged to Francis and his wife Rachel. But the new analysis strongly suggests that some of the children are really children of Benjamin and his wife Mary. The five children whose parentage is in doubt are Rebecca, Phoebe, Isaac (II), John, and Alfred Head Mash Sanders.

Which is right? Paper records so far have been unable to help us resolve the issue of whether the children belong to Francis/Rachel or Benjamin/Mary. Here is where DNA evidence can help. When the Y chromosome DNA of a known descendant of one of the children, Isaac (II), was compared with the DNA of a known descendant of Benjamin, there was a slight difference—one of the DNA markers has a value of 9 for the Isaac (II) descendant and a value of 10 for the

Benjamin descendant. That slight difference may help us determine whether the father of the five children is Francis or Benjamin but only if we get other participants for our DNA project. We would need a descendant in an unbroken male (father to son) line from one or more of the following: John Sanders (1822-1896). One of the siblings that may belong to either Francis/Rachel or Benjamin/Mary. Alfred Head Mash Sanders (1827-1918). Another of the children who may belong to either Francis/Rachel or Benjamin/Mary. William Patrick Sanders (1819-after 1863). A known son of Francis and Rachel Sanders, Elijah Sanders (1804-1858). Presumed through family tradition to be a son of Francis and Rachel Sanders.

Jacob Saunders (1760-c1830). Would provide a useful test case because Jacob is a known son of Isaac (I) Saunders and is therefore most likely a brother to Benjamin and Francis. For this reason, we are particularly encouraging descendants of the Sanders children to consider joining the Sanders Y-DNA project.

The cost of a 37-marker Y-DNA test is \$219. If the cost is prohibitive for a potential participant, money has been donated to cover all or part of the cost of a test for someone willing to give a DNA sample (a simple swab of the inside of your mouth). Those interested should contact Justin M. Sanders, 1111 Lucerne Drive, Mobile, AL 36608; Phone: 251-414-9731; Email: jsanders@jaguar1.usouthal.edu. ■

Sanders Reunions Scheduled

Saturday, May 27, State Park at Heavener, Okla. Descendants of Benjamin Van Buren Sanders, mostly those through his son, William T. Contact Wade Sanders, P. O. Box 271, Heavener, OK 74937

Sunday, May 28, Roaring River State Park near Cassville, Mo. Descendants of J. Peter Sanders. Contact Mike Sanders, 3965 W. 83rd St., Suite 171, Prairie Village, KS 66208, <orson1995@aol.com>.

Sunday, July 9, at the old John Sanders 1639 homestead, No. 1 Mudnock Road, Salisbury, Mass. Contact Paul F. Sanders, 2680 169 Ave., Bellevue, WA 98008, <PaulFSande@aol.com>. ■

Is This Your Last Issue?

If the address on the envelope in which your newsletter was mailed has this—Apr 06, your subscription expires with this issue. Renew now if this is your last issue, by sending \$12 for another year's subscription. Please include your current e-mail address. ■

Sanders *Siftings*

an exchange of Sanders/Saunders family research



For other issues and material about the purpose and history of this journal, please see the home page:

[Sanders Siftings, an exchange of Sanders/Saunders family research](#), edited by Don E. Schaefer.

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