

SANDERS *Siftings*

an exchange of Sanders/Saunders family research

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Have You Heard Of A Hay Hotel?

While doing some searches on web sites that were connected or close geographically to Ottenstein, Germany, the ancestral home of my Schaefer (Schäfers), I came across Heuhotel Sander in Emmenthal. Now, a Heuhotel is a hay hotel. It is operated by a family with the surname of Sander.

I invite you to check out the web site: <<http://www.heuhotelsander.de/html>> and read about the hay hotel.

This is not the kind of accommodations that most of us are looking for. If you are thinking that a hay hotel would have you sleeping on hay in a barn, you would be correct.

The web site will also give you English versions of their descriptions of the "fun on the hay" and related activities. The translations are rather mechanical, but I think you will get the idea.

They have modern plumbing and they ask you to bring a sleeping bag. They serve a full breakfast and will serve a lunch and dinner, if requested. They are located close to the Weser River, which has a bike path alongside.

"We offer to you: two cosy lounges, two large gardens with cosy corners, grill space, table tennis, children's playground, Ponyreiten [pony rides], and led night migrations [evening hikes]."

Many families in Germany go on bicycle treks together. I have seen them on the path by the Weser River at Bodenwerder. There are also campgrounds along the river. This would be great for youth traveling on a shoestring. But, thankfully, I have relatives to stay with over there. ■

Don Schaefer, *editor*

1937-38 Old Timers Interviews by WPA in Oklahoma Are Interesting and Informative

Do any of you have Sanders or Saunders who were early settlers in Indian Territory or the State of Oklahoma? Do you have questions about their American Indian ancestry? Perhaps the Western History Collections at The University of Oklahoma might have some answers. Their website at <<http://digital.libraries.ou.edu/whc/pioneer/>> has some interesting files created by the WPA in 1937-38. These records contain some good genealogical information and they are excellent sources of local history.

Interviewers hired by the WPA wrote down family history and stories from old time residents of the state. These were typed up (by manual typewriters - remember them?) and they are filed here in 116 volumes on this website. Sanders and Saunders are found in Volume 80.

They are: Dick Saunders, Elizabeth Ballard Sanders, George Sanders (two of them), Jeff Saunders, Judie Sander, Mr. & Mrs. Sam Sanders, Mrs. Beulah Sanders, Hardy Sanders, Lillie Sanders, Robert S. Sanders, J. L. Sanders, W. E. Sanders, and Wash Sanders. Some of these were totally or partially unreadable. They appeared to be microfilmed copies that were made into PDF files.

Following are the ones I could read:

Dick Sanders

Interviewed on October 19, 1937 by Augusta H. Custer. Dick Saunders was living on Rural Route, Calumet, Okla. (16 miles southeast of Geary).

Mr. Dick Saunders told the following bit of history concerning his experience in Oklahoma. He has been a successful

farmer and owns a good comfortable home and chicken houses. His children are grown and will run the farm while Mr. Saunders and his wife go to Corpus Christi for the winter.

The place here was owned by the old Indian called Old Man Tall Bear; it had been allotted to him by the Government. There are wonderful springs on this place that have never gone dry. This was the Ceremonial Ground for the Indians before the Government decided to allot any of it.

Mr. Saunders story follows:

I came here from Ohio in 1892. I drove a team of horses to a covered wagon. I made the run to get a farm in the Cheyenne and Arapaho opening. All I did was to run as I did not get any land. There were groups of men and with them were marshals who gave the signal to go. Some of the marshals did not give the sig-

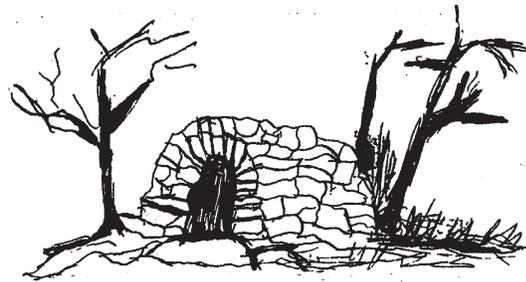
nal until the others had a fifteen minutes start.

At that time I had thirteen head of cattle and a pony beside my team. I gave \$125.00 for five acres, \$5.00 commission, where the Baptist Church stood near the ceremonial or camp ground just east of where the house stands today. That was in 1906. I filed on a place in 1892, north of here six miles, and lived there for about twenty years.

Then I bought this place in 1929 and have lived here since that time.

This good spring of water was well known in this part of the country and was walled by Government men over

(Continued on page two)



Old Government Spring on Dick Saunders place. This spring is situated at the foot of a small hill covered with elm and walnut trees.

Daniel Clarke Sanders, Educator and Preacher, Was First President of the University of Vermont

DANIEL CLARKE SANDERS (May 3, 1768-Oct. 18, 1850), preacher and educator, was born at Sturbridge, Mass., the fourth child and only son of Michael and Azubah (Clarke) Sanders. After the death of his father in 1773, his mother married Capt. Ebenezer Fisher of Needham, where the boy was prepared for college under the direction of Rev. Samuel West. He entered Harvard, graduating in 1788. Burdened with the formidable debt of one hundred dollars, he immediately took employment "keeping a common school in Watertown." Soon afterward he became preceptor of the grammar school in Cambridge. Here he studied theology under the guidance of Rev. Thomas Prentiss of Medfield. Licensed by the Dedham Association in 1790, he preached as a candidate and as a supply in various pulpits in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In 1794 he was ordained as pastor in Vergennes, Vt., where two years earlier he had married Nancy, daughter of Dr. Jabez Fitch. In 1799 he accepted a call to preach in Burlington, where he also kept a private school until the organization of the University of Vermont. He was made a trustee of that embryo institution in January 1800, and in October became its first president.

His duties while directing the new university during its first fourteen years were varied and onerous. He managed its lands and finances, supervised in part the erection of its first building, and for some years carried the entire burden of instruction, continuing meantime his pastoral duties until 1807. Though students increased from four the first year to over fifty in 1813, the university was in financial trouble. Hostilities on Lake Champlain during the second war with Great Britain disrupted its activities. In the spring of 1814 the trustees suspended instruction, leased the university building to the government for use as barracks, and dismissed all salaried officers, including the president. Sanders at this time was almost overwhelmed with misfortunes: his book, *A History of the Indian Wars with the First Settlers of the United States, Particularly in New England*, published anonymously at Montpelier in 1812, had aroused bitter criticism because of its strictures on colonial bigotry and cruelty to the natives (see *Historical Magazine*,

February 1858); his wife was a victim of occasional attacks of insanity; five of his eight children had recently died in an epidemic. Now he was without employment and with few resources save a claim on the University for arrears of salary.

After preaching for a time in New York City he reluctantly accepted a call (May 1815) to become pastor of the First Congregational Church of Medfield, Mass., where his parents and grandparents had been born and where he had preached his first sermon. During the fourteen years of his pastorate here he gained a wide reputation as a thoughtful and eloquent speaker. A moderate man, averse to theological controversies, he attempted unsuccessfully to guide his church through that stormy period. After the stricter Calvinists had seceded, he found it impossible to stay with the thorough-paced Unitarians and resigned his pastorate in the spring of 1829, though he continued to reside in Medfield until his death.

The last phase of his career was devoted to occasional preaching and to public life. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1820-21; represented the Medfield district in the Massachusetts House, 1833-36; and during the same years was one of the selectmen of his town, where later he held other minor positions. His last years he spent caring for his invalid wife, whose death in 1850 he survived by only two months. He published a number of sermons, one of which, *A Sermon, Preached in Medfield . . . Near the 166th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town* (1817), was the first historical sketch of Medfield.

[W. S. Tilden, *Hist. of the Town of Medfield, Mass.* (1887); *Vital Records of Sturbridge, Mass., to the Year 1850* (1906); A. M. Hemenway, *The Vt. Hist. Gazetteer*, vol. 1 (1868); *Vt. Alumni Weekly*, Oct. 10, 1923; J. A. Savage, *First Congreg. Church*, reprint from *Medfield, Mass.: Proc. at the Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town* (1902); copy in Univ. of Vt. Library of an autobiography and journal (MSS.) of Sanders.] P. D. E.

The above biography was sent in by a reader of *Sanders Siftings* and came from pages 331-32 of an unidentified collection of biographies of famous Americans. The above references should be some help to researchers. ■

Old Timers

(Continued from page one)

sixty years ago. It has been a noted camp ground. It is located on the NE 4 of Sec. 9-31-12. Three miles west was Powder Face Crossing and cattle and freight trains went from Fort Worth, Texas to Kansas City over this crossing.

East, two miles is Caddo Jake's Crossing over which freighters went from Fort Worth to Caldwell, Kansas. These crossings were across the South Canadian River.

Old Government Spring on Dick Saunders' place. This spring is situated at the foot of a small hill covered with elm and walnut trees. The small house faces the south.

Elizabeth Ballard Sanders

Interviewed January 18, 1938 by Ella Robinson. Elizabeth Ballard Sanders was living at 423 North J Street, in Muskogee, Okla.

My grandparents on my mother's side were ?right Romine and Betsy Riley. Grandfather was an Irishman who came into the old Cherokee Nation in the early days and married my grandmother, a half-breed Cherokee. They started westward with the first colony of Cherokees known as "old settlers" in 1834. As they were crossing the Mississippi River on a ferry boat my grandmother died.

My mother was a small child and never had any very distinct recollection of her mother but said she well remembered after her mother's death that they opened a large chest that contained her clothes and she saw a lot of gold money in the chest. They halted on their journey and buried her beside the river. Her sister, Mrs. David Carter and her husband who were in the party took charge of my mother and reared her. When they reached their destination they located in the vicinity that was afterward known as Park Hill, near Tahlequah.

Grandfather was a large slave owner and had brought his slaves with him. With the help of the negroes they erected comfortable log houses in which to live and house the negroes. When the Cherokee Female Seminary was established in 1846, Mother was enrolled in the first class. Her name was Caroline but she was usually called Carrie. Mrs. Jane Ross, niece of Chief John Ross, was one of the teachers. Martha Schrimsher,

(Continued on page three)

(Continued from page two)

mother of Mr. William Gulager, was a classmate.

I have heard my mother relate many amusing and unusual incidents that occurred during her childhood in a new country. One was when the children killed a sheep. Her uncle David Carter raised sheep as did many of the Cherokees. In the herd was a ram that would chase the children whenever he saw them and they had been warned against him. One day he attacked them and my mother did not run and when the ram came in reach she grabbed him by the horns and gave his neck a twist and he fell to the ground. Another child ran for the axe and they chopped his head off.

At the beginning of the Civil War, all of the slaves owned by her uncle ran away one night and as that left them entirely without servants much of the heavy work devolved upon her. As she was not accustomed to it, it was very distasteful. Later her uncle's family moved to Texas as did many of the Cherokees. Mother did not go but preferred to stay with friends and other relatives.

My father, Thomas Ballard, a three-fourths Cherokee Indian, joined the Confederate Army at the age of seventeen and served under General Stand Watie. His captain's name was White Catcher. He participated in the Battle of Pea Ridge and all the skirmishes in that section of the country.

After the war was over he met and married my mother. They established their new home in the Cookson Hills two miles from the Illinois Courthouse. I was born there January 19, 1868. Jack Cookson for whom the community was named was one of our neighbors, a highly respected man and a leader in the community. Mr. Cookson operated a general mercantile store and cotton gin in Garfield. His son Levi Cookson served several years as a member of the Cherokee Council. Tom Madden who married my sister was a partner in business with Mr. Cookson. My father engaged in farming and stock raising. The chief source of his income was from cattle which were no great expense to raise as the range was fine and free. I entered school at the Cherokee Female Seminary at the age of sixteen and was there when the building burned in 1886. Miss Belle Cobb, afterwards Dr. Cobb of Wagoner and Miss Ada Archer of Pryor

Siftings Back Issues Available

Back issues of *SANDERS Siftings* are available at \$3.00 each. They are: No. 2, July 1995 through No. 50, July 2007. 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. ■

were teachers there. Miss Florence Wilson was the Principal.

In 1889 I married to Samuel ? Sanders, a Cherokee, and we located on a farm near Braggs. We were the parents of four children, all living. They are William Sanders of Braggs, Sam of Muskogee, Mrs. Jacqueline Starr Bengé of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and Mrs. Katie Combs of Haskell. My husband attended the Cherokee Male Seminary and received his business training at Sedalia, Missouri. He served several terms as a member of the Cherokee Council and was always interested in the political life of his people. He engaged in cattle raising and farming as that was the chief industry at the time. During the first Oklahoma State Legislature he served as Journal Clerk, at Guthrie, which was the capital. Ex-Governor Murray was one of his intimate friends. Mr. Sanders died in 1910.

Once when the Cherokee rolls were to be copied, I with several other Cherokee girls was given the work at Tahlequah. This was the first time a woman had ever been employed in clerical work in the Cherokee Nation.

I recall that while we lived in the Cookson Hills, among our neighbors were the Pettit and Ratcliffe families well known in the Cherokee Nation. We often had full blood Indian preachers who came to the school house and preached. One day I had a girl friend who was white visiting me and I asked her to go with me to hear the Indian preacher. She went but got dreadfully frightened as she did not understand anything the preacher said, fearing that he might be planning to massacre the whites.

The Cookson Hills community was a respectable, quiet place with none but the most desirable citizens living there. A few years later some bad characters found they could take refuge in the

unaccessible country and did so. Then with a lot of advertising from the United States officers the community became one of the bad sections of the country by reputation. For that reason perhaps it was taken over by the Federal Government and will be converted into a public playground.

George Sanders

Interviewed on September 14, 1937 by W. J. B. Bigby. George lives near Lyons, Oklahoma.

George Sanders, a full blood Cherokee, was born in what is now Sequoyah District but moved to Flint District when three years old and settled about two miles west of the nearest village of Lyons, Oklahoma. He was the oldest son of Hooley Sanders who was killed in the Civil War somewhere in the northern states. George was the oldest child of Hooley by his second wife. These boys went to the army with their father and served throughout the war. His mother was Mary Sanders, a Cherokee Woman. He does not know her maiden name.

By Holley's second wife there were four children namely: George, Watt, John and Mose.

Early Life

Most of the early life of George was spent near the village of Lyons. He never was away even as far as Muskogee. He never was in a large town. When he was yet small his father gave him to his aunts and they reared him. The women had about a twenty acre farm. They cultivated only a small part of this farm. Corn was the principal crop of that time. They did not raise anything to sell. They only had a few cattle in this part of the Flint District. Each year families here would sell two or three calves to buyers from Arkansas. That was about all the money that they received each year. Among the Cherokees there were no cattlemen in this community.

Hogs ran at large and any man could claim any number he wished in the woods just so he could prove that he had a claim on the hundreds of head of hogs ran wild in the woods. They could be killed where found to provide meat for the families. But could not kill to sell. As long as the family could use the meat it was all right.

[Three and a half pages are unreadable.]

The ceremonial grounds of this soci-

(Continued on page four)

Charles Sanders of Germany Comes to Pa., Ky.

The following is from Ed Sanders, 163 Virginia Way, Searcy, AR 72143, <sanders.ed@sbcglobal.net>. Ed did not put this together, but picked it up from a posting by "madelinesangston."

Author: madelinesangston
 1860 census Louisville Ward 8, Jefferson Co., Ky.
 Charles Sanders 41 1819 Bremen Germany Bookkeeper
 Bertha A Sanders 31 1829 Switzerland
 Bertha 9 1851 Pa.
 Alvina 8 1852 Pa.
 Theophile 3 1857 Ky.
 Emile 1 1859 Ky.
 July 20 1870 census Louisville, Ward 11, Jefferson Co., Ky.
 C. F. Sanders 49 Bremen Germany Bookkeeper
 Mary 39 Switzerland, 1831
 Bertha 19 Pa.
 Alvenia 18 Pa.
 Theophile 14 Pa.

Amle 12 Ky. at school
 Eugene 9 Ky.
 Alrhoizo 7 Ky.
 Louis 4 Ky.
 Flora 5/12 Ky.
 3 June 1880 census Louisville, Jefferson County, Ky.
 M. B. Sanders Switzerland
 Alvina 24 Pa. at home daughter
 Emil 22 dentist son
 Charles 17 clerk in foundry son
 Flora 10 attends school daughter
 Federal census Mortality Records 1880 Ky.
 C. F. Sanders male
 Birth: Germany 1818
 Married: ?
 Death Nov 1880 Ky. age 62
 Does anyone know when he came to the U.S.? Who has info on the family after the death of Charles?

Marjorie Wolf is Seeking Info on Thomas Saunders, Descendant of Tobias

From Marjories Saunders Wolf, 508 N. Jones St., Eureka, IL 61530. I am researching my ancestor Thomas Saunders and wife Betsey Cross. He is descended from Tobias Saunders, 2nd, Stephen Saunders, and immigrant ancestor Tobias Saunders. I have documentation by land deed that Thomas Saunders purchased land in Potter Township, (Ontario) now Yates County, N.Y., in 1804. He was from Rhode Island, born there 22 Feb 1764, in Charlestown. Christopher Saunders, son of Thomas, is my ancestor born 1 May 1799. I need proof of where he was born. He married Aurilla Putney 19 Dec 1823, no record located, but probably Yates, County, N.Y. Christopher moved his family to Putman Township, Fulton Co., Illinois, 1836, and I have all documentation from that date forward. ■

(Continued from page three)

ety were located on a mountain west of Lyons about three miles. About fifty men belonged to that lodge at this place. George Sanders was once elected as president of this society at Lyons.

Pen Indians

This was a remnant of this Kee-Too-Wah chosen by the leader to assassinate the men that favored the removal from their eastern home. These men were chosen by their president to do this act.

This organization was so binding and such a secret organization that what they were told, that was what they did.

Jeff Saunders

Interviewed on April 12, 1938 by Louise S. Barnes. Jeff lives in Watonga, Oklahoma.

I was born in Rushville, Missouri, October 11, 1861, and my wife, Clara Francis, was born on May 3, 1867, in Doniphan County, Kansas. My father, Joshua Saunders, made the Cheyenne and Arapaho opening in 1892, and filed on a claim south and west of Watonga.

I came to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Opening in 1892 but I decided not to file a claim, because the land that I could get seemed to be all covered with timber, and I did not think I could

make a living grubbing this timber off in order to make the first crop, so I returned to Kansas and then made a trip to Colorado, intending to buy a farm there. But my wife could not stand the climate so we again returned to Kansas, and in 1893 I bought a thrashing machine and came to Oklahoma to harvest the first crop in the Cheyenne country. This was one more experience. I tried to hire help to feed the machine, this was around Carlton and finally got some Indians. They did not understand English, so I would have to show them what I wanted done. They would work very well for a while but when they grew tired they would just quit and rest whether the machine went or not.

In 1894 I brought my family to Oklahoma with me and we moved on a Salt farm that my sister filed claim on; her name was Nancy Ellen.

We made salt on her homestead for the whole country, running a freight line to all the big ranches over the western country. I borrowed the money to buy a big team of horses, and used them on a common wagon to haul a lot of the salt. The first load I freighted I sold to a squaw man whose name was Chapman; it was a trip of forty miles and I got ten dollars for the load.

It stormed so hard while I was on the road I had to unhitch the team and crawl under the wagon. I stayed there the rest of the day. I was afraid of Indians, so I could not sleep much at night. All the west cattle ranches received the salt for \$1.00 to \$1.25 a hundred and they always paid cash for their orders, but people of the community and the Indians received their salt for 25 cents a hundred and they would trade groceries, wood or anything they might have, then we would trade the wood and groceries for something we might need; this way very little money was in circulation.

We made the salt in two large pans; they were about 10 x 4 feet. These were built with a furnace underneath. It took very hot fires to make forty hundred pounds in ten hours, and a poor grade of salt was made when the fire was going out. That is the reason it was not so fine, the fire was not hot enough.

I have lived on several farms since I quit making salt, and now own the home we live on west of Watonga. I will remain on the farm until I am not able to run it any longer.

This will be continued in a later issue with WPA interviews involving more Sanders and Saunders old timers in Oklahoma. ■

Map Showing John Sanders' House in Salem

The following was sent in by Paul F. Sanders, 2680 169 Ave. S.E., Bellevue, WA 98008, <PaulFSande@aol.com>.

Here is for publication a 1700 map of a part of Salem, Massachusetts (see below), from the *Essex Antiquarian* (issue and volume number not identified). The map shows the location of the estate of John Sanders at the corner of Ye Main Street and a lane. The lane is currently called Saunders Street. Main Street is Route 1A now.

Per the write up on page 152 of that issue of the *Antiquarian*, the lane has had several descriptions as follows: ye lane over John Sanders house, 1689 (etc.) Sanders Lane, 1719.

Which John Sanders was this? Sarah Saunders Smith (SSS) in her *The Founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony*, 1897, states John Sanders, son of John Sanders of Weeks, bp. 23 March 1613 in the Parish of Downton, came to

New Salem in New England, in the *Margaret* from Plymouth, Hugh Weston, master, in company with John Endicott and his colony, 28 June 1628(9).

SSS goes on to state, "About 1636, John² Sanders was married to Priscilla Grafton (should be Priscilla's sister, Elizabeth - PFS)." SSS on page 44 states, "He died Oct. 1643, leaving (Elizabeth) Grafton, and one son, John³, bp. 9 Jan. 1640, in Salem, Mass. However, Robert Saunders, attorney, in the July 2007 issue of *Sanders Siftings* found the will of John Saunders, Senior, of Downton Parish, probated Sept 1649, in which Senior left "my sonne John Saunders twenty pounds." If John Saunders, Junior, died in 1643 in Salem, why would his father leave him 20 pounds in 1649?

Other historical information shows John Saunders, Junior, marrying Hester Rolfe in England in 1638 with his sister, Sara, to Salisbury where she married Major Robert Pike. Senior's will of 1649 leaves ten pounds to his daughter, Sara Pike. Robert Saunders, attorney, refutes SSS that John Saunders, Junior, of Salem was John Saunders, Senior, of Downton's son. If not, who was John Saunders of Salem, Mass.? ■

Pat Henderson, 625 West Oak Dr., Aledo, TX 76008, <PHende1059@aol.com>. Looking for descendants of Henry Earl Sanders born 3 May 1891 in Wichita Falls, Texas. He married Mary F. ? in Texas. By 1920 were in Taylor Co. Texas with one child Isabelle. In 1930 they were in Grant, New Mexico and had six more children. The census looked like the names were Pete, Sarah, Jimmie, Ruth, Carol and Billie. In 1939 they lived in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Also looking for his brother, Ewell T. Sanders, born Nov. in Texas. He was in Springerville, Arizona in 1939. Any help would be appreciated. ■

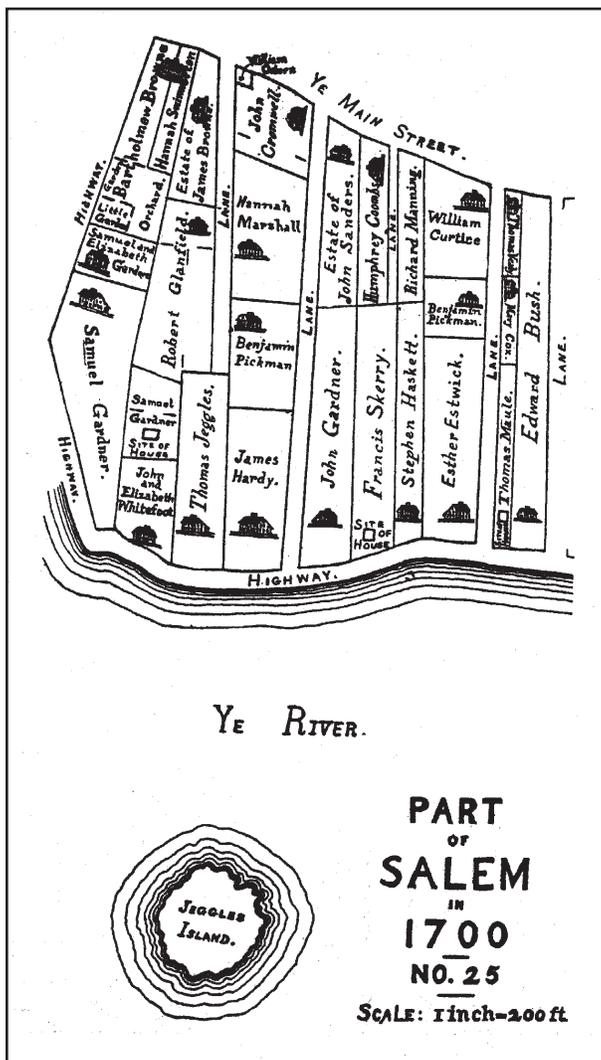
Two Saunders 19th Century Politicians

EDWARD WATTS SAUNDERS, a Representative from Virginia; born near Rocky Mount, Franklin County, Va., October 20, 1860; received his early education under private teachers; attended Bellevue High School, Bedford County, Va., and was graduated from the University of Virginia at Charlottesville in 1882; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Rocky Mount, Va., in 1883; member of the State house of delegates 1887-1901 and served as speaker in 1899; elected judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Virginia in 1901 and judge of the seventh circuit in 1904; elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-ninth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Claude A. Swanson; reelected to the Sixtieth and to the six succeeding Congresses and served from November 6, 1906, to February 29, 1920, when he resigned, having been elected judge of the State supreme court of appeals, which position he held until his death in Rocky Mount, Franklin County, Va., on December 16, 1921; interment in High Street Cemetery.

EDWARD SAUNDERS CHEATHAM (1818-1878) — also known as Edward S. Cheatham. Born in Springfield, Robertson County, Tenn., July 31, 1818. Nephew of Anderson Cheatham; son-in-law of Ephraim Hubbard Foster; son of Richard Cheatham; brother of Richard Boone Cheatham and Boyd M. Cheatham; all of who were in Tennessee state politics.. Edward was a member of Tennessee state house of representatives, 1853-55; member of Tennessee state senate, 1855-57, 1861-63. [How could they all survive in politics with a name like Cheatham?]

His father was Richard Cheatham, b. 20 Feb 1799 in Tenn., d. 9 Sep 1845 in Tenn.. His mother was Susannah Saunders, b. 21 May 1802 in Tenn., d. 9 Mar 1864 in Tenn. Susannah's parents were Edward Saunders, b. abt 1776 in Tenn. Her mother was Elizabeth Williams, b. abt 1780.

Edward S. Saunders died in Horn Lake, DeSoto County, Miss., December 21, 1878. He is buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn. Cheatham County, Tenn. is named for him. ■



ASSORTED QUERIES . . .

Earl H Taylor, 2060 7th St., La Verne, CA 91750-4411, <eht2060@keyway.net>. I descend from Joshua Sanders 1749 Charlestown, Washington Co., R.I. and Mary Taylor;

Daniel Saunders and Martha Wood
Joshua Sanders 1749 R.I. & Mary Taylor
18 Dec 1752 Little Compton, R.I.

Lyman Sanders 14 May 1787 Westerly
Washington, R.I. & Elizabeth
Lowater Bagley

Elizabeth Saunders/Sanders 16 Mar
1810 & James Vickers

Robert Taylor abt 1621 & Mary Hodges

John Taylor un 1657 & Abigail Hodges

John Taylor 7 Jan & Joanna Wilbor

Humphrey Taylor (Jan 1730 Little
Compton, R.I. & Martha Wood

Mary Taylor 18 Dec 1752 LC R.I. &
Joshua Sanders 1749 R.I.

Lyman Sanders 14 May 1787 Westerly,
R.I. & Elizabeth L Bagley

This isn't my main Taylor line. I want
all I can get on those Taylors and
Bagleys and Vickers.

Gary Sanders, Box 309236 UNT
Station, Denton, TX 76203,
<gary_bsanders@hotmail.com>.
Searching for information about the
given name of the husband of Mary
Sanders who appears on the 1850
Jackson County, Alabama, census with
the following children in her house-
hold: Francis, Willis, Isaac,
Washington, and Tempy. Mary's hus-
band was probably dead before 1850.
Mary Sanders died intestate in 1868
and her son Francis K. Sanders was the
administrator of her estate. She left
property worth about \$300 dollars,
including two cows and three calves,
thirty hogs, one work horse, household
and kitchen furniture, and forty
bushels of corn. Francis K. Sanders
moved to Dunklin County, Missouri by
1870. His brother Isaac is listed as Ira
Sanders on the 1870 census of Jackson
County. This family appears to have
some connection to that of Elijah
Greenville Sanders because in 1870,
Missouri Sanders, the niece of Ira or
Isaac, is living in the household of
Elijah's daughter, Caledonia. Any
information anyone can provide about
Mary Sanders and her children would
be appreciated.

Jim Saunders, 1013 McBride Place,
Courtenay, BC, V9N 8Z2, <E-Traveller@shaw.ca>. I am trying to find informa-
tion about Francis "Frank" Henry
Saunders born 7 Mar 1852 in
Haverfordwest St Martin, Pembroke-
shire, Wales. He went to Jamaica with
his brother Arthur; they were both doc-
tors. Frank married Norah Jane
Horlock Radcliffe about 1875 and they
had two daughters Isabel Nora Louise
and Irene/Eileen. From an old newspa-
per clipping Isabel married Lancelott
Charles William Wyndham (a Major in
the Highland Light Infantry) in
Kingston, date unknown. There may
have been a son Roy and possibly oth-
ers. Frank died February 8, 1940 in
Kingston, Jamaica. That's all I know.
Any more information would be great-
fully received.

Mary Rice Harris, 857 Cornish Dr.,
San Diego, CA 92107, <mehfch@
aol.com>. I would like to exchange
information with anyone researching
these families. Most of the informa-
tion I have came from Rutherford Co,
Tenn. marriage records, census, and a
will.

The family of Isaac Sanders 1793-
1868 and Lucinda ? 1793-1850-60:

1. Minerva, b. abt 1817, m. 1833
Joseph Drennon, 1870 census Upshur,
Texas from 1845-1855 they list chil-
dren born in Miss.

2. Maranda, b. abt 1817, m. 1845
John Foster, 1850 census Wilson,
Tenn. 1860 Rutherford, Tenn., d. 1868
Rutherford

3. Catherine, b. abt 1821, m. 1842
Clairbourn Perry, 1850 census
Rutherford, Tenn., d. 1850-60

4. Pamela, b. 1828, m. 1845
William Cox, 1850 census Rutherford,
Tenn. 1860 Shelby, Ill., 1870 Johnson,
Mo., 1880 Palo Pinto, Texas, 1900
Erath, Texas. I could not find them in
1910.

5. Mary Ann, b. 1832, m. 1855
Nathaniel Rice, 1860-1880 census
Johnson, Mo., d. 1885.

6. Sarah, b. abt 1835. In 1850 cen-
sus living with her parents. Have
found nothing more on her.

There may be other children, but
these are the only ones I have found.

Mary Hughes Butler, 805 SE Laurie
Ct., Ankeny, IA 50021, <BButler330@
aol.com> just found out her gggreat
grandfather was a Sanders and she is
trying to find out some information.
His name was Dr. Ezekial Sanders, b. in
S.C. in 1799. His wife was Elizabeth ?.
They moved to Pickens County,
Alabama. Their daughter Mary Ann
married John Berry Carden and are my
ggreat grandparents. A little community
outside Reform, Alabama is named
Sanderstown in his honor. That is all I
know.

Sandra Noell, 6322 Greenway Drive,
Roanoke, Va 24019, <diamond7va
@verizon.net>. Looking for the parents
of William Saunders. William Saunders,
born about 1774, married Polly Curle,
June 16, 1798 in Bedford County, Va.
Consent of (Jul, Jno or Jus) Curle,
brother; Robert Adams, surety. First
land deed recorded in Bedford County,
Va. on Sept. 1803. Will probated Jul 28,
1868, Bedford County. Children:
William H. Saunders (m. Nancy R.
Hardy), Susan Ann (m. Thomas E.
Noell), Elizabeth T. (m. Henry T.
Myler), Mary (m. George Woolfolk),
Lucinda (m. Lawson Hurt).

Shirley Schroeder, 3 South River
Drive, Williamstown, NJ 08094,
<sunshinenubbles@verizon.net>. I've
been searching since 2005 for James T.
Saunders. Every time I think I've
opened the door, it seems it shuts and I
have to start all over again. I'm looking
for any information on my grandfather,
James T. Saunders, born in 1882 in
Virginia and I believe he died, 1946 in
Jefferson County, Kentucky. This is
what I've found so far, but I'm confused.
In the 1910 census he was in Ohio with
my grandmom, Rosa Lee (Meek)
Saunders, born 1888. My mom, Virginia
Lee Saunders, was born 1909. I then
found him again in the 1920 and 1930
censuses, but with a different family —
wife, Annie B., born 1866 and
son, George R., born 1894 and daughter:
born 1898. Which would make those
children in their 20s. I'm guessing at
this, but I think he was married to Anna
first and then met my grandmom Rosa
Lee and had my mom, then went back
to his first wife. Of course I'm only
guessing.

Retha Rustin, Route #1, Box 340, Brookport, IL 62910, <rflor@shawneelink.net>. I am missing the siblings of Mary Era Esther Saunders, children of William Pitt Saunders and Francis Palmer. They were last found on school tax list in 1885 in Lafayette Co., Miss., Springdale Dist. They were:

Baxter J., born 1874

James Wesley, born 1876

Joe A., born 1879 (twin boy)

Jo A., born 1879 (twin girl)

Oldest child was John William, b. 1871, m. Kate Keith, d. 1909 in Md.

Mary Era Esther, b. 1876 (twin of James Wesley above), m. G. W. Bowman, d. 1968 in Ark.

Mollie, b. 1882 (too young to be on school list), m. 1) stringer, 2) gibson, d. 1958 in Idaho. ■

Congressman Romulus Saunders

ROMULUS MITCHELL SAUNDERS, a Representative from North Carolina; born near Milton, Caswell (then Orange) County, N.C., March 3, 1791; attended the common schools and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1809-1811; studied law; was admitted to the bar in Nashville, Tenn., in 1812 and commenced practice in Milton, N.C.; member of the state house of commons in 1815, 1817, and 1819, and served two years as speaker; trustee of the University of North Carolina 1819-1864; moved to Raleigh, N.C., in 1823; elected as a Republican to the Seventeenth Congress, reelected as a Crawford Republican to the Eighteenth Congress, and elected as a Jacksonian to the Nineteenth Congress (March 4, 1821-March 3, 1827); declined to be a candidate for reelection; attorney general of the state 1828-1831; judge of the superior court 1835-1840; unsuccessful candidate for governor of North Carolina in 1840; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Congresses (March 4, 1841-March 3, 1845); chairman, Committee on the Judiciary (Twenty-eighth Congress); unsuccessful candidate for reelection; unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate in 1842 and 1852; Minister to Spain 1846-1849; again a member of the state house of commons 1850-1852; judge of the superior court of North Carolina 1852-1856; member of the board of commissioners to revise the laws of North Carolina; died in Raleigh, N.C., April 21, 1867; interment in Old City Cemetery. ■

Daniel Jackson Sanders, Presbyterian Minister, First Black President of Biddle University

DANIEL JACKSON SANDERS (Feb. 15, 1847-Mar. 6, 1907), Presbyterian clergyman, educator, editor, the son of William and Laura Sanders, was born in slavery near Winnsboro, S.C., on the plantation of Thomas Hall, a Methodist preacher. His owner permitted him to learn the letters of the alphabet, and before he became free he had learned to spell and to read. At the age of nine years he was given his first instruction in the shoemaker's trade; he served as an apprentice for five years, making such remarkable progress that at the end of three years his master was able to collect pay for his services.

In 1866 he left his master's home and set out for Chester, S.C., taking with him only a small shoemaker's kit. As he worked he secured tutelage from a Mr. W. B. Knox, and in 1869 and 1870 attended Brainerd Institute, at Chester, where he proved so apt a pupil that after two years of study he was made a tutor in the school. By 1871 he was prepared to enter Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., where in 1874 he graduated with honors. He then became pastor of the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, N.C. Here he assembled the colored Presbyterians, who until then had been worshipping in the galleries of the churches of their former owners, into the northern Presbyterian Church (Presbyterian Church in the United States of America).

Because of his religious attitude, his forensic power, and sound logic, Sanders soon became a leader in the educational world. He was elected principal of the public schools in Chester, S.C., and in 1875, principal of the city schools in Wilmington, N.C. This position he resigned shortly in order to go abroad to raise money for the work of the Board of Missions for Freedmen. He spent over a year in Scotland and England and raised a large sum of money for the Board. In addition, he raised \$6,000 as an endowment for an African scholarship fund to prepare men at Biddle University, a Presbyterian institution at Charlotte, N.C., for mission work in Africa. Upon his return from Europe he resumed his pastorate.

Feeling that the church needed an organ of publicity, he began on Jan. 1,

1879, the publication of the *Africo-American Presbyterian*, which had a wide influence in building up the Presbyterian cause among the colored people. This publication he edited until his death. On Sept. 16, 1880, he married Fannie Price, and of this union nine children were born. In 1891, he was elected president of Biddle University, of which he had been a trustee for fourteen years. He was its first colored president. His unusual executive ability and untiring interest in the expansion of the university enabled it to make rapid advancement. As a teacher of theology and church government he was well liked by his students, who called him "Zeus." He continued as president of Biddle (which later became Johnson C. Smith University) until his death.

Sanders was the first colored moderator of both the Yadkin and Cape Fear presbyteries, he served as a stated clerk in the Atlantic and Yadkin presbyteries and the Catawba Synod, and three times was delegate to meetings of the Alliance of Reformed Churches Holding the Presbyterian System—at Toronto, Liverpool, and Washington. He was many times a member of the General Assembly, where his voice was heard and given recognition. With an extremely simple philosophy of life to guide him he commended himself each day to God and did his best in each day's work. He died at the age of sixty.

[*Johnson C. Smith Univ. Alumni Jour.*, D. J. Sanders Edition, Apr. 1928; *Africo-American Presbyterian*, Mar. 15, May 3, 1888; *Minutes of the Gen. Assembly of the Presbyt. Ch. in the U. S. A.*, 1870 1907; *Who's Who in America*, 1906-07; *Charlotte Daily Observer*, Mar. 7, 1907; information as to certain facts from Mrs. D. J. Sanders and a son, Brooks Sanders.] D. B. P.

The above biography was sent in by a reader of *Sanders Siftings* and came from page 332 of an unidentified collection of biographies of famous Americans. The above references should be some help to researchers. ■

Jim Sanders, 2235 Los Encinos Rd., Ojai, CA 93023, <jsanders@ojai.net> is looking for information on Silas Sanders. Found him in 1820 Smith Co., Tenn. census and also probate papers, Jefferson County, Ill., 1835. Nothing in between. Wife's name is Franky, don't know her last name. ■

About This Issue

You will notice that this issue has fewer queries than any since this publication started 12 years ago. We still need more readers sending in material, especially queries.

Some of you have mentioned your lack of progress. Get to work!

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

I do not have very many articles left over to be used in succeeding issues. 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 material.

It will be very much appreciated if you send me your queries and other material via e-mail. Send it to me at <dschaeffe@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. ■

Charles Walton Sanders Was A Prolific Producer Of Early School Textbooks and Aids in America

CHARLES WALTON SANDERS (Mar. 24, 1805-July 5, 1889), educator, was born at Newport, N. Y., one of ten children of Jacob and Lydia (Martin) Sanders, and a direct descendant of John Sanders, who came to Salem, Mass., from Wiltshire, England, in 1630. His father was a farmer in modest circumstances, but was desirous of educating his children, and at the age of four Charles was sent to a local school where he acquired as much knowledge as his teacher could impart. When he was nine his father moved to Homer, Cortland County, N.Y., where the son finished his slender country-school education. He became a licensed teacher in 1821, and at the age of twenty-four was elected inspector of common schools, serving for several years. He taught seventeen years in the schools of Homer and Cortland County. In 1837 or 1838, meaning to capitalize the experience and observation resulting from his years of country-school teaching, he moved from the back-country to the metropolis, and plunged into the writing and compilation of spellers and readers for elementary schools.

More Than Forty Titles Produced

The next twenty-five years saw an amazing succession of more than forty titles of primers, spellers, a series of six graded readers, grammars, speakers, charts, and cards for teaching children, school singing-books, all bearing the name of the author on the cover, title-page, and every left page throughout every volume. An advantageous association with the leading educational publisher of the day, combined with the solid merits of the books, brought such popularity that 13,000,000 Sanders' readers were reported sold between 1838 and 1860, and the author at one time received about \$30,000 yearly in royalties.

Is This Your Last Issue?

If the address on the envelope in which your newsletter was mailed has this—Oct 07, 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. ■

In preparing his textbooks, he had in mind certain definite aims, to the achievement of which he brought industry, originality, and the instincts of a born teacher, sharpened by years of experience with under-privileged country children. Previous to his time, reading-books had been composed of selections from the masters of English literature, often pedantic, and in most cases beyond the easy comprehension of children.

Characteristics which contributed to the worth and popularity of the Sanders' readers were: careful grading, pictures, moral and ethical tone; the simplicity and interest, as well as literary merit, of the contents; emphasis on articulation and inflection in teaching reading and in class exercises. Much of the matter in the first, second, and third readers was Sanders' own. By putting a few songs with music at the end of each reader, he has shared credit for introducing singing into the public schools. In his public school music interests he was associated with William Batchelder Bradbury [q.v.].

Kept in Touch With Textbook Users

He maintained close touch with his constituency for many years by spending three months annually in visiting and lecturing before schools and teachers' meetings, and in giving entertaining illustrative readings. He was present at the organization of the New York State Teachers' Association, in 1845. He was interested in the early temperance movement, and was a steadfast Republican until Cleveland claimed his vote in 1884. On Aug. 2, 1842, he was married to Elizabeth Barker, the daughter of John and Anna Barton Barker, of White Plains, N.Y., and had three children. He died in New York City.

[W. R. Cutter, *Geneal. and Family Hist. of Central N.Y.* (1912), vol. III; C. W. Sanders, *Geneal. of the Cortland County, N.Y., Branch of the Sanders Family* (1908); S. A. Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, vol. II (1870); *State of N.Y., Dept. of Public Instruction, 37th Annual Report, 1891* (1891) *N.Y. Times*, July 6, 1889.] J. I. W.

The above biography was sent in by a reader of *Sanders Siftings* and came from pages 330-31 of an unidentified collection of biographies of famous Americans. The above references should be some help to researchers. ■

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.

Sanders Siftings was published from April 1995 until April 2009, four issues per year (January, April, July, October) at Fayetteville, Arkansas.



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