

SANDERS *Siftings*

an exchange of Sanders/Saunders family research

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What Anonymity Do You Need?

Since I started *Sanders Siftings* in April of 1995, I have continued to follow the rule that I require the mailing address of each person posting a query. This also makes it possible to mail a copy of the newsletter to those people who post a query, but are not yet subscribers.

I have done this because there are still subscribers who do not use e-mail and still do their genealogy correspondence by regular mail.

With the emergence of the internet and its increasing dominance of the use of the computer and e-mail to genealogy research, there seems to be a preference for researchers to remain somewhat anonymous. At least they appear to be reluctant to have their mailing address appear with their published query.

I would like to hear from readers concerning their opinions about this. Do you think I should begin publishing queries with only a name and an e-mail address when the person submitting the query wants it this way? I already make a PDF copy of each issue and will send it to subscribers who prefer it this way. (No takers at this time, however.) The subscription price is still the same, \$12 per year.

I could start making subscriptions available to people who want it this way and do not want their mailing addresses published in the newsletter.

There are still many excellent researchers out there who prefer to correspond the old way. I would like to hear from enough of you to get an idea what you subscribers want. Is the mailing address necessary with queries? ■

Don Schaefer, *editor*

Part II - 1937-38 Old Timers Interviews by WPA in Oklahoma - Interesting, Informative

This is the part two of the Sanders and Saunders who are in the Western History Collections at The University of Oklahoma. The 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. Part one was in the last issue of *Sanders Siftings*.

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 is the remainder of the Sanders and Saunders who were in the WPA files. What remains is another George Sanders, a different person than the one in the last issue

George Sanders

Interviewed on July 20, 1937 by Gus Hummingbird. George lives two miles southeast of Baron.

George Sanders, a fullblood Cherokee, was born in Goingsnake District, December 17, 1860. His parents were Calvin Sanders, a fullblood Cherokee and Peggie Harnage, a Cherokee. His parents both came from North Carolina about 1838. After coming to the Cherokee Nation, they settled in what is now known as Baron community.

No one knows who Peggie Harnage's parents were nor where they settled when they came to the Indian Territory. Calvin Sanders was related to the present day Sanders family who now live in what is the Proctor community.

Calvin is buried at Proctor Cemetery.

Peggie is buried at the Ta-Cha-Nee-Skee Cemetery, which is located on what is now the Fred Wilsey's farm about a mile south of Baron.

After the death of Calvin Sanders, the father of George, Peggie married Dick Ta-Cha-Nee-Skee. To this union there were three children born: namely, Neal, Susie and Lizzie. George now lives two miles southeast of Baron.

Early Life.

Most of George's early life was spent on the farm of Fred Wilsey, which at that time was operated by Dick Ta-Cha-Nee-Skee, his step father. His father, Calvin Sanders, deserted George and his mother when George was about six years of age.

The Ta-Cha-Nee-Skee family was considered wealthy. They owned a farm on both Baron Fork and Peavine Creeks. They farmed about forty acres and usually owned plenty of stock. George, at an early age was taught how to do all kinds of work that goes with farming. Most of the farming at that time was done with ox teams and most of the implements were home-made.

Every fall and winter they would clear fresh land and continued to do so until the farm consisted of about forty acres. Corn was the principal crop at that time. Winter corn was not raised much, there was lots of trouble in harvesting the crop. The milling was very difficult in those days. The only wheat mills were located in Arkansas. Most of the work was done by the women on the farm. Most of the children were lazy but George was made to work.

(Continued on page two)

A. B. Sanders Injured In Train/Wagon Collision In West Virginia; Wreck Makes *The New York Times*

The following is from Ed Sanders, 163 Virginia Way, Searcy, AR 72143, <sanders.ed@sbcglobal.net>. Ed saw this on a message board (not Sanders) and has shared it with others. It is from page 6 of the 24 Sep 1904 issue of the *The New York Times*. Note that one of the injured, the engine's fireman, was named Sanders.

FREIGHT TRAIN HITS DYNAMITE LOADED WAGON

Two Men Killed and Eight Persons Injured, Three Seriously

SEVERAL BUILDINGS WRECKED

Engine and Seven Cars Smashed at North Branch, West Va.

Horses Blown 50 Yards Escape Unhurt.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 23. -- Fast freight No. 94, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, struck a wagon loaded with 750 pounds of dynamite at the crossing at North Branch, West Va., four miles east of here, this afternoon. Two persons were killed and eight were injured, three of them seriously.

The dead are C. Walter Whitehair, front brakeman, Brunswick, and Nelson Pike, Martinsburg, engineer. The injured are A. B. Sanders, fireman, North Mountain, West Va., arm broken, scalded on face, body and hands; Charles Hamilton, Baltimore and Ohio operator and Postmaster at North Branch, cuts on face and body; Scott Hamilton of Little Orleans, Md., cuts in face and body, at least fifty in number; James Ashkettle, Little Orleans, cuts in face; Mary Twigg, Oldtown, cut in face; Raymond Hamilton, cut in face; Maude Seibert, cut in face; James Laing, aged twenty-one, who was driving the dynamite wagon, cut on leg and ear drum fractured.

The explosion knocked nearly every person in the neighborhood down, hurled Hunter Bowen through a roof, but did not hurt him, and threw parts of the engine 200 yards.

The Baltimore and Ohio tower was wrecked, as were several residences near by. The commissary of Mike Elmore, Wabash sub-contractor, and

the Wabash temporary hospital, with other small buildings, were demolished. The windows of the school-house and of the residence of G. A. Zimmerly, on the mountain, half a mile away, were all blown out. No house escaped damage.

James Laing, who drove the wagon, escaped with only trivial injuries, as did two horses, although the latter were blown fifty yards into a field. According to eyewitnesses Laing, hearing the train, became terrified and stopped on the track. The wagon was within three feet of clearing it when the engine struck the rear end, carrying it fifty feet before the explosion occurred. Laing deserted the wagon and ran into a ditch. He was knocked down and rendered unconscious for a time, but the force of the explosion passed over him.

The engine was overturned and stripped, and seven cars following, loaded with merchandise, were broken, several being demolished. The tracks were thrown out of the bed and twisted, while rails were snapped like pipe stems. The wires were torn down. Relief was telegraphed for at Patterson's Creek, which one of the train hands reached on a handcar. Seven doctors went from here on a special train. ■

Bernard Sanders in Congress

BERNARD SANDERS, a U.S. Representative from Vermont; born in Brooklyn, Mugs County, N.Y., September 8, 1941; graduated from Madison High School, Brooklyn, N.Y.; B.S., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., 1964; faculty, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1989; faculty, Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., 1990; carpenter; journalist; unsuccessful independent candidate for election to the United States Senate in 1972 and 1974; unsuccessful independent candidate for election for governor of Vermont in 1972, 1976 and 1986; mayor of Burlington, Vt., 1981-1989; unsuccessful independent candidate to the One Hundred First Congress in 1988; elected as an independent to the One Hundred Second and to the six succeeding Congresses (January 3, 1991 - to present). ■

1937-38 Old Timers

(Continued from page one)

Education.

George was not kept out of school all of the time by his step-father. He received a fair education in the Cherokee schools. There were very few schools in the Cherokee Nation. The nearest school to his home was what was called Starr Chapel which was located across the Baron Creek on what is now the farm of Elizabeth Duncan. The other school was the old Peavine school which was located about three miles south of where George lived. He attended both of these schools.

George Sanders went to Starr Chapel about three years. He finished the third grade at this place. At that time he was about twelve years old. He had some half brothers and sisters. They did not get along well at home. His mother let him stay with a family of Cherokees by the name of Webster on Peavine Creek. He was sent to school at Peavine Creek and finished the sixth grade at this place which was considered a fair education for that time.

He went to only one teacher at Peavine Creek during the three years that he attended that school. This was Charlotte Whitmire, a daughter of Johnson Whitmire, an early day politician. The Whitmires at that time were wealthy people. They operated a large plantation consisted of about one section. They owned slaves before the war. When George grew large enough to remember anything the Whitmires still owned a large part of this place.

Among the old timers that George went to school with are: Stute Walkingstick, Joshua and Isaac Hummingbird, Ellis Ketcher, Peter Hider and Bill Jones.

Bill Jones and Ellis Ketcher are the only two, who are now living, of Bill's [George's] old school mates. Bill is a Creek Indian who was raised by John Walkingstick.

Church Activities.

The only church that the Webster family attended was the Big Shed Baptist Church. This was the only church that was near their home. This church was located about five miles north of Stilwell. For many years this was the only church in the Cherokee Nation.

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(Continued from page two)

George Sanders has been told by old timers that this was the first Cherokee Church that was established after the Cherokees came to this country. The exact date of the founding of this church is not known but it was founded sometime before the Civil War. George Saunders knows this to be a fact for Dick Ta-Cha-Nee-Skee, his step father, has told him that the representatives of both the North and the South would come to this place to make treaties with the Cherokees.

Immediately after the establishing of this church there were what were called Circuit Riders; these men were what we would now call missionaries and were sent in here from the East.

John Jones was one of those early day preachers. Immediately after the establishing of the Big Shed Church they ordained a few preachers among the Cherokees.

Among the earliest preachers among these Cherokees were those named Oo-Hah-Ska-Wod, Old Terrapin and another named Coo-Wee-Scoo-Wee. These were preachers among the Cherokees before the Civil War. Duncan O. Bryant was another missionary sent here to preach to the Old Settler Cherokees. He was taken sick and died in the Piney Community. This man, Duncan O. Bryant has a marker to his grave, which is located on the farm of Frank Adair.

George Sanders remembers among the preachers; Johnson Spade; Mose Ridge, a descendant of the Ridges who signed the treaty back in the old country; Nelson Terrapin; Wolfe Coon and John Gritts.

Trading and Milling Points

The earliest trading point among the Cherokees was Dutchtown, Arkansas. This town was a town as far back as Mr. Sanders can remember. He remembers going to this place immediately after the war. He drove a team of oxen to this town before he left the Ta-Cha-Nee-Skee family. He left this family when he was twelve years old. This was between 1860 and 1873. He has been told by his folks that a colony of Dutch people settled this place. That was why they called it Dutchtown. These people traded much with the Cherokees. Mr. Sanders does not remember the first merchant whom he saw at this place. But he does know one whom the

Siftings Back Issues Available

Back issues of *SANDERS Siftings* are available at \$3.00 each. They are: No. 2, July 1995 through No. 51, October 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. ■

Cherokees called Evening. His real name was Evans. Dutchtown was also a milling point at this time. All of the Cherokees from the Goingsnake District went to this place to do their milling. There was only one store at Dutchtown when George first went there.

There were several grist mills in the Cherokee Nation at that time. The one nearest George's home was the one located on the banks of what we now call Shell Branch about half mile west of Baron. This was operated by some of the Duncans who lived on the farm that is now owned by Elizabeth Duncan.

The mill was located about where the spring-house is now located. Later the mill was operated by Joe Starr. The Starr Chapel School was established here at the time Joe Starr operated the mill here. The school was built just north of the mill.

Eli Wright operated a water mill up Baron Creek about four miles. The mill was located about one hundred yards west of where the Dutch Mills and Evansville Creeks form the Baron Fork.

There was another mill at the Mr. Bidding place. This was west of the old Rabbit Trap school house. This mill was operated by Mr. Bidding, a permitted white man.

They sometimes would go to this mill. There was another mill on Caney Creek. This mill was operated by a man named Stevens.

Missions.

There was a mission located in the community in which George Sanders lived. He never saw it in operation but he has seen the old buildings which are parts of this mission. This mission was located just across the railroad track from where he now lives and he has been told that the mission was abolished about 1855. He saw the buildings that quartered the employees. They were

located about a half mile south of the mission just across the highway from the Peavine Bridge on the Kansas City and Southern Railroad.

Politics.

The Cherokees were not interested in politics for a long time. Webster the man with whom George Sanders made his home must have been what we would nowadays term a politician. He was elected sheriff for several terms. Then he was always making a campaign for some of his friends. The Cherokees did not begin to learn the ways of white man politics for a long time.

When they did start they formed two major parties; namely, the National and Downing parties. These two parties never have been friendly to each other and never will. Many do not know what is behind these two parties. George has been told by the people who lived when he was a boy that because of the division that existed the two parties would never be united as they were before they left the East. The old timers taught their children to like this division.

George Sanders when a boy has listened to stories told by old timers; among them Arch Scraper, Hyder Downing and Joe Crittenden. These three came from North Carolina together and also served in the Civil War together.

Sanders says that these three belonged to a secret organization back East that later was called the Kee-Too-Wah. The Co-Ne-Bqua-Wee was a portion of the Ke-Too-Wah. This interpreted means Pen (Pin).

Allotment

The Cherokees for several hundred years had everything in common; that is, they believed that the property should be controlled by the government. They lived that way in the East and they wished to live that way after they came here. But educated people at last were elected to the Cherokee legislature and passed laws that caused the Removal. The same thing happened in the New Cherokee Nation west of the Mississippi.

The poorer class of Cherokees elected too many mixed breeds to their legislature and passed the Allotment Law without approval of the poorer class. The common class of Cherokees was never in favor of the Allotment ■

Famous N. Y. Author Washington Irving Had Sanders Connection

WASHINGTON IRVING was born in New York City (near present-day Wall Street) at the end of the Revolutionary War on April 3, 1783. His parents were great admirers of General George Washington, and named their son after their hero.

He was the youngest son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving, and grandson of Magnus and Catharine (Williamson) Irving and of John and Anne (Kent) Sanders. His father was a native of the island of Shapinsay, Scotland, a descendant of William de Irwyn, secretary and armor-bearer to Robert Bruce, and during the latter part of the French war was employed on board of a British armed packet ship plying between Falmouth, England, and New York city. While at Falmouth he met, and on May 18, 1761, was married, to Sarah Sanders, the granddaughter of the Rev. Mr. Kent, an English curate, of Cornwall, England.

In July, 1763, the newly-married couple came to New York, where William Irving established himself in business as a merchant. When the British army occupied the city he was obliged, by his opposition to the ruling authorities of the city, to leave his business and take refuge with his family at Rahway, N.J., where he remained two years. On his return to the city his business was ruined, and his family ill from malarial fevers contracted in New Jersey. He at once re-established business with such success as to be able to purchase for £2000 an estate on William street, where Washington was born, the youngest of eleven children

When President Washington visited New York to be inaugurated in 1789, he chanced to meet the six-year-old boy on the street, and on learning that the child was his namesake, he blessed him. This benediction Washington Irving believed attended him through life. His home training was of the Puritan order, and he afterward confessed that he had been led to believe that everything pleasant was wicked. His mischievous propensities were a source of anxiety to his father and mother, and the latter, to whom he was much attached, would at times, in the midst of one of his effusions of wit and drollery, look at him with half-mournful admiration and exclaim, "Oh, Washington, if you were only good!"

Irving had many interests including writing, architecture and landscape

design, traveling, and diplomacy. He is best known, however, as the first American to make a living solely from writing. Initially, he wrote under pen names; one was "Diedrich Knickerbocker." In 1809, using this pen name, Irving wrote *A History of New-York* that describes and pokes fun at the lives of the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan. Eventually, this pen name came to mean a person from New York, and is where the basketball team The New York Knickerbockers (Knicks) got its name.

In 1809, in the death of his fiancée, Matilda Hoffman, Washington Irving received a blow from the effects of which he never recovered. Her Bible and prayer book were always with him, and her picture, a lock of her hair, and a letter written to some woman friend, in which he told of his love for Miss Hoffman and of his hopes of making her his wife, were found among his private papers after his death. He remained a bachelor the remainder of his life, so there are no descendants of his who might be tracing their Sanders lineage.

Irving enjoyed visiting different places and a large part of his life was spent in Europe, particularly England, France, Germany, and Spain. He often wrote about the places he visited. For example, *Bracebridge Hall* (1822) is a view of life in England, and *The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus* (1828), is about the Italian explorer who sailed under the Spanish flag. However, in spite of his foreign travels, Irving's imagination frequently drew upon his childhood memories of New York State.

These memories are reflected in letters that he wrote to family and friends from Europe, as well as in the stories from his most famous work, *The Sketch-Book*. Published in 1819 under another pen name, "Geoffrey Crayon, Gent," *The Sketch-Book* includes the short stories *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* and *Rip Van Winkle*. The fictional Sleepy Hollow is actually the lower Hudson Valley area near Tarrytown, N.Y., and Rip Van Winkle sleeps through the entire Revolutionary War in the Catskill mountains of upstate New York.

By the late 1820s, Irving had gained a reputation throughout Europe and America as a great writer and thinker. Because of his popularity, Irving received many important honors. The

Spanish were so pleased with Irving's writing that in 1828, they elected him to the Real Academia de la Historia. In 1830, Irving received a gold medal in history from the Royal Society of Literature in London, and also received honorary degrees from Oxford, Columbia, and Harvard.

Trained as a lawyer, Irving was active in the field of diplomacy. In 1842, American President Tyler appointed him Minister to Spain—a position we would now call ambassador. This meant he traveled throughout Europe as a diplomatic representative of the United States.

Feeling a desire to be among fellow Americans and his family, in 1832 Irving returned from Europe to New York where he established his home, Sunnyside, in Tarrytown. For the next twenty-five years he shared Sunnyside with his brother Ebenezer and Ebenezer's five daughters. On the 1850 census there his occupation is listed as "Gentleman." During this period, when Irving traveled or was sent on a diplomatic mission, he always had a home and family to which to return.

Sunnyside was visited by many artists, politicians, writers, and other influential people. Irving's home was publicized throughout the world in lithographs, magazines, and tourists maps. Images of Sunnyside could even be found on cigar boxes, sheet music, and ceramic pitchers.

In 1848-49 he was occupied as executor of the will of John Jacob Astor, and with the settlement of the Astor estate, and he took a prominent part in organizing the Astor library.

In 1849 he published his delightfully sympathetic *Oliver Goldsmith*. After some lesser works, he finished his monumental and scholarly *Life of George Washington* (1859).

On November 28, 1859, on the eve of the Civil War, Washington Irving died at Sunnyside surrounded by his family. He was buried in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at the Old Dutch Church in Sleepy Hollow, N.Y.

[Parts of this article were taken from *The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans: Volume V, The World Book Encyclopedia* (1967), and "Resources for Educators" at <<http://www.hudsonvalley.org/education>>.] ■

Will of The Rev. Turner Saunders, Father of Colonel James E. Saunders

The following article which includes the will of the Reverend Turner Saunders, was taken from pages 126-27 of *Valley Leaves*, a quarterly publication of the Tennessee Valley Genealogical Society.

WILL OF THE REV. TURNER SAUNDERS (1782-1853)

by Mrs. V. W. (Katie C.) Hamner

Editor's Note. The following introduction was part of a cover letter written by Mrs. Hamner when she submitted Rev. Saunders's will for publication. Her introduction has been very well researched and is so clearly and succinctly written that omitting any part of it would be an injustice to the reader. Even though Rev. Saunders's last home was in Mississippi his mark was left on North Alabama, and most particularly Lawrence County. All comments in brackets are Mrs. Hamner's.

Introduction

The Rev. Turner Saunders, Sr. was the father of Col. James E. Saunders, author of *Early Settlers of Alabama*, and was possibly the most outstanding layman the Methodist Church ever had. He was a local preacher, not attached to the hierarchy of the Methodist Conference (not assigned to a station a district nor a circuit.)

He was a highly successful, very wealthy planter—the builder of the palatial "Rocky Hill" plantation manor located a few miles west of Courtland. He was elected the first president of the Board of Trustees of LaGrange College and presided over that body for a quarter of a century.

Turner Saunders was born in Brunswick Co., Va. on 3 January 1782. In 1808 he removed to Franklin, Williamson Co., Tennessee and in 1821 he removed to Lawrence County, Alabama. In 1844 he moved to Aberdeen, Monroe Co., Mississippi and died on the 9th of March 1853.

Evidently in February 1846 the Rev. Saunders decided he was "not long for this world," so sat down and wrote his will—with no witnesses! He did not die until 9 March, 1853 so hopefully during those seven years his "dwelling house was finished & furnished." [See Will, item 3.]

The testators to his handwriting were prominent and well-known to North

Alabama. Both Robert Paine and Dr. George Felix Manning were sons-in-law of Turner Saunders's second wife, the former widow Millwater; Robert Paine married Mary Eliza Millwater and Dr. Felix Manning (son of Dr. James Manning of Huntsville) married the elder sister, Sarah Millwater. Robert Paine (1799-1882), Methodist minister, at age 18 served the Flint Circuit which included Huntsville; at age 19 he was sent to the Tuscaloosa Circuit. He became a presiding elder at 24, a college president at age 31 (the first president of LaGrange College, LaGrange, Alabama), and elected a Methodist bishop at age 47.

WILL

Source: Monroe County, Mississippi *Chancery Court Inventory Book 9*, pp. 271-273. Dated: 6 February 1846 Admitted to Probate: 2 May 1853.

In the name of God Amen, I Turner Saunders of the County of Monroe & State of Mississippi being far advanced in life and knowing the uncertainty of its continuance, and feeling a desire to dispose of my worldly effects before I go home, do make this my last will and testament hereby revoking all others, in manner and form following (to-wit):

Item 1st. It is my will that my Exrs. keep my Estate together during the present & next year.

Item 2. It is my will that my Exrs. pay all my just debts.

Item 3. In lieu of Dower I lend unto my beloved wife Henrietta Maria [nee Henrietta (Weeden) Millwater] during her natural life the following property (to wit):

The 20 acres of land bought of J. D. Mann adjoining the town of Aberdeen with all the buildings thereon, including all my household & kitchen furniture: and should I be taken off before my dwelling House is finished it is my will that my Exrs. have it finished & furnish it to the amount of Seven Hundred & fifty Dollars.

Also the 40 acres of land purchased of Mr. Gladney to furnish firewood for the residence. Also Section 27 in Township 14 & Range 6 east. Also the South East quarter of Sec. 22 adjoining.

Also the following Negroes: Jim, Dinah, Hett, Elsira, William (son of Elsira) and George, house Negroes, etc; and others belonging to the Farm (to wit) Elect, John, Griffin, Jinny, Mason,

Turner, Robert, Edmund & Ephraim. Also the carriage & Horses & Buggy.

Item 4th. I give to my two youngest Sons Franklin & Hubbard the following Negroes (to wit) Nelson & his wife Creasy & her children; Squire, his wife Vinea & her children Peyton, Buck, Tom; Susan (the daughter of Nanna) & her children; also at their mother's death I give them all the property I have loaned to her in lieu of her dower, to them and their heirs forever. It is my desire that the Negroes loaned to my wife & those of Franklin & Hubbard be worked together for their joint support during the widowhood of the mother, but should she marry or sooner if the guardian of the boys should deem it best, their property must be separated from hers. The Negroes of the two boys to be kept together until Franklin comes of age or marries, at which time they are to be equally divided.

Item 5th. It is my desire that the heirs of Sophia Parrish [his daughter] draw from my Estate the sum of Five thousand Dollars to be equally divided among them—half to be paid them at the division of my estate-& the other half in two equal annual installments thereafter.

Item 6th. It is my desire that the heirs of Narcissa Foster [his daughter] draw from my estate the sum of Five thousand dollars to be equally divided among them—half to be paid at the division of my estate and the other half in one & two equal, annual installments thereafter.

Item 7th. It is my will that all the rest and residue of my estate of every kind whatsoever be equally divided among all my other children (to wit) Louisa T. Foster, James E. Saunders, Francis Ann Swoope, Martha Bradford, Jane Hancock, William H. Saunders, Turner Saunders & Thomas Saunders, But with the understanding that such of them as have heretofore recd, advancements from me are to account for them in the division: the amount to be ascertained by reference to my Legacy Book kept for that purpose.

Item 8. Lastly I hereby constitute and appoint my two Sons James E. & William H. Saunders Exrs. of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all others—& furthermore I do hereby

(Continued on page six)

ASSORTED QUERIES . . .

There is still more information coming in on those many(?) John Sanders who came from Downton Parish in England. The following was received from Paul F. Sanders, 2680 169 Ave. S.E., Bellevue, WA 98008, <PaulFSande@aol.com> on 8 October 2007.

"First knowledge of another child by the name of Ales to John¹ and Ales (Coles) Saunders of Downton Parish came recently in the 1649 will of John Saunders in which he left money for his dau. Ales Eastman.

"The second find is in the John Estman (Eastman) Genealogy which I have downloaded from the Internet. On pg. 1 there is Thomas⁴ Eastman, b. abt 1602,3, per the Parish Register of the Church of Downton (St. Laurence Church) which Pauline (Holman) Hadley, my wife, Helen, and I saw on our trip to Downton Parish, May 1995. Per the Eastman Genealogy, Thomas married Ales Saunders Oct. 21, 1634. He died 1656.

"We do not have a birth date of dau. Ales. She was not listed either in the Church Records Pauline and I copied nor in Sarah Saunders Smith book, *Founders of Mass. Bay Colony*. Smith's vital records from the Downton Church were obtained from its vicar so her records and the Church's records would be the same.

"Since by tradition the first dau. was usually named after the mother, and since John² was born 1613 and Elizabeth was born 1614, and since Ales Coles, the mother, married John¹ Saunders 1610, I would venture to guess that Ales was the first child and was born 1611 or 1612, not after their last son, Moses, who was b.1622. She

(Continued from page five)

appoint the same to be the guardians of my younger sons. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 6th of February 1846.

In his Petition to Probate, William H. Saunders stated Rev. Saunders had died on 9 March 1853. On 2 May 1853 Robert Paine, Geo. F. Manning and Hezekiah Holmes swore in court they were well acquainted with Turner Saunders Sr. in his lifetime. They swore they were also well acquainted with his handwriting and that the foregoing will was in his handwriting. ■

would have been too young to marry in 1634.

"This still leaves open another dau. mentioned in Senior's will by the name of Elinor Whitter (prob. Whittier) whose birth and marriage dates and husband I do not have. Does anyone else have this info?"

From Bettie Killgore, 208 Esmeralda Drive, Santa Cruz, CA 95060, <bet-tiellen@aol.com>. I haven't made any progress on these two lines for a long time. Maybe we have some new faces on the list who can shed some light. I am researching two separate Sanders family lines:

1. Elijah Sanders b:1779
2. Elihu D. Sanders, b. 1814 Tenn., d. 1891 Quitman, Ark.; m. Lucinda Brown b. 1816 Tenn., m. abt 1837 Tenn. d. 1891 Van Buren Ark.
3. James Crawford Sanders, b. Nov 19, 1837 Tenn. d. Jan 30 1897 Ark.; m. Elizabeth Caroline Marcum b. Jan 27, 1840 Ala.
4. Leanna Lucinda James Franklin Elihu Daniel Elias Washington Benjamin Holloway Charley Vance Arrilia Sedalia Pitts John "Jasper"

1. John Sanders d. abt 1875; m. Lucinda Johnson d: in Yokum, Bend Ark.
 2. Lucinda Eveline Sanders b. abt June 19, 1858; d. Nov 22, 1931 in Coweta Okla.; m. Robert Green Bice/Bias b. abt 1850 m. Nov 15, 1874 Ozark Co., Mo.
 3. Mary Caroline "Dolly" Bice/Bias, b. Sept 9, 1874 Mo.; m. William Onzlo Stafford b. Aug. 10, 1872 Mo.
2. Al
 2. Bill
 2. Belle; m. Andrew "Pony" Harrison

Betty Hacke, 858 Bay View Drive, Parker, AZ 85344, <ezabhacke@yahoo.com>. I'm trying to learn where and when Azariah Sanders was born and who were his parents. He was probably born abt 1775 in N.C. The 1795 tax records show him in Nelson Co., Ky. He married Zipporah Richardson in 1800 also Nelson Co. and died before 12 Aug

1816, confirmed by probate records in Hardin Co., Ky. Their daughter, Elizabeth Weis, was my gggrandmother. I was able to trace Zipporah to Greene/Christian Co., Mo., where she died in 1850. Several sons were William, Elijah, and Azariah Jr.

Jack Sanders, 602 Henry Oaks Ct., Ballwin, MO 63011, <jwsand2428@yahoo.net>. I'm researching ancestors, family, and descendants of Dr. Theophilus Sanders, born 28 Jun 1797 in Wake Co., N.C.; died 17 Feb 1868 in Des Arc, Prairie Co., Ark. His father was Briton Sanders, born 8 Sep 1762 in Johnston (Wake?) Co., N.C.; married Edith Hunter May, 1786 in Wake Co., N.C.; died 10 Dec 1798 in Wake Co., N.C. I have additional information on the family, but would welcome any and all information you might have. ■

Presidential Candidate John Edwards Has Sanders Ancestors

From Gary Sanders of Denton, Texas:

John Edwards, the former senator and candidate for the presidency in 2004 and this year, is a Sanders descendant according to information from Internet sources. A native of Oconee County, South Carolina, Edwards can trace his ancestry back to his great-great-grandmother, Amanda Jane Sanders, who was born in Oconee County in 1858. She was the daughter of Lewis Anderson Sanders (born 1833) and Mary E. Cox (born 1836). The parents of Lewis Anderson were James Moore Sanders (1790-1861) and Eunice Caldwell (1788-1869). James Moore was the son of John Sanders (1763-1823) and Sarah Elizabeth Ray (1767-1846).

The father of John Sanders was William Sanders who was born about 1740 in North Carolina. William died in Chatham County, North Carolina, and had at least seven children, several of whom moved to South Carolina or Georgia. The parents of William are not known with certainty but some researchers believe he was the son of James Sanders and Ann Holmes of Johnston County, North Carolina. DNA tests on descendants of William show that William belonged to the same Sanders line as that of Joseph Sanders who died in 1803 in Randolph County, North Carolina. ■

Cornelius Sanders' Pension Application Shows His Activity in Southern Campaign of Revolution

Southern Campaign American
Revolution Pension Statements
Pension application of Cornelius
Sanders S2019

Transcribed by Will Graves

State of Tennessee, Wilson County
Circuit Court October Term 1832

On this 25th day of October 1832, personally appeared in open Court before the Honorable James C. Mitchell Judge of said Court now sitting Cornelius Sanders, a resident of Rutherford County State of Tennessee, aged 70 years, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States in January or February 1781, in a company commanded by Captain Dred Philips as a volunteer for a tour of three months. He cannot recollect the precise day he volunteered his services he was attached to a Regiment of North Carolina Militia commanded by Colonel Thomas Hunter, Major Curlee was the Major when he first joined the Army they marched from Halifax in North Carolina to Hillsboro but before they got to Hillsboro Major Curlee for some cause left them and returned home and after that Colonel Hunter returned home owing to having his house burned and his Captain Dred Philips was elected Major in Curlee's place and Axum Philips was elected Captain to command the Company. General Thomas Eaton had the Command of Brigade or division, and marched the whole force Consisting as he thinks of about 2000 through Hillsborough and joined General Green's Army [sic, Nathanael Greene's Army] a few miles beyond Hillsboro, after our force united with General Greene's Army, the American Army under the Command of General Greene reconnoitered and pursued the British Army until the battle at Guilford [sic, Guilford] in March 1781, he was in that battle and was in sight of General Stephens at the time said General got his thigh broke and horse killed under him in that engagement said Stephens was a General of the Virginia militia.

After the battle at Guilford he marched with the American troops to Ramsey's Mills on Deep River where he

remained stationed with a part of the American troops until the expiration of his three months tour when he was discharged by Captain Axum Philips which discharge he has lost.

A few weeks after he returned home there was a call for twelve months men his Company was divided into classes Consisting of twelve men and each class was to furnish one man to serve a twelve months tour in casting lots in his class it fell upon him to serve twelve months he marched under the Command of Major John Armstrong from Halifax North Carolina with the other troops raised in the Halifax district comprised of Edgewcombe and some other Counties to the division under General Greene within four or five miles of Camden. They had not organized any companies until they joined General Greene the troops which were marched from Halifax district were divided and allotted to different Companies in Greene's Army to make them complete they having been reduced by deaths and other causes he was attached to a company Commanded by Captain Joshua Hadley- Pinck Eaton was the Colonel who commanded the Regiment, Hogg, Dickson [sic, Dixon?], Sharp and Armstrong commanded as Majors at different periods during the twelve months but at what periods they respectfully [sic, respectively] commanded he cannot undertake to speak distinctly at this distance of time he recollects Major Hogg was most generally with them. After joining Greene's Army they marched to a little town called Charlotte, and reconnoitered about Charlotte and Camden some time and then marched to Ninety Six and besieged the British Garrison or Fort at that place, he recollects the troops were employed in digging a trench towards the British Fort. It was rumored the design was to blow up the Fort, during the siege Colonel Pinck Eaton was sent around with a small detachment with 15 or 18 men to a marsh or swamp near the British Fort to draw the attention of the British in that quarter there were also three men sent to set fire to the British redoubts - Colonel Pinck Eaton and all his men except three were killed in that service, he thinks the three man went to set fire to the redoubts were killed also. After remaining at Ninety Six from three to five weeks the British were reinforced and General Greene retired

Sanders Reunion To Be In Cassville, Missouri The Memorial Day Weekend

Mike Sanders, 3965 W. 83rd St., Suite 171, Prairie Village, KS 66208-5308, <Orson1995@aol.com> is announcing a Sanders reunion on the Memorial Day weekend in the Cassville, Missouri area (30 miles west of Branson). The DNA haplogroup is R1b.

The Sanders line is:

John Sanders (1711-1772) Va. and N.C.

Joseph Sanders (1755-1806) Va. and N.C.

George Sanders (1784-1867) N.C. and Ala.

J. Peter Sanders (1817-1856) Ala. and Mo.

John M. Sanders (1844-1877) Ala. and Mo.

John Perry Sanders (1877-1971) Mo.
Milford Sanders (1918-1981) Mo. and Kan.

Michael John Sanders (1958-) Kan.

This reunion draws 50 attendees with relatives as distant as 5th cousin. Final details will be available in late January or February. ■

with the force under his command. We marched from point to point watching the motions of the enemy until the two armies met at Eutaw Springs where they had a Severe engagement this applicant was taken sick and stationed at the house of one Spinks with eight or ten invalids in consequence of which he was not in that engagement. He remained at this place until his term of service expired and was then discharged as he thinks by Captain Joshua Hadley which he has lost. When he was discharged he had not recovered his health and was scarcely able to walk.

He was upwards of 200 miles from home and was one month or more after he received his discharge before he arrived at home making a period of 13 months or more he served this tour counting the time he left home until he returned which added to the former three months making 16 months which he was in the service of the United States: He cannot recollect the precise day he entered the Service in the last time. He cannot recollect the precise day

(Continued on page eight)

About This Issue

You will notice that this issue has fewer queries than any since this publication started 13 years ago, even fewer than the last issue! 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, obits.

I do not have very many articles left over to be used in succeeding issues. I prefer to have a good back log. 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. ■

(Continued from page seven)

he entered the service the last time but thinks it must be sometime in May 1781, he was employed as a drummer and was sometimes attached to Captain Joshua Hadley's Company and sometimes to Captain William Lytle's Company.

In addition to the officers he has already named he also knew Captain Coleman, Captain Armstrong, Captain Hadley, Colonel Mabry, Colonel Washington & Colonel Lee of the light horse. He has seen General Marion but never was with him in service, he was also acquainted with General Greene the commander of the division, he cannot state the day he was discharged from either of the terms of his Service. He further States he was born on the 10th March 1762 in Edgecombe County North Carolina as he has been informed by his parents he has a record of his birth in a book at home which was put down as he has always been informed by his Grand Father on his Mother's side Cornelius Jordan a few hours after his birth. When he grew up he bought the book in which his birth was recorded at the sale of his Grand Father's property after his death and owns it yet. He lived in Edgecombe County when he entered the Service before the close of the war however there was a new County established called Ash [sic, Nash] County it included the place where he lived he resided in said County until the year 1808, as well as he now recollects when he removed to Tennessee and Settled near the line of Rutherford and Wilkes Counties but rather in the Rutherford side where he has remained ever since; he states his residence is somewhat nearer Lebanon than Murfreesboro and the clergyman that is best acquainted with him lives in Wilson, whose affidavit accompanies this declaration and who could not go with him Conveniently to Murfreesboro is the reason he applies at this Court.

He further states that he is known by Reverend Joshua Woolen, Joseph Woolen, John Curry, Augustus Edwards

and Grover W. Banton, Esquires and a great many others in his neighborhood all he believes would testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his Services as a Soldier of the revolution; He further states that he has no documentary evidence and he knows of no person living at this time testimony he can procure who can testify to his service. He hereby relinquishes every Claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State whatever.

Subscribed & Sworn to this 25th day of October 1832.

S/ Cornelius Sanders, X his mark

S/ Win Martin, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Law & Equity for the County of Wilson in the 11th Judicial Circuit.

We Joshua Woolen a clergyman residing in the County of Wilson State of Tennessee and Moses Woolen residing in the same County and State hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Cornelius Sanders who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration that we believe him to be 70 years of age. That he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a soldier of the revolution and that we concur in that opinion.

Subscribed & sworn to the day & year aforesaid. S/ Joshua Woolen

S/ Wm Martin, Clerk S/ Moses Woolen of the Circuit Court of Law and Equity for the County of Wilson and the 11th Judicial Circuit ■

Here is some information to answer the query by Mary Hughes Butler on page six of the last issue. It was sent in by Joyce Hester, P. O. Box 741, Reform, AL 35481, <jhester@booyheel.net>. "In the last issue of Sanders Siftings there was a query related to 'Sanderstown,' AL. This square mile joins some of our property and is inhabited by light-skinned blacks. I was told that the property was left to the Sanders but they couldn't sell it. Whenever a family member wants to put up a house, he finds a place. The leader of the clan who was called 'Doc' Sanders is now deceased. I feel there is a lot of history here but I will need to talk to some people. There was an officer who was mustered out of my husband's great great grandfather in Columbus, MS (who may be this Ezekial [referred to by Mary Butler]) at the end of the Civil War. Columbus, MS is only 20 + miles away. ■

Is This Your Last Issue?

If the address on the envelope in which your newsletter was mailed has this—Jan 08, 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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