

SANDERS *Siftings*

an exchange of Sanders/Saunders family research

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Have You Made Personal Visits?

During the thirteen years that I have been publishing *Sanders Siftings*, I count it very special to have visited personally with some of you. Elva Dixon, whose article is featured in this issue, was one of those. We corresponded by mail, but it was special to sit down in her home and visit. Elva had numerous health problems—even missed her husband's funeral when she was in the hospital. But she kept plugging away with her interest in her family history. She was using a cane when my wife and I visited her in March of 2001. She wrote me last March that she had pancreatic cancer and was moving in with her sister, Fern. She passed away June 3rd.

There are several original subscribers with whom I have visited. They are Glenn D. Sanders of Larkspur, Colo., Glenn H. Sanders and Sybil Hinman of Huntsville, Ala. (Glenn passed away several years ago), Minnie Carender of Williamsburg, Ind., Andrea Gereighty of Metairie, La., Ed Sanders of Searcy, Ark., Lorene Eubanks of McAlester, Okla. (a second cousin), Katherine Main of Sebring, Fla., and Katherine Phillips of Crownsville, Md. (the last two are my first cousins).

If you are able, try to get out and visit personally with some of the people who have helped you with your work in genealogy. Mail correspondence, telephone conversations, and e-mails are convenient, but sometimes they are very impersonal, especially e-mails.

And while you are making these contacts, don't forget to thank those people. And while you exchange information, *exchange sources*. ■

Don Schaefer, *editor*

Elva Hoge Dixon Traces Her Early Saunders Genealogy and Life in Madison Co., Illinois

This is Elva Hoge Dixon's Saunders ancestry in her own words. This will start with Martin Saunders I, although she had earlier Saunders ancestors in her narrative, mostly from widely published genealogies that have since proved to be less than reliable.

Elva was one of the original subscribers to *Sanders Siftings*. I visited her in Chesapeake, Va. in March 2001. That is when she gave me the following handwritten material. Elva passed away in June of 2007.

MARTIN SAUNDERS I came to New York with his father and brother in 1636 on the *Planter Ship*. Martin I married Rachael Aaron who was born in England in 1620 and died in Virginia 15 Sep 1651. Martin I and Rachael had a son, Martin II. Martin Saunders II was born in Virginia in 1650. He had a son Martin III born in Virginia about 1675. His son John was born in 1700 in Virginia. This John Saunders married Catherine Nimrod who was also born in Virginia in 1700. Sir John and Catherine had five children, all except Isaac born in Virginia:

1. Isaac, born 1732 in North Carolina
2. Moses Saunders, born 1734; married Sallie Hamilton in 1763 in Banks Co., Ga. Sallie was born 1745 and died 1816.
3. William Aaron, born 1735; married Joan Bailey in 1760. William died about 1785 in N.C.
4. George
5. Tabitha, born 1740; married _?_ Hamilton in 1760

Isaac Saunders was born 1732 in Montgomery County, North Carolina. Isaac's wife's name is unknown. He was the first man to build a house on Cross Creek at Fayetteville, N.C. They had several children, three being Steven, Jacob, and Jonah.

Jacob Saunders was born in Montgomery Co., N.C. His wife was

Mary Hambleton, born 1760. Mary's father was Joseph Hambleton, born in 1745. After Jacob's death Mary lived with her grandson, Elkana Shulford Saunders in Keller, Georgia. Mary lived to be 106. She was always called "Grandma Jacob." Jacob was a furniture maker and made each of his children a white cedar chest for their personal things. Jacob and Mary had four boys and three girls according to the 1790 census, but I only list three — Sampson, Deborah, and Henry.

Deborah Saunders was born 7 Mar 1803 in Montgomery Co., N.C. Deborah married Joseph Sanders, Jr. in about 1838. Joseph had been married before to Martha and she died about 1835. Joseph and Martha had 12 children - Nancy, William, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Rachael, George, Aisley, Martha, Mary Ann, Joseph, and two unknown (one may be Nick). Deborah went to Kyles, Alabama, to be married and never got back to North Carolina to see her family. I don't know how they met. Grandma told me her mother [Deborah] died when she was 12, which would have been about 1854, but there is no record of where she is buried. Joseph owned a thousand acres of land on the Mud Creek section of Kyles, Ala., between two mountain ranges. Joseph and Deborah had three children - Henry, Phebe, and John G.

After Deborah died, Joseph married for the third time to Mahala Shelton on 11 Nov 1860 in Jackson County, Ala. During the War Between the States, Joseph, Jr. was a bushwhacker. His older sons joined the Confederate Army, but his younger sons, Henry and John G., joined the Union Army along with Phebe's husband, Isham King [and Martha's husband, William Fears]. Not long after that, Joseph, Jr. was taken to a mountain top and killed because his younger sons joined the Union Army.

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W. D. H. Saunders Writes About Driving a Herd of Cattle From Texas to Mississippi and Alabama

The following article is from pages 267-269 of *The Trail Drivers of Texas* by Hunter, J. Marvin, University of Texas Press, Austin.

DROVE A HERD TO MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA

by W. D. H. Saunders, 721 Rigsby Avenue, San Antonio, Texas

I was born in Yalobusha County, Mississippi, March 1, 1845, and came to Texas with my parents in 1850, locating in Gonzales County. Although quite small at that time, I remember when crossing the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, a fire started on the boat and there was great excitement on board. The passengers and crew succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it gained much headway. We moved to Goliad County in 1859.

I was married June 27, 1866, to Miss Annie New in Bee County, Texas. To us were born twelve children, eleven of whom are yet living. I was engaged in the mercantile business in Bee County several years, later moving to Sayers, Bexar County, in 1884, where I was postmaster and merchant for twenty years. I moved to San Antonio in 1919. T.B. Saunders (II), a prominent business man of Fort Worth, is my son.

In October, 1862, I left Goliad with Jim Borroum and Monroe Choate with eight hundred beeves for Mississippi.

We crossed the Guadalupe River at Clinton and went to Sweet Home, in Lavaca County, where we rented a field in which to pen our cattle. In this field was a large haystack. The cattle became frightened at this haystack and stampeded. Next morning we were eight miles from camp and lost three hundred of the beeves. We remained there several days to round up our cattle, and then started on our trip, crossing the Colorado at Columbus, the Brazos at Richmond, the Trinity at Liberty, the Natchez at Beaumont, the Sabine near Orange, and then passed into Louisiana, after which we crossed the Cule-shoe River and passed through Opelousas, where we met Crump and Fleming, who bought half interest in our herd, and put in three hundred more, making eleven hundred in all.

When we were near the Mississippi River the Confederate soldiers arrested all of our crowd, thinking we were trying to get the beeves to the Yankees.

They took the owners of the herd to Alexandria and held the rest of us four or five days, but as they could not prove anything, we were all released and permitted to pursue our journey. When we reached the Mississippi a thousand of the beeves took the water and easily swam across, but we had to sell one hundred on this side of the river, as we could not get them across. We had an old negro with us who was very excitable, and was always uneasy for fear the Yankees would get him, and we had a great deal of difficulty in keeping him with us.

We found sugar mills at all of the large plantations and whenever we stopped at a mill our boys were told to "help themselves," which they usually did, with the result that they often ate too much and were sick from the effects of it.

After we crossed the Mississippi the Confederate soldiers arrested us again, and took our men to Fort Hudson, where they kept them several days, but, as in the former case, they found nothing against us and turned us loose. At Woodville, Mississippi, the cattle were divided, and Borroum and Choate sold theirs to parties there. Crum and Fleming went on to Mobile, Alabama, where they sold their cattle.

At Woodville we stayed at a plantation owned by Dr. Simms. The fence around this plantation was made of hedges. One night Dr. Simms persuaded Upshur Brookin and myself to go bird hunting. We had to carry a light and kill the birds with a stick. We succeeded in killing but one bird, and the next morning at breakfast Upshur found that bird on his plate. Dr. Simms had a large canebreak on his farm where he kept his mules and horses. The doctor had never seen a hair rope, so while we were there he drove up all of his horses and had us trim their manes and tails to get hair and make a rope for him.

Upshur Brookin, J. B. New and myself came home together. We crossed the Mississippi with our horses on a ferry boat. The water came within two inches of the boat and I almost knew we would sink before we got across. I reached home in January and enlisted in the army at Corpus Christi, February 23, 1863, when I was just seventeen years old. ■

Elva Hoge Dixon

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He died on 10 Apr 1863. He was killed by Jeff Barber, Thomps Houston, and John Teeters. They were Tories who never served on either side. Ann Barbee Chambless of Scottsboro, Ala., said a brother of her grandfather was one of the "whippersnappers" who killed Joseph, Jr. There is no record of a trial but Ann said her ancestors had a record of an estate settlement about that time. Henry and John in turn killed the three Tories. [This is one of several versions of the murder of Joseph Sanders, Jr., but the fact and the date are confirmed in a Huntsville newspaper story.] Joseph, Jr. is buried in the front yard of his home; however, it is a different house, the old one was torn down. The people now living in the house, which is no longer in the Sanders family, gave permission for the stone to be erected. The stone was put up years later by Glenn Sanders of Huntsville, Ala., and some of his cousins. [The birth and death dates on the stone are no longer considered to be accurate because of more recent research.] After Joseph Sanders, Jr. died, the farm was sold to Jessie Elbert Saunders, a nephew of Deborah's. Jessie and his helpers dug saltpeter from the two caves during the war and sold it to the Confederate forces instead of being in the military service. Joseph had always said there was gold on his farm and that he and his sons would mine gold after the war. No one knew where the gold was but him and he was killed. Many people dug for years but no gold was ever found.

Phebe Emeline Sanders was born at Mud Creek section of Kyles, Jackson Co., Ala., near Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on 20 Mar 1842. She was the second child of Joseph and Deborah (Saunders) Sanders. Joseph had 12 children from his first marriage to Martha and she had died. Deborah died when Phebe was 12 years old and Phebe had to care for her father and two brothers. Phebe never went to school. Phebe married Isham King of Alabama on 30 Aug 1860 by Squire James Precise in Jackson Co., Ala. Isham's parents were Isham and Mary (Sanders) King. They were farmers on the Sanders farm. Isham enlisted in the spring of 1862 at Battle Creek, Ala., and was in Co G of the 18th Regiment, Ohio Infantry. Isham had part of his hand shot off at Mission

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Ridge in the Battle of Chicamauga. He spent several months in a Nashville, Tenn., hospital and was discharged on a disability in November of 1863. In 1864 Isham and Phebe moved by covered wagon to three miles south of Alhambra, Illinois, where they got a land grant and homesteaded 40 acres of land for \$1.25 per acre.

Phebe's grandfather, Jacob, made furniture and as each of his children was born he made a white cedar chest for each of them to put their personal things in. The chest that was made for Deborah was brought by Isham and Phebe in their trip to Illinois. One leg was broken off in the journey so the other three were removed. That chest was in our attic and used by Mom for storage. At Mom's death my brother Arthur got the chest and after Arthur's death his wife Dolores sold the chest to her sister-in-law and it's still in use. Isham and Phebe were farmers but Isham was also an eye doctor, fitting glasses and treating diseases of the eye. Isham and Phebe had five children:

1. Jessie A.G. (1 Jan 1865 - 9 Sep 1878)
2. Anna Emeline (28 May 1867 -)
3. Mary Louise Elizabeth (26 Nov 1869 - 1948)
4. Infant boy (5 May 1872 - 19 May 1872)
5. Matilda A. (20 Jan 1874 - 26 Feb 1881)

Jessie, infant boy, and Matilda are all buried in Mundes Cemetery, Marine Township, Madison County, Ill. Isham King died on 4 Apr 1876 and is also buried in Mundes Cemetery. Phebe did not die until 12 Apr 1931.

On 4 Oct 1880 Phebe married Charles William Kingery at Grantfork, Ill., by a justice of the peace. Charles was born 20 Dec 1842. He knew his birthday but couldn't remember the year. His tombstone says 1845 as the Bible it was written on had the corner torn off. He knew he was an orphan and his parents were William and Elizabeth (Ackerman) Kingery. He was born in Cumberland Co., Ill. (Note: I found his record just recently - Elva). Charles and Phebe lived on the King farm and were farmers living there till their deaths - Charles died 22 Jan 1930 and Phebe 12 Apr 1931. Both are buried in the Mundes Cemetery. Charles and Phebe had three children and one foster son:

Siftings Back Issues Available

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

1. John William (11 Dec 1881 - 27 Feb 1883)
2. Laura Ellen (3 Jan 1883 - 13 Mar 1942)
3. Phebe Charlotte "Lottie" (25 Jun 1885 - 13 Sep 1971)
4. (Foster son) Andrew Spore (15 Feb 1886 - 7 May 1886)

Andrew was the son of Charles Kingery's sister, Sarah Spore of Edwardsville, Ill., who died in childbirth. John, Andrew, and Laura are all buried in Mundes Cemetery.

Grandma [Phebe Sanders Kingery] did receive a Civil War pension before she married Charles Kingery and again after Charles died. I don't have a record of how much it was, but from what I have been told, it was a good amount for the time. I remember both my grandparents. Grandpa was a tall man, thin and had a beard. He chewed "Horse Shoe" tobacco, and it came with a small silver colored horseshoe on it. I got the horseshoe and had quite a collection of them. Grandpa only had one eye; his right eye was white. He lost his sight when walking in a corn field and a blade of corn cut his eye. Grandma was a large woman and wore long black dresses that she made herself. She had long red hair (no grey) and kept it back in a bun with a beautiful comb in it. She had false teeth but wouldn't wear them. They were kept in a large glass of water beside her bed. She loved apples and wouldn't bite them so she scraped them with a dull knife. I sat on her lap while she fed me bite after bite. I loved those times and the times she held me and told me stories of her life.

[Following is information about Phebe Sanders Kingery's four children who lived to be grown and married. They are Anna Emeline King, Mary Louise Elizabeth "Lizzie" King, Laura Ellen Kingery, and Phebe Charlotte "Lottie" Kingery.]

Mary Louise Elizabeth King was born on 26 Nov 1869 at the King farm at Alhambra, Ill. She was always called Lizzie. She attended Wider Range School which was near her home. After she graduated from the eighth grade she went to Alabama and lived with her Uncle Henry Sanders and taught school for a few years. She couldn't teach in Illinois as her grades were too low but after an interview they hired her, saying she was smart enough to teach. She came back to Alhambra and married Edson Dorsey Ryder on 30 Sep 1892 in Edwardsville, Ill. Edson was a neighbor of the King family, living a mile west of the school. Edson's father had to sign for him as he was only 20 years old. They lived on the Ryder farm for eight years, then in 1900 moved west. Four children were born on that farm - Charles, Eugene, Lewis, and Oscar. Lewis Lincoln only lived eight days and is buried in Mundes Cemetery.

Edson was not the best to his family. He had a crippled arm but managed to make a fair living for his family. On the way to Kansas they lived for a time in Missouri and left suddenly because a fire was burning on three sides of the house. Lizzie seemed to think Edson set the fire to make her move. She didn't want to move and he did. She had three small children and pregnant with her fifth child and had to leave many of her personal belongings. She was lucky to get out with the children. They settled in Ulysses, Kansas, and Edson never would let Lizzie make a trip back to Illinois unless she left one of the children with him. Therefore, she didn't make many trips back to see her parents.

Lizzie and Edson had seven more children in Kansas - Mary Irene, Grant, Irma, Selma, Dorsey, Aaron and Infant Boy, who died at birth. Eugene died at age 16 of scarlet fever. The night before he died Edson beat him terrible and had no reason for it. Aaron was nine years old when he died - of what we now know as leukemia. All three are buried in Ensign, Kan. Grant was a teenager when he got up late one night, fully dressed, went down the stairs and left. The family has never heard from him since. However, I don't remember it, but my sister Fern told me he stayed with us for well over a year after that. No one has heard from him since. Edson Ryder was born 5 Sep 1872 and died in 1952. Lizzie died in 1948. Both are buried in

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Syracuse, Kan. I never met either of them that I know of. The only one I met was Irene in 1930 when she spent several weeks with us and brought her four children.

Laura Ellen Kingery was born 3 Jul 1883 at Alhambra, Ill. She went to Wider Range School then helped her parents on the farm. She married William Frederick McCain who was born in Marine, Ill., on 13 Jul 1884. They married on 30 Mar 1911 and lived in Edwardsville, Ill. William worked for the Illinois Central Railroad. They never owned a car but had free railroad passes and came to see us and we met them at the station. In 1915 they moved to Marine, Ill., which was seven miles from us. We saw them often. They had six children - Emeline Elizabeth (16 Mar 1913 - 31 Dec 1990), Angeline Ellen (18 Apr 1915 - 25 Mar 1916), Beulah Helena (17 Oct 1917 -), Laura Dorothy (26 Nov 1919 - 18 Aug 1920), Leola Alberta (8 Jul 1921 - 11 Jan 1997), and Charles William (22 Aug 1923 - 11 Mar 1924). Angeline, Laura Dorothy, and Charles are buried in Mundes Cemetery.

Lottie Kingery was born Phebe Charlotte Kingery on 25 Jun 1885 and was always called Lottie. When time came for her to draw her social security, she had no birth certificate to prove her age. She had to get two signers older than herself who knew her all her life, but that was hard as she was then around 70. She found two signers, but since they knew her as Lottie, her legal name became Lottie Kingery Hoge.

Lottie went to Wider Range School her first eight years and wanted to be a teacher. She didn't have the opportunity to go to college, so in order to get a teachers certificate she took the eighth grade over each year till she was old enough to teach. She got her teachers certificate in 1906. She taught in the Lamb, Purcelo, and Wider Range Schools, each one a one-room school. She taught eight years. She drove a horse and buggy each day to school and the horse had to be boarded with a neighbor so it could be fed and watered during the day. I don't know how much she paid for that, but her salary was \$35.00 a month. During the summer she worked for a short time at the Alton Glass Works in Alton, Ill.

On 6 Sep 1911 Lottie married William Fred Hoge of Alhambra. His

parents were William J. and Margueretta (Schwartztauber) Hoge. They were married in the Baptist Church parsonage in Carlinville, Macoupin Co., Ill. They lived on a farm about a mile west of Grantfork and he farmed while she taught school. On 3 Nov 1913 they had a son, Lester Earl Hoge. He was always called Earl. Rose Mae Tontz was Earl's baby sitter. In April of 1914 Lottie bought the King-Kingery farm near Alhambra where she was born for \$3,200. She paid \$2,200 down and the rest by the year. Then she became a homemaker and taught in the Wider Range School which was closer to home. They were farmers of general crops, dairy farmers, raised chickens and sold eggs and in those days women had to help with the farm work. Grandpa and Grandma Kingery lived with them.

In a questionnaire filled out in 1918 by William Hoge for World War I, the following information was given: "The farm consisted of 5 acres of wheat yielding 108 bushels, 15 acres of oats yielding 657 bushels, 22 acres of corn yielding nothing. The orchard was 6 acres, the pasture 12 acres, there were 11 hogs, 5 horses, and 4 cows yielding \$750.00 milk a year."

They also rented land from a neighbor in later years. Also in a questionnaire dated 23 Sep 1918, the answers were: "made about \$65.00 a month on milk hauling - reached 5th grade in school - spoke English and some German - height and weight 67 in and 160 pounds - has rheumatism doctored by home remedies -- born in Madison Co. in 1896 - my parents came to America in 1848 -- mother at age 3 months - father is dead - father naturalized in Madison Co. in 1896 - registered for voting in 1903 - children age 2 and 4 - total income \$600 year - amount income per month to support family is \$50.00 without rent - total income for last 12 months was \$2,000.00 - statement of all property owned in last 12 months was \$3,200.00 (real estate income \$170.00) - personal property \$800.00 - net income \$750.00 - paid \$26.46 real estate tax - personal property tax \$5.60 - still owe \$1,000.00 on property - condition of health, wife not very strong height 5 ft 6 in weight 94 pounds - wife's infirm parents live in one room of our house."

On 21 Nov 1915 they had a son, Arthur Willard, and on 17 Aug 1919 they had a girl, Fern Alvina, and on 12

May 1923 I was born (Elva Ruth). I was seven years old when Grandpa Kingery died. On 9 Apr 1930 they had another girl, Wilma Gladys. Grandma Kingery died a year later. William Hoge lived there till his death 2 May 1966. He had been bedfast with several strokes for about three years. Lottie lived there until two years before her death when she was in a nursing home in Alhambra. Lottie Hoge died 13 Sep 1971 with a heart attack and both are buried in Salem Cemetery in Alhambra.

Lester Earl Hoge married Sue Hard of Marion, Ky. on 4 Aug 1956. Earl worked and retired from Olin Mathieson Co. in East Alton, Ill. Sue worked part time as a nurse's aide. They lived in Cottage Hills, Ill. Earl and Sue had one daughter, June Elizabeth, born 27 Apr 1953. Earl and Sue divorced. Sue died on 24 Feb 1984 and is buried in Marion, Ky. Earl moved to Worden, Ill., and died on 4 May 1996. He is buried in Salem Cemetery in Alhambra. June married Mike Grant of Edwardsville and lived in Wordriver, Ill. They had three children - a boy stillborn in 1975, Patrick born 1977, and Angela born 1981.

Arthur Willard Hoge married Dolores Kaufman of Alhambra on 17 Jun 1945. Arthur worked for Olin Mathieson Co. in East Alton, Ill., mixing gunpowder. He also helped his father with farming. Dolores retired after 41 years as an elementary school teacher. They lived in Alhambra and adopted a daughter, Leora Mae, born 10 Feb 1958. Arthur died on 29 Dec 1972 and Dolores died on 2 Oct 1998, both of cancer and are buried in Salem Cemetery in Alhambra.

Fern Alvina Hoge married Royal C. "R. C." Smith of Newport, N.C. on 22 Jan 1949 in Yuma, Ariz. R.C. was in the Navy Dept. Civil Service but later retired from the Coast Guard. Fern worked for the Navy Dept. Civil Service in Washington, D.C., and Camp LeJeune, N.C. They now live in Chesapeake, Va., where they have an appliance repair business. They have three boys - Dennis born 1952, John born 1957, and William born 1959.

I (Elva Ruth Hoge) was born 12 May 1923 at the farm home three miles south of Alhambra. . .

[There will be more about Elva's life in the next issue, including some of her experiences growing up in the Great Depression, World War II, and the post-war years that followed.] ■

Civil War Pension Files Can Give Valuable Info, But Is Interesting to See Characters Described

The following was sent in by Gary Sanders, Box 309236 UNT, Denton, TX 76203, <gary_bsanders@hotmail.com>.

In Civil War pension files one often finds brief statements written by postmasters in response to government inquiries about the reliability of citizens who signed affidavits in support of veterans or their widows who were claiming pension benefits. The local postmaster was often the person in the town who knew everyone (and the local gossip) because most people got their mail through "general delivery" by going to the post office to pick up letters. The following quotations from the pension file of John B. Sanders of Independence County, Arkansas, show the contrasting responses that were sometimes given.

A letter from the W. H. Smith, postmaster of Trenton, Jackson County, Alabama: "Dear Sir, in replying, September 11, 1894, as to the truthfulness and etc. of Elijah G. Sanders of my place, I can't say anything else but that Mr. Sanders is a truthful, upright man, stands well in the community." Elijah Greenville Sanders was the son of Elijah G. Sanders and Martha Jane Alisa Isbell and the grandson of Francis and Rachel Sanders.

A letter from the postmaster in Fisher, Arkansas: "Ivy Sanders is not very reliable. He is very tricky and won't work. Wouldn't like to believe him in all things is the general opinion. He is at this date at Smithdale, Arkansas, He moved down there." No date is given for the note, but the inquiry was made in October 1897.

Perhaps the postmaster was too harsh on Ivory or Ivy. In Ivy's own pension application, we find this from the physical exam on March 15, 1893 in Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama: "We think his feeble heart is the result of general prostration and use of tobacco. General debility is very marked in his case. He is nearly gray and looks prematurely old. His muscles are soft and flabby and he is very much emaciated. He doesn't look now as if he would be on the rolls very long. No other disabilities found to exist."

At the time Ivy was 60 years old. He died five years later, in November 1899 in Arkansas. Ivory Sanders was the son

of James Sanders who appears on the 1850 census of Jackson County, Alabama. The relationship of James to the two main Sanders groups in Jackson County is unknown. ■

James Wood is Researching Sherrod W. Saunders Family

James H. Wood, 12601 Long Cove Drive, Charlotte, NC 28277-4029, <jwood7@carolina.rr.com> is researching the Sherrod William Saunders family. He was born in Dickson County, Tennessee in 1812 and his father was William Saunders. He mother was Elizabeth Tubb. The family moved from North Carolina to Tennessee about 1800. The family moved to Perry County, Alabama around 1818. Sherrod married Elizabeth Pool in Perry County, Alabama on March 3, 1842. From this union three children were born: Magnolia, b. 1845; Richard DeMarcus, b. 1847; and Sherrod M., b. 1849 and believed to have died in Perry County at an early age. Elizabeth died in 1851 and a few months later Sherrod married Minerva Cone (a widow). Sherrod and Minerva moved to Texas to Milam County around 1854-1855. Richard DeMarcus is my great-grandfather. I would like to document the family line back several more generations as well as forward as I have had difficulty locating the modern day descendents of Sherrod William Saunders. Any assistance would be greatly appreciated. ■



This is Mary Maldira Nancy Louise Sanders Dubois. This photo was sent to Gary Sanders by Bob Griffith, one of her descendants. She was born 15 Apr 1841 in Jackson Co., Ala., to Benjamin Sanders and Liney Suggs. Benjamin was a brother of Isaac Sanders, a g-grandfather of Gary Sanders. Mary married Elias Dubois and she died in Oregon County, Missouri, on 15 Jan 1922.

Thomas Sanders Included in *Goodspeed's History of Orange County*

The following is from page 623 of *Goodspeed's History of Orange County (Ind.)*.

THOMAS SANDERS was born November 5, 1831, being one of the following children of John and Sarah Sanders: Thomas, William, Elizabeth (wife of Andrew J. Pearson), John, Eli, Charles, Isaac N., Aaron and Samuel. The parents were natives of North Carolina, and excellent people. Our subject's paternal grandparents came to this county in 1808, and his maternal grandparents in 1807, and both families were therefore among the very first in the county. John Sanders, father of Thomas, was an exemplary citizen and a useful public man, serving with fidelity in the various

township offices. His death occurred July 3, 1876; his wife survived him at the age of seventy. Both belonged to the Christian Church. Thomas passed his youth at work on the farm, and September 26, 1852, married America Maxedon, daughter of Robert and Mary (Pearson) Maxedon, and to them eight children have been born: Mary E., who married J.W. Tower; Sarah E., who married J.E. McIntosh; John M., Rachel, who married J.A. Weathers; Anna, who married J.L. Walker; Robert W., Nancy, Jane and Franklin E. Mr. Sanders is comfortably situated, owning 176 acres of land. He is a Democrat and an influential man, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church. ■

ASSORTED QUERIES . . .

Gary Sanders, Box 309236 UNT, Denton, TX 76203, <gary_bsanders@hotmail.com> is seeking information on the parents of Margaret J. Sanders who was born May 1838 in Alabama and died after 1914 in Independence County, Arkansas. According to her widow's Civil War pension application, filed November 5, 1892 in Independence County, Arkansas, she married John B. Sanders on March 20, 1860 at the house of Carrol J. Brewer in Jackson County, Alabama. The marriage was performed by Justice of the Peace John Sanders. From other sources we know that John Sanders, the J.P., was the half-uncle of the groom, John B. Sanders. Margaret's husband, John B. Sanders, died December 22, 1882 and Margaret married William Prince in Independence County, March 31, 1891. The only information I have found about her parents is in the 2001 web file of Pamela Adkins on world connect.rootsweb.com, where the parents of Margaret are given as John Saunders and Little Rain in Face. No documentation or source is given.

From Martha E. Taylor, 1116 Highland Street, Blytheville, AR 72315, <taylormec@sbcglobal.net>. I am searching for ancestors of Henry Green Saunders who married Martha Webb in Benton Co., Tenn. on 13 Sep 1882. Evidently the marriage did not last very long because I have not found my grandmother in a household with Martha and Green Sanders in any census record. I have found a Green Sanders and wife Rhanhama with a large family of children that I believe could be my great grandfather. My uncle, Malcolm Jones, told me he could remember hearing his mother speak of brothers by the names of Tom, Ben, and Frank. My grandmother, Martha, spelled her maiden name Sanders. She claimed to have Cherokee Indian ancestors, but no one ever asked enough questions when she was alive.

From Linda Wilde, 6648 So. 3095 W., West Jordan, UT 84084, <wilde@firston.com>. My great grandparents were John Arthur Batterton and Malinda Jane or Jane Malinda Sanders. That is

where we stop. She was born in Hot Springs, Ark. and apparently her parents were born in Missouri according to the 1880 census information. In December of 1863, when "Jane" was in her very early teens, Indians raided her family farm and killed all but three of her family. Those surviving were Jane, born in 1851, John M., born in September 1862 and Elijah, born in 1859. Jane apparently took the boys and raised them herself. John M. was in Oklahoma very late in his life and died there. Elijah was "killed before adulthood in an accident in a mill."

On January 31, 1869, Jane married John A. Batterton in Clark County, Ark. According to what I can find, there were already children of John A. We think her first child with John was Franklin, born in 1870. Therefore, I surmise, John must have been married before but I cannot find any such marriage. The mother of all the children is listed as Jane M. even though she was not of child bearing years when they were born. Those children, all born in Arkansas, are: Marion, b. abt 1863; Mary, b. abt 1866; Franklin, b. abt 1870; Nancy, b. in abt 1871; Levi, b. abt 1872; Lafayette, b. abt 1875; George W., b. abt 1876; Alice, b. abt 1879; Charles, b. in abt 1880; Rose, b. in 1890, (my grandmother); and finally, John, b. in 1894.

I don't know why there is such a gap between Charles and Rose. Jane had many children in 25 years and apparently was 43 at the birth of her last child. Everyone says they have found her in several different census records but I am not able to find them. I have only the 1880 census from June 25th.

That is my story in a nut shell. If anyone has anything of this family I would dearly love to hear from you. We have been searching for them for nearly 30 years now. In order to make our family complete, we have got to find them.

From Mario Perrino, 2941 Country Woods Lane, Cincinnati, OH 45248, <mperrino@cinci.rr.com>. I believe that Elihu Sanders was the brother of my wife's gggrandfather, Elijah B. Sanders who was born about 1796/97 in

Kentucky. Elijah's wife's name was Lydia. He had a brother named Reuben/Reubin born about 1794 in South Carolina.

The information I have regarding Elihu is that he was born about 1787 in Chatham Co., N.C. and died between 1851 - 1860 in Hot Springs, Ark. His full name was Andrew Elihu Sanders. He married Lucinda Jane about 1813 in Tenn. She was born about 1792 in Tenn. Elihu, Lucinda and their 7 children moved to Lowndes Co., Miss. near present day Steens, northeast of Columbus, Miss. The children's mother, Lucinda, died in 1833 in Lowndes Co., Miss. when the baby girl, Lucinda, was born. Catherine, the oldest child of Elihu and Lucinda, had married Charles Keeton by this time and she took the baby and cared for her. Soon after Lucinda died, Elihu moved five miles south of Columbus on the bank of the Tombigbee River. His brothers Elijah B. and Reubin P. soon joined Elihu.

Elihu married Margaret Ann 5 Feb 1835 in Lowndes Co. and they had eight children. She was born about 1812 in White Co., Tenn. She was reportedly a full-blooded Cherokee Indian. Some researchers have claimed that her maiden name was Rigby or Rigsby but that is disputed by knowledgeable researcher, Donald Quinn of Pascagoula, Miss., who is a direct descendant of Elihu. After Elihu died, she married Levi Spencer 12 October 1865 in Clark Co., Ark. I have additional information about Elihu and the children of his first wife and the names of the children of Elihu and Margaret. Does anyone know the names of Elihu's parents?

From Duane McKenzie., 421 N. Morningside Ave, Litchfield, MN 55355, <dmckenze@hutchtel.net>. I would like information on John Sanders/Saunders born 1795-1800 and his wife Rachel Estep born 1800 and they married in Scott Co., Va. on 20 Feb 1817. John Sanders/Saunders married Jane Starnes in Scott Co., Va. on 6 Mar 1822. My g-g-g-grandmother, Anna Sanders/Saunders, wife of David Jesse McKenzie, might have been a daughter of this John Sanders/Saunders. Anna married David Jesse McKenzie in Scott Co., Va. on 21 Feb 1836. Anna Sanders/Saunders was born 1818-24. I would like to hear from anyone on this family. ■

GENERATIONS Is Newest Sanders/Saunders Family History

Dr. Ralph A. Sanders, along with Carole Sanders and Peggy Van der Heide, have just written a most remarkable history of their line of Sanders (Saunders, etc.). I have reviewed a copy and recommend it for your reading—and as an example of what YOU can do. It is beautifully designed and illustrated, and is very readable. The title of the book is *GENERATIONS: a thousand-year family history*.

It is available in hardcover for \$34.99 and softcover for \$23.99. You can order from your local bookstore, call 888-795-4274 ext. 7876, or order online at www.xlibris.com, www.bn.com, www.borders.com, or www.amazon.com.

Ralph is at 114 Mickler Blvd., St. Augustine, FL 32080, <rnsanders@gmail.com>, if you should have questions about his Sanders. Here is the “Introduction” from the book.

INTRODUCTION

Some years back, our parents, Dorothy and Ralph Sanders, visited General Butler State Park near Carrollton, Kentucky, and happened to browse through its collection of books on subjects pertaining to that part of Kentucky. There they purchased a book by Anna V. Parker, now out of print, entitled *The Sanders Family of Grass Hills*. The book eventually made its way into our reading and touched off a set of questions that since have occupied us for nearly three decades. At the conclusion of Parker’s charming account of some Sanders who lived 150 years ago near Ghent, Kentucky, lay a captivating genealogy. This genealogy traced an ancestry back to a certain Nathaniel Sanders, who Parker said came from Wales to America about the year 1700. Could we somehow be related to these people? Was this Nathaniel our first American ancestor? Were we really from Wales? We pored over the life facts that Anna Parker gave for early Sanders figures, wondering if any of these people could have been responsible for our own being.

For reasons now distantly recalled, it may have been our Aunt Marie—in truth a great aunt, though not of the Sanders

line—who piqued our interest in family history. She loved to recite tales of earlier families and made those folks now gone seem terribly compelling to us. Whatever Aunt Marie said, it seemed to us that we needed, perhaps even urgent-

ly needed, some greater sense of our own background.

We knew so little of our Sanders ancestors. In fact, we were certain of little more than our grandfather’s name. But inexperienced as we were in genealogical research, we tinkered through one source after another, writing letters here and there, hoping to find some infor-

mation to link our family to those people of Anna Parker’s book. Our parents helped out. After a few years, we finally found the elusive links and took great delight in discovering our American ancestry. Yes, we do indeed descend from Anna Parker’s Nathaniel Sanders.

Eventually, we grew accustomed to the idea that finding our ancestors was an important part of our lives, and we embarked on a project to extend the genealogy as far back as we could. The three of us who wrote this book evolved an overlapping division of labor—Peggy principally focusing on medieval England up to about the year 1600, Ralph on the next two centuries, and Carole working mainly on the 1800s and later. But moving beyond Anna Parker’s genealogy turned out to be more difficult than anticipated because the older historical times lacked the usual genealogical records of birth, marriages, and deaths. We scratched for land and court records, odd accounts in books and journals, wrote letters of inquiry of all sorts, and found that direct, simple proofs of ancestry such as birth and marriage records only occasionally could be found.

Slowly, imperceptibly, we discovered that finding distant ancestors involved reconstructing communities of persons who seemed a part of our family history while also examining the historical char-

acter of their era. We used these patterns to shape our search and our understanding. This shift in research strategy produced an unintended consequence.

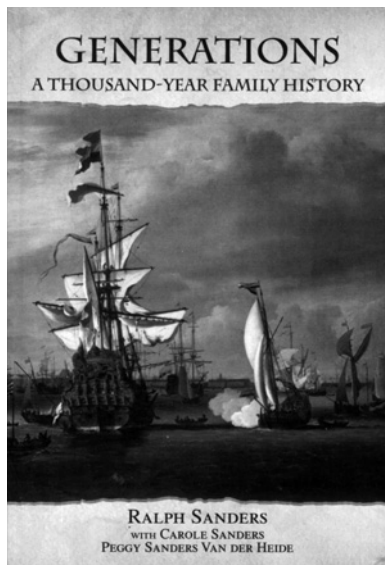
Unwittingly, we had begun to uncover details about those whom we sought to discover. Two decades later, we find we had by degrees reconstructed the social and historical settings of all our direct Sanders ancestors for the last millennium. So now we are able to offer a somewhat biographical approach to this long family history. If in telling these ancestral stories we extend the force and excitement of Aunt Marie’s narratives, the telling will repay the effort.

Most surprising for us was the amount of information we have been able to uncover about our ancestors. If they were special people, and they were—they were exceptional in the same way that all people are exceptional, but not disproportionately so. These people by and large are familiar types, not notably wealthy in the main, not especially famous or powerful, not distinguished in ways that could have produced extraordinary paper trails. And so our findings about them carry a message—that the extraordinary amount of detail we have found about our own ancestors is available to others seeking understanding of their own families. A main requirement seems to be an origin in the British Isles, where record keeping has a long tradition and the language of records is generally familiar.

No part of this work is fiction. What this book contains is facts and interpretations of facts. If there are errors, they are errors of interpretation, of the meanings we have derived from facts. But in no instance are these portraits of family figures the result of unfettered imagination or literary invention. All of what we have written is true, insofar as truth can be determined. We furthermore have not been interested in offering judgments about how our ancestors’ lives were lived, and we have not offered them. Our view is that this work offers these people the chance to walk again amongst us. We accept something nearing a sacred obligation to develop their portraits in as faithful a manner as possible so that they appear to us as they were. We hope we have done so.

Some explanation of how we use the surname Sanders in the narration might

(Continued on page eight)



About This Issue

We still need more readers sending in material, *especially queries*. I will now accept queries that have only an e-mail address. There is less chance of a response, though.

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 and biographical directories, and 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)

make readers more comfortable. Because surnames are the labels used to identify family, we review the origin and evolution of the surname Sanders in chapter 1. But a difficulty exists in tracing surnames through time. Surnames evolved irregularly, and the idea of standardizing name spellings is of fairly recent vintage. It was not uncommon in eighteenth-century England and before for names routinely to be spelled different ways. William Shakespeare is said to have spelled his own name at least four different ways. We uncovered numerous instances for our own family in which a single record offered two spellings for the person of record. To avoid confusion in our chapters, therefore, we have loosely standardized Sanders surname spellings according to what seems the most common form at each time period. But one must understand that we employed this simplification for narrative convenience. The records themselves contain greater varieties and inconsistencies of spelling than our writing suggests. Our usage is as follows:

de Sanderstead—before 1200—
Sanderstead in Surrey; *Saundre*—1200-
1500—mainly Charlwood in Surrey;
Saunders—1500-1700—Ewell, Aston,
Derby, Wales, and Gloucestershire;
Sanders—1700-present—Virginia and
Kentucky

The biggest missing piece in this family history is the story of family women. Women comprise one-half the family history, but in our treatment, they are accorded only brief mention. This occurs for several reasons. First, in the historical records available from patronymic English society, the woman's name changed at marriage. That means that in most instances, a given record for, say, Ann Sanders, might refer to one of two persons, either Ann (née) Sanders, or Ann Sanders, a person's wife. Few of such records are amenable to useful interpretation because the identity is ambiguous. Even where we know a woman's identity, learning something of her own ancestry places her

within another patronymic lineage, following the surname of her father. Thus, the enate genealogical past tends to evaporate after one generation. Beyond that, for the most part, women's activities were rarely recorded. Their roles in society typically were constricted to domestic settings, roles that produced virtually no written records. One, of course, can find books on women's history—Antonia Fraser's fine *Weaker Vessel* is a case in point—to improve one's general understanding of women in history. But such histories necessarily lack the particulars required to understand one's own ancestresses.

Ralph wrote the text using the results of research and careful outlines of findings in part produced by Carole and Peggy in their portions of the work. Together, we three are indebted to the fine collections and services of the city libraries of Minneapolis, Syracuse, and Covington, Kentucky. In addition, the libraries of the University of Minnesota, Syracuse University, the Kentucky Historical Society, the Filson Club of Louisville, and the Dyfed County Council Library at Haverfordwest in Wales were especially helpful. Beyond those invaluable resources were the unique contributions of a number of people. Mary Margaret Boyles of Chicago was a fine Sanders genealogist before her passing, and her firm admonishments and encouragements guided our early thinking. Martha Sanders Reiner shared her acquaintance with our nineteenth-century family and events to our advantage. Greatly helpful were John Konvalinka, who unearthed useful records in both the United States and the United Kingdom, and Dr. Thomas E. Sanders of Louisville, who offered insights on the families of Virginia and Kentucky. Geoffrey Roberts, an exacting records searcher for Bristol, England, and surrounding counties, produced extraordinarily useful records that helped connect Old and New World family branches. There were others, many others, who willingly shared ideas and records in specific areas of research. Their contributions are mentioned in the appropriate places in the text and are appreciated beyond these few words of acknowledgement.

Our great debt of gratitude is to Nancy Gustin Sanders, Ralph's wife, who combed through records, generated many helpful ideas, suggested countless improvements in early drafts, and patiently endured Ralph's writing struggles through all these years.

RAS, CJS, PSV ■

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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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