

# SANDERS *Siftings*

an exchange of Sanders/Saunders family research

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## *Don't Shortcut Your Family Research; Utilize All Tools*

Robert Tilman, CEO of RootsWeb, has said, "Only a small fraction of genealogy-related information is on the Web."

Computers have done a fantastic job of making more genealogy material available to researchers and connecting even more people than we would have ever thought possible. RootsWeb and Ancestry.com are probably the best places on the Web to get help, or receive help. I have heard from individuals who were related to me on two different lines for which I had nearly given up hope. They saw my posting on the RootsWeb Surname list that had been there several years.

However, you can't just sit at that computer and expect to do all your genealogy work. I am afraid that we are getting away from some of the traditional tasks related to sound family research. Subscribers to surname newsletters are also declining. Newsletters are still a very good place to find other researchers and information not available elsewhere. You need to get out to those libraries, court houses, cemeteries, and Family History Centers. You still need to write letters to many relatives and friends who may have information you need.

Use all the tools you can. The computer is a great one! And it is one of the best tools that you can have to help write those letters.

In our busy, busy world we all want shortcuts and time savers. Don't shortcut your family research by looking for the easy way out. Keep up the traditional research. ■

Don Schaefer, *editor*

## **Tobias Saunders, From Amersham, England, Made His Mark on Westerly, Rhode Island**

The following article, dated 21 April 2008, was submitted by Paul A. Saunders, 1600 Leeland Way, Knoxville, TN 37919-2604, <snaps 858@aol.com>.

**Tobias Saunders of Westerly, R.I.**

*by Paul A. Saunders*

My immigrant ancestor, Tobias Saunders, was an interesting and colorful man. I am not absolutely certain as to when and where he was born, although at one time I believed him to be the Tobias Saunders born in

Amersham, Buckinghamshire, England in 1629/30.<sup>1</sup> [See the April 2001 issue of *Sanders Siftings* for an article on the Saunders at Amersham.] He first appears in American records as a member of the militia in Taunton, Massachusetts, in August of 1643<sup>2</sup> and is thought to have been 70 to 75 years old when he died in Westerly, Rhode Island, in July or Aug. 1695.<sup>3</sup> This would make his birth between 1620 and 1625 and he had to have been at least 16 years old in 1643 to be in the militia. One source gives his arrival in New England as 1638,<sup>4</sup> but as yet I have been unable to confirm that.

He is known to have been employed as a worker at Hammersmith, the Saugus Ironworks in Saugus, Massachusetts (now a National Park), a venture begun by John Winthrop Jr., son of the Governor of Massachusetts.<sup>5</sup> In 1649 and 1650 Tobias appeared as a witness in two cases at Salem Court<sup>6</sup> involving some of the Hammersmith ironworkers. They were not members

of the Puritan faith, apparently, as they continually ran afoul of the Puritan laws of Massachusetts, mostly involving swearing or drink. One of these cases featured Tobias in a rather wild and ribald incident involving sexually tainted horseplay with two married women at the home of Lawrence Turner, where he was a boarder.<sup>7</sup> One of the participants in this episode was Turner's wife, who started things off by dumping a pail of water on Tobias from her kitchen window. However, this did not seem to

have adversely affected his relationship with Lawrence Turner, who was also a worker at Hammersmith and later moved with Tobias to the new colony of Rhode Island. It is thus ironic that Tobias later became a respected official in his future state.

Dr. John Clarke, his future wife's uncle, had come to Boston in 1637 and began preaching as a Baptist minister in that Puritan state. He was later forced out of

Massachusetts and by 1638 had moved to Aquidneck, an island in the Narragansett Bay (renamed Rhode Island in 1644). The next year, he moved to Newport and established the first Baptist church there. By 1643, Roger Williams had obtained a grant from the Earl of Warwick to form the "Colony of Providence Plantations in Narragansett Bay in New England" which was open to all religious faiths. There were continuing disputes with Massachusetts over this territory, so in 1651 Clarke went to England with



A statue of Chief Ninigret, a sachem of the Niatit tribe, in Watch Hill, R.I.

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## Can You Help Bill Browder Get Past His Brick Wall and Learn More About Lemuel Saunders?

This was received from long-time subscriber Bill Browder, 221 Steadman Road, Selmer, TN 38375.

I have been a subscriber to *Sanders Siftings* for several years now and have seen numerous queries on various Saunders/Sanders lines from most of the U.S. and, I think, some foreign countries. In all those queries I have never found anything that proved any part of my line. It seems as if there are hundreds of different lines. Surely some of them join somewhere in the distant past. In light of that I want to lay out a theory on my line and invite anyone to prove or disprove any part of it, with theory being a formulation of underlying principles of certain observed phenomena which has been verified to some degree.

This first part is taken from records found in the book *Early Settlers of North Alabama* by James Edmond Saunders (1806-1899) but contains no proof, in itself, connecting it to my line.

Edward Saunders came to the Colony of Virginia in 1635 on the ship "Safety" along with his sons Thomas (13) and Edward (9). Edward who was 9 in 1635 later married Mary who was the widow of John Hudnal. Mary was born Mary Elizabeth Webb. Edward and Mary had two sons, Edward and Ebenezer.

Ebenezer Saunders married Elizabeth Phillips and they had at least one son who was named Edward. Edward Saunders married Winifred who was probably a Presley, Conway or Ball and they had sons William, Thomas and Edward.

Thomas Saunders married Judith (last name unknown) in 1742. In 1755 they sold the land left to them by his father, Edward, in Northumberland County, Virginia and moved to Maryland. Nothing else, for sure, is known about this family but (in theory) the next few listings could connect him to my line.

Tax records of Richmond County, Virginia for 1710 list a Lem (Lemuel?) Cox. I found this while researching my Cox line in the Browder family. I also found that "Judith" was a common name in the Cox family. Richmond County joins Northumberland County therefore Thomas

Saunders' wife Judith may have been descended from Lem/Lemuel Cox.

From Quaker records: Gunpowder

Monthly Meeting, Baltimore County, Maryland, "Richard Belt, son of John Belt, of Gunpowder in Baltimore County married Keturah Price, daughter of John Price of Gunpowder in Baltimore County on 24th day of first month called January 1760." Among those in attendance was a Lemuel Saunders.

Deer Creek Monthly Meeting, Harford County, Maryland: "On third day of third month, 1761 Thomas Saunders, son of Edward, hath by keeping unprofitable company been induced to dance." (note: Baltimore County and Harford County are adjoining counties in Maryland)

Was the above Thomas Saunders, son of Edward, the same Thomas Saunders, son of Edward, who married Judith in 1742, sold land in 1755 and moved to Maryland?

Was the Lemuel Saunders who attended the Price/Belt wedding in Baltimore County, Maryland the same Lemuel Saunders who witnessed a deed in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina in 1767? This section of North Carolina later became Lincoln County. Lemuel Saunders died there in 1795 (without a will) and his estate settlement papers list all his sons who were of age but none of his daughters. (Note: Lemuel's known sons were: Thomas, Edward, Lemuel, Samuel and Jessee).

Lemuel Saunders was my first known Saunders/Sanders ancestor. Any help on this will be appreciated. ■

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### What Happened to Willis Sanders?

Ed Sanders, PO Box 7219, Surprise AZ 85374, <sanders32@msn.com>. Willis Perry Sanders III, born 22 Aug 1873 in Leake Co., Mississippi. Parents were Willis Perry II and Sarah Virginia "Sallie" (Horton) Sanders. Willis Perry III was the first child born, he had eight siblings—John Wesley, Lawrence Edward, Ethel Melonie, Albert Theodore, Robert Lacey, Emily Alama, Burley Wright, and Mary Exar. The family moved to Texas about 1884-1885, around Brown county. Willis Perry III had an argument with his father and left home. This was around 1890-1894; no trace can be found of him. Any information would be very helpful in filling out the Sanders family record. ■

### Tobias Saunders

(Continued from page one)

Roger Williams to obtain a new charter for Rhode Island, where he remained for 12 years negotiating slowly as this was during the Commonwealth period, before Charles II was restored to the throne 29 May 1660. Williams had returned to the colony in 1654 and it wasn't until 9 July 1663 that Clarke's new charter was finally signed by the king, establishing a "State where no constraint could ever be put upon the human conscience and no limit to freedom of human thought." There could be no Royal veto of this charter.

When the Saugus ironworks venture began to fail in the early 1650s, Tobias Saunders and Lawrence Turner relocated to Newport, where they bought land together from William Jeffrey on 22 March 1653/4.<sup>8</sup> The next year Tobias Saunders was listed as a free man of Newport<sup>9</sup>, which meant that he owned land and could vote. In 1657 he and Turner joined with others to buy Conanicut Island (where Jamestown is now located).<sup>10</sup>

On 29 June 1660 Tobias joined a company of 76 men to buy Misquamicut (includes present-day Westerly, Hopkinton, Charlestown and Richmond) from the Indian chief Sosoa (or Ninigret as he was also named).<sup>11</sup> In September 1661, three members of the company — Tobias Saunders, Joseph Clarke and Robert Burdick — went in and settled their land, which was a complete wilderness at the time.<sup>12</sup> In that same year, Tobias married Mary Peckham, daughter of Mary Clarke and John Peckham. It must have been a real struggle to survive, but they were helped by the friendly natives. Tobias was known to be a friend to the Indians, as described by Nelson B. Vars in his book, *Records of Tobias Saunders and His Descendants*:

"Whenever there was any disturbance or contention among the Indians they came to Tobias with their complaints who summonsed the delinquents by sending a smooth stick with three notches cut in it, a warrant which was always respected."

"In 1703 an Indian Chief gave John Saunders fifty acres of land, for the love he had for his father; and there were a number of Indians who

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named their children 'Toba' after him. One later was 'Toba Ross,' for many years the head of the tribe."

On 1 Nov 1661 Tobias Saunders, Robert Burdick and Joseph Clarke were arrested for trespass by Walter Palmer, a Massachusetts constable, in a continuing dispute between Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut over this land. On 14 November Tobias and Burdick were put on trial in Boston, convicted, fined £40 and kept in jail for over a year.<sup>13</sup> They were released in 1663 and returned to Rhode Island while the two governments squabbled over payment of the fine, which was finally resolved in Rhode Island's favor after the new charter was granted. In 1669 Tobias was made a Conservator of the Peace for Westerly.<sup>14</sup> During his tenure as Conservator an amusing incident occurred, as recorded by Vars in *Records of Tobias Saunders and His Descendants*:

"At that time people were not in the habit of salting meat for winter use, but subsisted mostly on wild game which was very abundant. Consequently when a pig was killed most of it would be lent to the neighbours who would pay in the same way when convenient. A neighbour of Tobias — notorious for his indolence — came to him at one time to know what he should do, for he had killed his pig and if he should pay what he had borrowed he should have none left. Tobias told him to hang it up in an open shed and say in the morning that it was stolen, and perhaps they would not exact the pig. He did accordingly and in the morning found the pig was gone. Tobias went in the night, took the meat and salted it by itself, and during the next summer lent it piece by piece to its owner until it was all gone. The man on being told that he had been borrowing his own meat, was highly exasperated."

Between 1670 and 1679, there were a series of arrests between Rhode Island and Connecticut over jurisdiction of this land.<sup>15</sup> These were not resolved until long after Tobias died in 1695. On 11 March 1669/70, John Crandall and Tobias wrote to John Winthrop Jr., then Governor of Connecticut, concerning the dispute between Westerly and Stonington over land jurisdiction, con-

### 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. ■

taining a famous quote:

As for your advice to agree with those our neighbours of Stonington & the other gentlemen we hope that your colony & ours will in the first place lovingly agree and then we question not but there will be an agreement between us and our neighbours of Stonington and the rest of the gentlemen.<sup>16</sup>

Tobias wrote to Governor Winthrop again on 2 May 1673 concerning Connecticut's fines against Westerly and on 3 July of that year he wrote to Winthrop's son, Fitz John Winthrop, on behalf of Chief Ninigret concerning the actions of the Indian chief, "King Philip." On 7 July 1675 he wrote for Chief Ninigret to Major General Wait[still] Winthrop, brother of Fitz John Winthrop, to arrange a meeting the next day between them and requesting that Chief Uncas not be invited to attend. I have copies of all the original letters.<sup>17</sup>

Ninigret proved to be a loyal friend to the English during King Philip's War (1673 to 1677), and was honored in 1914 with a bronze statue overlooking the sea at Watch Hill near Westerly. During the war, Westerly families fled to Newport and Connecticut and during these years there are no town records, as town business ceased for that period. In 1676 the refugees began to return to Westerly.

As a percentage of the English population killed, King Philip's War was far more devastating to America than any war since that time. World War II cost us about 1% of American adult men, the Civil War between 4% & 5%, but King Philip's War close to 8% in Plymouth Colony. The Indians, however, fared much worse, losing between 60% and 80% in Southern New England due to injuries, sickness, starvation, and those shipped out of the country as slaves or

who fled either to the Iroquois in the west or the Abenakis to the north.<sup>18</sup>

Tobias Saunders was elected seven times as Deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly and on 4 July 1695 he presided as Moderator of the Westerly town meeting, but by the following meeting on 23 August he was already deceased.<sup>19</sup>

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5. *Ironworks on the Saugus*, by E. N. Hartley, 1957, p.130.
6. *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*, vol.1, pp.174, 198 & 199.
7. "Those Hammersmith Rowdies", by Paul A. Saunders, *The Essex Genealogist*, v.6, no.3, August 1986, pp.121-122.
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9. *Records of the Colony of R.I. & Providence Plantations in New England*, ed. by John R. Bartlett, 1856, vol. I, p.301.
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11. *Narragansett Historical Register*, II (1883), pp.36 & 37.
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13. *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*, ed. by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, v. IV, pp.44, 45 & 101.
14. *Civil and Military List of Rhode Island*, by Joseph Jencks Smith, 1900, p. 6.
15. *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, by J. Hammond Trumbull, v.2 (1852), pp.138, 160, 188, 537, 550, 553; v.3 (1859), p.39.
16. "Colonial Boundaries 1662-1827", Connecticut State Archives, Series I, Vol.1, Doc.45.
17. *Winthrop Family Papers*, Massachusetts Historical Society Collection, vol. 41, p. 426.
18. *Mayflower, A Story of Courage, Community and War*, by Nathaniel Philbrick, 2006, p. 332.
19. "Westerly Settlers, No.7," by Charles Denison, *The Narragansett Weekly*, Feb.13, 1862. ■

## Elva Hoge Dixon Traces Her Early Saunders Genealogy and Life - Part II

This is a continuation and conclusion of an article by Elva Dixon started in the April issue (No. 53) of *Sanders Siftings*.

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 handwritten material for this article. Elva passed away in June of 2007.

I (Elva Ruth Hoge) was born 12 May 1923 at the farm home three miles south of Alhambra. My doctor was Dr. Charles Hornsburger and they paid \$12 for me. I was a breech baby but was in good health except for the normal childhood diseases. We all had colds each winter and were treated with Vicks Vapo-Rub and Pinex cough syrup. I was born with a large strawberry birthmark on the back of my neck. It was red and stood out. The doctor wanted to cut it off but Mom wouldn't let him. It was treated with castor oil every day and I used that myself when I was six years old. It eventually dried up with only a faint scar. Years ago Mom sent a clipping from the paper that said that if it had been cut off I probably would not have lived.

I started to school in 1929 at Wider Range School #32. It was the same school Mom went to and taught but was a new building, the first one burned. It was a quarter of a mile west of our house. Sometimes I went home for lunch, but most of the time I took my lunch in a tin pail that sorghum had come in. Most of the time it was a piece of chicken or ham and bread and an apple. I didn't want to go home for lunch as I would miss playing with my schoolmates. I loved school and always made good grades.

My first teacher was Rosalie McKelvey of St. Louis and I had her one year and Leona Suessen the second year. There were two other girls in my first grade class. Ruby Long and Dolores Kombrink. The first week Ruby followed the teacher everywhere she went and Dolores cried all week. I wouldn't talk to anyone but the teacher and my sister Fern. From my third grade on I had Mildred Payne as a teacher. She was from Greenville, Ill., and still lives there. We had from 8 to 20 in the whole school. It all depended on how big the families were. When a family moved it made a big difference in the school attendance. Our school district took in one square mile. Some had very large

families. I was graduated from the eighth grade in Edwardsville, Ill., with all the graduates from the county. I was 47th out of 247 students and made an average of 92.8. Ruby made higher grades than me and Dolores moved away several years earlier.

After my graduation I started to Alhambra High School. My brother Arthur bought me a bicycle to ride the three miles to the school. I was not allowed to ride on the highway; had to stay on the back streets. I left my bicycle at Aunt Minnie's (Pop's sister), parked under a big tree and walked the quarter mile to school. If the weather was bad, she put my bicycle in her garage. I had to ride in sunshine, rain, snow, or any kind of weather. In the winter I wore a ski suit over my dress to keep warm. There were very few days I got a ride with Pop. It was a very cold ride at times as it got below zero many days and I rode against the north wind, but I never missed a day in three years. Times were still hard and I did good to even get to go to school. Many of my classmates had to quit and help on the farm. Fern had to walk the three miles to school each day. I played the trumpet (which Arthur bought me) in the band the last two years and carried it on the rear carrier of my bike. My books were in the front basket.

I graduated in May 1940 and in June I went to Chicago alone to do housework for a very wealthy family, to save money for school clothes. Cousin Adella got me the job and Mom thought it was very good training. Adella had gone to California along with my sister Fern. I was met by Fern's friend, Rose, who I had never met. I had never been in a big city alone or taken a bus alone. It was quite an experience for me but I had no trouble. Rose was at the station to meet me. I stayed with the Wooden family in Winnetka, Ill., and was paid \$7.00 a week. I stayed till the end of August then came back home. Our school at Alhambra was only a three-year high school, so I had to find another for my fourth year.

I had a choice of Highland, St. Jacob, or Edwardsville. The county paid the tuition but we had to get our own transportation. Mom had made arrangements for me to go to St. Jacob. One of my former classmates drove and picked up five of us every day for 50¢ a

week, each. I loved the school and we had the same principal as he transferred there, too. I graduated in May 1941. The middle of May I was on crutches. I threw my knee out of place one night while sleeping. I was teased terrible about that and it took 12 heat treatments before I could walk again. Just before graduation my Aunt Minnie died and Aunt Bert and Uncle Guy from Nebraska came for the funeral. They stayed on for my graduation.

After graduation I had to wait for my knee to heal, then went back to a baby sitting job and living with another wealthy family in Wilmette, Ill. I was trying to save enough money for a secretary course. I was making \$14.00 a week but World War II erupted and changed my life. I went to Long Beach, Calif., where Fern worked at Douglas Aircraft, intending to get a job there. Instead I got a job as a telephone operator with Pacific Bell. I stayed with the telephone company 12 years and worked in several cities-Long Beach, Calif., Chicago, Ill., Fort Worth, Texas, Los Angeles, Calif., and Brockton, Mass. After those 12 years I quit and married James Thompson Dixon of Newport, N.C. We lived in the Broad Creek area of Newport where we ran his family grocery store. After two years we left on a vacation to Norfolk, Va., and decided to stay. James got a job as a painting contractor and I worked for a TV repair shop. After a few months James got a job as a grocery store manager. He stayed 14 years then went into his own seafood and produce company. In 1958 I got a job with civil service in communications at the Norfolk Naval Station and Cinclant Fleet. I stayed there 25 years, retiring in 1983. James retired on a medical in 1980. In July 1999 James died after being in the hospital 2 1/2 months. He had a colostomy and he never recovered. I was in the hospital and nursing home for six months with vascular problems and surgery. I didn't get to the funeral. He is buried here at Chesapeake Memorial Gardens. Now I spend my time with the church, genealogy, walking, and playing my organ. ■

From Billy Sanders <bsandbill2@att.net>. My g-g-g-grandfather was Burrell Sanders. He married Nancy Lindsay in Warren County, Georgia January 3, 1814. I am searching for Burwell/Burrell's parents. ■

## Gen. John C. C. Sanders From Tuscaloosa, Ala. Was Confederate Hero

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN SANDERS, soldier, was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., April 4, 1840; son of Dr. Charles Peak and Elizabeth Ann (Thompson) Sanders of Charleston, S.C.; grandson of William and Martha (Ditmore) Sanders and of Dr. Matthew and Arabella (Keys) Thompson. His parental grandfather, a native of England, emigrated to Charleston, S.C. His maternal ancestors resided in Anderson district, S.C.

He was a cadet in the University of Alabama, and was the first member of the student body to leave that institution in 1861 to join the Confederate States army. He at once volunteered as a private in a military company raised in Greene county, and on the reorganization of this command was elected its captain, assigned to the 11th Alabama regiment, and he was with his company at Seven Pines, Gaines's Mill, and Frayser's Farm. In the last-named battle he was severely wounded. Promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, he led it at Fredericksburg, and was conspicuously gallant at Salem Church.

At Gettysburg he was wounded, and in the winter of 1863-64, he was president of the division court-martial. At the Wilderness he commanded his regiment, and after General Perrin fell, he led the brigade to the assault of the horse-shoe salient, recapturing a part of the lost works. For his gallantry here on May 31, 1864, he was made a brigadier-general. His brigade consisted of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 14th Alabama regiments. In an assault on the enemy's lines, June 22, 1864, near Petersburg, General Sanders was the first to mount the breastworks, and the brigade captured more men than it numbered. The brigade fought, June 23, 25, 29, and 30, the last being the battle of the Crater, when it retook the lost position. At Deep Bottom, Aug. 16, he again distinguished himself while commanding his own and a North Carolina brigade. On Aug. 21, he led the brigade against the heavy force of the enemy which had seized the Weldon railroad. The Confederates drove back two lines of battle, but upon emerging from the woods, they were confronted by a line of defences and were obliged to seek shelter in the woods. General Sanders, who had

## Here Are the Sanders Buried in the Mt. Horeb Cemetery in Orange County, Indiana

Mt. Horeb Missionary Baptist Church, two miles west of Orleans in Orange County, Indiana, was organized in 1839. Near the church is a well kept community cemetery, in which the oldest marked stone is that of the wife of Nathaniel Sanders, who died in 1864. The site of the first church house is west of the present one, about one mile. It was used for about 13 years and a cluster of trees on a hill marks the site of old Mt. Horeb Cemetery where it is known that members of the Burton and Sanders families were buried but no markers were found. Here are the Sanders who are listed as buried in this cemetery:

on one stone:

Sanders, Nathan Sr.; Dec 18, 1815 - Sept 13, 1896

Sanders, Jane; his wife Apr 26, 1814 - Feb 21, 1904

on one stone:

Sanders, Nathan Jr.; Oct 10, 1853 - Nov 17, 192\_

Sanders, Sarah D.; Feb 17, 1856 - May 18, 1911

Sanders, George A.; Mar 7, 1874 - Feb 25, 1940.

Sanders, David F.; Nov 16, 1875 - Mar 14, 1906

Sanders, Manley E.; May 11, 1879 - Aug 13, 1901

Sanders, Angeline; wife of J.A. Oct 18, 1852 - July 1, 1887.

on one stone:

Sanders, Rev. Wright; May 10, 1835 - Jan 4, 1905.

Sanders, C. Ellen; his wife June 17, 1828- - June 9, 1903.

Sanders, Lewis Albert; son of Wright & C.E. Aug 9, 1861 - May 18, 1878

Sanders, Edward B.; 1870 - - 1933

on one stone:

Sanders, Ross E.; 1870 - 1902

Sanders, Emma; 1861 - 1937

Sanders, J. Grant; May 8, 1865 - Nov 7, 1941.

Sanders, Joel R; son of S. M. & M. J., d.

advanced on foot, was struck by a minie ball which passed through both thighs, severing the femoral arteries. His death occurred on the following day, Aug. 22, 1864. View full context in *The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans: Volume IX*. ■

Aug 27, 1875, age 1y/8m/1d.

Sanders, Hester E.; dau. of S.M. & M.J., d. Mar 13, 1878. age 6y/8m/1d.

Sanders, Samuel S.; son of Joseph & Liza, d. Mar 6, 1887. age 25y/9m/2d.

Sanders, Joseph G.; d. Feb 23, 1875, age 45y/1m/13d.

Sanders, Eliza; Aug 1, 1830 - June 23, 1916. Mother

Sanders, Levi Sr.; d. Apr 27, 1873, age 59y/4m/29d,

Sanders, Sally P; wife of Levi Sr., d. May 9, 1873, age 57y/5m/29d.

Sanders, Joseph Ray; Mar 12, 1850 - Nov 29, 1881.

on one stone:

Sanders, Joseph; Oct 29, 1830 - Jan 3, 1865.

Sanders, Elizabeth; wife of Joseph, Jan 24, 1844 - Mar., 1870.

Sanders, Nancy E.; dau. of L. & S., Nov 2, 1844 - -July 10, 1880.

on one stone:

Sanders, Sarah; Nov 1, 1841 - Mar 29, 1906

Sanders, Joseph; Sept 8, 1837 -

Sanders, Clementine; d. Feb 24, 1937, age 74y/7m/7d.

Sanders, Samuel; d. Jan 10, 1869, age 59y/11m/9d.

on one stone:

Sanders, Jesse M.; Nov 11, 1836 - Mar 6, 1882.

Sanders, Thurzy; wife of Jesse M. d. Dec 30, 1899, age 68y/15d. (buried at South Haven, Kansas as wife of M. Riggs)

Sanders, Fannie E.; dau. of J. & S., Sept 4, 1860 - Oct. 24, 1874.

Sanders, Milton M.; son of N. & S. J., d. July 16, 1871, age 5m/25d.

Sanders, Effie E.; dau. of H. wife & C., d. Oct 29, 1882, 4m/7d,

Sanders, Nathaniel; d. Feb 12, 1875, age 43y/26d.

Sanders, ...;wife of N. d. Apr 1, 1864, age 30y/3m/5d. (stone broken)

Sanders Marker with 4 names:

Samuel P., d. Dec 3, 1902, age 63y/5m./23d.

Louisa; wife, of S., d. Apr 15, 1896, age 55y/1m/4d.

Sons of S. P. & L. Sanders:  
Levi B.; d. Nov 2, 1880, age 16y/9m/12d.

Walter; d. Sept 19, 1894, age 14y/9m/20d. ■

## ASSORTED QUERIES . . .

E. Lee Hoover, 544 Twomey Road, Centerville, TN 37033-5212, <ELeeHoover@aol.com> is seeking verification of the children and grand children of Thomas Saunders b. ca.1720 and wife Judith. Her records may not be correct. Children:

Thos. Saunders m. Mary Perry  
William Saunders m. Sarah Ragan  
Benjamin wife unk.  
Nahum wife unk

Thos. killed in action at Guilford Courthouse in Revolutionary War. Nathaniel Perry, father of Mary, left grandson Nathaniel Saunders property in his will. Was Nathaniel the only child of Thos. and Mary? Was Mathilda Saunders, who m. Daniel Tubbs a daughter or granddaughter of Wm. Saunders and Sarah Ragan? Who was Benjamin's wife? Where did they go from Dickson Co., Tenn.?

Kathleen (Sisson) Boyd, <sissonltd@comcast.net>. I would love to hear from anyone who is related to this line of Sanders from Kershaw District, South Carolina. My information at this time is limited to descendants of Martha and James D. Bird her husband, but I suspect Martha's grandfather may have been George Sanders after recently finding a copy of his will in the S.C. Archives on line. It is also possible that a family by the name Drakford maybe somehow related. Thank you in advance and I

will share a report of this line to those who wish to compare notes.

From Tina Ferrel <donagraham@bellsouth.net>. There is a Greer County, Russel Cemetery in Oklahoma that my gggrandpa was buried in. He is a Saunders/Sanders. Matter a fact it is a Saunders/Sanders Cemetery. There G.A. Sanders, Kichin Sanders, Mary Sanders, S. S. Sanders buried there. Don't know death 1820, etc.. etc.. G. A. is George Alexander Saunders/Sanders he was born in "Chester Mound," Tennessee in 1837-1848. He died in Oklahoma in 1933, but he spent a lot of his life in Texas. 1900 census shows him living in Erath County, Texas with all his children (not his wife because she died in 1899). Plus there are many stories about him doing so. Also there is a 1930 census with him and some of his grandchildren. George's wife's name was Cynthia Parlee Joslin Saunders/Sanders. She was born either in Cherokee Co., Texas like her family said or she was born in Van Zandt, Texas like her daughter was. She was born in 1858. Then when she died she was buried in Huckabay, Texas in Huckabay Cemetery in 1899.

Except for a few census records I cannot find anything on George anywhere. I found her whole family before in a family tree on rootsweb.com. Her parents' names were James Sanford Joslin and Mary R Thorp. My g-aunt wrote

their children down for the family once. Mattie Saunders/Sanders Stewert, Thomas Jefferson Saunders/Sanders, William Franklin Saunders/Sanders (he died in WWII), James Saunders/Sanders, Lena Susie Sanders/Saunders Chisum, George Alexander Saunders/Sanders Jr. I just am at my ropes end. I have been working on this for eight months and hoping that someone can help. So please help.

Here is my first ever on Ancestry.com it has a little more of the dates than the one above:

George Alexander Sanders was born in Chester Mound, Tennessee on August 20, 1846. He died January 30, 1933 in Greer County, Russell, Oklahoma. George's parents were Samuel S. Saunders and Pamela J. Morris, m. 15 Oct. 1830 Mecklenburg. He was married to Cynthia Parlee Joslin; do not know when yet. Cynthia was born May 31, 1858 in Cherokee Co., Rusk, Texas. She died on May 24, 1899 and was buried in Erath County, Huckabay, Texas. Cynthia's mom's maiden name was Tharps. They had children: Mattie Sanders who later married a Richard Stewert. Their children were: Linnie, Naomi, Rick, David and Clara Mae; James (Jim) Sanders born Feburary 22; Edreth her/his children were Fern, June, Wanda, Cumille, Gale; William (Will) Sanders died in World War I or II; George Alexander Sanders Jr (Alex) was married to Belvie their children were Loraine, Clemuel (Clem), Jimmy, Clovis, and Donald, Billy; Mosley Sanders. ■

## The Central Georgia Genealogical Quarterly Has Early Indiana Settlers

The following was sent in by Mary Ann Machonkin, 19 Cupania Ct., Homosassa, FL 34446, <deamac@vip-web.net>. It is taken from page 26 of the *Central Georgia Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. 8, No. 4, and was submitted by William H. Henry of Warner Robins, Georgia. (More than Greene County Sanders appear in this very "dis-jointed" listing.)

### Early Settlers of Greene County, Indiana (from Southern States)

1817 [from] North Carolina: John Sanders, b. c1772, N.C., and w. Mary, with sons Harbard, John & Charles settled early in Eel River Township. Harbard Sanders, b. c1800, N.C., m. 20

Apr 1823 (1) Jinson Jessup (issue four children) and m. 25 Mar 1833 (2) Susannah Tally, b. c1814, N.C. John Sanders, b. c1808, N.C., m. 25 Mar 1833, Mary Ann Jessup, b. c1814 Stokes Co., N.C. (issue seven children). Note: the 1879 *Atlas of Greene County* shows a cemetery on property of Mary Sanders, one mile north of mouth of Eel River. Prisellia Sanders, b. c1798, N.C., m. c1819, Evan Owen, b. c1786, Va. Rachel Sanders m. 1 Feb 1824, William Maxwell. William Sanders, b. c1796, N.C., and w. Martha, b. c1805, Va., settled Owen County prior 1833. The 1843 Owen Co. Tax List shows: heirs of Wright Sanders owned 160 acres; Henry Sanders with 80 acres; and

William Sanders for poll tax. Owen Co. marriages were: John Sanders, Jr. and Elizabeth Conn on 13 Jan 1842; and Richard Sanders and Mary Hasting on 22 Oct 1844. Henry Sanders, b. c1790, S.C., and w. Susanna, b. c1806, Tenn., settled Van Buren Township of Monroe Co. An early settler in Indiana Territory was Jacob Sanders, who voted on 8 Feb 1812 in Beach Creek Township of Knox County. ■

Nova Savage, 41/b Uxbridge Road, Howick, Auckland 1705, New Zealand, <nova.s@xtra.co.nz>. Does anyone have information on Violet Belle Saunders, born 1908 to Rosetta and Charles Obed Saunders, please? ■

## Linda Sheill Tells About Her Genealogy Search Odyssey

The following article about Gustave Sanders was written by Linda Sheill, 2760 N. Lake Angelus Road, W., Waterford, MI 48329-2531, <lindasheill@comcast.net>. It shows quite clearly that all Sanders and Saunders did not come from England, Scotland, or Ireland.

I am a great granddaughter of Gustave Sanders born 1860, his daughter, (my grandmother) died young and the family lost contact with the Sanders side of the family. I cannot find any other descendants from this Sanders family. There must be some relatives around but I cannot find them. I have been to Pontiac, Michigan where they lived, checking the historical society while there I found the cemetery where he is buried, and to Lansing, Michigan checking the city directories at the University library. From the city directories I know the spouses of his children, but the trail ends there.

I have purchased his death certificate and marriage certificate so I now have his and his wife's parents names.

My g grandfather immigrated from Belgium to Michigan. When I obtained the name of the ship he arrived on in 1888 and the city in Belgium he had lived in (Kortemark), I went to the Latter Day Saints' "Family History Center." They have two reels of microfilm in Utah for Kortemark, Belgium beginning in 1847 and continuing on to 1870. I paid them \$11.50 and waited two weeks for my films to arrive.

The volunteers at the library didn't think I would have any success finding Gustave's parents' marriage since couples usually get married in the brides' parish. Well there they were, married in 1857 in Kortemark. With the marriage record I got back one more generation as the bride and groom's parents were listed. After the marriage, every year or two there were babies born, so I was able to find all of Gustave's siblings, and their birth dates. The problem I am having now is translating the records, they seem to be in Flemish, according to the library workers. One volunteer is doing German research and could make out a few of the words for me. I have been on the internet trying to find a word list for Flemish but the only thing that I can find is German or Dutch translations, so I am using the Dutch with pretty good success. Flemish seems to be a non-existent language.

The one word list that I found doesn't have words on it that would pertain to genealogy such as days of the week, numbers for dates, and other words you find in birth, marriage and death reports.

The entrants on the micro-film for the marriage, births, and deaths have a wealth of information just waiting to be translated. All the Belgium websites are in Dutch and I can't get Google to translate them.

I just found a Kortemark, Belgium genealogy site and e-mailed them for help, now I get to wait for an answer. I hope someone there can read English. They e-mailed me the next day and will help me, I am sending a birth record for my great grandfather. One day later I have my translation!!! I have never had such good results before.

I am really having good luck this week, I found a genealogy society for the West Flanders area in Belgium, which is where Kortemark is, and it is a short distance from my home with a library of family trees and censuses. They are only open two Saturdays a month, I can't wait for the second Saturday of the month so I can go check out their documents. Another plus is someone at the library will translate documents for \$4.00, a very reasonable sum for so much information to be gained.

I also found six Sanders listed on a Kortemark, Belgium white-pages website and sent them all letters with my family tree hoping someone is related to my great-great grandfather. Somehow all this seems too good to be true.

Saturday I went to the Genealogy Society of Flemish Americans and met the nice people that are members there including one gentleman who was born in Belgium, and patiently sat and helped me translate my great-great grandfather's marriage document from the court records of Kortemark, Belgium. There are a lot of books there but they are almost all in Dutch, I think I will have to rely mostly on the Family History Center microfilms for my information for now. Somehow I am going to have to make time to go to the Library, they called to inform me I have three films in and with Christmas two weeks away this is going to be difficult. I also have a microfilm in at my local library.

I got lucky with the film from the *Oakland Press* newspaper at my local library, I found the death notice I was looking for. The only bad news was the only daughter of my relative did not marry, so there is no descendants to look for. I did finally find where he and his wife were buried and called the cemetery for her death date.

Christmas is here so I am going to have to take a break for a few weeks. The one thing I have learned, is no matter how insignificant a source may seem it still has to be recorded, because sooner or later you or someone you share your information with is going to ask where you came up with what you have. So each fact I record from the microfilm has a year or page number and the film number, sometime it takes longer to record what I find than it takes to go through the film.

The microfilm that I rented at the Family History Center is proving to be excellent, now I am going back a generation at a time. The records list everyone present when recording births, their ages, occupation, place of birth and present residence. The wedding records list the same plus parents of the couple and dates of death when they are deceased. It makes it a lot easier to find each previous generation. The death records list parents of the deceased person plus spouse and also whether parents and spouse are alive. The reporting person is listed as relative or friend. I still have not mastered the language but am amazed at what I am able to dig out of the records. A big help is the fact that the records are very orderly and there is an index for each year, otherwise I am sure there would be a lot I would overlook. It is very hard on the eyes the writing is calligraphy and words run together. It is hard to look-up a word when you can't determine the first letter.

It has been at least two months since I mailed letters to Sanders families in Belgium and have no responses, I really didn't expect to get a response but I had to try.

28 February 2008 I waited eight weeks for a microfilm to come in at the Family History Center and it is the wrong one. I made a one digit mistake when ordering and now I have to suffer the consequences. In checking the map on the internet I find the city on the

*(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)

wrong microfilm is very close to the city my ancestors are from so I checked it out anyway. It was worth a shot, but I didn't find any ancestors in the film. Now I get to wait at least three more weeks for the correct film.

My latest film is in at the Family History Center in West Bloomfield, Mich. and I am going to have to renew my memory of this family since I have been off researching another branch of my tree and need a complete review of the ancestors I will be searching for. This film is just as good as the rest, nicely indexed and clearly written. I am really rusty on this family and am just copying entries that I am sure are of the family. The Family Center is really busy today and I would like help reading some of the records but the lady that could help me is not going to be able to get to me before her shift is over. On my own at home I find that I have gotten a few more birth dates and death dates, the marriage of one of my gggrandfather's brother supplied his father's death and a new birth region, according to my map the city is very close to Kortemarck. I need help translating again. Back at the Flemish Genealogy society I hit the jack-pot, they have a booklet with examples of birth, marriage and death records with the exact wording as the ones I have. Finally I will get somewhere with this translating.

I have been also trying to track family members that are still living. Using a death notice, I found a cemetery where an uncle of my father is buried. I went there and took pictures of the monument and headstone. While there I found out his daughter has a grave waiting for her plus the lady helping me remembered a teacher with the daughter's name. I called the school and was referred to the school board office. The school board confirmed there was a teacher by that name, now I am going to write a letter to her for them to forward. So many times information I need is just

out of reach.

I sent a letter to Barbara Sanders through the school board and am impatiently waiting for a reply, it has been five days, if I don't get a reply, I am going to wait a couple of weeks, and send another letter.

My letter came back, the school board had sent it to the same address I had for Barbara's mother and father. Now I know I have the correct person anyway. Back at the Pontiac City Library looking through yearbooks for my teacher relative. I found her in 1988-1993 in the teachers section of the yearbooks, now I know what she looks like. Finally I found her phone number on the internet searching through all the people finding sites. I am so excited I called her right away, it took some explaining as to who I am before she warmed up to the conversation, but I persisted. Barbara didn't marry and has no heirs to be interested in the family tree so I am going slow. She lives about three hours drive from where I live and I am going to try to see her this summer whether she likes it or not. ■

## James W. Sanders and Gertrude Manson Married in Cab

This appeared in *The Ravia Herald* 23 May 1908, Ravia, Johnston County, Oklahoma.

San Antonio, Texas, May 19 - Matrimony is keeping with his swiftly moving age was accomplished in this city today by James Wilson Sanders and Miss Gertrude Manson of Kervill, who were married by Justice Umshoid while making a thrilling drive from the court house to the train. These lovers were to meet by appointment in San Antonio but by some mistake missed each other until by mental telepathy each one reached the conclusion that the other would probably be at the courthouse. Here they met just fifteen minutes before the train left that was to take the groom to an important business engagement. They rushed madly to the clerk's office, snatched a license before he had it hardly filled out, unceremoniously hustled the justice of the peace into a hack. The groom ordered the cabby to drive at a gallop and the justice to get buys with the marriage ceremony. They were married in time, made their train also and it is presumed will live happy ever after. ■

### Is This Your Last Issue?

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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:

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