

SANDERS Siftings

an exchange of Sanders/Saunders family research

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It Has Been A Very Interesting 14 Years

The first issue of *Sanders Siftings*, only eight pages, featured a story of Glenn D. Sanders' grandfather—and that was what got me interested in printing stories of our Sanders kin. That first issue was started with a nucleus of people who were exchanging Sanders stuff in the early days of the internet.

In that same issue were two stories by Justin Sanders, now living in Mobile, Ala. Justin has since begun heading up the Sanders DNA project.

Andrea Sanders Gereighty was one of the early contributors who sent me lots of material.

Paul A. Saunders, now living in Knoxville, Tenn., has contributed many good, well researched stories, several with photos. He also debunked research by another contributor who claimed descendancy from Lawrence Saunders, the martyr. He gave convincing evidence that Lawrence had no descendants who had children.

And what readers could forget the "how many John Sanders" disagreement between Paul Sanders of Bellvue, Wash., and Ted Chadbourne and Barbara Brett Sanders? Robert H. Saunders, a New York attorney, seemed to bring things together and eventually put forth evidence that was convincing.

It is difficult to thank all the people who helped keep this publication going with their material, encouragement, and subscriptions. I will not forget the carefully handwritten pages given me by Elva Dixon.

I must give a special thank you to my most prolific researcher and contributor, Gary Sanders of Denton Texas. Check out his web page! ■

Don Schaefer, *editor*

Jim Sanders Searches for the Connection of Moses Sanders and Patrick Sanders

The following is the result of research of Jim Sanders, 2235 Los Encinos Road, Ojai, CA 93023, <sandersj@adelphia.net>.

Moses Sanders/Brunswick, Va. 1772

In 1772, Moses Saunders was a defendant against Thomas Preston, who was a neighbor of Joseph Hamilton's. (Preston's property is noted in Joseph Hamilton's will and again in a Brunswick Deed recorded in Book 7 Page 165). Hamilton's property was adjacent Preston's and located on the ridge between Nippers Creek and Jeneto (Genito) Creek, near the southwestern corner of Brunswick and adjacent to the present day County of Mecklenburg. Joseph Hamilton was the father of Mary Hamilton.

We believe that Moses was a young man in 1772. His oldest child was Aaron and the 1850 census of Franklin Co., Ga. shows him born in 1769 in Va.

The 1772 Court actions, listed below, helps substantiate Moses and Mary Hamilton Sanders being in Brunswick. They connect Thomas Preston, a proven neighbor of the Joseph Hamilton's, to Moses Sanders.

On 26 Feb. 1772 on page 481 of Film #0030665 (order book 11): A notice of attachment to the estate of Moses Saunders by Thomas Preston was continued until the next court.

On page 51 of FHL film # 0030666, order book 12, 1772-1774, dated 28 July 1772 we find this:

An attachment attained by Thomas Preston, Plaintiff, against the estate of Moses Saunders is dismissed being agreed by the parties. ("Estate," as was used in Brunswick documents, is defined as "all goods and possessions of the defendant.")

Although Moses is not mentioned again in either deed records or lease records of Brunswick, it is strong circumstantial evidence because it places a

Moses Saunders and a Mary Hamilton in the same, immediate geographic area as well as the correct time frame. The occurrence of the names Moses Sanders and Mary (Hamilton) Sanders, may have taken place in other records but to our knowledge, it has not been substantiated.

ADD: August 2008: Francis, Moses and their brothers were very active in obtaining land grants between 1771 and 1780 in Anson County, N.C. As shown earlier, Patrick and William left Halifax and relocated to Anson County perhaps as early as 1755.

We do have DNA confirmation that descendants of the brothers Sanders; Francis, Isaac and Moses are related to Patrick Sanders. <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~sandersdna/dna.html>

Another tantalizing piece of historical information is Obediah Hooper was born in Lunenburg, Va. in 1755. He married his first wife, Sally Gates, in Va. in 1780. He died in Pickens Co., Ala. in 1839. He married Sallie Sanders the daughter of Moses Sanders, in Franklin Co., Ga. in 1804. The Hooper and Sanders had a long-standing relationship and both Moses and Obediah's families may have been in the Lunenburg/Brunswick area during the same time frame. <<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=AHN&db=jwmoore&id=I4739>>

Patrick and William Sanders of Halifax Chestnut Creek Sanders

A DNA match in 2008, between descendants of Patrick and Moses Sanders, prompted us to document all records in Halifax in which the Sanders surname was noted. The presence of the given names of William and Patrick were documented, which indicated a subsequent move to Anson County, N.C. (Thanks to Jo Sparks and Gary Sanders)

William and Patrick Sanders, along with their adjacent neighbors are noted

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What You Don't Know Won't Hurt You — A Story About 'Butter and Mice and Everything Nice'

The following is from George D. Saunders, 3629 Princess Ave., North Vancouver, BC, V7N 2E4, Canada, <geo.saunders@shaw.ca>. George is a brother of Raymond Saunders, creator and builder of the famous steam clock in the Gastown area of Vancouver, Canada. (See the October 2002 issue of *Sanders Siftings*.)

This is a true story from the depression days in northern Vancouver Island, Canada, as told by my uncle about an incident in my father's store.

It was a cold winter day in a small town called Courtney located on Vancouver Island during the depression in 1934. A frail older lady dressed in a faded smock entered the town grocery store carrying a basket covered by a small towel. She showed the contents to my father. It was several pounds of homemade butter. She wished to trade them for some other groceries. The two of them dickered a bit and hit upon a fair price and she began her shopping. One of her requests was for a half pound of butter. The grocer asked why she wanted butter when she had just brought in some butter. She sheepishly explained that she had found some dead mice floating in her cream from which she had made the butter. She didn't want to use it herself but she thought that the customers who will buy it, don't know about the mice. So the old adage is, 'what you don't know can't hurt you!' My father laughed and agreed that was a very good saying. She packed up her trade goods in her basket including her new wrapped butter and left, quite satisfied with her exchange.

My dad chuckled to himself, recalling that, while she was picking up her order, he had taken her homemade butter to the backroom and put it in the butter press. He had cut off one half pound of butter as requested, wrapped it very carefully and placed it with her order. As the old lady had said, he thought, 'what you don't know can't hurt you!!'

My father, John Melville Saunders, was born in Carmen, Manitoba, in 1898. His family moved to Vancouver in about 1912. He joined the merchant navy at the age of 17 and served during WW1 out of Halifax on a tanker that according to him sailed out of the harbour just one day before the huge explosion. He had

two younger brothers, Meredith and Milton who remained in the Vancouver area, married and raised their families. John married Edna Ruth Schell and had three children, one of which is me! My father passed away in 1951 at the age of 53. Too young, I think! ■

Ezekiel & Thomas Sanders Of Tuscaloosa Co., Alabama

From *Heritage of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama*, published by Heritage Publishing Consultants, Inc, P.O. Box 67, Clanton, AL, 1999: page 355.

Ezekiel Sanders

Earliest records for Ezekiel and Thomas Sanders are in Chester District, South Carolina. They owned 100 acres on the branch of the Sandy River, date recorded 2 March 1773. Thomas Sanders fought in the Revolutionary War, but there has been no record found for Ezekiel. The Sanders and Gores intermarried. The Gores were French and came before the Revolutionary War. They laid out a town on the west side of Chester District, S.C., and named it Baton Rouge. Many Tuscaloosa and Pickens Counties, Ala., families moved from Baton Rouge. Thomas Sanders was a Revolutionary soldier and died in Union Co., S.C. He was of the same generation as Ezekiel but slightly younger. His pension says he was born in Loudoun Co., Va. Luis Sanders -- no definite proof but he could be the Louis Sanders who was in Clarke Co. Ala. in 1816. Some records to the effect that he is connected with Sanders in Hinds Co., Miss. William Sanders should have been William Gunnell Sanders who went to Louisiana about 1809. He might have been a brother to Ezekiel. He also came from Loudoun Co. Va. William Sanders should have been the William Sanders who died there in 1805, leaving a wife and two daughters. There does not appear to be anyone in that census old enough to be Ezekiel's father. ■

In the *Terrell Times-Star*, Terrell, Kaufman County, Texas, 26 August 1892: "Mrs. Jane Sanders, of Pittsburg, Texas was brought to the asylum last Saturday. Her derangement is due to excessive grief over the death of four of her children." ■

Moses/Patrick Sanders

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on deeds recorded in 1753-1757. These deeds describe their properties as bring on 3 different creeks; The Snow, the Chestnut and the Turkey Cock. The mouths of the three creeks are within a 3-mile section on the Pigg River: Turkey Cock Creek flows from the hills of Turkey Cock Mountain, near the town of Mountain Valley, thence easterly, across the Franklin / Pittsylvania line, thence northerly into the Pigg River. The mouth of the Turkey Cock is about 3 miles from the Mouth of Chestnut Creek.

The Sanders properties were near the town of Dickenson, Va.

Previous research on Isham Hodges, located at the below Web addresses confirms our work herein. <<http://listsearches.rootsweb.com/th/read/HODGES/2008-02/1204341714>>

"... There was migration from Chestnut Creek in Franklin Co., Va. to the general area of Marlboro Co., S.C. as early as 1750. Mark Cole had moved to Anson Co., N.C. by 1752. More pointedly, Patrick Sanders, blacksmith, sold land on both sides of Chestnut Creek in 1759 (later purchased by Isham Hodges) in what was then Halifax County. He appears in Anson Co., N.C., in 1758 on Little Mountain Creek in what is now Richmond Co., N.C., about 20 miles north of where the Hodges settled in Marlboro County."

<http://searches2.rootsweb.com/th/read/HODGES/1998-11/0910008901>

All three of the above mentioned creeks were within the boundaries of Halifax County, as it existed in 1753.

As new counties were formed, the properties changed addresses but not location, (of course). The Sanders holdings were originally granted in Halifax County, then they were encompassed into the newly formed Pittsylvania County in 1766, then Henry County was formed in 1777 and finally when Franklin County was formed in 1785 the property was located therein.

We notice that James Sanders is noted in documents recorded during the same span of time as Patrick and William. However, we have not been able to tie him, definitively, to the Chestnut Creek Sanders.

The following recorded documentation, will "weave a web" that will show

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William and Patrick Sanders were not only neighbors to the John and Frances Kirby's, the Thomas Halls, the William Hills and Isham Hodges but also, more importantly, neighbors to each other.

The Kirby's

The 1750 (Lunenburg) grant to John Kirby describes his property as being on both sides of the Pigg River crossing the Snow Creek and the Mouth of Turkey Cock Creek. Also in 1750 Francis Kirby receives 300 acres on the Pigg River adjacent to Thomas Hall.

First mention of William

In 1753 William Sanders enters 400 acres on Chestnut Creek described as "Begining on Thomas Hall's upper line thence up said Creek on both sides."

This entry states "Transferred to Isham Hodges." Entry Book 197; In 1756 Thomas Hall is granted 235 acres on the North side of the Pigg River.

August 20th 1754 William Sanders, by reasons presented in the Court of Halifax, is exempted from paying county levies. Perhaps he was too old, if so, it would indicate that he is older than Patrick. Furthermore he may be his father. An Anson Co., N.C. recording in 1764, received from Gary Sanders strengthens this suggestion:

"In 1764 William and Susan Sanders exempt from paying taxes in Anson County due to age and infirmity." From Gary Sanders

On the 17th day of December 1755 William Sanders receives a deed from Thomas Hall. Cannot find this deed! However, as shown in this work, we know that it was for 100 acres and Thomas Hall is a neighbor to Patrick Sanders on Chestnut Creek.

In February 1764 William Sanders sells 100 acres on the Chestnut Creek, Halifax County to John Heard. The writing on the recorded document is difficult to read, but it appears to state that William is from "Anson in the Province of North Carolina." (Deed Book 5 Page 385)

First mention of Patrick Sanders

In 1756 William Hill sells Patrick Sanders 90 acres lying on two creeks: the south bank of Chestnut Creek and mouth of Saw Pit Branch (which we cannot locate).

William Sanders and Frances and John Kirby are witnesses to the transaction. William Sanders name is noted

Siftings Back Issues Available

Back issues of *SANDERS Siftings* are available at \$3.00 each. They are: No. 2, July 1995 through No. 56, Jan. 2009. If you order eight issues or more, the price will be \$2.00 per issue.

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

with a "W" between William and Sanders. It may be a Mark, but we think it is his middle initial, as the other 2 witness noted did not have a designated mark or initial. (Deed Book 1, Page 194. Halifax)

In 1750 William Hill entered his land at the mouth of Chestnut Creek (about the same time as John and Francis Kirby entered their property). (Recorded in Entry Land Entry Book 126 of Lunenburg.)

1756 - A deed from William Hill to Lewis Morgan was proved by the oaths of John Kerby and William Sanders. (Plea Book 2, Page 150)

The above two deeds from William Hill, both witnessed by John Kirby, provide a bit more documentation that William and Patrick Sanders are not only neighbors, but related!

In 1757, Patrick Sanders sells the 90-acre property to Lewis Morgan. The dividing boundary between John Hall and William Hill is noted in the description. The document states he is a blacksmith. His wife is named as Mary. It is of interest that Mary Sanders' "mark" is the letter "C" and one of the Witnesses to the recordation is Ann Care. Patrick's mark is an "L." (Halifax Deed Book 1 page 358)

After he sells his property in 1757, Patrick is not found again in the Court Records of Halifax. He has moved, we believe to Anson County, N.C. where he buys his first property on November 10th, 1758, as shown below:

Patrick Sanders, of Anson County N.C., buys 280 acres from Thomas Cockerham on November 10th 1758 on the South Fork of Mountain Creek. This is now in Richmond County, N.C. (Anson Deed Book 6 Page 55. LDS film # 0018145)

In 1763 the tax list of Anson notes Patrick and James Sanders.

The James Sanders name is prolific in

line of Patrick Sanders and we find this given name several times in the records of Halifax, as well as a James Jr. However, we cannot tie this James to the Chestnut Creek Sanders. We believe the James and James Jr referred to in these records are of the Childrey's Creek line which migrates to Orange County, N.C. in 1770.

We will discuss the Childrey's Creek John Sanders and James Sanders Line later in this paper.

The first mention of James Sanders in Halifax

In 1752 a deed to James Sanders, for 400 acres on the Little Creek and Childrey's Creek, in Halifax Co., Va. This deed has not been viewed, but it probably links this James Sanders to John Sanders of Childrey's Creek.

We find no connection of the Childrey's Creek Sanders to the Chestnut Creek Sanders, although the given names of James and William are connected to both lines (which is not unusual in many Colonial families).

On the 20th of November 1755 we find a record of James Sanders when he is involved in a court action brought by the King of England. Elijah Hunt was a witness for the King. (Halifax Plea Book 2). No other info is available on this action.

In 1755 December 17th, James Sanders Sr. witnesses a deed from Thomas Mitchell** to a man named Talbott. Note that on this same day William Sanders records a deed from Thomas Hall in Plea Book, 2 Page 84. We know the location of William's property is near the Mouth of Chestnut Creek on the Pigg River and we also know that Thomas Hall, the grantor on the deed, is a neighbor to Patrick Sanders.

(**Mitchell is a prevalent name in the line of the James/William/Romulus Sanders Line, of Caswell Co., N.C., which is thoroughly researched. This is the line that moved to Orange County in 1770. William died in 1803, Smith Co., Tenn.)

On the next page of the Plea Book, (Page 85), James Sanders is paid for traveling 60 miles, coming and returning, 30 miles each way, whereupon he witnessed a deed given by John Ward.

We know the Halifax Courthouse, in 1755, was near the Elkhorn Creek. The distance between Chestnut and Elkhorn

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John Sanders' Portrait of William Shakespeare Has World's Attention

The following article appeared in *The Sunday Times*, London, England, March 22, 2009.

Desperately Seeking Shakespeare

A retired Canadian intent on proving he owns a true picture of the Bard is now the subject of an intriguing documentary

by Christine Finn

It's gloves off in Shakespeare land. In the red corner is Stanley Wells, the eminent scholar who champions the "Cobbe" portrait of William Shakespeare (thin face, long nose, knowing look), lately proposed as the only one the playwright actually sat for. (It goes on show

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is about 30 miles.

Did James and William travel the 30 miles together to the Court House when William recorded his Deed? Perhaps. OR, was just coincidence, and James was from Childrey's Creek, which is about 20 miles from the Court House.

The above synopsis would fit and provide some evidence, albeit scant, James, William and Patrick were on Chestnut Creek during the 1753-1757 time frame. However, the continued appearance of James and James Jr in the records of Halifax, into the 1770s, after William and Patrick moved to Anson County, make it more likely than not James and his son were of the Childrey's Creek line.

Peter Saunders

Ten years after Patrick Sanders sells his Chestnut Creek property and three years after William Sanders of Anson Co., N.C. sells his Chestnut Creek property, we find Peter Sanders, as a dated entry (1767), on the Settlement Map of Franklin County. His property location is noted as near Pigg River. (Franklin formed in 1785 from Henry/Pittsylvania counties).

Further investigation on Peter leads us to believe that he is connected to the John Hyde Sanders line and is of English descent. Much of the research on the "Hyde" connection is available on the Web. We have found several websites which contain many references and seemingly detailed research. (Using Google, type search words "Peter Saunders" Franklin County, Va.) ■

in Stratford next month.) And in the blue corner is a retired Bell Communications engineer from Canada, Lloyd Sullivan, who champions the "Sanders" (red hair, enigmatic smile) as the only portrait the playwright actually sat for. Sullivan is a man with a mission, and the story of his lifelong quest has landed him in the company of the world's leading Shakespeare scholars as the subject of a new documentary, *Battle of Wills*. It's a mystery tale, and at its heart is the Sanders portrait, which has been in Sullivan's family for generations. He first announced its credentials in 2002. The artist was an ancestor, a minor player in Shakespeare's company had the same name, and the painting had a label on the back that claimed it was a likeness of a 39-year-old "Shaksper," which was how the Bard spelt his name in his will. The Sanders family were also related to the Ardens, Shakespeare's mother's people. Sullivan's claims were met with the plaudits and put-downs familiar to observers of this supercompetitive scholarly field.

The story gathered pace in 2006, when Sullivan went to Connecticut for an exhibition at the Yale Center for British Art called *Searching for Shakespeare*. The show, which originated in London, at the National Portrait Gallery, brought together a number of the contending portraits, including his own Sanders and the NPG's Chandos portrait (domed forehead, looks like a bank manager). Among the show's visitors in London was Alec Cobbe, a British art restorer.

For both men, the show had the same impact. Each left, fired up. Cobbe had spotted a similarity with a family portrait. Sullivan, meanwhile, crucially needed to link his own roots with Shakespeare's. He began a virtual search of the Midlands.

Sullivan found his inspiration in a self-trained historian in her early fifties, Pam Hinks, who lives in a modest house outside Worcester. On her sitting-room wall is a life-size reproduction of the Sanders portrait, which she affectionately calls "Old Smiler."

She and Sullivan have never met. In fact, Sullivan, now 76, has never visited England. For the past five years, the two have communicated via thousands of e-mails and hundreds of phone calls, the tiny fragments of evidence going

back and forth. Sullivan has sunk his life savings into proving the authenticity of the painting. Hinks, so gripped by his labour of love, has given her time for nothing.

"I got involved when Lloyd's cousin found me on the internet," she says, referring to the moment when Sullivan decided that he needed someone on the ground in Shakespeare country. "It's a hobby — no, it's an obsession, really," she corrects herself. Knee deep in boxes, and with files often on the bed, she is clearly in her element. Hinks has shared her maybes and hunches with her grandson and her late father in what Anne Henderson, the director of *Battle of Wills*, describes as "a giant family board game. They would all try to work on a part of the Sanders tree." Now her husband, Tim, joins her on car journeys around the parishes of Worcestershire and beyond.

She works discreetly, apart from the occasional moment when, she says, she can't help herself: "I leapt up and punched the air in a records office once!" Her perseverance and gimlet eye have paid off; among her finds is a family will, including "eight pictures," which raises the prospect that one might be the Sanders portrait.

Battle of Wills is full of nuggets of intrigue. One trail leads to Coughton, in Warwickshire, the heart of the 16th-century Catholic underground and linked with the gunpowder plot through the Throckmorton family. Their ancestral home had a secret chapel. Apparently, a Sanders attended Mass there.

Shakespeare, some scholars believe, was Catholic. Of noble blood, his mother's family, the Ardens, certainly were. The skeins come together: did the artist meet his sitter at the chapel?

Hinks's smallest findings make their way back to Sullivan and to Daniel Fischlin, a leading Canadian Shakespeare scholar with whom he is writing a book. Fischlin rebuffs the Cobbe, producing scholarly and stylistic evidence for its sitter being Sir Thomas Overbury, a man imprisoned and poisoned by James I. From his Canadian vantage point, Fischlin suggests that the quest for authenticity says much about British national culture, the need to nail the image of Shakespeare.

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Betty Brock Gives Her Brief Genealogy and Hopes to Make Connections

From Betty Brock, <odalvagiya@gmail.com>. I am Betty Sanders Belanger Brock, born 1 Jun 1941 in Pensacola, Florida. My father was Cohen Sanders, born 3 Apr 1902 in Holt, Florida. He died 10 Feb 1989. Mother was Nancy Girlie Watson, born 20 Jan 1920 in Alabama. She died around 1995. My parents were married in Santa Rosa County, Florida in 1939. They became the parents of two daughters, Sandra C., b. 14 Dec 1943, and me.

Cohen's parents were Henry Jefferson Sanders, b. 14 Mar 1875, d. 25 Jan 1967 and Margie Smith b. 18 Apr 1874, d. 10 Sep 1949. Henry and Margie had three children: Cohen (my dad), Kahn (mostly known as "Bud" or "Jack"), b. 5 Mar 1904, d. 29 Dec 1967 after being hit by a car. The youngest was Cornelia, b. in 1906, d. mid 1990s. The family was not Jewish but the two sons were named after two of Henry's friends who were merchants in Milton. When the people of Holt came to Milton for supplies, they had to stay all night at a boarding house. In those days, traveling by buggy was tir-

ing for the folks as well as the horses, mules, or oxen who pulled the wagon.

Henry, my grandfather, learned the three "Rs" from his parents, Allen Jefferson Sanders (b. 4 Sep 1838, d. 24 Jul 1917) and Artha Cornelia McClelland (b. 15 Apr 1846, d. 8 Jul 1919). Allen J. was a Civil War veteran. I obtained Artha's request for widow's pension after Allen died. Allen and Artha had five children: Jefferson (Jeffie), b. 1866; Sissy, b. 1868; Alice, b. 1870; Adeline, b. 1872; Henry, b. 1875. The girls married boys from a nearby family named Adams. (The Adams family represents a huge unholy story of murder and intrigue for another group of researchers.) I believe, (without absolute certainty) that Allen Jefferson's parents were Allen and Dorcas Sanders who were born in the early 1800s (1810 and 1814). Allen was from South Carolina and Dorcas from Georgia. Allen d. 27 Aug 1898; Dorcas d. 6 Jun 1891. They are both buried in Almarant Cemetery between Crestview and Laurel Hill, Florida.

Holt, Florida was a "timber boom town" in those days. Since Holt was the location of a train depot, everyone referred to the community as Holt's Station. That is how Holt got its name. The logging and turpentine industries provided plenty of work and the town grew. In the mid 1900s, the timber gave out and the town became a "ghost town" with only the old-timers left hanging on to their land and their homes.

I hope this info can be of help to someone else who may find that they connect up to some of these Sanders. ■

Sanders Siftings on a CD

All issues of *Sanders Siftings* will be available soon on a CD for \$15.00 postpaid, each. They are not all together yet, but should be available by June 15. Each issue will be in a PDF file. when the publication began I chose the easy way out—no indexing. I am still lazy, so the issues on the CD are NOT indexed.

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That British sensibility inspired Henderson to focus her film on the Sanders story: "The fascination with this 400-year-old portrait is very modern. Because we live in the age of photography, we want to stare at the faces of our greatest artists, to learn the secrets of their inner life. We imagine a connection with the human being in the portrait, as if the person gazes back at us too."

The London art dealer Angus Neill represents the Sanders portrait in Britain. In the film, he makes his argument against the Chandos, a portrait that is fast losing ground. He describes the Cobbe as "a highly polished and accomplished portrait of a nobleman, but completely lacking the 'spiritual power' of the Sanders, which I can only describe as the Mona Lisa of Elizabethan portraiture." Neill's love affair with the Sanders began when he saw the image as he flicked through a magazine while waiting for a train: "I nearly fainted. When I went to the NPG show, the Sanders knocked everything else off the wall."

It is not only art specialists who have warmed to the Sanders, which Hinks suggests was painted to mark Shakespeare's final stage appearance, for the King's Men in 1603. The actor

Joseph Fiennes, who played the Bard in Shakespeare in Love, features in *Battle of Wills* (as do Michael Pennington and Simon Callow), waxing lyrical about the feel and spirit of the smiling painting. Yet gut feelings do not authenticity make. Sullivan put the painting through a battery of tests at the Canadian Conservation Institute. The analysis was favourable, but not conclusive.

And what of the long-faded label on the back?

"Shakspeare
Born April 23 1564
Died April 23 1616
Age 52
This Likeness taken 1603
Age at that time 39 ys"

Analysis of the ink and paper suggests that the label is from the period, but counter-scholars argue for 100% proof. Sullivan is resolute, as he told me last week: "Our ancestor left us clues and verifications that his painting was, indeed, of the Bard. The most important clue is the label. . . no other painting in the world has a direct link to the sitter being Shakespeare attached to the painting itself."

When Henderson set out to make what began as a modest art film, she offered to include the Cobbe. Its owner

declined. His own claim now provides an unexpected prelude to *Battle of Wills*. For Sullivan, who lost his eldest daughter in the week the Cobbe was unveiled, it is a tough time to do battle. But he has his kindred spirit in Worcestershire. Hinks remains convinced that "Old Smiler" is the One. "His face says, 'You'll not find me out.' . . . But I will," she says.

Battle of Wills premieres at the 27th International Festival of Films on Art, in Montreal, on Tuesday [March 24]; the Shakespeare Found exhibition, featuring the Cobbe portrait, is at the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, in Stratford-upon-Avon, from April 23.

[If you would like to learn more about this Sanders painting of Shakespeare and some of the opinions of it and other portraits of William Shakespeare—genuine, fake or otherwise—go to <http://www.canadianshakespeares.ca/multimedia/imagegallery/m_i_13.cfm>. You can also do other searches with Google, like I did, and find other references. But, the above website will lead you to a lot of other sources of material on this subject. I would publish a copy of the portrait, but it is copyrighted, and I don't think I'll be able to get permission in time. We might do with a follow-up on this story if this were not the last issue of *Sanders Siftings*. -- the editor] ■

The First Sanders Family of Virginia from Ralph Sanders' History

The following is from Ralph Sanders, 114 Mickler Blvd., St. Augustine, FL 32080, <rnsanders@gmail.com>.

THE FIRST OF THE FAMILY IN VIRGINIA so far as we know was **Henry Spelman** who, though not a Sanders by name, was nonetheless a close relative of the Sanders of Ewell, in Surrey, and Wales. Henry's father was Erasmus Spelman who was named after Erasmus Saunders of Tenby. Erasmus Spelman's mother was Erasmus Saunders' sister. Erasmus's brother Francis Saunders of Norfolk mentioned young Henry Spelman of Virginia in his will of 1613.

Henry Spelman was sent to Virginia in 1609 at the age of fourteen as punishment for some youthful indiscretion. Shortly after his arrival, he was taken by Capt. John Smith to an Indian encampment, an auspicious and perhaps too immediate beginning for Henry Spelman's career as Indian interpreter and local diplomat.

In his first days, weeks, and months, Henry Spelman developed close relations with native leaders but all too quickly found himself snared in intrigue. In 1610, the powerful Indian chief Powhatan induced Spelman to convince colonists to engage in a trading expedition for desperately needed Indian corn. But trusting Spelman and following his instructions, thirty colonists in the expedition were slain from ambush by Powhatan's tribe. For Spelman, the lesson was clear, and it was learned repeatedly for the next decade. As an interpreter and reluctant go-between for cultures at war, Henry Spelman and other interpreters in his position were often useful but frequently mistrusted by both sides. A contemporary wrote that "we have sent boies (boys) amongst them to learn their language, but they return worse than when they went."

In 1623, Henry Spelman, by now called "Captain" Henry Spelman, led a trading expedition along the Potomac, north of secure colony lands. But he again was deceived by a promise of safe trade, and Henry with nineteen other colonists were slain in an attack involving about sixty Indian canoes. Their ship, the *Tiger*, narrowly escaped capture, carrying only four survivors. Henry Spelman died in the ambush, it was said, "because he presumed too much upon his acquaintance amongst

the tribes of the region."

Henry Spelman was not the only family member to perish at Indian hands. Fate dealt equally harshly with Lt. **Edmond Sanders**. Edmond came to Virginia before 1622, though his ultimate purpose there is unclear. His title of lieutenant suggests an appointment as subordinate of Captain John Martin, who at that time was master of the colony's ordnance. Edmond lived at Martin's Brandon, a large estate on the south side of the James River above Jamestown owned by one of that era's most controversial figures. John Martin was a merchant tailor, a sea captain, and vigorous adventurer in Virginia enterprise. An argument over land and cattle at Martin's Brandon in 1622 caused John Martin to return to England and to leave his cattle, the ownership of which lay in dispute, in the care of Lt. Edmond Sanders.

But while Martin was in England, on March 22, 1622, a large Indian attack burst forth, resulting in the death of 330 settlers in Virginia. The massacre missed few areas in colonial Virginia, and among the many casualties was Lt. Edmond Sanders. Shortly after, Samuel Argall, a former governor and leading figure in Virginia, surveyed the destruction at Martin's Brandon, leaving an account of the scene of Lt. Edmond Sanders's demise. Argall had "certain news that the houses and all things else therein were burnt." Little besides "some small trompery" remained, "the Indians having carried away all other things as it should seem by their strewing of old chests and barrels about the field."

Henry Sanders sailed to Virginia in 1623 aboard the *Southampton*, accompanying Abraham Piercey, a cape merchant to whom Henry was indentured. By 1625, Henry had reached the age of twenty years, and he resided at Piercey's Hundred in Virginia. Nothing more is known of this Henry, save that he experienced a mutiny aboard the *Southampton* during his Atlantic crossing. The *Southampton* originally had been instructed to sail to Virginia, then to Canada for a lading of fish, and from there to "Portucall, Biscay, or France" and then home to England. But Capt. John Harvey of the *Southampton* seems to have changed this plan en route, much to the displeasure of his crew and passengers. Struggles aboard the ship

ensued, and the matter was thrown to an English court on their return.

Alexander Sanders arrived in Virginia in 1623 aboard the *Truelove*, a ship named for its owner Richard Truelove. A certain Francis Lathbury, a close associate of London vintner and merchant Joseph Saunders, had once assumed responsibility for goods carried on the *Truelove*, a hint that Alexander Sanders was part of a Vintner Company operation. The name Alexander Sanders does not occur again in any records for the period, however, either in England or Virginia. Much the same is true for **George Sanders**, who lived at Archer's Hope along the James River in Virginia in 1623. At a later time, in 1653, a George Sanders lived in Barbados, though we cannot discern whether this might be the same person. Given the thirty years of separation in these records, this seems unlikely.

Reverend David Sanders, a name suggesting Welsh origins, lived at Hogg Island in the James River near Jamestown in 1623. There can be no mystery as to the reason for his coming to Virginia. From its earliest moment, the London-based Virginia Company saw need to furnish Protestant services to colonists far from home and to "propagate the Christian religion to such people as yet live in darkness and miserable ignorance of the true knowledge and worship of God." Yet the Virginia Company noted as late as 1619 that Virginia by then had eleven boroughs but not more than five ministers in all. A proposal therefore was advanced in the company to provide at least one minister for each borough. As an inducement to serve in Virginia, the company proposed to advance to each willing cleric one hundred acres of glebe land and six men as tenants to work this land. Rev. David Sanders was recruited under such arrangements, but the length or success of his Virginia service is unknown.

In London, **Richard Sanders** was apprenticed to Richard Lee in 1608 and by 1617 gained free admission to the London-based Vintners Company. Before 1624, he took passage to Virginia aboard the Francis Bonaventure and at that date lived in the Main in Virginia. A year later, Richard was one of the governor's men at Pasbyhaigh and the Main,

(continued on page seven)

ASSORTED QUERIES . . .

Mike Sanders, 3965 W. 83rd Street, Suite 171, Prairie Village, KS 66208, <orson1995@aol.com> has two different queries to offer:

George Sanders - b. 1784/5 in Randolph County, N.C., d. probably 22 Dec 1867 in Jackson County, Ala. Can anyone verify this death date? Does anyone have additional information on George Sanders or his wife, Phebe?

Henry Sanders - (1677-1733) married Margaret Sellway (1677-?). Rumored to be the father of John Sanders, b. 1711 in Isle of Wight, Va., m. Elizabeth ? in 1747, d. 3 Feb 1772 in Randolph County, N.C. Can anyone confirm this?

Mary Harris, 857 Cornish Dr., San Diego, CA 92107, <mehfch@aol.com>. I am searching for the family of William Cox and Pamela F. Sanders. Married May 30, 1845 Rutherford Co., Tenn. Living in Rutherford in 1850 with James A., age 1. 1860 Shelby Co, Ill. - James 11, Lucinda A. 8, Wm 6, Isaac 3, Joseph

(continued from page six)

James City. At some point, he married a woman named Margaret. Richard, died about 1636 at Neck of Land, a small spit of land near Jamestown, and Margaret shortly thereafter married William Morgan. Following the marriage, Morgan acquired land on the Chickahominy River, claiming fifty acres each for two headrights originally acquired by Richard Sanders that passed to Margaret on his death and then to Morgan through marriage.

Edward Sanders was born about 1595 in Charlwood, Surrey. He came to Virginia in 1619 at age twenty-four and resided there intermittently for nearly two decades. During his early Virginia years, Edward stayed both in the peninsular settlement at Accomack and on the mainland near Jamestown. Edward developed some familiarity with the entire colony, at least as far upriver as a place called Pasbyhaigh on the James River. He probably had regular contact with Richard Sanders, not only because of some family relationship but because both were intimately involved in Virginia business interests of the Vintners Company.

Although he was not specifically enumerated as a resident in Virginia in a

7 mos. 1870 Johnson Co., Mo. - James 21, Anna 19, Wm 16, Newton 10, Claiborne 7, Mary 4, Hirman 2. 1880 Palo, Pinto Co., Texas - James 31, Newton 20, Claiborne 17, Mary 14, Hirman 11. 1900 Erath Co., Texas - Wm 77, Pamela 72, born Feb. 1828, James 51. I have been unable to find Wm., Pamela, or James in 1910. Pamela - is she the daughter of Isaac Sanders and Lucinda ??? I have tried Texas for death records with no luck. I would very much like to exchange information with anyone working on this family.

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

1624 census, Edward was identified as a Virginia inhabitant during a legal inquiry in that year in London. The occasion was an investigation of a document produced by one Edward Waterhouse, a Virginian who drafted an indictment of conditions in the colony at the time of the 1622 massacre. In that inquiry, a Captain Butler elaborated on the colony's problems in a document called "The Unmasked Face of Our Colony in Virginia as It Was in the Winter of the Year 1622," read before a Privy Council in London. Edward Sanders was one of three persons named as Virginia residents at these proceedings, and Edward provided his mark signifying agreement with Butler's main message.

Edward Sanders' first son Thomas was born in England in 1622 and a second son Edward was born in 1625. Edward also had another child, a daughter, but neither her name nor year of birth have been discovered.

Edward's work required his regular presence in Virginia and frequent Atlantic crossings. As early as 1622, he had been joined in Virginia by a relative named **Roger Saunders**, called a mariner in one instance and a gentleman in another. In time, Roger would serve reg-

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.?

Leslie Adams, <leslieadams@starband.net> has proof that she is a descendant of Mary "Polly" Sanders/ Saunders, d 1818, who married John Straughn/Straughan/Strawn b 1759 d 1808. She needs information regarding her ancestors. She believes Polly's father was Nathaniel Sanders 1734-1808 who married Sarah Elizabeth ?. Nathaniel's parents were Hugh Sanders 1700 & Catherine ?. Hugh was the son of Thomas Sanders. ■

ularly on a newly established Virginia Court, and he became a burgess in the colony's weak legislative authority. Together over the next decade, Edward and Roger assisted others in managing the lands and cattle of Lady Dale, the ex-governor's wife, and in establishing their own plantations. More importantly, Edward and Roger Saunders collaborated to operate a colonial warehouse for transatlantic trade. This warehouse was among the first, or even the very first, private commercial establishment in English America. The precise location of this warehouse is not known, but it lay at the southern end of Accomack County on its Chesapeake side, near a place on today's maps called Cape Charles, close to the place where Roger Saunders established a plantation in 1628.

Roger's wife joined him at the plantation, perhaps the first instance of a married couple named Sanders living together in the New World, if the marriage of Richard and Margaret Sanders was not.

The above article is condensed from Ralph Sanders et al., *Generations: A Thousand-Year Family History*, Xlibris Corp., Philadelphia, PA, 2006, 432 pp., available from Xlibris and other bookstores. ■

About This Last Issue

If you have been holding back articles or other offerings to send me to publish, your procrastination has paid off! You won't have to bother to send it in. This is the last issue

If you are reading this in a library or from another person's copy and you are not a subscriber, but you'd like to subscribe, please don't write to me. There will not be any issues after April 2009. Start your own Sanders newsletter!

All 57 issues will be available on a CD, in a PDF format, that will be available in June for libraries and individuals. Also, see the box on page five.

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 IIHR using ScanWizard, PhotoShop, and OmniPage Pro.

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

Congressman Everett Sanders, Indiana

WILLIAM EVERETT SANDERS, a Representative from Indiana; born near Coalmont, Clay County, Ind., March 8, 1882; attended the public schools and the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute; was graduated from the law department of Indiana University at Bloomington in 1907; was admitted to the bar the same year and practiced his profession in Terre Haute, Ind.; elected as a Republican to the Sixty-fifth and to the three succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1917-March 3, 1925); declined to be a candidate for renomination in 1924; was director of the speakers' bureau of the Republican National Committee in 1924; appointed secretary to President Calvin Coolidge on March 4, 1925, and served until March 4, 1929; served as Republican National Chairman from 1932 to 1934; resumed the practice of law in Washington, D.C., where he died May 12, 1950; interment in Highland Lawn Cemetery, Terre Haute, Ind. ■

Rabbi Ira Sanders Was A Leader For Arkansas Civil Rights; Sender Was German Name

Ira Eugene Sanders became the most well-known and respected rabbi in Arkansas and known for his efforts in promoting social work and civil rights.

Ira Sanders was born on May 6, 1894, in Rich Hill, Missouri, one of five children of Daniel and Pauline (Ackerman) Sanders. His father was a wholesale meat packer. When Ira was six years old, his family moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he attended public school. He received a B.A. degree from the University of Cincinnati in 1918; he then obtained a rabbinate degree from the (Reform) Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, in 1919 and was ordained as a rabbi that year. He served as rabbi of Congregation Keneseth Israel in Allentown, Pennsylvania, for five years.

On March 21, 1922, he married Selma Loeb, a Wellesley graduate and a native of Rich Hill, Missouri. They had one daughter, Flora Louise. In 1924, Rabbi Sanders joined Temple Israel in New York City as an associate rabbi. In 1926, he received an M.A. degree in sociology from Columbia University and began work on a Ph.D. but never completed it.

In September 1926, at age thirty-two, Rabbi Sanders came to Little Rock, Arkansas, as leader of the state's largest Reform Jewish congregation, B'nai Israel. He was elected as president of the Central Council of Social Agencies in 1927, which served under the auspices of the Little Rock Community Fund. In February 1927, he initiated and headed the Little Rock School of Social Work. Office space for the school was in the Community Welfare Building, and classes were held at the YWCA building.

Sanders' wide range of knowledge made him a sought-after speaker by civic, business, and religious organizations. His oratory skills were enhanced by his voice, which was described by one local newspaper reporter as "persuasively mellow and resonant," a distinct attribute in the days before public address systems.

Rabbi Sanders first encountered the South's "Jim Crow" laws just three weeks after coming to Little Rock, when he caught a city bus and observed the seating arrangements—blacks in back,

with whites up front. From that time forward until his death, he worked toward improving race relations. He was outspoken in favor of the desegregation of Central High School in 1957. He joined fourteen others who appeared before the state legislature in February, urging compliance regarding the U.S.

Supreme Court's 1954 Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas school desegregation decision. However, bills to protect segregation were passed.

He was a strong supporter of Israel all his life, which was unusual within Reform Judaism. (In 1885, that

branch of Judaism had ruled out the need for a Jewish homeland, believing it was God's will that the Jews be scattered worldwide to demonstrate Biblical ethics worldwide; the rise of Hitler in the 1930s brought about a change in that doctrine.) Sanders assisted in nineteen bond drives for the state of Israel.

Rabbi Sanders retired on August 31, 1963, and served as rabbi emeritus of B'nai Israel until his death on April 8, 1985. He wrote numerous articles on religious and humanitarian topics and, in 1966, wrote a centennial history of Congregation B'nai Israel. He died of natural causes just one month short of his ninety-first birthday. He is buried at Oakland Jewish Cemetery in Little Rock, the only rabbi interred there.

Ira Sanders' heritage goes back to Germany where the surname was Sender. His father, as previously mentioned was Daniel Sanders, born 30 Jul 1846. Daniel's parents were Abraham Sender (born 1816) and Elisabeth Kaufmann (born 1820) of Sötern, Germany. Abraham's parents were Daniel Aaron Sender and Charlotta Levi, also of Sötern (now Sotern). Sotern is in Saarland just south of the border with Rheinland. It is located north of Saarbrücken, west northwest of Kaiserslautern, and east of the country of Luxemburg.

[Some of this article came from the website of the Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture and some from the website, <<http://www.ahnenreich.de/retrospect/juden/index.php>> created by Georg Stockschlaeder.] ■



Rabbi Sanders

Sanders *Siftings*

an exchange of Sanders/Saunders family research



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

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

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



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