

Sanders: Palatinate to Pennsylvania

I. Origins

This paper is a work in progress and a summary.

*Histories never conclude:
they just pause their prose.¹*

The name SANDERS appears in the contemporary European nations primarily of Germany, Scotland, England, Holland, and Ireland. To most of these countries SANDERS is a derivative of “Alexander” of Greek etymological roots. It has been defined as: “Sander (Germanic) ... Greek defender of mankind or “Sanders (Greek) ... liberator, Lysander”.²

“Sanders is derived the long way around from the popular given name Alexander. An aphetic version is one where the initial syllable is lost through poor or lazy pronunciation, as in squire evolving from esquire. Alexander became Sander in parts of England, Scotland, and Germany, and the addition of the -S at the end denotes a Patronymic name, as in “son of.”³

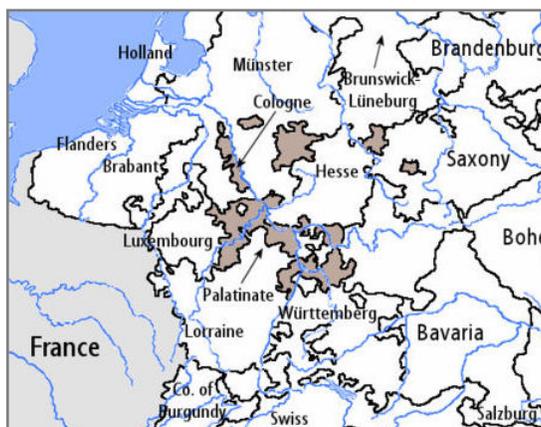
Our SANDERS roots appear to be based upon the Germanic origin. According to one researcher, the “Surname originated from Gutersloh in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany.”⁴

There are many other interpretations.⁵

Today, the German Rhineland area we speak of is the Palatinate. “It is bounded in the west by France, on the east by the Rhine,

in the north by Hesse and the south by Switzerland/France... the term ‘Palatine’ was often applied to all Germanic people who came to America in the early years.”⁶

The Palatinate had a tumultuous history and was responsible for the immigration of most of our Germanic ancestors – Catholic or Protestant, including Protestant French Huguenots who left Catholic France and escaped to the Palatine and then eventually to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The



Palatinate had a history of changing religions at the whim of the local princes who seldom practiced religious tolerance. The Palatinate immigration has early origins in the post Thirty Years War ending in 1648; the dominion having had a population of 500,000, suffered a loss of 457,000.⁷

For German Catholics, immigration out of the Palatinate, to America, was more difficult than their larger numbered Protestant neighbors. There was widespread fear of Catholics of any nationality in pre-Revolutionary colonial America. The Protestant English Crown suspected Catholics of loyalty to their sworn enemy: the Catholic French empire. The French and Indians War in the colonies in the 1750-60’s made immigration even more difficult. Although the German Catholics were a tiny minority in Pennsylvania, there was also fears from Pennsylvania authorities about

¹ Schama, Simon. *Rough Crossings*. New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 2006; page 399.

² © 1997 by Mari Lynn Balden, All Rights Reserved. Please E-mail Mari at: whisperkitty@geocities.com; Updated 7/10/97.

³ <http://clanhuston.com/name/namep-s.htm> “Broken Arrow Publishing”

⁴ Sylvia Wilkinson, sylvia.wilkinson@virgin.net

⁵ The website of Ed Sanders goes into more detail: <http://www.sandersweb.net/PDF/saunders.html>

⁶ *The Palatine Immigrant*, Vol. X, No. 3 Winter, 1985, page 104.

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the Commonwealth becoming a German colony from the large influx of their Protestant German neighbors (the Mennonites, Moravians, Lutherans, *et al*). “Between 1720 and 1730 the German immigration to Pennsylvania became so large as to be looked upon by the other settlers with serious misgivings; Logan, [William] Penn’s secretary, suggested the danger of the province becoming a German colony, as the Germans settled together, and formed a distinct people from His Majesty’s subjects.”⁸ Indeed, in 1751 (a year before our first Sanders arrived in America), an enraged Benjamin Franklin suggested “Why should we tolerate that the Palatine Peasant Louts push themselves into our settlements, and, living together like herds, maintain and strengthen their language and customs to the detriment of us?”⁹

Furthermore, some German Catholics (and anabaptist Protestants) refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to the King of England. Taking the oath meant swearing allegiance to the Protestant liturgical Church of England. During the early Revolutionary War German denizens were also suspect viz. guilt-by-association with the Hessian mercenary soldiers who were in the employ of the English King. Additionally, many Protestant Germans were pacifists who allied themselves with the Quakers who opposed the War, thus running afoul with the Crown for pacifism, and with their revolutionary neighbors who saw them as Tories.

Not until Catholic France entered the war on the side of the colonists did Catholics in the colonies become more accepted.¹⁰

Did the first Sanderses attempt to “hide” or mask their Germanic origins in the New World? Probably not since they were already in a largely Germanic community. Also, Catholics only constituted 1.2% of the population.¹¹ However, perhaps some obscuring of their Germanic origins became important in 1798 with the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts. Unlike French and Irish immigrants, who were drawn to the “radical” views of Thomas Jefferson, the Germans tended to favor the conservatism of the ruling Federalist Party of John Adams. The Alien and Sedition Acts, and its product the Direct Tax, prejudiced anyone who differed from the New England Anglo-Saxon hegemony. It didn't set well with the quiet German-speaking folk in Pennsylvania counties Berks and Bucks. When those residents sent petitions to Congress seeking redress, their views were passed over as the emotional outpourings of ignorant Germans. By 1799 the two counties were scenes of mass meetings against the Federalists. Roving bands halted the collection of Federal taxes.¹²

“Rather than seek conciliation, the Federalists responded with armed force. Although the rebellious German-speakers had already returned to their homes, a military expedition was sent to make the two counties an example of how dissent would be quashed. The repression was so brutal that some of the army officers themselves criticized it. ‘The scenes of distress I have witnessed,’ wrote one,

⁸ *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, Volume VI, © 1909 by Robert Appleton Company. Online Edition © 1999 by Kevin Knight. *Nihil Obstat*, September 1, 1909. Remy Lafort, Censor Imprimatur. +John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York. “One-third of the population of Pennsylvania consists of ‘Palatines’ ... they are only about 8 percent of the population of other American Colonies.”

⁹ *The Palatine Immigrant*, “Palatine peasant louts’ and other settlers,” Vol.10 No. 1, p. 47.

¹⁰ “Catholics in revolutionary America tended to be wealthy, English speaking, and more focused on private devotions than on public displays of their faith. Thus the Protestant majority mostly tolerated them.” <https://www.christianhistoryinstitute.org/magazine/article/catholics-in-america/>

¹¹ McNichol, Hugh J., M.A. *Catholicism in America*, “Catholics during the American Revolution.” Research paper, Villanova University. April 2011.

¹² Dimming, Jeffrey S. “Palatine Liberty: Pennsylvania German Opposition to the Direct Tax of 1798”, *American Journal of Legal History* 2001 45(4)

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'I cannot describe... Conceive your home entered at the dead of night by a body of armed men, and yourself dragged from your wife and screaming children.' Another officer lamented that 'these poor, well-meaning, but ignorant Germans' were treated in no respect like citizens of the same country."¹³

The John Fries Rebellion made its point and President John Adams pardoned the rebels.¹⁴

Irish Catholic priests, who later administered the parishes, came to protect their Germanic parishioners from the outside hostilities. The records of the era were "Anglicized" to avoid any problems. (The Irish priest were experienced in resisting oppression.) However, our Sanders' kin seemed to have little trouble with the "locals," of which many were German ancestry like themselves and often inter-married with other nationalities. In many cases, the Catholic Sanderses often switched over to Lutheran membership without any commotion.

The Sanderses of Pennsylvania were a part of the Goshenhopen German Catholic movement that immigrated from the Palatine to Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The church, St. Paul's, near present Bally, first officially recorded marriages, deaths, etc., in 1741. The Sanderses later removed to York County and parts of the York County, which later divided the western half in January 1800 into Adams County. Immigration to Pennsylvania, a more religiously tolerant Commonwealth, generally corresponds to the immigration of the first speculated SANDERS — Peter "the First" in 1752.

It is not really known when the Sanderses migrated from Goshenhopen to the church at Conewago in present Irishtown, Conewago Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania. For Pennsylvania

Catholics, St. Paul's and the Sacred Heart Basilica ("Conewago Chapel") are pivotal churches in family history. The Conewago Chapel celebrated it's first Mass in 1719.¹⁵

Catholicism in Pennsylvania was established by English Catholics with the help of Lord Baltimore who also lay claim on now Pennsylvania territory. Early conflicts arose between the English and German Catholics eventually culminating into the murders of Dudley Diggs and Alan Staab over land disputes. Clearly by the 1740's German Catholics were on the ascent at Conewago. "In 1741 the German Province of the Society of Jesus, sent out two priests to minister to the German Catholics in Pennsylvania. These were Father William Wappelet, co-founder of the mission of Conewago, and Father Theodore Schneider, a Palatine, who took up his residence at Goshenhopen, in Berks County."¹⁶

The stage had been set for our Sanders emigrants and their progeny.

¹³ Elkins, Stanley and McKittrick, Eric. The Age of Federalism. Oxford University Press, 1993.

¹⁴ A good summation of the event: <http://explorepahistory.com/hmarker.php?markerId=1-A-28E>

¹⁵ Adams, Edmund and O'Keefe, Barbara Brady Catholic Trails West - The Founding Catholic Families of Pennsylvania. Vol. 2. Gateway Press, Baltimore, MD, 1989. p. 516.

¹⁶ The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume VI, © 1909 by Robert Appleton Company. Online Edition © 1999 by Kevin Knight. *Nihil Obstat*, September 1, 1909. Remy Lafort, Censor Imprimatur. +John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York.

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II. Prologue in America

A man as we now call Peter Sanders¹⁷, probably had some preparation as he stepped onto the Ship *Forest* in late Summer 1752 at the port of Rotterdam, now The Netherlands. The voyage to the “new world” was weary and circumspect by most accounts. Captain Paterick Ochterlony from Rotterdam last Portsmouth, England, was to ferry the crew and German speaking passengers on their journey. The *Forest* was one of 22 ships that year transporting over 6,000 souls to Philadelphia, invited by the liberal inducements of William Penn.¹⁸

“Peter Sauder” already had come far away from his prospective: the troubled Electorate of Palatinate - a satrap fought over by competing princes.¹⁹ Peter and wife Anna Regina were Catholics, a sometime persecuted group in an ever changing political geography. As passengers, they became part of the exploding migration of German speaking Europeans hitting the shores of the labor thirsty New World.

The journey was treacherous and often the passengers had to pay by indenturing themselves as a servant to pay for their passage and cramped quarters. There is no evidence Peter was a contracted man.

A diary written a couple of years before Peter’s journey described the passage to America:

“...during the voyage there is on board these ships terrible misery, stench, fumes, horror, vomiting, many kinds of seasickness, fever, dysentery, headache, heat, constipation, boils, scurvy, cancer, mouth rot, and the like, all of

which come from old and sharply-salted food and meat, also from very bad and foul water, so that many die miserably.”²⁰

Peter came alone, as was the custom, since he was leaving at least two very young children with his wife. Small children rarely survived the voyage.

Arriving at the Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 10 October 1752, was not only Peter, but Michel Danner and Friederich Jacob Kuntz, possible other ancestors of this author. Eighty-eight listed male souls over the age of 16 years, 106 total,²¹ disembarked to take the King of England’s loyalty oath.

Not much is known about Anna Regina, wife to Peter. Unfortunately history slights females who were often the home and hearth of the family. It is not known when she came to America to join her husband. It is also not known what her surname was. Some researchers claim it is “Achenbach” via circumstantial evidence.²²

Why did the Sanders family emigrate from Europe to America? Nothing is recorded by the family, but we can guess for the same reasons others did: intolerable conditions at home; economic opportunity; religious freedom. Peter and family were courageous for the time, not only because of the journey, but emigrating to a region already tense with conflicts between the Catholic French and Protestant English culminating into the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Being Catholic, they fell

¹⁷ “Peter Sanders”, now Anglicized. Also known as “Petri Sander” from son Johannes’s baptism. “Peter Sauder” on the ship’s list. “Peder Sander” on his Oath. ¶ Son Peter (the Second Peter; ca 1756-1817) was “Peter Sander” in Revolutionary War documents. “Pitter Sinders” in the 1790 US Census. “Peter Saunders” as a bank charter member in 1814. The name varied until newspapers came to Adams County, Pennsylvania in the early 1800s and the name settled on “Sanders” for the most part.

¹⁸ Wokeck, Marianne. *The Flow and the Composition of German Immigration to Philadelphia, 1727-1775*. Temple University, 1981, page 260.

¹⁹ In 1752, the Elector was Prince Karl Theodor (1724-1799), Holy Roman Empire. By most records Karl, was religiously tolerant.

²⁰ “Passage To America, 1750,” Eye Witness to History, www.eyewitnesstohistory.com (2000). Gottlieb Mittelberger's Journey to Pennsylvania in the Year 1750 and Return to Germany in the year 1754 (published by the German Society of Pennsylvania, 1898).

²¹ <http://german-family-name.com/shipslist.pdf>

²² According to ancestry.com, Achenbach consistently and heavily populates Pennsylvania and it's origins in the Palatinate. <http://www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname=achenbach>

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II. Prologue in America

probably under the suspicions of the English Crown because of their faith. Nevertheless, Peter and family migrated to Bally, Goschenhopen area now Berks County, Pennsylvania, an area already established by other German families.

The Sanders family eventually made its way to the Conewago Mission of Digges Grant come later Manor of the Masque now devolved from Lancaster-York-Adams county's.²³ Since Bally had already been populated by fellow German settlers, it is assumed the Sanders family moved westward and to the south to the York/Adams counties area.

It is unknown if Peter the First actually came to the York/Adams county area or exactly when he died, but it was around 1767. "On May 10, 1767 Anna Mary Sanders of the late Peter Sanders and his wife was baptized when six weeks old in Reading, Pennsylvania. Sponsors were Joseph Schiff and Anna Mary Shorb."²⁴ This Peter Sanders would have died sometime during the Winter/Spring of 1766/67. It is interesting to note that one of the sponsors was a Shorb — a name that would later become established, along with the name Sanders, in the Conewago area and later in the Emmitsburg, Maryland and Fairfield, Adams County areas."²⁵

This is where the story picks up with the children of Peter and Anna Regina Sanders.

The Second Generation Sanders children became the "Americans" and made their mark upon the community with their industry and descendants. But it was Peter the First's namesake, Peter, that left the many descendants of today. It is unknown his exact date of birth or location.²⁶ He probably was born in the Palatinate because, in 1752, he would have been too young to endure the rigors of ocean travel. Albert Rose concurs he was born before 1756. We believe he first appears as "Peter Sander" in 1780 as a Revolutionary soldier under Captain Thomas White's Company, Fifth Battalion, York County from Paradise township²⁷ where we know he resided. It's a good assumption: the militia company ranks are filled with the names neighbors who often signed documents or otherwise interfaced with the family over the years.

In 1781 Peter was listed as a "single man".²⁸ In 1785 Peter is in Heidelberg Township, York County, but is not listed as a single man and no property is listed.²⁹

In the first United States of America Census, 1790, he appears as "Pitter Sindors" having, by his wife Susanna Kunne, 7 children.³⁰ By 1810 the family had grown with 12 children.³¹ The family had 14 known children.

"December 1792 finds Peter Sanders listed as one of the arbitrators for the estate of Tobius Heltzel and is shown as being a resident of Manheim Township, York County."³²

²³ Lancaster county was formed out of Chester, 1728; York was formed out of Lancaster in 1749; Adams was formed out of York in 1800.

²⁴ Goshenhoppen Church Records, page 31. Albert Rose notes.

²⁵ Albert Rose, York, Pennsylvania, 1992; various correspondence.

²⁶ *ibid.* Notes, found elsewhere in the body of the genealogical register, is worth careful reading.

²⁷ Prowell, George R. *History of York County Pennsylvania*, Volume I. Chicago: J. H. Beers, 1907, page 275.

²⁸ Egle, William Henry, M.D. *Pennsylvania Archives*, Third Series, Volume 21; Tax Assessment Roll, Paradise Township, York County, page 357.

²⁹ Albert Rose, York, Pennsylvania, 1992; various correspondence.

³⁰ 1 Male 16 & over; 4 Males under 16; 4 Females of all ages.

³¹ United States of America Census of 1810, Adams County, Pennsylvania. "7 Males under 10; 2 Males 10-16; 1 Male 26-45; 1 Female under 10; 2 Females 16-26; 1 Female over 45."

³² York County, Pennsylvania Deed Book, 2-H, pp. 528-530. (Rose notes.)

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The infamous Direct Tax of 1798, commonly known as the “Glass Tax,” shows Peter Sanders again in Paradise Township with the following: 1 wood house 28x28; 1 stone house 27x23 with a total of 12 lights (windows); 1 wood and stone barn 66x23; 188 acres of land.³³

Peter was apparently prosperous in his commerce. His property was adjacent to the Presbyterians of Marsh Creek cemetery, and announced he also made coffins.³⁴ Since his Scot-Irish neighbors liked distilling whiskey, he made barrels for them too (he also had a distillery in 1808³⁵). Peter knew how to butter is bread. He was industrious in farming, banking,³⁶ transportation,³⁷ and county government.³⁸

Peter passed away in 1817 and like some families, wealth created tensions among the children. His wife, Susanna, was left goods and retirement property in his Will,³⁹ but unfortunately not much else is known of her. A reference is made of “old Mrs. Sanders” in a church record, buried 8 February 1832, and is now considered her death date by most family historians.⁴⁰ In 1823, son George petitioned the court to have his brothers Peter (the third Peter; ca 1788 - 1822) and Anthony (ca 1787 - ?) removed as their father’s estate administrators. Peter had

died and Anthony “absconded and left the State of Penna” leaving the estate unguided. Family legend says Anthony removed to Ohio, but no evidence has been found despite several historians researching this narrative. Whatever the situation, the family seemed reduced in wealth and family members were left to their own devices. The affairs of the estate seems to have been concluded by 1825 as nothing further is found.

The subsequent generations of Sanders hereby are recorded in the Genealogical Register.

³³ Federal Direct Tax of 1798 on microfilm in the Library of The Historical Society of York. (Rose notes.)

³⁴ Probate Account of the late George Kapp of Paradise Township, York County, Pennsylvania, entered 24 Mar 1796, York County, Pennsylvania (lists Peter's occupation as coffin maker).

³⁵ Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania Tax Assessment, 1808.

³⁶ McSherry, William, LL.D. *History of the Bank of Gettysburg of Gettysburg 1814-1864; The Gettysburg National Bank 1864-1914 of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania*. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: Gettysburg National Bank, 1914; page 14.

³⁷ Elected manager of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike company for 1810 and 1811. *Adams Sentinel*, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 14 November 1810 page 3 and 13 November 1811, page 3, respectively.

³⁸ Supervisor of Highways, Paradise Township, York County, Pennsylvania, 1799-1800.

³⁹ “I give & bequeath to my beloved wife Susanna, one horse creature her choice & saddle & bridle & two cows her choice, a bed bedding, bedstead & clothing compleat, and as much of my household & kitchen furniture, as will be sufficient for her comfortable accomodation, and also I give & Devise to my said wife, Susanna, the full use & enjoyment & possession of the house, and piece of ground, containing about five acres, situate in Cumberland Township Adams County, adjoining lands of William McClellan & others, for the term of her life, and further I give to may said wife, the sum of one hundred dollars lawful money, to be paid to her yearly & every year during her natural life.”

⁴⁰ Gilland, Steve. *Early Families of Frederick County Maryland and South Central Pennsylvania*. Westminster, Maryland: Heritage Books Inc., 2006; page 107.

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III. The DNA

For years researchers of the south central Pennsylvania Sanders were frustrated with the question of were the Sanders' of Germanic origin or from "the north of Ireland."⁴¹ I have yet to find out how this Irish assumption was arrived at in 1886, long before DNA testing. I did come across Germans leaving for England in 1709, but only to be returned.⁴² In earlier years Protestant French Huguenots left the Palatinate and England allowed them to temporarily settle in the "north of Ireland" while waiting for embarkation to the New World. It's a very speculative possibility that some German Catholics were allowed to migrate to Ireland and eventually move on to Pennsylvania. I have found no evidence of this.

"Were the Sanderses [of Bucks-York-Adams County's, PA] of Germanic origin? A list of Communicants at St. Mary's of the Mount, Emmitsburg, Maryland dated May 5, 1823, shows Magdalena Sanders [a daughter of Peter and Susanna Kuhn Sanders] as being born in Pennsylvania and Nation of Origin as German. Peter's original Will and his signature on the Tobius Heltzel arbitration case are both signed in German script."⁴³

My quest for my Sanders origins took a turn in 2001 when I was invited to the Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation (SMGF, now defunct) and volunteered my blood for an ambitious experiment to link others together worldwide. The SMGF maintained a database and more samples

came in until 2015 when it was eventually gobbled up of ancestry.com after debacles with defunct companies GeneTree and Relative Genetics. The intervening years brought confusion, mixed results, and various other DNA vendor interpretations of my DNA sample. The SMGF interpretation of the male Sanders Y-chromosome as extracted from me is as of 26 February 2009.

Surprise!

Earlier, now defunct websites, pointed our Sanders DNA to northern Ireland clusters with a smattering of Palatinate area groupings. This led to a discussion of those origins, unfortunately now lost to me. The hypothesis was, as was a practice then, a surplus labor of Irish and Scots males hired themselves out as mercenary soldiers to the warring European continent; particularly in mind was the Thirty Years War (1618-1648). Hence, the theory was that our common Sanders ancestor hired himself out and ended up staying in Germany. Some one hundred years later his Sanders descendants immigrated to Philadelphia in 1752.

Germanic? Yes. Brittonic? Also yes. Before the DNA testing it was firmly held that our Sanders ancestor was "German". The historical convulsions of Europe make pinpointing of nationality – if there ever was such a thing until the 19th century – moot.⁴⁴

The Sanders Y-chromosome definitely is R1b1a2 which heavily populates western Europe particularly the British Isles. A surviving website, <https://>

⁴¹ 1886 History of Adams County, Pennsylvania. Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co. Reprinted 1977, The Bookmark, Knightstown, Indiana. p. 232.

⁴² The Palatine Immigrant, Vol. 13, No. 3, September 1988. "Palatines - Just a misnomer for early German immigrants to America?" p. 164. Dr. Udo P. Krauthausen, Mainz-Laubenheim, West Germany.

⁴³ Albert Rose, York, Pennsylvania, 1992; various correspondence.

⁴⁴ "German-American Catholics present an interesting field of study, for they belong twofold to groups outside of the American mainstream culture, being neither Anglo-Saxon nor Protestant. ... Although this identity is at its core German, it cannot be considered a national identity, because it was formed after the arrival of the German Catholics in the United States. Although a collective identity and a national identity can share many of the same traits, such as a shared language, as well as cultural and religious traditions, a national identity presupposes shared political boundaries as well. Therefore, while these two terms do overlap, the term 'national' identity is not useful for the discussion of an immigrant group of German Catholics in the United States." Cebulski, Lenore, "Constructing an Ethnic Identity: A Study of the Gravestones of Catholic German-Americans" (2008). *College of William & Mary Undergraduate Honors Theses*. Paper 784.

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www.familytreedna.com/public/SandersDNA/default.aspx?section=yresults , is a breath taking Sanders and variants surname project. I did not submit to it, and comparison with my DNA with the others on the site, is difficult. The closest match I can see is GRP012 #75829 “Solomon Sanders, b. 1740 Northern Ireland” in matching markers, but there are some minor differences. Surprisingly a lot of those “southern” American Sanderses are close matches.

The DNA results provisionally confirms that our origins are in the British Isles, notably England, Ireland and Scotland.

Thankfully I printed out my results before the SMGF closing. My advice for commercial DNA testing? *Avoid all* until you can assure privacy, company stability and accuracy; just because they advertise a lot, doesn't mean a darn thing.

As for me, I will continued to wear the kilt! We definitely, at least on paper, have northern Ireland roots via other families and, probably, Sanders a Sept of the Clan Donald.⁴⁵

Today the name Sanders is one of the largest surnames in the United States.⁴⁶ It is often associated with more colorful and popular characters like Col. Harlin Sanders of Kentucky Fried Chicken fame, athlete Dion Sanders, politician Bernie Sanders, and others — none related to the Sanderses of Pennsylvania origins to date.

The surname Sanders is widespread and common in the American South. I have not found paper connections to any of these families (other than ones directly connected to the Pennsylvania Sanders' by genealogical research).

We can proudly say that our Sanders line is unique, and like most European immigrants to America, shared the same aspirations and trials.

Please submit any corrections, thoughts, comments or questions to:
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I welcome anything and will make any corrections upon reasonable verification.

Thank you for taking the time to read this!

***** Subject to change. *****

⁴⁵ <http://www.scotclans.com/scottish-clans/clan-macdonald/macdonald-septs/> “Only those from West Highlands & Islands, Antrim or Glengarry and must have originally been an ALEXANDER.”

⁴⁶ 2000 United States Census. Sanders ranks 88 in popularity.