

REVEREND MOSES SANDERS

WHO DIED

29 March 1817

**as recorded in the
Groves Level Baptist Church
Banks County, Georgia**

By

**Elden G. Hurst
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105-1614
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Reverend Moses Sanders

By Elden G. Hurst

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MOSES MARTIN SANDERS - AMANDA ARMSTRONG FAUSETT

Moses Martin and Amanda were married 12 Jan 1826 in Maury County, Tennessee. Their first child was born 4 Dec 1826 and was named William Carl. His birthplace was given as Bedford County. He died 8 months later 18 Aug 1827. A second son, Richard Twiggs, was born 31 May 1828 in Maury County. It would appear that Amanda went to the home of her parents for the birth of this second child.

Moses Martin sold his fifth part of his father's 125 acre estate by an indenture dated 18 Feb 1829, which was certified for registration 13 Nov 1829. This property was located between Rock Creeks in Bedford County, Tennessee. Before the birth of their third child, John Franklin 5 Mar 1830, the family had moved from Tennessee to Montgomery County, Illinois. Apparently David, the younger brother of Moses Martin was living with them as the 1830 census for Montgomery County lists a male between 10-15 years of age.

Film 899,776, Land & Property Deeds for Illinois page 408, indicates that 5 Oct 1831 Moses M. Sanders of Montgomery County, Ill. purchased East half of Southeast 1/4 of Section 6 Township 9 North Range 3 West consisting of 80 acres. A map of Montgomery Co., Illinois (Q977.382 E3b & E3m - Maps of Montgomery Co., Ill) using Centralia Base & Meridian places this property in Irving Township and 4-5 miles from the town of Irving. A note written in 1874 described this township: "Originally two thirds of this township consisted of prairie land beautifully undulating, and good soil, covered at present time with fine farms."

This property is the southeast corner of section 6 which is the extreme northwest corner of Irving Township which joins Rountree on the north, Raymond on the northwest and Butler Grove on the west. It is not known if the family was living on this property at the time of the birth of John Franklin, but it would have been the birthplace of the next three children: Rebecca Ann 5 Mar 1832; Martha Brown 23 May 1833; and David Walker 1 Sep 1834.

The Sanders Family joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints 28 Jan 1835. Shortly after their baptism, the family moved to Far West, Clay County Missouri to be with the body of the Saints. Another son, Joseph Moroni, was born in Far West, 25 Dec 1836. The family accumulated considerable property while in Missouri but suffered inhuman treatment at the hands of mobs and were finally driven from their homes and property with the rest of the saints when Gov. Boggs issued his extermination order. They sought temporary haven at Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, where their eighth child, Sidney Rigdon, was born 10 Apr 1839.

In a brief biographical sketch of Moses Martin Sanders, given when he was ordained a president in the 26th Quorum of Seventy, we read: "Moses Martin Sanders, son of David and Mary, grandson of Moses and Mary Sanders, also grandson of William and Elizabeth Allred was born 17 Aug 1803 at Franklin County, Georgia. Baptized by W.C. Ivy 28 Jan 1835. Was ordained a priest under hands of Daniel Stanton May 4, 1835. Ordained into Quorum of Seventy 6 May 1839 under hands of Joseph Young, Levi Hancock and others."

On 10 May 1839, the Prophet Joseph Smith and a group of Saints settled at Commerce, a tiny town located fifty miles up the river from Quincy. They renamed the area "Nauvoo the Beautiful." The Sanders Family moved to Nauvoo with other church members. In a petition dated 29 Nov 1839, the saints petitioned the U.S. Government for claims against the State of Missouri for losses of property. Moses Martin Sanders listed his Missouri property at a value of \$1050.

Three more children were born in the family while in Nauvoo: Emma 23 Jan 1841; Eliza Jane 23 Jun 1843; and Hyrum Smith 10 Oct 1845. Six year old Sidney Rigdon died 25 Aug 1845.

Moses Martin Sanders as an elder labored about four weeks in Jan & Feb 1840 in Knox County, Illinois. On Feb 17th he attended a conference and organized a branch at Henderson's Grove, Knox County, Ill. On Mar 1, 1841 Elder Norvel M. Head reported that Elder Sanders had labored and baptized with him in McNary Co. SW Tenn during 1840. They had also visited Tishomingo Co., Miss. and baptized 7 converts. (Missionary Record in Church Historians Library)

Because of mob violence, Moses Martin was appointed 29 Dec 1843 by Joseph Smith to be one of 40 policemen to guard the city day and night against the enemy. While in Nauvoo, the family lived neighbors to the Prophet Joseph Smith, and cherished the memory of their association, both in church activities and sporting events. Moses Martin worked regularly on the Temple and he and Amanda received their endowments 3 Jan 1846 and were sealed 20 Jan 1846.

There is a tradition in the family that Moses Martin Sanders gave Joseph Smith a horse named "Joe Duncan" which the Prophet often rode in maneuvers. This has not been verified.

The mobs became more vicious after the martyrdom of the Prophet, Joseph Smith, and the saints were forced to flee Nauvoo early in 1846. Many left in February and commenced their difficult trek westward across Iowa. The Sanders Family remained a short time after the main body of the church left for Winter Quarters and Moses Martin was mouth in prayers held in the Nauvoo Temple 14 Mar 1846, 29 Mar 1846 and 31 Mar 1846 according to the Journal History of the Church.

Moses Martin and Amanda and family were at Winter Quarters in the summer of 1846 when a call came from the United States Government for 500 Mormons to volunteer to help in the war against Mexico. The oldest living son, Richard Twiggs Sanders attempted to join but being only 18 years of age and small of stature was rejected but he persisted until he was allowed to serve. He had joined with his good friend Henry Wicks Sanderson, who was 17 years of age but large of stature, and no one asked his age.

Their eleven month old son, Hyrum Smith Sanders, was buried at Winter Quarters 27 Sep 1846. Then on the 4 Apr 1847 Eliza Jane Sanders, 3 years 9 months 11 days of age died and was buried in grave 123. The saints had decided to wait until the summer of 1847 to start for the Rocky Mountains so the Moses Martin Sanders Family moved to the east bank of the river into Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Moses Martin signed a petition to obtain a Post Office at "Tabernacle" in Pottawattamie County. The family resided at a place called Pigeon Grove where Moses Martin was employed in a sawpit. This was a saw run by hand for making lumber, with one man in the pit and one up above. It was a slow tedious process for producing lumber. Moses Martin Sanders took a second wife, Mary Jane Sparks Sanderson 21 Mar 1847. She was the widow of James Sanderson and mother of three children: Henry Wicks Sanderson 18 (with the Mormon Battalion); Maria Louisa 14 and Mary Jane 6.

Henry Wicks Sanderson was discharged from the Mormon Battalion at Santa Fe, New Mexico, having contracted malaria. He wintered at Pueblo, Colo. and then went into Salt Lake Valley 29 Jul 1847 and helped plant the first potatoes before returning to Winter Quarters that fall. He said "my Mother and Stepfather were living at what was called Brigham's farm some few miles up the river. The distance has escaped my memory think it was from six to ten miles."

Henry Wicks Sanderson & John Sanders hired out to work for John D. Lee, the person executed as principal in the Mountain Meadow Massacre. The following two seasons they worked on a ferry boat. Henry Wicks Sanderson obtained a land warrant as a result of his military service and traded it for two yoke of oxen and a wagon. Henry writes: "I had turned my team & wagon over to Father Sanders & it was understood that he should take part of the family & start this Spring

1849 for the Valley he had no team of his own he was either to send the outfit back or sell them & send the money back he Started out taking my mother Sister Marie (the daughter Mary Jane had died previously) & his son David leaving five of the family not including myself & we heard no more of them until we were nearing the valley the next Season."

Henry & John Sanders went to work on the ferry again but midway in the summer Henry got a job as assistant wagon master hauling supplies for the Army which was better pay. Quoting again from Henry Wicks Sanderson's account (written some 35 years later):

"I went home & spent the winter but during the time engaged a lawyer to get Richard Sanders Land Warrant he had remained in California the winter of 1848 & this winter I had kept Company with Rebecca Ann Sanders obtained the Warrant & sold it for \$110 cash we were living at Pigeon Grove 12 miles from Kanesville their had never been a Wedding in our little Town & their was much threatning by the young men about what they would do with the first couple that married & I had Said that I could marry unbeknown to them they declared I could not Br Jared Porter was our Presiding Officer. On the morning of the 7th March I went to him & asked him to take a trip with me to Kanesville as I wished to obtain license to marry & desired him to obtain license for performing the cerimony. He was perfectly willing & we started out on foot went before the County Clerk & he obtained his license without difficulty but the Clerk hesitated about giveing me license as I was not of age & the law made it nesisary in that case to bring written permission from my Parents during our conversation I told him that I had made up my mind to Marry & if I could not obtain license all I had to do would be to cross the Missouri River & have the cerimony performed & he would miss his fee I finally told him that the woman I was about to marry was a few days over 18 & I was a few days short of 21 could he not add the few days that she was over age to my account & call me 21 the idea pleased him & he said that if I would agree to say nothing about it he would grant me license Br Porter & myself got our dinners and returned home no suspicion had been aroused Mother Sanders had prepared a Supper Br Porters two wives had been invited & had promised Secrecy & at 8 or 9 O'Clock we stood up in our every day Clothes & were married then sit down to supper & while partakeing some of the young men came in & sit up to the table & ate with us but probably on account of our haveing only our common clothes on did not suspicion that it was a wedding party & Supper the next day the whole affair leaked out & a delegation consisting of all the young men in Town visited me in masse & canvassed the Situation concluding that as they had been So blind it would hardly be proper to proceed to extremities then but I purchase Some liquor & gave them a treat one week thereafter I took what money we could get together including the \$110.00 received for Warrant & Started down into Missouri to buy Cattle as it was Supposed that they were cheaper there than around home I found it to be correct as far as Oxen were concerned but not so with cows I bought one yoke oxen paying \$50.00 returned home & bought 4 or 5 head cows then went energetically to work preparing to migrate to the Valley Father Sanders had left an old wagon & I purchased another & with Some assistance repaired them up I made Ox bows & wagon bows & excellent ones hired Br Porter to make yokes he being an experienced hand we laid in our Supplies & was ready to Start with others that were going from our neighborhood I was to have the yoke cattle although I did not claim them but I had three cows two of which I yoked up the day before we started letting them run in the yoke . . . I had in my team 1 yoke Oxen & yoke cows John had for a team three yoke cows in a few days made leaders of my cows & my worst trouble with them was that they were to ambitious when organized Warren Foot was Captain of one hundred & O L Terry Captain of the fifty that we traveled in I think that Jared Porter was captain of ten this was the year 1850 the Cholerea was bad & a portion of the Journey was performed in Sorrow & much mourning the first death with that decease in our hundred was in the other fifty from the one I was in but as we

camped within a mile or two of each other I visited the camp & was there at the burial & was censured by Some for thus exposing myself Sickness Soon assailed our camp persons would take suddenly Sick & in a few hours be dead but think sickness had abated by the time we reached Laramie the disease Seemed to be in the air & there were some nights that I would go to bed Sick & could hardly avoid vomiting & as that was the way Cholera commenced I would exercise all the will power I could Command say nothing to my wife for fear of frightening her had a tea Kettle filled with tar at our heads would fumigate with that to counteract the stench in the air . . .do not know how many we lost out of our company but remember that there was nine died out of one family leaveing but the father & one daughter . . .after getting into the Buffalo district we would lay over occasionally a day & ten or a dozen of the best hunters would be Selected to go out & Kill game. . . as we neared the Valley David Sanders Came out & met us which was the first news we had heard from the portion of the family that had come out the year before . . . as we were nearing the valley a young man by the name of George Madsen came out to our Company to meet his Mother he persuaded the Officers of the Company that he could benefit them greatly by showing them cutt offs & his offer was accepted & we traveled two or three days through Sage brush & sand makeing it much harder on our teams each day I protested I had let others use my cows in their teams that were more in need than I was as the Oxen that I used proved to be good & I finally one evening told the officers that I would not travel the cut offs any longer & they giveing me no satisfaction John Sanders & Myself got up our Cattle Soon in the morning hitched up & started for the road others Seeing what we were up to undertook to go with us but were for various reasons detered one man that had a surplus of team furnishing two or three yoke cattle for the general good of the company had got them all up with the intention of going with us was Stopt by force others were promised that the Company would take to the road again & try no more cutt offs but this was after we had left & the Company did not follow our tracks out we traveled alone ten days or two weeks gaining all the time on the Company & our cattle gaining in flesh & strength but we met an express Sent out by Prest B Young informing us that there were some Indians in that region that were disposed to do mischief & it was unsafe to travel in Small Companys & we were advised to Stop until a Company came up we done so our own company being the first I think we laid over nearly two days while we were traveling along & had camp for the night a footman came along & asked for Something to eat we gave him his Supper & Supposed he intended staying with us during the night but as it was growing dark he stole off we thought we were remiss in not asking him to Stop with us John & myself Started out to overtake him & bring him back Supposeing that he would not go far before takeing up quarters for the night we had each taken a gun with us we went half or three fourths of a mile when he suddenly sprang into the road & run like a deer I for a moment thought of giveing him a race but considering that he was frightened my chasing him would tend to increase his fright refrained from So doing intending him no harm on our return to the wagons we ran across two bear on a Side hill near the road we debated about Shooting at them but concluded as it was too dark to See the Sights on our guns that we would pass them by we had Some difficulty getting our former posission in the company in Second ten some contending that we should fall in the rear but we were obstinate & took our places & nothing more was Said about it at least that came to my ears Mother Amanda Sanders about this time took Sick with Pluresy in the side & growing worse it was hurting her very much to ride in the wagon When we arrived at the Weber I was getting concerned about her & concluded that I would come in on horse back & induce Father Sanders to take a Spring vehicle & go out & meet the Company that she might ride with more ease. I engaged a horse in the evening & arose early in the morning & started expecting that I would reach my destination that night but was disappointed in the endurance of the horse when I got between the two mountains east of Salt Lake he tired out & I

was compelled to Camp for the night I made an early start the next morning & after traveling a short distance daylight coming on I notice on ahead Wolves at a carcass one hundred yards or more from the road I was traveling ...I arrived at Father Sanders place 12 miles South of Salt Lake City on Jordon river & he went & met the Company David Sanders had been left with my team I remained at my mothers until the company got in I then turned the Oxen over to Father Sanders . " Moses Martin & Amanda's twelfth and last child, Moses Martin Sanders, Jr. was born 21 Feb 1853.

The Fort Supply Company was organized 1 Nov 1853 in the Council House in Salt Lake City and left 2 Nov 1853 for Wyoming. Moses Martin Sanders was one of those called to make a settlement on the Green River. The group of 39 men were under the direction of Orson Hyde. They were organized with two men to a wagon with the following provisions: 300 pounds flour; 75 pounds seed wheat; half bushel oats; 40 pounds of seed ends of potatoes, done up nicely to prevent freezing; and a peck of barley per man. One bee creature and one cow were allowed per wagon. The company arrived at Fort Supply Saturday Nov 12, 1853. Henry W. Sanderson's mother did not want to be separated from her only son so persuaded Pres. Young to call him also. Moses Martin Sanders would spend the summer in Wyoming and then return to the Salt Lake Valley for the winter while Henry Sanderson would remain in Wyoming year round. In the fall of 1857, as the United States Army marched toward Utah, the inhabitants of Fort Supply were ordered back to the Salt Lake Valley by Brigham Young. The entire fort was burned so the family moved to Fillmore, Utah.

In the fall of 1859, Moses Martin and some of his married children went to Sanpete County to help build the town of North Bend - later to be renamed Fairview. They stopped at Mt Pleasant where the men left their wives and children until they could build a Church & Fort at Fairview. The men spent most of the winter working, and would cut grass from the ditch banks for their livestock. They took turns standing guard, when men were working, as the Indians were causing trouble.

Their son John Sanders, built the first adobe house in Fairview outside the fort, and it was still standing in the 1980's. In 1865, Moses Martin Sanders and his married sons were called to the Dixie Cotton Mission in Southern Utah, at St. George. Here, again, they shared in the trials, hardships and toil that were necessary to tame the desert, as well as establish a new industry. . cotton. They also worked in building the St George Temple and as soon as it was completed performed ordinance work for many of their kindred dead. They accumulated a lot of land and cattle and built up a big ranch. There was a SawMill on the ranch that furnished lumber for the Temple and other buildings and they also planted fruit trees and vineyards and there was plenty of work for all. Moses Martin died in St George 8 Nov 1878. His last few years were spent in a red adobe house he had built in St George. He was buried in the St George Cemetery. Following the death of her husband, Amanda went to Fairview, where her daughter Rebecca and other family members were located, and stayed for a season. In 1879, her sons John Franklin, David and Moses Jr. and families were called to settle the Tonto Basin area of Arizona. The three hundred-mile trip from Fairview to St George and then to Arizona took three months traveling. Tonto was not a good-looking place to the women, but they built lumber houses, planted orchards, trees and gardens. Amanda had her living quarters over the granary. She died April 24, 1885. She was seventy-five years of age - the same as her husband when he died - and she was buried in Tonto Basin, Gila County, Arizona.

Moses Martin Sanders' second wife, Mary Jane Sparks Sanderson, was married to John Lyman Smith 8 Mar 1882 in the St George Temple, for time. After his death, she moved to Fairview where she died 20 Nov 1898 and is buried in the Fairview Cemetery.

RICHARD TWIGGS SANDERS

The second child of Moses Martin and Amanda Armstrong Sanders, Richard, was born 31 May 1828 on Silver Creek about twelve miles southeast of Columbia in Maury County Tennessee. The place of his birth is now in Marshall County. His older brother had died at eight months of age, so Richard grew up as the eldest child in the family. He participated in all the activities of the Sanders Family until 1846.

Richard had a friend, Henry Sanderson, a little younger than he, and they decided to join the Mormon Battalion. Henry was only seventeen, but was large for his age, so no one asked him his age but quickly signed him up. Richard was eighteen, but small for his age. "He got in line behind Henry. Brigham Young saw him and told him he was needed at home to help his parents and younger brothers and sisters. Undaunted, he ran and got his fathers' boots and long coat and high hat and returned to the line. His dress did not fool President Young who said, 'Well, my boy, if you want to go that bad, you may go.' He was placed in Company E and Henry in Company D." Henry contracted malaria and was mustered out at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Richard completed the march of the Mormon Battalion, longest march on foot in the history of the United States - some 2000 miles from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Diego, California. The above quote is taken from "The Sanders Saga" Vol XI No. 22 Feb 1779.

Quoting further:

"We know nothing of Richard's actual experience on the trek. We know that much of the time they were half fed, half naked, and endured unimaginable hardships as they traversed this wilderness and desert country. The Battalion members disbanded at Fort Moore, Los Angeles, California 16 Jul 1847, exactly one year after they enlisted. Richard was with the group that stayed in California, some of whom were present when gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill. He settled near this area and married a beautiful Spanish girl by the name of Antonia Ruellas, 12 Jan 1850. They had two little girls and two boys, John, born 20 Aug 1851 in Calaveras County; Ellen, born 18 Aug 1853 at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County; Amanda, born 28 Feb 1855 at Volcano, Amador County; and Dan Sanders, born 14 Jun 1857, place not given.

In 1858, Richards wife, Antonia, died. Richard decided to bring his little family to Utah. They had not gone far when Richard was killed - shot in the back by Indians. His death date is given on one sheet as 1858/59 and on another as 1862.

For years no one seemed to know what happened to the children, who raised them and where? But around 1967 when the Sanders Organization was making the big push for family group sheets, a great-granddaughter of Moses Martin Sanders, Sr., Ellen LaFrankie Lindgren, sent in her sheet and it was brought to our attention that her mother, Maude Sanders LaFrankie, a granddaughter of Moses through Moses Martin Sanders, Jr., had married a grandson of Richard Twigg Sanders!

So, from this Information, we learned the names of Richard's children and who some of them married.

John Sanders, born 20 Aug 1851 md Mary Sanders

Ellen Sanders, born 28 Aug 1853 md Emil Dinzler, died 31 July 1937.

Amanda Sanders, born 28 Feb 1855, md John LaFrankie, about 1873 died 4 Sep 1927.

Dan Sanders born 14 Jul 1857, nothing more known."

JOHN FRANKLIN SANDERS

The third child of Moses Martin and Amanda Armstrong Fausett, John Franklin was born 5 Mar 1830 in Montgomery County, Illinois. The family had recently moved here from Tennessee. John Franklin went through all the trials of the family through the Missouri and Illinois period. During the years 1848-1850 he worked on a ferry boat, helping earn enough funds to move the family to the Salt Lake Valley. In 1850, he was in charge of one wagon, which brought his mother Amanda, sisters Martha & Emma and brother Joseph Moroni, to the Salt Lake Valley. He traveled in company with Henry Weeks Sanderson and wife Rebecca Ann, John's sister.

John settled with the family at West Jordan for a short time, then moved to Union Fort when the Indians caused trouble. Union Fort is located at about 7200 South just east of State Street in Midvale. Here he met and married Mary Irene Clement 15 Jul 1855. Mary Irene was born 23 Jul 1837 at Dryden, New York, the daughter of Thomas Clement and Betsey Foote, early converts to the church who both died before reaching Salt Lake Valley. Mary Irene had arrived in Utah in 1848 in the Heber C Kimball Company. John & Mary Irene's first children, Nancy Irene 1 Oct 1856 and John Franklin Jr. 4 Nov 1858 were born in Union Fort. John Franklin took Jane Gibson as his second wife in plural marriage 22 Mar 1858. She was but 15 at the time and did not really live in the family until several years later. Her first child was born around 1865. She and John Franklin had five other children.

In 1859, John was called to help settle Fairview, Sanpete County, Utah. Because of Indian troubles, the first winter was spent in Mt Pleasant and the men were busy building a fort. John Franklin, Joseph Moroni, his brother, & Henry Sanderson, his brother in law, are all listed on the monument in Fairview as helping to construct the fort. John Franklin built the first adobe house outside the fort in Fairview and it is still in use at present. (1982)

John Franklin was called to take flour and other necessities to the saints who had arrived in Florence, Nebraska, & were waiting for help from Utah. He made two trips, the last in 1863. On the latter trip he had eight hundred immigrants besides his regular company - most of whom were Scandinavians who spoke no English.

The Adjutant Generals' Office Records show that Captain John Franklin Sanders commanded Company C. Cavalry Militia of Utah, Sanpete Military District, which took an active part in the Blackhawk Indian War in Central Utah.

John's father had befriended a young Indian boy named Bateese. He & John Franklin became bosom friends. The boy would do anything for him. He was an excellent scout and hunter and on the trips east kept the camp in fresh meat and water.

John & Mary Irene had six more children while living in Fairview. Mary Irene took ill in 1875 and died 22 Aug leaving 7 children.

In 1879, John Franklin received a call to settle Tonto Basin in Arizona. It was a difficult land, and resisted all efforts to be tamed. In 1890, President Wilford Woodruff ordered the abandonment of the Tonto Basin Settlement on August 14th and John Franklin moved to Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona where he died 19 May 1896 and was buried in the Mesa Cemetery.

REBECCA ANN SANDERS

Rebecca Ann was born 5 Mar 1832 at Irving Township, Montgomery County, Illinois. She married Henry Weeks Sanderson, son of her father's second wife, 7 Mar 1850 at Pigeon Grove, Iowa. Henry was the son of James Sanderson & Mary Jane Sparks and was born 11 Mar 1829 at Blandford, Hampden County, Mass. His parents joined the LDS Church in Connecticut in 1843 and then migrated to Nauvoo. His father had died 13 Sep 1845 and was buried at Nauvoo. Moses Martin Sanders allowed Mary Jane to live in a cabin he owned and later - while Henry was gone with the Mormon Battalion, they were married.

Upon arrival in the Salt Lake Valley in 1850, Henry & Rebecca built a dugout one half mile from their parents. During the winter of 1851, Henry got logs out of Bingham Canyon and built a very good one-room house. Their first son, James was born 6 May 1851. Henry had contracted to farm on shares on Cottonwood and did some shoemaking to sustain them. Some Indian trouble occurred in 1852 and they took turns standing guard. Their second child, Mary Jane, was born 10 Jan 1853. Indian trouble continued so Brigham Young counseled them to move together & build a fort. Henry tore down their house & moved it to Union some three miles away, where the fort was built. Their third child, Amanda, was born there 21 Oct 1854. Henry & Rebecca moved to Fort Supply, Wyoming where they remained until ordered to return to the Salt Lake Valley, as the U. S. Army was en route to Utah. Henry served as a scout & interpreter because of his living in the area. A daughter Julia was born at Fort Supply 26 Sep 1856. The next daughter Rebecca Ann was born in Union fort 15 Jan 1858.

Henry & Rebecca spent the next winter in Fillmore, but could not obtain property there so went to Sanpete County. A son, Henry Weeks Jr was born in Fillmore 18 Apr 1859 but died 26 Aug 1860 in Fairview. William Henry, the seventh child was born 11 Jan 1861 and in Feb 1861, Henry took a plural wife, Sarah Jane Cole. Martha Melissa was born 7 Oct 1862 and Maria Louisa 10 Aug 1864. On 10 Apr 1865 three men were killed by the Indians and the settlers moved to Mount Pleasant for a time. While there, John Martin was born 5 Jul 1866. The remainder of Rebecca's fifteen children were born in Fairview: Ada Adelia 23 Mar 1868; Emily Etta 20 May 1870; Lucinda 19 Aug 1872; Joseph Alma 23 Jul 1875 and David Sparks 1 Jun 1878.

Henry served as clerk of the Fairview Branch and Ward from 2 Oct 1864 until his death in 1896. He was Justice of the Peace and John Franklin Sanders was constable. He was postmaster from 1864-1874 and elected town councilman in 1877-78 and mayor during 1881-82.

Rebecca Ann died 6 Oct 1907. The closing sentence in her obituary in the Deseret News (11 Oct 1907, page 3) stated: "Mrs Sanderson was an exemplary woman and much esteemed for her lovely disposition."

MARTHA BROWN SANDERS

Martha was born 23 May 1833 in Irving Township, Montgomery County, Illinois. She was seventeen years of age when the family arrived in Salt Lake Valley. The following year, 22 Nov 1851 she became the wife of Reddin Alexander Allred, a son of Isaac Allred who was a brother of Martha's grandmother, Mary Allred. Sometime after, Reddin was called on a mission to Hawaii. Living with his first wife and family proved unsuccessful, so she obtained a divorce December 11, 1857.

She was married and sealed to Alonzo Knight, as his second wife, 10 Feb 1858 in the Endowment House. This was six weeks before her first child, Amanda, was born. They moved to Plain City in 1859, where they remained until 1874, then moved to Warren on Salt Creek as it was called at that time.

Alonzo Knight was born in Marlow, Cheshire, New Hampshire, a son of Stephen & Polly Pierce Knight. His father died in 1839 when Alonzo was nine years of age. He came to Salt Lake Valley in 1850, residing in a small adobe house he bought in the First Ward. He married Catharine Maguire 24 Apr 1853. He served with the Mormon troops who harassed the U. S. Army in 1857.

" In 1874, those living in polygamy were persecuted and imprisoned, so Alonzo built Martha a log house about five miles away near the Weber River. Soon she had cows, chickens, a good orchard of apples and other fruit. There were bushes of red currants and gooseberries. There were colonies of bees, from which were obtained supplies of honey. A mill was built near the river and by grinding the sugarcane they grew, they obtained molasses.

An artesian well provided fresh water for a pond on the place where they raised fish, and by throwing back the small ones, there was always enough for a fish dinner when they wished it.

She died December 31, 1897, at the age of sixty-four. Martha was a sweet faced woman, with red hair and blue eyes..plump and not more than an inch or two over five feet. She was mild natured and cheerful."

DAVID WALKER SANDERS

David was born 1 Sep 1834 in Irving Township, Montgomery County, Illinois. He was five years old when the family moved to Nauvoo and fourteen when he accompanied his father and his father's 2nd wife, Mary Jane Sparks Sanderson, and her daughter Maria Louisa to the Salt Lake Valley in 1849. He helped his father get settled in West Jordan and the following summer rode on horseback to meet his mother and other family members as they were coming down the Weber River.

He married Sarah Jane Vance 21 Oct 1858 at Union, Salt Lake County, Utah. He was one of the original settlers of Fairview, Sanpete County, Utah and is listed on a monument erected to honor the first settlers who built the fort.

David & Sarah Jane were parents of five children, all born in Fairview. Sarah Jane died 27 Jun 1873 and was buried in Fairview. He then married Louisa Cheney. He went with other family members, including his mother, to settle Tonto Basin, Arizona. He died 11 Feb 1914 at Hubbard, Arizona and was buried 13 Feb 1914 at Thatcher, Graham County, Arizona.

JOSEPH MORONI SANDERS

Joseph Moroni was born 25 Dec 1836 at Far West, Clay County (now Caldwell) Missouri where the family had settled with other saints. Before he was three years old, the family was forced at gunpoint to leave Missouri. He was thirteen years old when he traveled to Utah Territory in 1850. He helped in the building of Union Fort and lived there during the Walker Indian War.

Joseph Moroni went to Sanpete County in 1859 with the rest of the family and helped in the building of a fort. He resided in Fairview five years and during the Blackhawk Indian War he acted as a scout under Captain Isaiah Cox, also acted as a guard.

He married Hulda Charlotte Zabriskie 20 Aug 1860 at Fairview. She was the daughter of Lewis Curtis and Mary Higbee Zabriskie. The family was called to help establish the cotton mission in Washington County. They settled at Washington and later at Virgin. He died 23 Dec 1916 at Laverkin, Wahington County, Utah, two days before reaching his eightieth birthday and was buried in the Virgin Cemetery. His wife, Hulda Charlotte, preceded him in death - 11 Jun 1908.

EMMA SANDERS

Emma was born 23 Jan 1841 at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois. Her brother Sidney Rigdon next older than Emma and Eliza Jane and Hyrum Smith, next younger - all died young leaving Emma at nine years of age the youngest of the family when they traveled to the Salt Lake Valley in 1850.

She married James Harvey Tidwell 26 Feb 1857 in Salt Lake. They moved to Pleasant Grove where their first child, John Franklin was born 26 Nov 1858. They moved to Mount Pleasant before the birth of their second child, William Henry, 18 Jul 1860.

Their home was located west of Mount Pleasant almost midway between Mount Pleasant and Moroni. Her husband, James Henry Tidwell, died 2 Sep 1896 while visiting in Wellington, Carbon County, Utah. Emma moved into Moroni where she died 5 Oct 1916 and was buried 8 Oct 1916 at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MOSES MARTIN SANDERS JUNIOR

Moses Martin Sanders Jr was born 21 Feb 1853, the same year the Walker Indian War began. The family moved that year from West Jordan to Union where a fort was constructed for protection.

He moved to Fairview with his family and there married Elizabeth Ellen Cheney, daughter of Elam and Margaret Wimmer Cheney, 23 Nov 1872. They became parents of eleven sons. He married a second wife, Lora Ann Amelia Starr 25 Mar 1879 in St George and they were parents of ten children.

He moved to Tonto Creek, Yavapai County, Arizona in 1882 where his mother and brothers John Franklin & David Walker also resided. Following his mother's death in 1885, he moved his families to Colonia Diaz, Chihuahua, Mexico where they could live without harassment as a polygamous family. They arrived in Mexico 1 Apr 1885. He married a third wife, Lillian Jackson 21 Feb 1901 and they became parents of seven children.

Moses Martin Jr rode on horseback from Old Mexico to California & found his brother, Richard Twiggs Sanders children. According to Maude Saunders LaFrankie, Richard was killed by Indians - wife died of a broken heart. The wife's brother raised the children.

The family was compelled to leave Mexico during the Revolution in 1912 and settled first at Hachiata, N. Mex. and later to Duncan, Greenlee County, Arizona. He died there 23 Mar 1926 and was buried 26 Mar 1926 in the Duncan Cemetery.