

# **THE BONDURANT FAMILY ASSOCIATION**

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Route 3 Box 3120, Danielsville, GA 30633

*FALL 1989, NEWSLETTER NUMBER 9*

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**JOYEUX NÖEL**

A stylized, handwritten signature of the word "Bondurant" in cursive script, enclosed within a rectangular border.

## **PLAN NOW TO ATTEND OUR NEXT MEETING IN VIRGINIA, MID-OCTOBER 1990**

The fall leaf-color will be at its best so plan now to be with us as we explore the lands and homes of Jean Pierre's descendants. We will have more details in a later issue.

Arrive in time to "Meet Your Kin" on Friday night. We'd like to display at this time family memorabilia; won't you bring old letters, photographs, Bible records, or what-have-you to be shared.

Saturday morning persons doing research on their Bondurant ancestors will tell about their results. After lunch there will be a slide-show of Bondurant homeplaces, many to be visited on tour the next day. We'll conclude with a short business meeting and the election of new officers for 1991.

For those who can stay over, we are planning an auto-tour of Prince Edward and Buckingham Counties. We'll see houses and churches prominently identified with the Bondurants, and their kin, in the 1700s and 1800s.

## **THIS IS THE FINAL ISSUE OF THE YEAR 1989.**

Please fill out the renewal blank you'll find on page 9, and send it with your 1990 dues, so you won't miss the Winter issue.

"90" after your name on the address label shows you're paid through that year. For those with "89" after their name, this is your last issue.

**LET'S TALK ABOUT MONEY** — Thanks to generous donations we're solvent. On hand in separate funds: Marker \$315, American research \$288, European research \$171. The June meeting cost \$382.50, office supplies and postage \$244.20. We spent \$1,140 for the 5 newsletters, with the deficit taken from "unspecified" funds, which left a balance of \$569.34 on Dec. 15, 1989.

**MY THANKS TO ALL OF YOU** for sending in your lineage charts, bits of Bondurant data, and information on lines which were not yours!

In 1989 Jane and "Mac" Macdonald, and Edith Maxey Clark spent hours reading microfilm to find Bondurants in early loose papers and tax records of Buckingham and Cumberland Cos. Jean Booth researched in court houses, read film at the Archives, and even visited gold mines in search for Bondurants; she also listened to my endless flow of "what ifs." John Parnell Bondurant platted Jean Pierre's patent, and the Buckingham County lands so we can find them on modern maps. And Jean Hinkle Riley issued her Bondurant lineage in book form.

With all this assistance, we can't help but succeed in finding "who begat whom", and documenting it. Let's keep up that good work!

Mary Bondurant Warren, President

## **OUR FIRST HUNDRED YEARS, 1676 - 1776**

### **JEAN PIERRE DIDN'T REMAIN IN THE HUGUENOT COLONY LONG**

The only record of a land patent being obtained by Jean Pierre was made 25 years after his arrival in the colony. In 1705 he had been entitled to land set aside for the Huguenot refugees. This he apparently never applied for. He obtained (how, we do not yet know) 200 acres of land before 1707 near Petersburg, which he sold in 1708. This was a day's travel from Manakin Town, though we know Jean Pierre kept up his ties with some of the Huguenots, for they appear with him in several court cases.

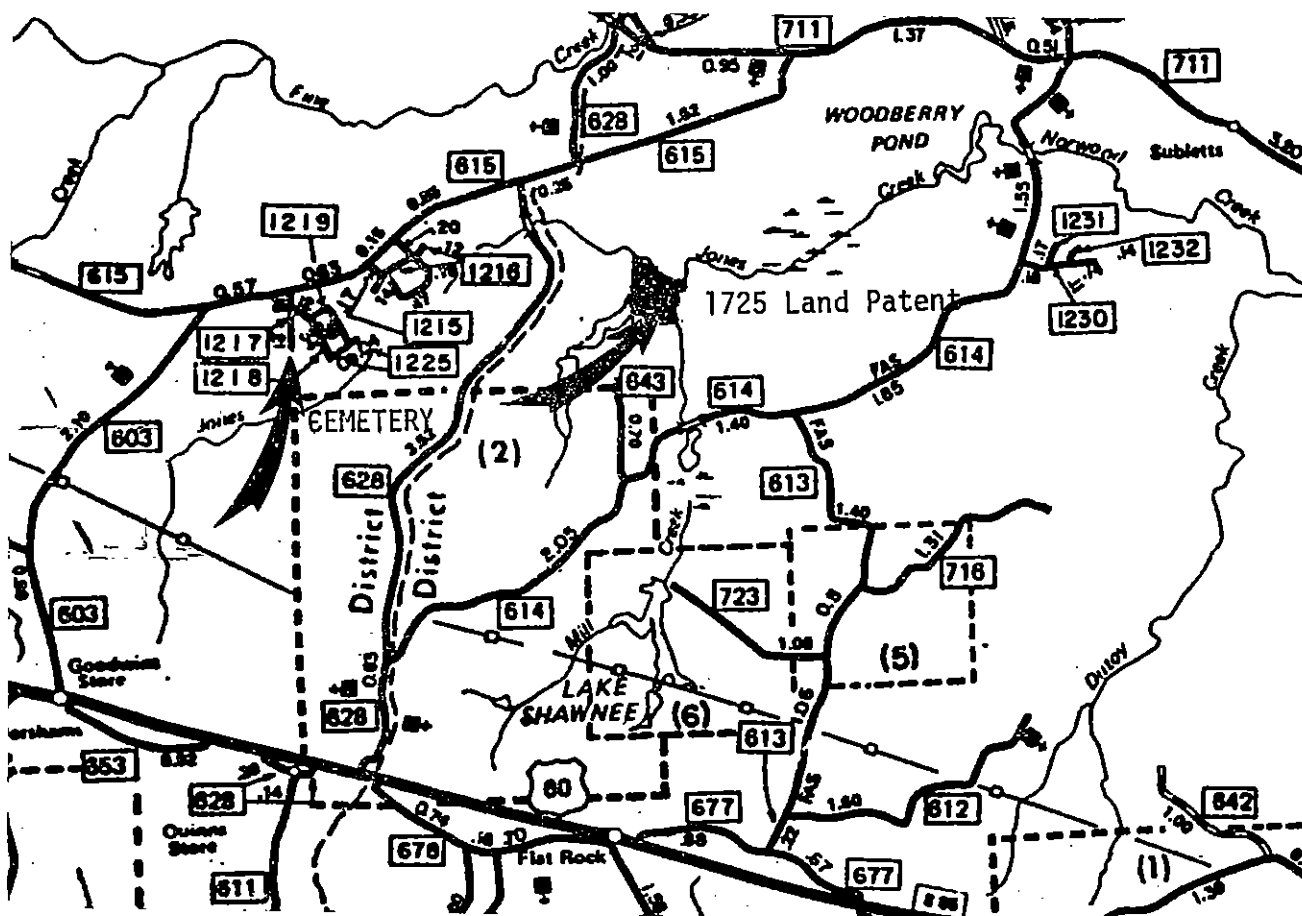
### **HIS ONLY LAND PATENT WAS "IN TREASURY RIGHT" - HE BOUGHT IT!**

Virginia granted lands by patent to persons who transported others to the colony. As a later time they instituted a method of obtaining land by "treasury right" - you paid 10 shillings per 100 acres, and received a patent. This is how Jean Pierre came to own the land on which he lived at the time of his death in 1734/5. He paid the King 40 shillings! That's a pretty good sum to save, for someone raising a brood of children, and perhaps only intermittently collecting from his patients if he still practiced medicine.

It is significant that he chose this land near the Huguenot settlement, for he might have taken up land in many other areas of the colony. His daughters married into two of the prominent Huguenot families in King William Parish, but the sons did not.

### **BONDURANT SONS CAME TO KING WILLIAM PARISH IN 1730**

Although Jean Pierre's patent was signed March 24, 1725, there is no evidence that he or his sons were actually occupying the 400 acres until 1730. In that year the two sons Jean, and Pierre [Peter] first appeared on the Tithables list of King William Parish, the Huguenot parish of



Site of Jean Pierre's land patent and reputed site of burial. Powhatan Co. VA.

[Francoise], respectively. To have been listed as tithes, each young man had to be at least 18 years of age, thus born by 1712. The new land needed to be cleared and a crop planted. Perhaps Jean Pierre had sent the young sons to prepare a dwelling for the family. The rest of the family remained at an unknown location. We do not yet know where they had been living since the 1708 sale of land near Petersburg.

One can speculate that Jean Pierre and Ann may have married about that time, and that he lived with, or on land owned by her family. They were in Henrico County part of the time, and in Goochland when it was created from Henrico. We do know that in 1731 father Jean Pierre joined the two sons on the King William Parish tithe list. Both Ann and Frances married men who were residents of King William Parish.

### Jean Pierre's last Fall - 1734.

Years of training as an apothecary, and medical practice in Virginia warned Jean Pierre of his impending death. That his will was written at a time of illness, he so states. Its urgency is underscored by the necessity for his son John to act as one of the three witnesses when his father signed his will at the end of September 1734.

Jean Pierre apparently recovered for a time. His illness was not recognized by the communicants of King William Church as being life-threatening, for they elected Jean Pierre to

Jean Pierre apparently recovered for a time. His illness was not recognized by the communicants of King William Church as being life-threatening, for they elected Jean Pierre to the Vestry of King William Parish at their November 1734 meeting. We found the election details written in the margin of the Vestry Book, out of chronological sequence, as an afterthought by the Clerk. Jean Pierre was dead before the first Vestry met in 1735, so he never served.

His last appearance on the tithe list was in 1734, shortly before his death. His sons Peter and John were counted there in 1735 and 1736.

Joseph Bondurant was a tithable in King William Parish for the first time in 1737, and his listing is widely separated from his brothers. In 1738 the only Bondurants listed were John and "the widow," but she reported 3 tithes, which might have included Peter and Joseph. Thus ended the surviving tithe lists for King William Parish.

### THE HOME PLACE WAS DIVIDED

Virginia, like Britain at that time, followed the practice of PRIMOGENITURE. As stated by Sir William Blackstone, Knight, in his COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND, wrote:

*This right of primogeniture in males seems anciently to have only obtained among the Jews, in whose constitution the eldest son had a double portion of the inheritance; in the same manner as with us, by the laws of King Henry the First, the ELDEST SON had the capital fee or principal feud of his father's possessions, and no other pre-eminence; and the eldest daughter had afterwards the principal mansion when the estate descended in coparcenary....*

*That where there are two or more males, in equal degree, the eldest only shall inherit; but the females all together.*

Usage in the colonies set the manor-house [homeplace] aside for the eldest son, though younger sons might also receive land and personal property. Linking the colonial custom, Jean Pierre specifically mentioned that although John had built a dwelling on the family land, and Peter was apparently living at home [his mother was to let him have Jean Pierre's clothes "as she thinks fit"], the lands and personal property left by Jean Pierre to John and Peter were to REVERT to the survivor "if one of my too sons die without issue...."

John had already built a dwelling on the family land and received furniture and stock from his father. These gifts were confirmed by Jean Pierre in his will. This raises an interesting question — might John have had a brief marriage to another before he wed the widow Sarah Rachel Taylor Moseley? Her husband Robert Moseley didn't die until 1734! Did she and John marry immediately after Robert's death, and before Jean Pierre wrote his will in September 1734? John and Sarah's first known child John Bondurant, Jr. was b. in 1737.

Peter was to receive 150 acres on Matthew's or Agee's Creek, stock, and dishes, and items "to make him a bed."

The next mention was the bequest to Joseph, of 125 acres with the appurtenances "where I now dwelleth," together with stock, and dishes. Joseph alone of the sons was not given bed and bedding, suggesting that he had already established a household and furnished it without his father's help. He did, like the other two sons, receive plates and dishes, some said to be "puter."

Joseph must have had one or more children, known to his father, at the time of Jean Pierre's will. Joseph does not appear to have been living in the Manakin area at the time of Jean Pierre's death, but must have moved there in 1737 when he first appears on the tithes lists.

Jean Pierre's will was signed in the presence of son John, and son-in-law James Ford [Faure or Fore], and John Cook on Sept. 25, 1734. It was proved in court by Ford and Cook the following January 21st. Perhaps Jean Pierre died about this time of the year.

While his estate amounted to £61, and 400 acres of land, this was a fair sum for the times. Remember, he came to the colony on British protestants' charity, and had earned his way thereafter!

## THE SECOND GENERATION;

Birth order is not documented.

Joseph (Sr.) m. Agnes Radford

John (Sr.) m. Mrs. Sarah Rachel Taylor Moseley

Peter m. Amy ?

Ann m. by 1729 James Ford (Sr.) [Jacques Faure or Fore]

Frances [Francoise] m. by 1733 Peter Salle [ Pierre Sallee]

## SOME THIRD GENERATION BIRTHS WERE RECORDED IN KING WILLIAM PARISH REGISTER

18th November 1736 was born ABRAHAM SALLE, son of Pierre Salle and of Francoise [Bondurant] his wife; had for godfather Pierre Bonduran and Joseph Bonduran; for godmother Ann [Bondurant] Faure.

1st October 1737 was born JEAN BONDURAN, [John Bondurant, Jr.], son of Jean Bonduran [John Bondurant, Sr.].

22nd August 1740 was born RICHARD BONDURAN, son of Jean Bonduran.

1 November 1741 was born MARIE SALLE, daughter of Pierre Salle and Francoise [Bondurant] Salle, his wife.

9 February 1744, JACOB SALLE, son of Pierre Salle and of Francoise [Bondurant] his wife.

10 November 1745 was born ANNE BONDURAN, daughter of Joseph and of Agnes Bonduran.

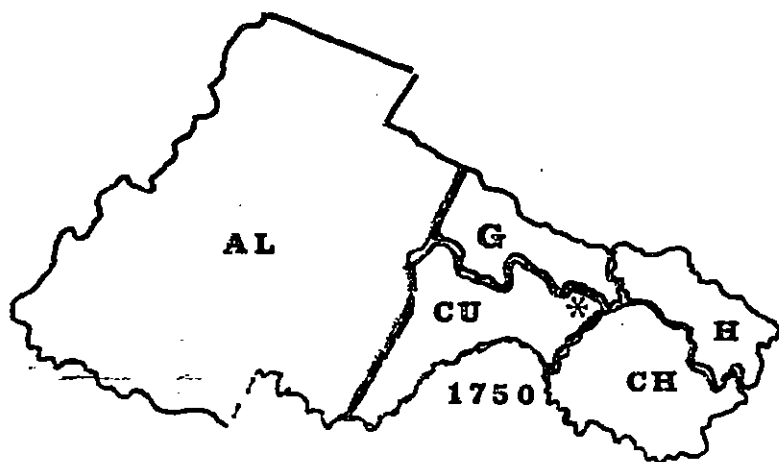
9th March 1746 was born JOSEPH SALLE, son of Pierre Salle and of Francoise [Bondurant] his wife.

These are the birth records found among the King William Church papers. That church's baptisms dated back as far as 1721. There were, we know, other children in these families. Whether baptized in King William or elsewhere we do not know.

The Vestry Book shows that in 1749 John and Joseph Bondurant were elected to serve on the vestry for the first time, and Joseph chosen to be Church Warden. Both signed their names using the English spelling. In 1750, the last year of the Vestry Book, John and Joseph were reelected to the vestry, and John replaced Joseph as the Church Warden.

After Peter received the 150 acres along the creek of family lands, he acquired 200 acres in 1746 "across Bondurants Branch" from Thomas Tanner. This was land patented in 1731 by Thomas Tanner, Jr., and joined Matthew Agee, Jean Pierre, and Thomas' other lands.

**THE COUNTIES  
NORTH AND SOUTH OF  
THE JAMES RIVER IN  
MIDDLE VIRGINIA:**



ALbemarle	1744
(took the western lands of Goochland when formed)	
CHesterfield	1749
CUmberland	1749
GOochland	1728
(took the western lands of Henrico when formed)	
HEnrico	1634
(the parent county)	

In 1748 when Peter sold 10 acres of the Tanner tract to Samuel Flournoy, Peter's wife Amy relinquished her dower. The remainder of the Tanner tract was sold in 1749 to neighbor Thomas Turpin.

The widow Ann Bondurant remained in Goochland Co. for she was a witness to a deed of William Mayo, "Gentleman," when he sold 1580 acres between Appomattox River and Flat Creek, to Thomas Tabb. Also signing as witnesses was Mrs. Obedience Branch Cocke Trent Turpin [widow of Thomas Turpin], and Henry Powell. All three witnesses proved the deed in court in Amelia Co. in April 1745. Peter Bondurant was one of the witnesses to Obedience's will years later.

**GOOCHLAND GAVE UP ITS WESTERN TERRITORY IN 1745  
WHEN ALBEMARLE COUNTY WAS FORMED**

Although the three Bondurant brothers continue to reside on land received from their father [starred on the map] in Goochland, later Cumberland, and finally Powhatan Co. they began to accumulate lands being opened up in Albemarle Co., the portion now Buckingham Co., VA. All their land patents were "in treasury right" - they paid the King for it.

As early as 1744 John Bondurant and John Mustis were adjoining land owners, on Flat Creek. Land owned by Peter Bondurant, and John himself joined their north boundaries. James Ford also joined John Mustis; he was the husband of Ann Bondurant, John and Peter's sister.

John Bondurant obtained a grant on Flatt Creek, a branch of Slate River [which lies entirely in Buckingham Co.]. As "John Bondurant, Sr." of King William Parish, Cumberland Co., he gave half of this tract to John Bondurant, Jr. of St. Ann's Parish, Albemarle Co. in 1758 "for love and affection which I bear my son John". This was part of the 400 acre grant patented 1-12-1746, and lay on the branches of Slate River on Flatt Creek, to be laid off at the upper end of the survey where the plantation now is. This deed of gift was witnessed by James and Ann [Bondurant] Ford.

Joseph Bondurant began to accumulate land on Slate River or its tributaries. On the same day, March 5, 1749 he patented 320 acres and 400 acres on the "north branches of Slate River" adjoining Capt. Thomas Ballow, William Walton, a new line, John Ripley, and John Bondurant.

In 1753 Joseph secured 1400 acres on the branches of Ripley's Creek. This irregularly shaped tract took in vacant land bordered by William Walton, John Ripley, Thomas Patterson, Thomas Dobbs, Anthony Dubrel, John Bondurant, Anthony Benning, and Thomas Ballow.

### TWO MYSTERY PERSONS

**JOHN PETER BONDURANT**, not the immigrant nor his son John, received a land patent (by purchase) in Albemarle County 11-27-1749 for 174 acres. This land bordered a tract owned by John Bondurant. TO PETITION FOR LAND JOHN PETER MUST HAVE BEEN 21, thus born at least by 1728. This precludes both John (Sr.) and Peter from being his parent. To obtain this land he had to pay 20 shillings for the grant; if he were a very young man then the money may have come from his father - who may have been Dr. Joseph Bondurant. Evidence connecting them has not yet been found.

**ELIZABETH BONDURANT** [Patent Book 33, p. 115, 1756] obtained 320 acres in Albemarle Co., on both sides of Turpin's Creek, a branch of Slate River. BEginning at James Ford's upper corner on the east side of Turpin's Creek... to Jame Agee's line... to Matthew Agee's line... to the beginning. The patent was granted Aug. 16, 1756. Elizabeth had to be 21 or older to petition, and thus must have been born at least by 1735. Was she Joseph's daughter Elizabeth who m. 1st John Watkins Perkins, and 2nd John Apperson or Epperson?

### WAS MARY TANNER, THE MOTHER OF WIDOW ANN BONDURANT?

The will of Mary Tanner, of Albemarle Co., "being old and infirmed but of perfect mind and memory," was signed Feb. 11, 1750, and proved June 12, 1760. Witnesses were David Roy, Matthias and Elizabeth Ayres. To son Joseph Tanner 1 shilling. To daughter Ann Bundrun [sic] 1 shilling. To daughter Martha Steward 1 shilling; to son William Tanner 1 shilling. The residue of the estate was bequeathed equally to Patrick O'Brien and Mary Marvill [also spelled Marvil].

A Tanner family chart {Mss 6:2T1557:1 at VA Historical Society} was prepared by Arthur D. Thomas, Jr. in 1967. It provides three Tanner generations. JOSEPH TANNER (I) d. before 1677 testate in Henrico Co., and his wife Mary (b. ca. 1639, d. ca. 1700) m. 2nd Gilbert Platt. Joseph's children were: Joseph (II), b. ca. 1662, d. by 1699; Edward (m. Mary Hatcher); Mary (m. William Ligon); and Martha (m. 1st Thomas Jones, 2nd Edward Haskins).

Joseph Tanner (II) m. 1st in 1682 Ann Floyd and had sons Joseph (III) and Thomas [in whom we may be interested]. Joseph m. 2nd Sarah Hatcher, dau. of Edward Hatcher, and widow of Matthew Turpin. By Sarah he had sons Lodowick (m. Frances Branch), and Lewis. Widow Sarah m. 3rd Samuel Colton. Has anyone records on Thomas Tanner, Sr. or Jr.?

We lack evidence that Mary was the mother of widow Ann Bondurant, but it could be she. If we could find the receipts given the executor of Mary's estate we might compare Ann's receipt signature against that when she witnessed the Mayo deed in 1745.

### IN 1749 GOOCHLAND GAVE UP LAND TO FORM CUMBERLAND COUNTY

**This included the Manakin Town area and Jean Pierre's land.**

A new parish, St. James - Southam, was created in 1744 to serve the citizens of Goochland County living south of the James River. Cumberland County was formed in 1749 from Goochland Co. by cutting off the lands lying south of the James River. The Vestry Book of Southam Parish survives for the period 1745-91 only. Listed among its tithables in 1748 were Joseph Bonderont,

with John Baley in his household; Peter Bonderant, and John Bonderant, with one tithe each. Notice the surname spelling variations here; all appeared on the same page.

When Cumberland County was divided east-west and the new county of Powhatan created on the eastern end, Southam Parish joined King William Parish in Powhatan County. Littleton Parish was created to serve Cumberland Co. Unfortunately no Littleton Parish records are extant before 1846.

In an undated Cumberland County court order John and Joseph Bondurant, Joseph Bingley, and Daniel Perrow were ordered to appraise the estate of Isaac Godwin, dec'd.

On August 28, 1749 Peter Bondurant sold 190 acres, to Thomas Turpin. The deed was recorded in Cumberland Co. [Deeds 1, p. 40] The land was on the west side of and joyning Bondurants branch, between the lines of John Smith, Thomas Turpin, John and Joseph Bondurant, "being the land and plantation whereon the said Peter Bondurant now lives."

In 1750 Peter purchased a tract from Richard Taylor. The 200 acres lay on both sides of Green's Creek of Slate River. Witnesses were Shadrach Turner, John Spencer, and Mary Spencer. The deed was acknowledged Aug. 14, 1750 by Richard Taylor. Peter, then of Cumberland Co., sold to Anthony Agee, of Albermarle Co. April 1759. Witnesses were Charles May, Stephen Ford and Martin Binion.

Peter received a patent for 400 acres joining Slate River on October 1753, joining James Gates, John Bondurant, John Labanir, William Walton, and Arthur Benning. There is a plat for 1125 acres granted to Peter in 1756, joining William Baber.

Thomas Turpin, Sr. deeded 470 acres on the south side of and joining Jones' creek, known as the meadow, including land purchased from Peter Bondurant, to Thomas Turpin, Jr. The land was bounded by Jones' Creek, and lines of Joseph Bondurant, John Bondurant, Thomas Cocke, Nathaniel Maxey, John Smith, and Samuel Flournoy.

In August 1762 both Peter and Amy Bondurant were witnesses on behalf of the King in the trial of Walter Maxey. They were paid for coming 25 miles. In 1771 Peter sued Nathaniel Maxey, and jurors awarded Peter £7.10.11 and court costs. Witnesses on behalf of Peter were Samuel Flournoy, Edward Maxey, and Childers Smith. Peter was last seen in an Account Due in Tillotson Parish dated Nov. 24, 1774.

In 1751 John sued Peter Collins for debt, but since Collins had left the county, an attachment was issued against Collins' goods. Nathaniel Maxey sued Samuel Mallet, John and Joseph Bondurant that year, but the suit was dismissed.

John Bondurant obtained 400 more acres on Ripley's Creek, a branch of Slate River in 1755. In 1752 John and Joseph Bondurant, William Maxey and John Moseley were named appraisers of James Atkins's estate. That same year John and Joseph Bondurant, Daniel Scott, Samuel Flournoy, James Holman, and Thomas Porter were said to have taken the oath of office as vestrymen of King William Parish. This information was not taken from that church's records; its source is unknown. John and Joseph Bondurant, Thomas Turpin, and John Baskerville were appointed to appraise the estate of John Cannifax. John and Peter purchased goods at the sale of the estate of Peter Salle about 1752.

John Bondurant was named as executor for the will of Pierre Salle [Peter Salle] of King William Parish. The will was signed 12-24-1750, and recorded 11-27-1752. John declined to act as executor, reasons not given. John also witnessed a deed from Peter Ford [Ford] and his wife Mary of King William Parish when they sold 300 acres to Samuel Flournoy of that parish. This land lay on the east side of and joining Matthew's [or Agee's] Branch, "where Peter Fore lived."



The swap with Thomas Turpin, Sr. of Cumberland Co. and Mary his wife, and John Bondurant, Sr. of Albemarle County in 1760 for lands on Slate River was also recorded in both Cumberland and Albemarle Cos. Turpin's swapped land was better described in a deed made in 1760, stating that it lay on both sides of Turpin's Creek, joining Slate River. It was said to be "the plantation on which John Bondurant now dwells." Witnesses were Gideon Marr, William Hunt Allen, and Peterfield Trent. Mary relinquished her dower before George Carrington and Thomas Prosser.

The will of Richard Epperson was produced by Susannah Epperson and John Radford executors, and proved by ? Epperson and Sarah Bondurant. Securities were George Radford and John Bondurant.

In 1756 John Bondurant was granted the administration of Cornelius Coniger's estate, with Samuel Flournoy as his security.

In 1759 John swapped land with Thomas Turpin, Jr. In exchange for 133 acres on Jones Creek in then Cumberland Co., now Powhatan Co. John received 400 acres in Albemarle Co. [on Slate River in now Buckingham Co.] The 133 acres was on the south side of and joyning to Jones's or upper Manakin-town Creek, bounded by the said creek on the north, by Thomas Turpin, Senr. on the west and southwest, and by Joseph Bondurant on the east. Witnesses were Samuel Flournoy, Joseph Bondurant, and Robert Davis. Sarah, wife of John Bondurant relinquished her right to dower.

In 1753 Joseph was a witness for John Canefax, Jr., being sued by Thomas Pleasants.

We next find both Ann and Joseph still in Cumberland Co., VA in 1752. Both had young slaves whose ages were determined for tax purposes by the justices of the court. Since Jean Pierre had no slave at the time of his death Ann must have obtained the girl Lucy, about 9 years old, later.

In 1759 another negro, this time a boy named Hampton about 11, was adjudged by the court for Joseph. Scattered title lists for Cumberland County show that in 1759 both John [2 tithes] and Joseph [4 tithes], were in the county, but not Peter .

Ann seems to continue living either near or with Joseph, for they are found as late as 1768 together in Cumberland County. Joseph returned 4 tithes in 1763 and 1764, but only 3 tithes in 1765; John returned 3. In 1766 no Bondurants were shown, but in 1768 Joseph returned 2 tithes, while Anne Bondurant reported 1. No further lists exist until 1782 when the tax digests begin.

**1990 MEMBERSHIP IN THE BONDURANT FAMILY ASSOCIATION**

**Why not include a gift membership for your children or cousins?**

Here is my check for membership in the Association for the year 1990 . . . . . \$5

I've included a contribution for:

- The commemorative marker . . . . .
- American research . . . . .
- European research . . . . .
- Total . . . . .

Name . . . . .

Address . . . . .

City, State, ZIP . . . . .

Joseph "of King William Parish, Cumberland Co." sold his 125 acres, the "homeplace" on Jones Creek in Goochland Co., to Richard James of Southam Parish, Cumberland Co., VA. June 25, 1770. The property was described as being "whereon the said Joseph Bondurant now lives, bounding at a corner Birch on Jones's creek, thence on the lines of Thomas Turpin, Junr. [formerly John's land] to Bondurants branch thence down the branch according to its meanders to Jones's creek, thence up the said creek to the beginning." There is no relinquishment by a wife attached to this deed! This deed was proved by Thomas Turpin, a witness. Joseph also acknowledged that deed in June 1770.

In 1773 Joseph Bondurant and Agnes, his wife, sold 125 acres "in Southam Parish" to Samuel Flournoy. This land was described as being in Southam Parish on the west side of Jones's Creek, whereon the said Joseph now lives, joining John Baskerville, Joseph Mayo, Richard, Epperson, and land that Samuel Flournoy lately purchased of John Radford."

### TILLOTSON PARISH

St. Anne's Parish, Albemarle Co. was divided in 1757, and communicants south of the James River were set off into Tillotson Parish, now Buckingham Co. Peter appeared therein Nov. 24, 1774. On March 10, 1783 John Bernard and Rolf Eldridge, the Church Wardens bound Thomas Warren "a poor boy" to John Bondurant, to serve until Thomas reached 21. He was to be taught to read and write as part of his service. From Oct. 23, 1784 to March 19, 1785 the Vestry paid Dr. Joseph Bundurant for "keeping Fleming Binns, a poor infirm boy" for this period.

No further entries in the few surviving Tillotson papers mention any Bondurants.

**THE BONDURANT FAMILY ASSOCIATION**  
Route 3 Box 3120, Danielsville, GA 30633

FIRST CLASS MAIL

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CHRISTMAS 1989      NUMBER 9  
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