

THE BONDURANT FAMILY ASSOCIATION

Route 3 Box 3120, Danielsville, GA 30633-9676

Newsletter 14 - Fall-Winter 1991

SEASONS GREETINGS, COUSINS!

OCTOBER MEETING WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

—Current officers agreed to serve another year, and the site for the Bondurant Association gathering will be in the Nashville, TN, area in mid-October 1992.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

BFA Meeting held Oct. 25-26, 1991 at Salem, VA, Quality Inn.

Friday night Oct. 25, 1991. A large group of BFA members ate dinner together in the motel dining room. Afterward they gathered with others for an informal get-together. Approximately 40 persons attended. Everyone registered and received name tags and family/town ribbons.

Welcomed by co-presidents Carroll and Ginny Wray, announcements were made and the agenda for Saturday's meeting was presented.

Saturday, Oct. 26, 1991. Invocation was delivered by Rev. Wayne BonDurant, Chicago, IL. All present introduced themselves and indicated where they were from. Speakers on Saturday were Mr. George Kegley, Business Editor, Roanoke Times & World News, and Mr. Kenneth Crouch of the Bedford City/County Museum, Bedford, VA.

Speakers were introduced: Mr. George Kegley gave an informative talk on the history of the Roanoke Valley. Mr. Kenneth Crouch gave an interesting talk on the history of Bedford County. He found a Susan Bondurant who married a Fleurnoy who was killed defending the Alamo.

Business meeting: No previous minutes were available to read. Group was asked to contribute any items of particular interest to be included in the newsletter. All were asked to register before leaving the meeting, and provide their telephone numbers.

Treasurer reported: Balance on hand 10-26-1991	\$1,937.17
Dues collected (1992)	<u>75.00</u>
Balance on hand	\$2,012.17

Old Business: Discussion of graveyard preservation at Farmville and Manakin, VA. John Tyree Bondurant suggested an index of Bondurant Cemeteries could be developed for this purpose.

New Business: A committee, composed of Harry Greene and John Tyree Bondurant will present an outline for the continuing operation of the Bondurant Family Association at the 1992

meeting.

New Project Discussion: **Data base** developed to be located in a central location which could be used by any persons interested in the Bondurant Family. Possibly at SAR Museum, VA Historical Society; Harry Greene will investigate this further.

The second new project discussed was **contacting the people in Genolhac, France**, to arrange placing a commemorative plaque for the Bondurant family's ancestor Jean Pierre Bondurant. The Wrays will investigate this by communicating with Genolhac, France.

A great deal of discussion began about the location of the 1992 BFA meeting. A motion was made and seconded to meet in Richmond, VA, but the motion failed.

A second motion was made and seconded to meet in the Nashville, TN, area. This motion was carried, and the meeting will be held in Fall 1992.

Election of officers. Present officers agreed to serve for the coming year. Co-presidents Ginny and Carroll Wray; Secretary Gretchen Bondurant, and Treasurer Phyllis Bondurant Campbell.

The meeting was adjourned, and members gathered for a buffet lunch in the motel dining room.

FROM BIG LICK TO ROANOKE TO TODAY

Speech of Mr. George Kegley, Business Editor of the Roanoke Times & World News, P.O. Box 2491, Roanoke, VA 24010, presented at the October 1991 BFA Meeting, Salem, VA.

The story of Roanoke actually dates back to 1585, less than 100 years after Christopher Columbus discovered America. That's when Sir Walter Raleigh's little band of English travelers landed at what became known as Roanoke Island, NC. The settlement didn't last but the name, Roanoke, apparently was the first name in the new land that was taken over by the English, according to George Stewart's fine book *NAMES ON THE LAND*. Roanoke, meaning shell money to the Indians, literally came upstream with the naming of the Roanoke River, Roanoke County, and later the City of Roanoke.

Roanoke is a comparatively young city in a very old state. Little more than a century ago when Richmond and Norfolk and other Virginia cities were centers of business and industry, present Roanoke was only a crossroads settlement known as Big Lick because deer and other animals came to the marshes east of the Norfolk and Western Railway shops to lick the salt deposits.

Many early German and Scotch-Irish settlers came through the Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania, and the English from eastern Virginia later crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains. The valley settlement started in the early 1700's and continued into the next century. As the Shenandoah and Roanoke valleys filled with settlement, many people followed the Wilderness Trail westward into Kentucky and beyond and some turned southward along the Carolina Road.

For more than two centuries, Big Lick and later Roanoke have been known as crossroads communities. The Carolina Road, US 220 today, left the Great Road, I-81 and US 11. Explorers had found this valley as early as 1671 when Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam were sent by Col. Abraham Wood from what is now Petersburg, VA, to find the "western waters." In their journal, they wrote of finding the Totera Indians in a river valley beside blue mountains, a description believed to be that of the Roanoke Valley.

For years historians believed the Totera Indian site was at the foot of Mill Mountain where the former American Viscose Corp. plant has been replaced by the Roanoke Industrial Center. But

a 1990-91 archaeological dig along the river in South Salem found a trigger from a British musket, glass beads and other material of European origin at an Indian site, indicating that this may have been the Totera Indian location discovered by Batts and Fallam.

About 30 farmers owned all of present Roanoke by the end of the Revolutionary War. A man named John Smith owned a large part of downtown Roanoke as early as 1746. Mark Evans owned land in what is now northwest Roanoke and at Crystal Spring and part of Mill Mountain. The brothers Thomas and Tasker Tosh owned part of the old southwest section, the Belmont tract in southeast, and an area in the northwest.

Fincastle was established in 1770 as the county seat of a vast area of westward-lying territory, and it was Roanoke's seat until this county was created in 1838. Salem became a town in 1806 on James Simpson's land. All of this area had been in Orange Co., VA, dating from 1734, and later in Augusta Co., VA, former in 1738. Botetourt Co. was created in 1770. Records of the earliest land transactions here may be found in courthouses of those counties.

Several early villages started in the Roanoke Valley but they are forgotten today. New Antwerp was laid out on a hill just west of the Lick, along present Hollins Road, in 1801. Gainsboro was planned and several buildings were constructed about 1834 near the Orange Avenue interchange on I-81.

A major event in the growth of the valley was the coming of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to Big Lick. The first train pulled into the depot just west of the old General Office Building at Jefferson St. and Shenandoah Ave., on Nov. 1, 1852. Big Lick became a town, one mile square, in 1874. Several stores, tobacco factories, a planing mill, lime kiln, three churches, three saloons, and a number of dwellings were here.

In 1882, an important date in the community, two significant events occurred. On Feb. 3, the Virginia General Assembly granted a charter to the Town of Roanoke, and on June 18, the first train steamed into the new town over the new Shenandoah Valley Railroad which met the Norfolk and Western Railroad here. The Shenandoah Valley [line] soon became a part of the Norfolk and Western. This intersection of the railroads at Roanoke, rather than Salem, was the result of a mass citizens' meeting and a midnight ride in 1881.

Big Lick residents, disturbed by the possibility that the railroads might meet somewhere else, met in June 1881 and subscribed \$7,875 to bring the Shenandoah Valley line into Roanoke. After their meeting, John C. Moomaw and C.W. Thomas rode through the night on horseback to deliver the subscription to the directors of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad who were meeting in Lexington, VA. They were persuaded that Roanoke was the best place for an intersection.

When the new town was formed, an election was held to choose a name and the vote was 57 to 17 in favor of Kimball, after Frederick J. Kimball, president of the Norfolk and Western Railway. But Kimball, who was in Philadelphia, heard of the vote and sent a telegram stating: *On Roanoke River, in Roanoke County, name it Roanoke.* A pageant for the 100th anniversary of Roanoke's formation was entitled "Name It Roanoke."

Spurred by such expanding industries as the Roanoke Machine Works, later the N&W Shops, and the Crozer Iron Furnace, the new town grew rapidly. At the end of its first year, 63 merchants, 44 tobacco and cigar dealers, 5 butchers, 8 doctors, 2 dentists, 47 hotels and boarding houses, 67 drays (carts), 27 hucksters (peddlers), 4 auctioneers, 4 lawyers, and 12 manufacturers were reported. There were 35 telephones in Roanoke's first exchange in 1884. Within two years from its formation as a town, Roanoke had a population of 5,247, and on Jan. 31, 1884, it was chartered as the City of Roanoke. Fast growth in the boom days of the 1880's brought many people to town

and the nickname "Magic City" with the slogan "From Acorn to Oak, Watch Roanoke," soon became well known. By 1890, 16,159 people lived here.

That first decade, with its boom followed by recession, was important but growth continued into the next century. The Virginian Railway began to compete with the N&W for coal shipments from West Virginia in 1909. The new Municipal Building was completed in 1915. American Viscose Corp. was established in 1917; Shenandoah Life Insurance Co. started in 1916, and the former American Legion Auditorium was built in 1916.

As early trails and wagon roads have been replaced by limited access interstate highways, the village of Big Lick, once a farm and marketing community, has become a major transportation, distribution, medical and manufacturing center for western Virginia. With a metropolitan population approaching 200,000, it is the largest urban area outside the Richmond - Norfolk - Northern Virginia strip in the state. Much has happened here in little more than a century.

BEDFORD COUNTY HISTORY

Speech of Mr. Kenneth Crouch of the Bedford Museum.

I don't know how many of you are Bondurants, BonDurants, Bundurants, and some of you are Bundrants. I looked in the deed books in Bedford one day this week and the first three or four deeds and marriages had the name Bundrunt, the same man later in 1794 was Bundurant.... And they were the earliest deeds from 1788 to 1795 apparently for the Bondurant family in the county.

Have you ever been into Suffolk Co., WY? And there is Galley peak, and there is Virginia peak to its west, and the nearest town to it is Bedford. And that Bedford was named by a gentleman born in our Bedford County who went to California, then to Utah, and had sheep raising country up in that valley. The settlement became so large that it had to have a name, and he designated it Bedford, for the place of his birth.

The first marriage recorded in our county is Celia Bundrant and Joseph Fuqua. And if you people will look into that [marriage] you will have a very deep connection to Liberty, our county seat now Bedford, because Joseph Fuqua and William Downing gave the land for the county seat of Liberty, and it had to be established, and Joseph's wife was Celia Bundrant.

In 1754 Bedford County was created from Lunenburg which was a county to our south east going toward NC, and a little portion from Amherst County, in the present area of Lynchburg. The county seat was established at New London, and in 1782 Campbell County was created out of the eastern portion of Bedford County and included the village of New London, our county seat, and they had to select a new one. So they designated a group of commissioners to go the Wilderness Road west to as near as they could find a crossroads in the center of the county and establish the new county seat. There they established Liberty, which was changed in 1890 to Bedford City, and in 1902 to its present name Bedford. There they established the court house, mostly on land donated by Joseph Fuqua and the other portion of William Downing.

Franklin County was created in 1784 from Bedford County and it took that part below the Roanoke/Staunton River south and the southern portion of Franklin County came out of Henry and Pittsylvania Co.

We have down in the southern portion of our county the great grandparents of Samuel L. Clemens, Mark Twain, lived there and their little log house was kept up for a number of years by two black school teachers, Rosa and Ella Cunningham who lived there. They had a fire in the 1930s, it burned and they lost their lives in it.

We have the claim to Thomas Jefferson's summer home or retreat at Poplar Forest, on the outskirts of Lynchburg, and it has been maintained and now they are doing archaeological research and digging and getting it back to its original days.

We have the oldest secondary school in the South which has been in continuous service, and that's the New London Academy, established and chartered in 1795 by the Legislature. The only building left is a little office located on the Campbell Co. line.

We're very proud of three different denominational leaders from our county who were college founders....

LETTER FROM HARRY L. GREENE, dated 29 Nov. 1991

B.F.A. COUSINS,

Thomas, and wife Joyce, on their return trip to Richmond from the B.F.A. meeting in Roanoke, stopped by the JPB memorial near Powhatan to see it for the first time. Soon thereafter Tom wrote me a nice letter that contained two paragraphs that will be of interest to B.F.A. members; and I hope Tom won't be too mad at me for quoting these bits of information here:

"Success! I found the Memorial Marker. It does not appear that vandals have defaced the memorial in any way, but "progress" has certainly taken its toll. Developers have built a house (for sale) on the lot where the marker stands. Construction activity has apparently broken one of the two trees inside the iron fence, and construction debris has caused the fence to come unbolted at two corners.

Inside the fence is a jungle. I'll see what I can get the builder/developer to do to correct the situation. Also, I'll try to ascertain what plans there are for the plot once the house is sold."

As I remember the memorial/cemetery conditions from last year, B.F.A. was to:

Receive a plot of land (approx. 20 feet x 20 feet), including the various stones, the two trees, the wrought iron fence, from the developer by assignment/gift/deed/verbal agreement, whatever.

Be responsible for the installation, and maintenance of the memorial and maintenance of the 20'x20' lot, including the fence.

Be aware that the developer was to build houses (for sale) to the east, southeast, and south of the cemetery/memorial.

Mary [Beth], since you are the one who was in on the original agreement concerning our B.F.A. plot, would you please drop Tom a note and confirm, or change, the conditions I have listed above. If there is a legal document, it might help Tom to have a copy of it.

Yes, the four of us who cleaned up the plot last year can agree with the terminology "jungle" for the 20'x20' area. We could also add that poison ivy is there in large and healthy quantities. Pat fought the rash for two months after last year's trip.

Carroll and I re-bolted the fence's south-west corner last year, but evidently the construction debris negated our efforts. Bigger bolts or less debris may be in order.

The second paragraph from Tom's letter says:

I've enclosed a picture I took of the memorial site. I'm not privy to the arrangements made for the preservation of this site, if any, but it would be a shame to see it succumb to development."

The picture shows the memorial to be in good shape; but the plot looks as bad as it did before the Wrays and Greenes started work last year.

Tom, I agree with your thoughts completely; and maybe with my recollection of B.F.A.'s duties and privileges, modified and/or supplemented by those of Mary [Beth Lozo], you will be in better position to talk with the developer.

I'm not in position to authorize, or promote this, but it seems to me that B.F.A. could/should provide for (at least) quarterly clean-up of our memorial area by some local worker.

Comments from B.F.A. officers? Sincerely,

/s/ Harry L. Greene
1274 S. 103 E. Ave., Tulsa, OK 74128

Note from Mary Warren: Arrangements for the property were made before my presidency by Mrs. Mary Beth Lozo, with the assistance of Mr. Walton Bondurant. They would be in a better position to help deal with the developers.

Virginia law is very specific that damage to gravestones, fences, or plantings in a cemetery is a felony. Thus the developer or his sub-contractors could be sued.

There is also a graveyard reserve including this plot which pre-existed the purchase of the land by the present developer. I found the plat recorded in the Powhatan court house, which is across the lawn from the developer's law office! It's unlikely that he had no knowledge of the reserve, and its boundaries were larger than the 20' x 20' he "gave" us.

HOW CAN ONE JOIN THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF THE FOUNDERS OF MANAKIN IN THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA? Mrs. Frances Mary BonDurant Will, 537 E. 39th Place, Eugene, OR 97405, wrote "I would give anything for information on how to join The Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin, in the Colony of Virginia. I have two great uncles who were members.

I have tried many times to correspond with leaders, but no communication in return." Can you members help her?

BONDURANTS IDENTIFIED FROM CENSUS LIST PUBLISHED IN #13

Mrs. Frances Willess, 1011 Karen Ave., Austin, TX 78757 provided her comments of ancestors spotted in the census list:

My interest has been in the line of John Bondurant and Lucy Gilley and their son Harden Alexander Bondurant, who married Nancy Jane Hancock; so my records mainly track that family, with a few miscellaneous records of other families included when I ran across them.

I have enclosed copies of the census records I have on those families, which unfortunately are not complete, as I did not know all the family names when I was checking some of these records. In addition, I am including the following comments about the entries in Newsletter #13--

ALABAMA 1850:

Peter Bimdant, Lauderdale County, would have been the son of John and Lucy Gilley Bondurant. He [Peter] married Minerva Asenath Harrell in Lauderdale Co. I have not checked this census. Also I have not located him in 1860. In 1870 he was in Fayette Co., TX. His sister Sarah Bondurant, who married James Harrell, was probably also in Lauderdale Co. in 1850.

MISSISSIPPI 1860:

I do not know who this William Bondurant was in Copiah Co., but this was where Nancy Jane Hancock, who married Harden A. Bundrant, was born.

TENNESSEE 1830:

John Bundrant, Warren Co. John Bundrant, 2 males 10/15, 1 50/60; 2 females under 5; 1 5/10,

1 40/50.

TENNESSEE 1840:

William Bundren, Cannon Co., was the son of John and Lucy Gilley Bondurant. John also lived in Cannon Co. in 1840.

John Bundren, 1 male under 5; 2 5/10; 1 20/30, 1 50/60; 1 female under 5, 1 10/15, 2 15/20, 1 40/50, 1 50/60.

TENNESSEE 1850:

Grainger Co. Minerva Bundron was living with Henry Hopshire, who was deeply involved with my Rucker-Payne-Hayes family in Grainger Co., if you know anyone working on this family.

Lawrence Co. Lucinda (Gilley) Bundrant, her daughter-in-law Mary Ann (Crews) Bundrant, widow of Lucy's son Claiborn Bondurant.

Wayne Co. Eliza Bundrant would be the widow of William Bondurant, son of Lucy Gilley and John Bondurant.

TEXAS 1880:

Coryell Co. Margaret Bundrant was the granddaughter of John Bondurant and Lucy Gilley, and the daughter of Daniel Gilley Bondurant and his first wife Jane Timony. All the Coryell Co. Bondurants are children and grandchildren of John and Lucy.

TEXAS 1900:

Copies enclosed for Coryell and Bell Co.

VIRGINIA 1810

Henry Co., supplement. John Waller's List.

Bundren, Clairbourn, 1 white tithable, no slaves, 1 horse.

Bundrin, John, 1 white tithable, no slaves, 1 horse.

VIRGINIA 1820

Henry Co. Claibourn Bundrant, 2 males under 10, 1 10/15, 1 26/55, 1 in agriculture. 4 females under 10, 2 10/15, 1 26/44

John Bundrant, 2 males under 10, 1 16/25, 1 26/44, 2 in agriculture. 1 female 16/25, 1 26/44.

HENRY CO., VA, MARRIAGE BONDS 1778-1849

James Bondurant and Margaret Bocoock, 1 Oct. 1832

John Bondurant and Lucy Gilley, 19 April 1816

Sarah Bondurant and Richard Pemberton, 19 April 1823, dau. of Claiborn Bondurant.

BRITISH MERCANTILE CLAIMS, 1775-1803, report of Blake B. Woodson

Page 120, John Bondurant, £17.8.11-1/4, [owed] Manchester store. Suit is brought in Buckingham [Co., VA] Court and the defendant is able to pay it.

Page 271, John P[eter] Bondurant, £1.2.8, [owed] Cumberland store. Removed to Madison Co., KY, able to pay.

Richard Bondurant, £25.7.1-1/2 and £6.17.11-1/2, [owed] Richmond store. Removed to Henry Co. [VA] and insolvent in 1783.

I hope this will help unravel some of the records. I am becoming more and more convinced that John Bondurant who married Lucy Gilley was not the son of Thomas Bondurant and Sarah Macka, but have no idea who he was.

Len Hoops, Ervil Norton, and others think he was the son of Richard Bondurant, and brother of Francis Bondurant.

/s/ Frances Willess

MONTGOMERY CO., IN

This was contributed by Ms. Sharon Kingen, 5190 N 500 W, McCordsville, IN 46055 from data found in the court house:

Land Records:

18 July 1844. Nicholas Smith and wife Elizabeth of Shelby Co., KY sold 162-28/100 ac., an original land entry made by smith in Montgomery Co., IN to John Bondurant of Montgomery Co., IN.

30 Dec. 1847. John M. Bondurant and wife Eliza of Shelby Co., KY sold the same 162-28/100 ac. to Robert Y. Galloway [Book 17, p. 570]

25 May 1828. Rignal Butt bought 80 ac. in Montgomery Co., IN, an original land entry.

23 Sept. 1839. Rignal Butt and wife Anna sold this property and two more 80-acre parcels [Book 10, p. 456].

QUESTIONS:

Is this the Reginald Butts who supposedly married Sarah Bondurant, daughter of Jacob P. Bondurant and Jane Prunty?

Was this John Bondurant, the son of Jacob P. Bondurant and Jane Prunty? If so, did John marry Nancy Finney in Franklin Co., VA in 1828? Is Eliza the same as Nancy, or was she a second wife?

Probate Records:

Ruth Bundrant, widow of Silas Bundrant, was granted guardianship of Silas' minor heirs: Jonathan, Sarah, Susan, Cordelia, and Martha. Securities were Isaac Cox and Henry Coate. An inventory of Silas' personal property was made 10 Feb. 1859, and included a note on Benjamin Osborn due 5 Jan. 1859 - \$284.40; note on Robert Cox due 27 Feb. 1859 - \$100; and \$200 cash on hand, tools, stock, and "sundries" for a value of \$889.90. The widow took stock, and furniture valued at \$300.40. The appraisal was made by Isaac Cox and Jesse Hill.

It is of interest to note that this inventory paper contains the notation 'estate not administered on.' Also, the file box [#122] in which this document was stored apparently was not set up until 1883 or 1884. It appears that either the document was set aside until such time as administration was completed, or it was misplaced several years before filing.

Buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, Darlington, Montgomery Co., IN:

SILAS BUNDRANT, died 24 day 12 month 1858, aged 50 years 1 month & 27 days.

SARAH T. BUNDRANT, died ? day 5 month 1865, aged 16 years, 4 months & 22 days.

Both stones are badly worn and nearly illegible so this reading should be viewed with caution. The person who directed me to this cemetery indicated that the old stones in the section where the Bundrant stones stand were moved to this cemetery from an old Quaker church cemetery, but the previous location is not known.

Note by Mary Warren: That's a great clue, since both graves use "Quaker dating." Look for Willard Heiss' continuation of *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN QUAKER GENEALOGY*, published by the Indiana Historical Society, for Quaker church records on this couple.

From *PERRY CO., AL, 1850 CENSUS*, abstracted by Elia Griffin Daws, page 29, Woodville Beat included the only Bondurant head of household in that county:

Household 113, THOMAS BONDURANT, 58, VA

Mary A., 40	John F., 24
Sarah W., 22	Jane E., 18
Mary E., 16	Nancy H., 14
Martha B., 12	Samuel 8
Morgan 1.	

1870 Census, Maryland, City of Baltimore, 14th Ward, taken 12 July 1870, p. 519, line 29

Household 1266, Family 1379, living in the home of William Welch:

Boadnrent, H., 26, white male, plumber, b. VA

Boadnrent, Fanny, 25, white female, at home, b. MD

Holden, Catherine, 70, white female, at home, b. MD.

Mrs. Pat Searight, 611 Calumet, Amarillo, TX 79106, and **Mr. Wallace W. (Kip) Myers**, 5320 S 900 E, Ste. 280, Murray, UT 84117-7250 share interest in Thomas C. Edwards and his wife Pauline Bransford Bondurant. Pauline was the daughter of Benjamin Bondurant of Dresden, Weakley Co., TN, and his wife Sarah East Moseley.

Thomas was b. 22 Mar. 1800 in VA or TN, married Pauline 25 Sept. 1827, and d. 4 April 1872. Pauline was born 10 Nov. 1809, died 3 July 1883; both were buried in the Edwards Cemetery, Dresden, TN.

Thomas C. Edwards was the son of Nathan Edwards of VA.

Kip Myers descends from his grandmother who was a Garrett from TN. "As you know many of the Garretts, Bondurants, and Agees married."

Ms. Loretta McFadden, 706 W. 16th, Larned, KS 67550 is researching her Bondurant ancestors, and the MacLeod family who lived in GA. She descends from Jean Pierre through John, Sr., John, Jr., Drury, Thomas B. born 20 Jan., 1804 Ohio; Benton Post born 1838 KS; John Allen born 1863 KS; Alma Idolette, born 1884 and married McFadden; to her son Robert Lawrence McFadden born 1929 Larned, KS.

Ms. Gwen C. Quickel, P.O. Box 806, Lake Jackson, TX 77566 in looking through her TANNER family information suggested that the "Ann Bondurant" could be the daughter of MRS. MARY HATCHER TANNER, who left her a \$1 bequest in Mary's Albemarle Co., VA Will.

We have speculated that this might be Ann, the widow of Jean Pierre Bondurant, but yet lack the proof. Gwen also sent an interesting news clipping of Bob Bondurant's Driving School.

Sigrid S. Craft, 327 Kimberly Dr., Lakeland, FL 33801:

My maiden name is Sigrid Strickland, and I was born in Lowell, IN. My grandfather Frank

Wood Strickland, Sr. had relatives in KY. In writing to cousins I have established that the Bondurants and Stricklands [inter]married.

My earliest record: Ruth C.A. Bondurant, born 31 March 1810 Buckingham Co., VA, died 25 July 1871 IL, buried in the Higgins Cemetery. She married William C. Burroughs in 1827 in Christian Co., KY, and had five children born there before the family moved to IL in 1852.

Their first child Elizabeth Ann Burroughs, born 28 Sept. 1828 Christian Co., KY married James Monroe Strickland, the son of Thomas Monroe Strickland and Susan Agee Bondurant. James and Elizabeth Ann B. Strickland lived at El Paso, IL.

Were Ruth C.A. and Susan Agee Bondurant sisters? Who were their parents? Any help would be appreciated.

Note from Mary Warren: Neither Ruth nor Susan appear in *THE AGEE REGISTER*, nor in *THE MAXEYS OF VIRGINIA*.

VIDEOTAPE of the 1990 BFA meeting can be borrowed from our Secretary, Mrs. Gretchen M. Bondurant, 5112 Mt. Vernon Mem. Hwy., Alexandria, VA 22309.

DUES NOTICE

Now's the time to pay your 1992 dues to our Treasurer: Our modest dues are \$5 per year. Copies of back issues of Bondurant Family Association newsletters are available, for \$5 per year. Single copies of our expanded #12 issue are \$5 each.

Mail to: Ms. Phyllis B. Campbell, 4257 Old Battleground Road, Greensboro, NC 27410.

Here are my dues for 1992	\$5.00
Please send me back issues 1-4 (1987-88)	\$5.00
5-8 (1989)	5.00
9-12 (1990)	5.00
Single copies of issue 12	5.00
13-14 (1991)	5.00

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