

CHAPTER III
THE AMERICAN HAGGARDS DEVELOP INTO
HIGH-GRADE PIONEERS

(1) The Nathanael Line

After his youthful, exciting adventures, James Haggard settled down in Norfolk County, became a solid citizen and reared a respected family. This, of course, was in the first century of the existence of the Virginia Colony, on the raw frontier.

Attention is called in Chapter II to the probability of strong patriotic influence on the Haggards by reason of their proximity to Williamsburg, then the capital. For there Jefferson, Patrick Henry and the other patriots of that generation beat out the doctrines of liberty which gave force to the Revolution. The first move of any of the family away from Norfolk was to another focus of freedom thinking, Albemarle County, the home of Jefferson. This was during the period when he was constructing his famous estate, Monticello.

It was Nathanael (1723-1803), the oldest son of James, who made the first move. He had married a gentle lady, Elizabeth Gentry, in Norfolk. We will trace their story that we may gain some understanding of the customs of the time as well as the quality of the Haggards themselves. The line of the next brother, Edmund, we will reserve for a later chapter, for he was the grandfather of Rice Haggard, the reformer. Concerning the two younger sons, Zachariah and Gray (or Granville), we have no genealogical records.

Nathanael Haggard was a typical pioneer: he had seven sons and three daughters. True to the pattern of the American frontiersman, also, they were on the move westward. The close of the Revolutionary War seems to have been a signal for a fresh wave of migration westward, where new, raw lands were available at little cost save effort, hardship and endurance. The Haggards must have felt equal to these demands for, one after another, nearly all of these large families left Virginia during the decade following 1788.

The first one to make the move was Nathanael himself, the eldest of the four brothers and the father of the seven sons and three daughters. (For more information on this move see Chapter IV.) At the age of 65 he moved from Albemarle County (Charlottesville the county seat) to Clark County, Kentucky. Here he purchased a farm two miles south of Winchester, where he lived to the age of 82.¹ His first two sons, Henry and Martin, went to Tennessee "soon after the war." The other five sons, John, James, Bartlett, David and Nathanael (II), followed the father during the next decade and settled on farms in the same Clark County, adjacent to Winchester and Boonesborough. Here the country was largely virgin woods, yet settlements were developing, for:

This part of Clark County had been settled only a few years before by a colony of Baptists from Culpepper and Orange Counties of Virginia, so that when Mr. and Mrs. Haggard arrived at their destination they found already a Baptist organization; and on the 14th day of June, 1788, Nathanael and Elizabeth Haggard united with the Providence Baptist Church, as shown by the church records, and today the oldest and most famous church south of

¹This age, 82, is recorded in Ray, *Genealogy of the Haggard Family*, p. 14.

the Mason and Dixon line is the Providence Baptist in Clark County, Kentucky, seven miles southwest of Winchester.²

So the Haggards were Baptists, unanimously Baptists: the father, Nathanael, became a Baptist preacher, and four of his seven sons were likewise Baptist preachers; and two of his three daughters married Baptist preachers. The reader needs scarcely to be reminded that becoming a preacher on the frontier in that generation did not involve cutting loose from the farm and going off to college for an education. Indeed, it did not signify cutting off from the farm at all; rather, staying with the farm, for it was his chief and often his only support for himself and his family.

This observation does not imply, however, that the Haggards did not go to college. The number of those who did so is as surprising as the unusual number of preachers in the families. In the third and fourth generations appear not only preachers, but Doctors, Judges and Educators. Perhaps the medical profession led in numbers. Among the schools where they studied are named: University of Louisville Medical College, Jefferson Medical College, Medical Department of Nashville and of Vanderbilt University and of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Medical College of Chicago; College of Medicine, St. Louis, and Marion Sims College of Medicine. Lawyers, in pioneer days usually studied law in the office of older lawyers. In this list we find a large number of lawyers, judges and public officers who must have come up by this way. Some of them held distinguished places. Rodney Haggard (born 1844), after a distinguished career in General Morgan's command, became a notable judge, educated at Louisville Law School. That was prior to professional education for school teachers, but we find mentioned Peabody Normal, Wesleyan University in Bloomington, Illinois; Morgan Park Female Seminary, and University of Tennessee. Altogether, the percentage of Haggards who attended schools of more than local grade was sufficiently high to assure us that the Haggards belonged to that minority of pioneers who were devoted to a high degree of education and culture. It is interesting to speculate that they were influenced in Virginia by Thomas Jefferson (David Haggard, 1764, was a carpenter and helped remodel Monticello) or stimulated by the nearby center of culture, Lexington, Kentucky, or maybe it was just family tradition.

As the clan increased they dispersed to other Kentucky counties, such as Fayette, Bourbon, Mason, Christian, Trigg, and Bowling Green. Other states to which they moved include Tennessee (Blount and Davidson Counties), Illinois (Bloomington, and Sagamon County), Missouri (Rolla, and Randolph County), Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota. The largest group of any known to us is in Texas, to be followed out in Chapter VII.

The dominance of Baptists among the Haggards has been observed above. Among the several hundred descendants of Nathanael, for four generations, no other denomination is even named. This fact is striking; it is also significant. For it means that the Haggard people were among the democratic, liberty-loving, independent-thinking element of the pioneer strain. We have learned in a previous chapter that the Anglicans and Presbyterians were the most "respectable" communions in Virginia and that the Methodists were tolerated because they were a "Society" at first, within the Anglican fold. But the Baptists were the pariahs. They represented the historic opponents of the State Church. They resented any

²*Op. Cit.*, which is the source of most of the information in this chapter. That volume obviously drew on S. J. Conkwright, *History of the Churches of Boone's Creek Baptist Association*, p. 17 ff.

meddling of the State in church affairs; they defied the law in Virginia and were severely persecuted. They were in the very heart of that element of the population of independency that later developed into the Andrew Jackson type of democracy. Their preachers were notoriously "ignorant and unschooled" men. But we must conclude from the account of the Haggards in the paragraphs preceding that they were exceptions to that reputation.

The later generations of the Nathanael line will be pursued in Chapter VII—but then not as Baptists.

The Methodists were made up of a similar strain of the common people who loved liberty and struggled for it. To that strain belonged Rice Haggard, of Edmund's line. To his story we shall turn in the next chapter.

CHAPTER VIII

THE HAGGARDS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

In the early decades of the twentieth century, I recall that most Americans, at least in the West, did well to be able to trace their families back to their great-grandparents. Beyond that the family Bible might record some names, little known. The exceptions to this generalization were, usually, those who by painstaking and professional searchings were able to prove themselves to be in some famous line of succession, such as the Mayflower or the American Revolution.

This neglect of genealogy naturally sprang from the traditional American individualism which declared that every person should prove his own worth and discounted the importance of inherited values. Contributing to this looseness were the multitudinous migrations, with the consequent loss of records and loosening of family ties, along with the intermarriages and thereby the confusion of names.

But the Haggards, in some measure, were an exception to this general situation. This is due to the thoughtfulness of two of the Haggards, abetted and encouraged by others, no doubt, in compiling and publishing two books of Haggard genealogy.

The earlier of these was published by David Dawson Haggard in 1899 and the latter by Jennie Haggard Ray in 1938, revised in 1954 with the assistance of her daughter, Mary Ray Harrington. Of the former, we know of only one copy, that possessed and treasured by Mrs. Mattie Haggard Semones of Seattle. A copy of the latter has been generously furnished to the author and the Library of Texas Christian University. On these volumes we are drawing to present an outline and key persons in this chapter. Those who are interested in more details of the genealogies are referred to the Tables in the Genealogical section.

THE EDMUND LINE

We present the Edmund line first, because it includes our main personality, Rice Haggard. He was, of course, the grandson of the original James, through Edmund. His own immediate family has been introduced in Chapter VI.

His grandchildren and great-grandchildren we have been unable to trace. Judge Wells reports that not a one of them resided in Cumberland County (1954), at least, by the family name. Evidently they have exercised the privilege of every American, of moving out on his own without regard to progenitors, until they have become lost to their former neighbors and kin.

But such is not the case with the descendants of Rice's oldest brother, William Haggard (1753- ?). He was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, lived awhile in North Carolina, then spent the rest of his life near Lancaster, Kentucky. Like so many Haggards, he was a preacher; also "a teacher of schools and a miller, as well as a soldier." He served through three campaigns of the Revolutionary War, for which his younger brothers were too young.

His third son, David (1789- ?), married Elizabeth Gentry (his great-uncle, Nathanael's, wife bore the same name), and their son was David M. Haggard (1829- ?). The wife of David M. was a native of Strassburg on the Rhine, named Mary Ann Schmidt. It is their children who have

lived in our generation, three of the ten still living (in 1955). Practically every one of the Haggards of this line of whom we have learned has followed in the tradition of their fathers by being members of the Christian Church, several of them in places of leadership.

No doubt the most widely known of these is Dean Alfred M. Haggard (1851-1933), the late Dean of the Bible College of Drake University, 1898-1910. Charles Blanchard, in his *History of Drake University*, says

The name of Alfred M. Haggard is perhaps more familiar than any other who has served as Dean of the College of the Bible because of his long years in that office, and the fact that through the years he has retained the title of "Dean" by courtesy of his friends.

He became Dean on the death of Dr. (H. W.) Everest in 1898, and continued until 1910. During that time the Bible College building was erected largely through his efforts and personal enthusiasm.¹

Personally, I remember him as a dignified, modest, capable scholar, appearing at National Conventions in his later years. He and his younger brother, Charles, a mortician in Seattle, Washington, became much interested in a revision of the calendar. I remember that the Dean made a speech on this subject at one of our National Conventions. The brother published copies of "Haggard's Calendar" which endeavored to "preserve the week of days when manna was gathered for the day of rest, and thus save any and all of the sacred days of nations and religions." One interesting claim is "Vacations, conventions, semesters, courts can be set for any day of the week from memory, any number of months or years ahead." It varies from the "world calendar" in having thirteen, instead of twelve, months.

Dean Haggard held a place of love and loyalty in the hearts of all Drake students of his generation.²

Besides his brother Charles, the oldest living brother is Dr. George D. Haggard, M.D. of Minneapolis, Minnesota, aged 98 (in 1954), with whom lives his daughter. He has a most enviable reputation and record as a physician. He is an Elder Emeritus in the Portland Avenue Christian Church of Minneapolis.

The ninth child of David M. Haggard is a daughter, Martha, known as Mattie, who was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 1868, and moved at the age of eight to Minnesota, then farther west to Seattle, Washington.

Let me make it clear that Mrs. Mattie Semones is the one who provided me with this information about the descendants of William, the brother of Rice Haggard. This includes the stirring story of the sea adventure of the original James Haggard. Appreciation is here expressed for her helpfulness as well as her energy and enthusiasm. She keeps one item on her program, despite her advanced age of 86, that is her attendance on the regular meetings of the Christian Women's Fellowship. For several decades she has been a member of the old First Christian Church of which Donald M. Salmon is minister.

Indeed, it is a striking fact that nearly all of these modern Haggards are faithful to the plea and faith of their distinguished progenitor. A nephew of Mr. Semones was the late Lee Semones, for whom the Lee Semones Chair of the Rural Church of Phillips University at Enid, Okla-

¹Charles Blanchard (1861-), *History of Drake University*, Volume I, "A Memorial of the Founders and Builders," Semi-centennial: 1881-1931, p. 49.

²Alfred M. Haggard was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 11, 1851; A. B. Oskaloosa College, 1879. A. M. 1889; married December, 1880, to Florence Johnson, daughter of Barton W. Johnson, Christian minister in St. Louis; President, Oskaloosa College, 1889-92; Secretary, Iowa Christian Convention, 1893-98; Dean of College of the Bible, Drake University, 1898-1910.

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oma, is named for his financing of it. His widow was granted the Honorary Doctor's degree after his death.

Another brother of Dean A. M. Haggard is Dr. Ernest M. Haggard, who came from Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1894, to Indianapolis, Indiana. He served the Third Christian Church there faithfully until his death in 1939, when he was an elder. His minister, Dr. A. C. Brooks, writes that he was quite prominent in that congregation for many years. His widow and daughter, Doris, continue to reside there. He, too, has a son who is a physician, Dr. Gordon Haggard. Another son was lost in World War II.

This tracing of the Haggards presents to us the picture of an early American family which has been true to the rich heritage of their fathers, both in culture and in religion, and have carried on the spirit of the reformation which their ancestor, Rice Haggard, did so much to foster. They have contributed much to that solid and substantial portion of the population which constitutes the strength of America in crisis.

Those who are interested in genealogy will find a Table of the Haggard families diagrammed in this book.

THE NATHANAEL LINE—TEXAS HAGGARDS

As remarked previously (Chapter VI), the largest company of modern descendants known of the Nathanael line is found in Texas. And they are not Baptists, as were their Kentucky forbears. Obviously, the religious Movement of Barton W. Stone and Rice Haggard had won their allegiance, for the first of the Haggards to move to Texas was a loyal member of that group and his children followed in his faith.

At least three factors justify the inclusion of the Texas Haggards in the Story of Rice Haggard. First, they have embodied so distinctly the characteristics of the American pioneer which are so prominent in the earlier Haggards, as expressed in their love of liberty, lands and large families. Moreover, the Texas Haggards are prominent leaders in the Christian Church movement, and through the Kentucky Stone element at that. In this they are almost unanimous. The only exceptions are a few families who believe so strongly in Christian union that they went off into membership in another church with wife or husband in order to maintain the Christian unity of the home. The third justification is that we have available, what is so rare, a complete family history in book form, the *History of the Haggard Family*, prepared and published by Mrs. Jennie Haggard Ray with the help of her daughter, Mary Ray (Mrs. S. F.) Harrington. Of course, as good Texans, the Haggards themselves will require us to be modest about their story!

The first Haggard to move into Texas was John Haggard, II., in 1856. Counting from James as the first generation, he was the fourth, through Nathanael, while Rice was the third, through Edmund. The grandfather of Rice was the great-grandfather of John, II. The latter died after three years in Texas and his son, Clinton Shepard Haggard, became the progenitor of all the Texas Haggards. A genuine patriarch he was, in ambition and ability, in success, size and descendants. The immediate family consisted of five daughters and three sons (besides one son who died at twenty-three).

Out from this same Kentucky background of the Stone-Haggard Movement there came other families to Collin County, Texas. They were neighbors of the Haggards, fellow Christians, many of them intermarried with them and all of a high class of citizenship. Among these are the

Harringtons, the Carpenters, the Bushes, the Shepards, the McKinneys, and so on.

Among these Christian church families in Collin County may be mentioned Collin McKinney, a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, whose name was used for both the County of Collin and the county seat, McKinney. He, too, was a follower of the Stone reformation in Kentucky, hence a disciple of Rice Haggard. So, in the same line of heritage were all these families mentioned, including the Haggards. These "distant" (?) cousins of Rice Haggard were his spiritual descendants, although, frankly, there is no evidence that there was any communication, personally, between the two lines for Rice Haggard died, at the age of fifty, in 1819.

These interesting families are presented somewhat in my *Texas Disciples* (pages 392-397) albeit quite inadequately on account of limitations of space, as in this volume. From that volume let us borrow two romantic stories, there quoted, from the *History of the Carpenter Family*, one of the Kentucky "Christian" families already referred to:

It was about this time (1855) that another young settler from Kentucky stopped as he was passing by and, as it was about midday, stayed for lunch, and after the meal, complimented the hostess on her good cooking and gallantly stated that if she had a sister with her looks, disposition and homemaking qualities, he would gladly offer his hand in marriage. She replied that she had such a sister and intended bringing her to Texas at the first opportunity. These things came to pass, and the sister married the bachelor, and in later years that couple became known affectionately, far and wide, as "Uncle Clint" and "Aunt Kate" Haggard.

Another Haggard romance is picked out of *Texas Disciples* (page 396), introducing the author of the *History of the Haggard Family*.

Romance did not stop with that incidental lunch hour in the old Carpenter home. Clint Haggard became an expert in raising mules—a prime essential for the farmers in that generation. His reputation drew purchasers from afar. One such prospector, young George Ray, came all the way from Southwest Texas ranch country in Bee County, where the pioneer Ray family had settled and prospered. Young George bought a fine span of mules, all right, but did much better. Soon thereafter, he led away as his bride, a daughter of the family, Jennie Haggard. So the Haggard family, through the years, has blessed the Southwest area through Mrs. George A. Ray and family, of Pettus. Some gifted novel writer should dig into these old Collin traditions; doubtless many a sentimental story lies waiting to be told.

The loyalty and devotion to the Disciples plea is abundantly shown in the records of the Texas Haggards. They were charter members of the local congregation at Plano and in recent years have contributed generously to the erection of the latest church edifice, a most modern and efficient plant for worship and for education. The children of the many families customarily have taken their college work at Texas Christian University, the Christian Church school of Texas. Some of the families have been financial donors to T. C. U. Clint S. Haggard was always very deeply interested in the support of Ashley Johnson's "Johnson Bible College" at Kimberlin Heights, Tennessee, and contributed many a scholarship there. His daughter, Mrs. Jennie Haggard Ray, says of him:

Deeply interested in furthering the Lord's work upon earth, in 1906 they endowed a self-perpetuating scholarship in Johnson Bible College, Kimberlin Heights, Tennessee: thus founding a system by which men may be educated for the Ministry. Of twenty-seven men who have received college education through this generosity of "Uncle Clint" and "Aunt Kate" Haggard, three are in foreign fields and twenty-one occupy pulpits in leading cities of the United States.

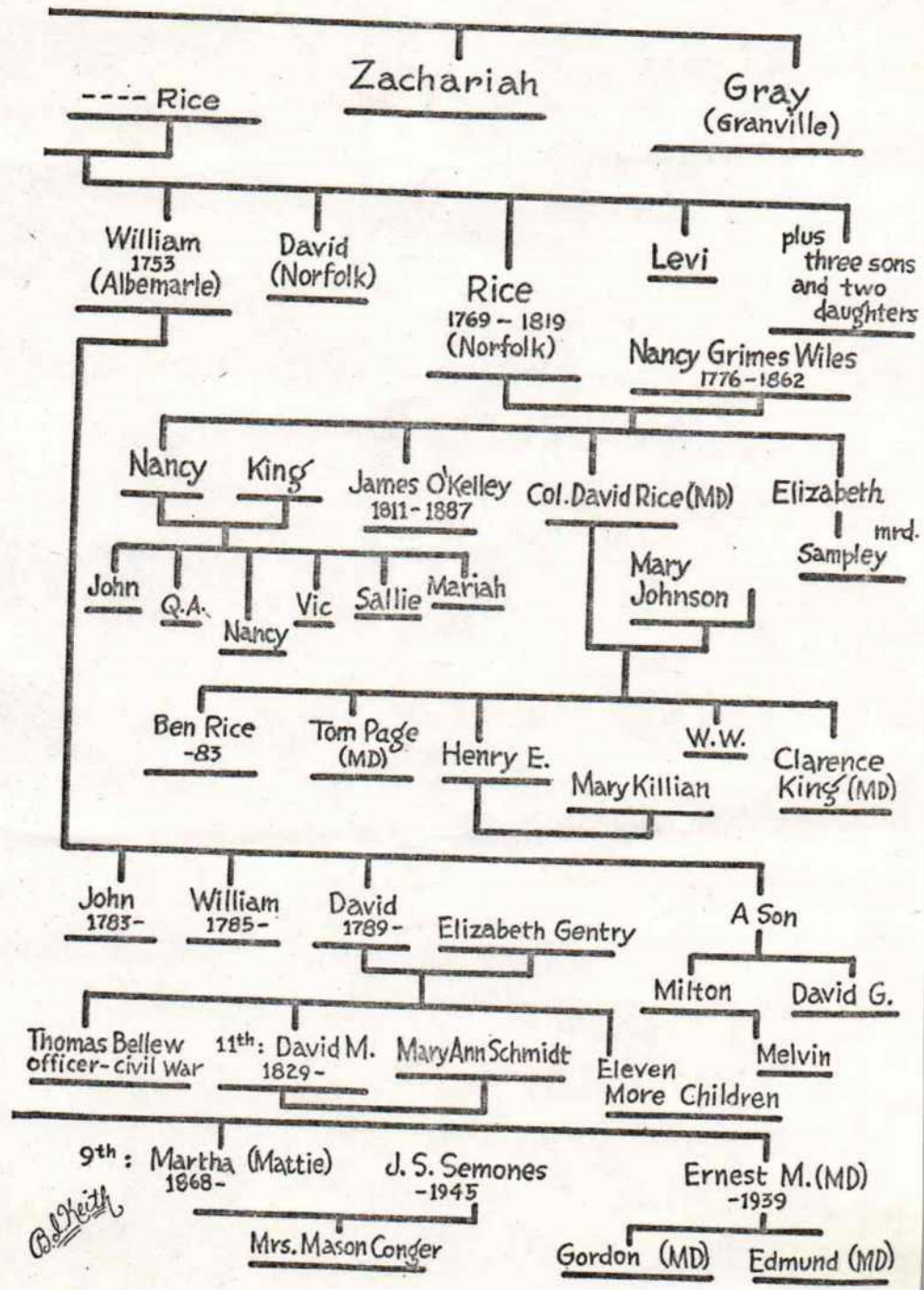
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May the author of these lines be privileged, here, to break into the privacy of this remarkable family to make a few personal observations. Walter Haggard, the youngest son of "Uncle Clint" and "Aunt Kate" was a schoolmate of mine in Add-Ran University (later T. C. U.) in Waco, in 1896-98. In his patriarchal home at Plano, the old homestead of his father, on May 2, 1954, he and I together mulled over the college annual, the "Horned Frog," of 1897 (the first) with a multitude of reminiscences. He was seventy-four and I seventy-eight at the time. That Sunday at church (the new structure to which he had contributed liberally), the communion service was presided over by uncle and nephew, both Haggards, Walter and Clint. I knew most of his children as students in T. C. U. He will leave them well provided with land and a noble heritage. Again, on April 15, 1956, we enjoyed a similar visit unaware that it was to be our last one in this life, for on May 8, 1956, less than a month later, he was called out of this life by a sudden heart attack, at seventy-six years of age. The home of Jennie Haggard, Mrs. George A. Ray, in Pettus, is much like the old patriarchal home at Plano. She has named it, appropriately, "Bonnie View." Her daughter, Mary Ray, now Mrs. S. F. Harrington, M. D. (of one of the Plano neighbor families) and her family are leaders in the great East Dallas Christian Church. Thus the generations of the Haggards carry the spirit and traditions of their noble pioneer kinsman, Rice Haggard.

It may be that through pen pictures of these modern Haggards we may be helped to realize more clearly the characteristics of that far-away Haggard who is the hero of our story, of whom there is no picture extant. In these we observe characteristics of strength and sturdiness, dignity and dependableness. These harmonize with the feature of our hero. The more surely, therefore, we may determine Rice Haggard to have been a person of quiet strength, not given to boasting but rather to action; of good judgment and calm demeanor, strong in conviction and bold in assertion, yet not noisy nor over-persistent, relying more on the truth of his plea than on stormy propaganda.

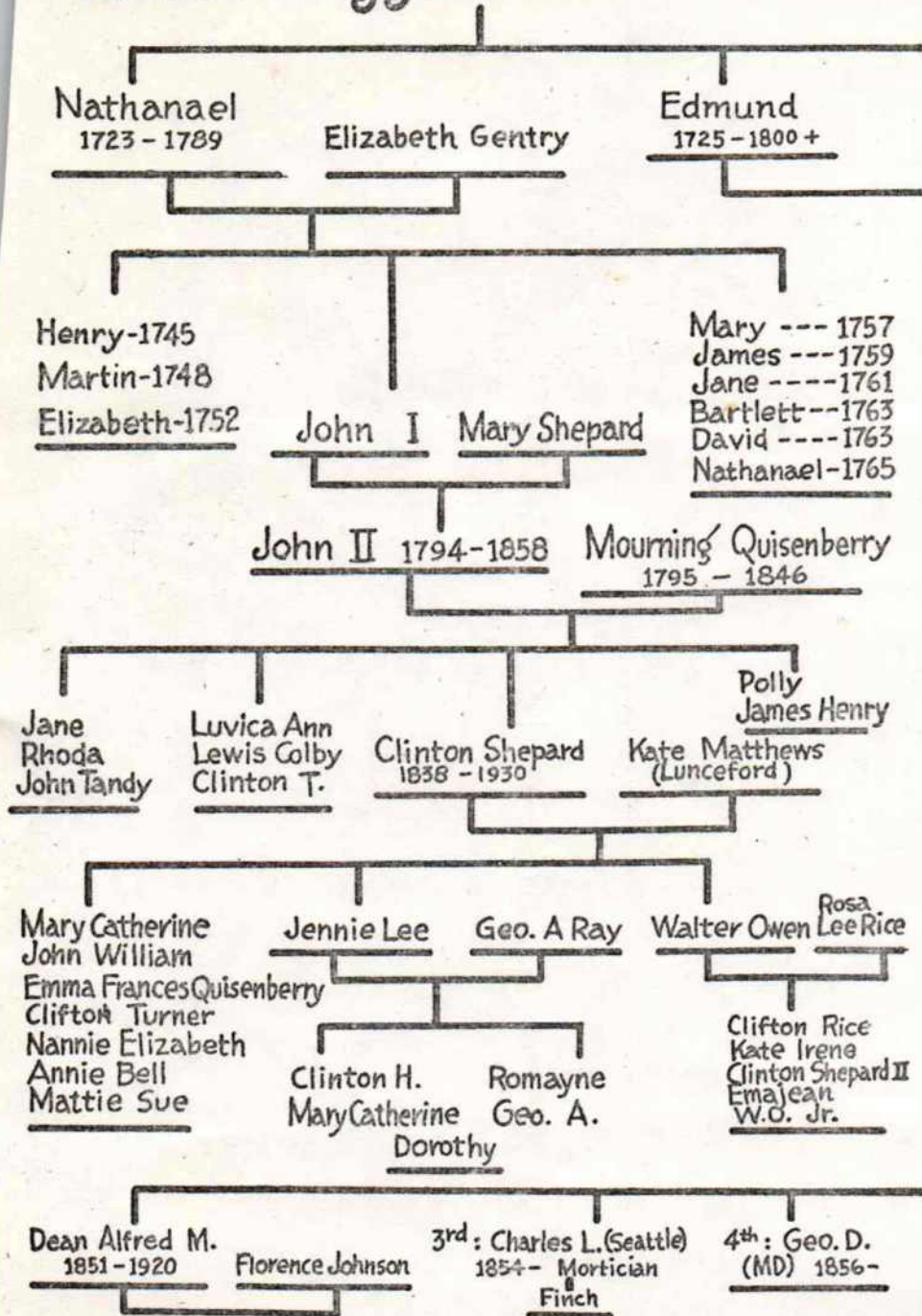
Rice Haggard deserves to be remembered in this day of the dawning of ecumenicity as the man who, in clear, simple faith went back to the foundations and revived the name Christian as the one for all followers of Christ to wear.

to America in 1689



G. A. Weitz

James Haggard ~ b. cir. 1669



of James Flanagan Article "Worcester"

The oldest houses are ones occupied by Dr Shirley,
Mrs Curry, Dr Uxbridge, Dr Hub Taylor, Mrs Shyrock
a portion of T Burnes place, the 2 Spencer houses
Dr Hart, the old Conway house, the houses occupied
by Jo. W. Kohlars, the houses owned by S. D. Coff
near the Baptist Church; the houses Driffin and
James Oliver, they being built between the years
1812 and 1816, The house on Upper Bloomfield
from Mrs Skinner was built in the year 1815.
The McKim residence was built 1815. Sid
Snelli shop where James Flanagan was born
built in 1810

Family Bible Records

Pleasant Haggard b Jan 30, 1777 d Jan 27, 1869

Elizabeth Waltham b Apr 27, 1787 d July? 17, 1836

about 2 md. Aug 5, 1802

Matilda Haggard b Aug 17, 1803

Melley " " Feb 23, 1805

Franky " " Feb 26, 1807

Harriet D Apr 17, 1808

John T. " Dec 28, 1810

Mary " Dec 25, 1812

Nancy " Jan 25, 1814

Lewis " Oct 23, 1816

Pleasant " July 31, 1818 d Apr 6, 1835

Sarah " Sept 24, 1820

Elizabeth " Oct 22, 1822

Martins " Aug 13, 1824

Harriet Haggard " Feb 23, 1826

James " Sept 27, 1828 d Apr. 5, 1920

Lizzie Waltham wife James Haggard b Apr 3, 1847 d Feb 27, 1924

May ego b Jan 11, 1789 d Aug 24, 1854

married Pleasant Haggard Sept 1832

Frank S. Allen b Apr 19, 1821 d July 5, 1882

Elizabeth Allen b Oct 17, 1822 d Dec 20,

1893. Pleasant Haggard was b in Claryburg
in same Co all his life

Register Ky West Soc Vol 26, 1528

¹ Grand Augustus L Haggard M.
Elzera Bayler

² Pleasant Allen

³ Lewis Selman

⁴ James Henry J.

David Newton

Sons of David & Elizabeth Haggard

David son of Pleasant - Pleas son
of John + Mary Steple

John Davy Haggard the oldest
child of Augustus was born
in 1863

she married John Jones
Mary Frances Haggard a daughter
of Lewis Pellman was born in 1863
another daughter Eliza or Liza might
be older, she married James Rainey
(Razok)

914 Cassandra Avenue, S.E.
Huntsville, AL 35802
March 23, 1978

Miss Kathryn Owen
423 E. Broadway
Winchester, KY 40391

Dear Miss Owen,

Mrs. Couey has advised me that she has referred the Haggard material to you due to the illness of her mother. I am delighted that the research can continue. I am enclosing a check for a formal commitment until you let me know your financial arrangements.

Mrs. Couey stated that you are an historian and genealogist and that you have compiled histories on 200 Clark County Kentucky families: That is a fantastic accomplishment. If the Haggard material is new to you, keep it for your library as I have another copy.

Please let me know when you can begin the research.

Sincerely,



LOREAN B. PAVLICK

914 Cassandra Avenue, S.E.
Huntsville, AL 35802
February 17, 1978

Mrs. Ralph R. Couey
106 Southern Court
Winchester, KY 40391

Dear Mrs. Couey,

Thank you for your prompt reply and for the copies of the Providence Church minutes. That was a very thoughtful gesture, and I sincerely appreciate the courtesy. Of course I am willing to wait a week or two for your assistance. I am enclosing a check for \$30.00 for a formal commitment until you can advise me of your fee arrangement.

I recently purchased a book by Colby D. Hall entitled Rice Haggard. The American Frontier Evangelist Who Revived the Name Christian, The T.C.U. Press, 1957. I am sending you a copy of Chapters III and VIII as well as a genealogical table which summarizes the Edmund and Nathanael/Nathaniel lines. The bibliography indicates that the Haggard history that I have has been revised twice by Mrs. Jennie Haggard Ray. I knew about the first update to 1936 and located a copy of it in the Dallas Public Library, but they would not lend it. The second revision is also out of print. I have asked the local library to have it copied. The title has been changed to Genealogy and History of the Haggards and updates the family to 1954. If you find that you need a copy of the history to follow the multiplicity of names, please let me know.

Mrs. Couey, there is another family tradition which I failed to mention in my first letter because I had almost discounted it. My mother one said that Martin Calvin's mother was a James, a cousin of Jesse James. The Bible entry merely stated that Martin Calvin was born to John and Sarah M. Haggard.

I am glad that you are able to help me in this challenging task, but I do want you to be careful in these treacherous winter conditions. I am eager to find my direct line, whomever he may be.

Sincerely,

Lorean B. Pavlick

Check returned -

9.1

914 Cassandra Avenue, S.E.
Huntsville, AL 35802
January 28, 1978

Mr~~S~~ R. R. Couey
106 Souther Court
Winchester, KY 40391

Dear Mrs. Couey,

I have been trying to establish a connection between my grandfather, Martin Calvin Haggard, and one of the four Haggard families (Nathaniel, Edmond, Zachariah and Gray) referred to in the article that appeared in the Kentucky Ancestors, Vol. 10, No. 3 (January 1975). I have attached a copy of the article as Enclosure 1 for your convenience. I wrote Patience Haggard, the contributor, but he had moved and the forwarding date had expired. I believe that there is a lineage connection between Martin Calvin through John and Nathaniel, Jr. to the old families from Virginia, and I need your assistance to substantiate it.

According to Mother's family Bible, Martin Calvin Haggard was born April 2, 1830 in Clark County Kentucky, near Winchester. He was the son of John and Sarah M. Haggard. The entries were probably made in the family Bible from memory. My mother was born March 7, 1885, and she remembered when the entries were made. Martin Calvin married Nancy Florida Haggard in Union Parish, LA February 2, 1864. Both grandparents are buried in Pike County Arkansas, near Glenwood.

I have attached at Enclosure 2 an extract from the 1860 Bates County MO census which probably reflects my grandparent's immediate family. The census indicates that his family probably left KY prior to 1850. The family does not appear in the 1870 Bates County MO census. My mother never met any of Martin Calvin's family, and the only family members she heard mentioned were his parents (John and Sarah); a sister Betty (who married a Wylie/Wilie); and a brother Lewis who does not appear in the census. According to family tradition, John died as a prisoner of war. The 1860 Bates County MO census indicates that John was born c.a. 1810 which is compatible with the information shown for John on page 2, line 8, Enclosure 1.

I have requested the 1850 Bates County MO census through the inter-library loan system, but it has not arrived.

I obtained copies of service records from the Missouri Adjutant General, and copies of these documents are attached as Enclosure 3. The records of Lewis and John are not consistent with Martin Calvin's family.

The Clark County Court House clerk advised me that the index of deeds has more than one John Haggard listed, but none could be found with a wife by the name of Sarah M.

9.2

I wrote the Reverend Jack Hatfield, pastor of the Providence Baptist Church, twice and have received no reply as to whether the original church minutes still exist. Mrs. Danby Williams, Director-Librarian of the Winchester Public Library, advised me last September that she has some information about the Haggard family in their family files. She is how I learned about you.

The final enclosure is some early Kentucky census records which you may find beneficial. I also researched the 1850 DeKalb County MO census, but there were no Haggards listed so I do not know why Martin Calvin enlisted in the Civil War there.

The above information is all that I have that is important to your research in Kentucky. I will continue my research in Missouri and let you know if I discover anything of value. According to my mother, Martin Calvin had a farm in Missouri which his mother ran for him. Apparently Sarah made enough on the farm to buy one of her own, but I have not heard from the Bates County Court House yet. Martin Calvin never returned to Missouri, and I do not know what disposition was made of the properties. The Missouri Historical Society does not have any indexed sources, and I have been unable to locate the family in Missouri after 1860. Bates County suffered badly in the Civil War, and documents may have been destroyed.

Perhaps I should tell you that my grandmother received a Civil War pension from Martin Calvin from the state of Arkansas until her death July 14, 1933. Martin Calvin died October 21, 1900. Mrs. Couey, I also have a copy of a history of the Haggard family (136 pages) written by David D. Haggard in 1899 which has been updated by Jennis Haggard Ray to 1938. I am trying to locate a copy of the updated history through the interlibrary loan system. The history I have expounds on the enclosed article and addresses the Haggards in England and lists individual descendants of Nathaniel, Gray and Edmond. The following is the only information on Nathaniel Jr.:

Nathaniel Haggard, youngest son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Haggard, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, about 1765, and about 1788 came with his father's family to Clark county, Kentucky. He was married to Elizabeth Hayes. They had four sons and three daughters as follows: Martin, William, John, David, Polly, Nancy, and Eliza.

Polly married Spencer Holloway and moved to Randolph, Mo., where they left three sons.

Nancy married James Hanson and resided in Henry county, Kentucky. They had nine children.

Eliza married Dennis Doyle August 28, 1828. They lived and died on a farm eight miles south of Winchester, Ky. His age was 73 years and 11 months and her age 71 years and 6 months.

I do hope that you can assist me in this research since I cannot visit Kentucky at this time. If you can help me, please let me know when you can begin and advise me of your fee arrangement by using the enclosed envelope.

Sincerely,

Lorean B. Pavlick

LOREAN BLACKMON PAVLICK

1860 Bates County MO, Crescent Hill Post Office, page 212 (on form) or 164 handwritten number

- John Haggard, 50, M, farmer, \$2,500 personal, b. KY
- Sarah, 20 or 40, f. b. KY
- Nancy, 21, f, seamstress, b. KY
- Martin, 26, m, farmhand, b. KY
- Mary J., 19, f, seamstress, b. KY
- Amanda, 17, f, b. KY
- Sarah T., 16 or 10, b. KY
- Elizabeth, _____, f, b. KY*
- Laura T. 4(?), f, b. MO*
- Elijah, _____, m, b. MO*
- Catherine _____, f, b. MO*

*Age is illegible but appears to be a single digit.

There is a Louis Haggard, 40, M, farmer b., KY on page 183, Mingo Township and a T. J. Haggard b, Ky in Deer Creek Township, but I did not copy them.

Leavenworth

A Co. 16 Reg't Inft. Vols. C. S. A.

Haggard, M. C. Ago.
Rank *1st* Capt.

Enlisted *June 18/62*
Where *Mayville,*

Muster roll for *Jan* and
Feb 186*4*, (last on file) notes:
present.

Union records show: Surrendered at *New Orleans, La., May 26, 1862* and
paroled at *Shreveport, La., June 8, 1862.*
Remarks

From rolls and records on file in A. G. O. War Dept., Washington, D. C.
Form No. 215 A. G. O. 7-19-13-5M.
Offt record 4/3/14
Record only

170

Reg't Cav. Vols.

Haggard John Age
Rank Pvt Co H
Captain Avery

Enlisted November 24 1861
Where St. Joseph, Mo.

Mustered in 186
Where

Remarks Paroled prisoner

Mustered out September 1862
Where Rolla, Mo.

Form No. 242, A. G. O., Mo., 11-3-11-18M

2d Reg't Missouri Mounted Vols.
Mexican War. (Col. M. J. Jackson)

Haggard, Lewis
Private Capt. H. Jackson's Co. 9
Age *36.*

ENROLLED:
When: August 11, 1846.
Where: Fort Leavenworth.
Period: Twelve months.

MUSTERED INTO SERVICE:
When: August 11, 1846.
Where: Fort Leavenworth.

Honorably discharged September 27, 1847, at Fort Leavenworth.

NOTE.—This Reg't is also called "2d Reg't Mo. Mtd. Riflemen."

Remarks: M. R. Sept. 27, 1848, says: "Enrolled Aug. 2, 1846, at Huntsville, Mo."

M R Dic 31 1846 Sick in Camp

From rolls in 2d Auditor's Office, Treasury Department.

46

GENEALOGY OF THE WILLIAM HAGGARDS

Contributed by Patience Haggard, 405 Manchester Street, Barbourville, Ky. 40906

Written by the second William in early 20th Century

Henry Rider Haggard is authority for statement that the Haggard family of Clark County, Kentucky, are descended from Sir Andrew Ogard of Denmark who settled in County Norfolk, England, in the year 1433. He was naturalized there and knighted by Henry VI. His name was anglicized into Haggard. So far as is known the first Haggard to come to America was James Haggard, educated for the Episcopal ministry. He came from England about 1698 and landed at Norfolk, Virginia. He was under 21 years of age when he landed. His first employment was teaching school. He afterward married one of his pupils whose name is not now known. Several sons were born to them. In the early part of the 18th century there were four families of Haggards who claimed to be descendants of this school teacher. Their names were Nathaniel, Edmond, Zachariah and Gray (or Granville). Nathaniel was born November 21, 1723, and married Elizabeth Gentry, a lady of English descent, and settled in Albemarle County, Virginia, near Charlottesville. They were members of the Baptist Church. They reared a family of seven sons and three daughters.

Henry	born	1745	Baptist preacher
Martin	born	1748	Baptist preacher
Elizabeth	born	1752	married Baptist preacher, Ned Kindred
John	born	1754	farmer <i>Mary Shepherd</i>
Mary	born	1757	married Baptist preacher <i>William</i> "
James	born	1759	Baptist preacher <i>Eliz Gentry</i>
Jane	born	1761	married Mr. Gentry <i>David</i> "
Bartlett	born	1763	carpenter and farmer) <i>Martha Dawson</i>
David	born	1763	carpenter and farmer) <i>twins Nancy</i> "
Nathaniel	born	1765	farmer <i>Eliz. Hays</i>

In the year 1788 Nathaniel Haggard, Sr. moved to Clark County, Kentucky, and settled two miles south of Winchester on what is now the Boonesborough Pike. On June 14, 1788, Nathaniel and Elizabeth Haggard united with the Providence Baptist Church, now the oldest and best known church south of the Mason and Dixon line. Nathaniel Haggard died August 21, 1806, at the age of 81 years, 9 months and 22 days. His wife died July 28, 1820, at the age of 88 years, 11 months and 14 days. They are buried two miles south of Winchester on the farm now owned by George Haggard.

The youngest son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Haggard, Nathaniel Haggard, Jr. as we have seen, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1765, and in 1788 he came with his father's family to Clark County, Kentucky. On January 5, 1797, he married Elizabeth Hayes, who was born February 20, 1780. She was the daughter of William Hayes and Charity, his wife. Nathaniel and Elizabeth had four sons and three daughters as follows:

Polly Haggard born December 10, 1797. She married Spencer Hollaway and moved to Randolph County, Mo.

Martin Haggard was born August 21, 1799, and married Kitty Tracy.

GENEALOGY OF THE WILLIAM HAGGARDS

He was killed by a horse running away with him September 5, 1834.

Nancy Haggard was born February 23, 1802, married William Hensow and lived in Henry County, Kentucky.

Eliza Haggard was born September 15, 1804, married Dennis Doyle, a teacher, and lived seven miles south of Winchester. She died March 16, 1876. Her husband died December 23, 1877.

William Haggard was born April 12, 1807.

John Haggard was born February 6, 1810, married Sally Haggard and moved to Missouri. Was killed by Federal soldiers during the Civil War.

David Dillard Haggard was born July 28, 1812 and was married to Temperance Hodgkin February 26, 1835.

Nathaniel Haggard died July 21, 1858. His wife Elizabeth had died eight years before, November 3, 1850. They are buried two miles south of Winchester in the same lot where were buried his father and mother. They were both members of the Providence Baptist Church, were regular attendants upon its service, he never being too busy to go to the Saturday business meeting, she being noted for her kind, gentle disposition which made her beloved of even the slaves of whom she had quite a number. They lived their profession of faith in God.

William Haggard was the second son of Nathaniel Haggard Jr. He was reared on his father's farm in Clark County, Kentucky. He united with the Baptist Church and was a young man of exemplary habits and strong religious character. About the year 1834 he married the widow of Daniel Route, nee Earle. Her mother was a Barbara Hodgkin, a sister of Samuel Hodgkin of Clark County. Barbara Hodgkin married a man named Earle, the captain of a sailing ship. He and his ship were lost at sea. His wife died soon after, leaving an only daughter, Eleanor in Virginia. Samuel Hodgkin her uncle, went to Virginia and brought her to Kentucky and gave her a home at his house. She developed into a lady of most estimable character, having such a loving and loveable disposition that people were instinctively drawn towards her. In the course of time she united with the Baptist church and married Daniel Route. As a result of this union were born four children, Martha Ann, Rebekah Jane, Benjamin and James. Martha Ann married William Bruce, reared several children and, being left a widow, married William Rippey. She lived and died in Clark County, Kentucky.

Rebekah married a Mr. Wills and lived many years in Tennessee, but returned to Kentucky where she died. Benjamin Route died a comparatively young man. James Route came to Missouri in his youth, married and raised a family.

After Eleanor's marriage to William Haggard there were born to them three children:

Margaret Elizabeth	born	January 11, 1836
Millie Frances	born	February 29, 1838
William Sandford	born	March 28, 1842

The wife of William Haggard died in February, 1844. In the spring

GENEALOGY OF THE WILLIAM HAGGARDS

(March) 1845, William Haggard married Mrs. Philadelphia Burrows, nee Perkins, and in October 1851, he moved with his family to Boone County, Missouri, and settled about a mile Southeast of where Harrisburg now stands. He moved into the house with Mrs. Gary, a sister of Mrs. Haggard, his wife. In the spring or early summer of 1852 his second wife died and was buried at Bethlehem Church. On the 14th day of April, 1853, he moved to a farm of 80 acres one mile Southeast of the present site of Sturgeon. On this farm with the help of some neighbors and friends of the Bethlehem neighborhood, viz., Henry Haggard and John Milton Long, he built a small house of one room about 18 ft. square. The rafters and studding consisted of white oak poles cut from the woods 12 miles distant near Butler. The house was covered with two foot boards made with his own hands. Some of the siding consisted of four foot boards made in the same way and shaved with a drawing knife. To show the wild state of this part of the country it is only necessary to state that the prairie grass was so high and there were so few landmarks that when he returned with the second load of lumber it was difficult to find the place where he had deposited the first load. Deer and rattlesnakes were plentiful. At that time there was no Railroad near; neither was there any Sturgeon. He rented land the first year on which to raise a crop and in the fall began, with the aid of his son, then 11 years old, the arduous task of fencing and putting this farm into cultivation. Wire fencing being unknown, the process was painfully slow especially till the first five acres were fenced. The rails were made by himself some five miles distant and hauled with oxen, all the horses, four or five that he brought from Kentucky, having died. Being unable to make two loads per day they would haul one load half way home, throw it off, go back get another load and take it home. This they did for three days and on the fourth day hauled home the three loads that had been thrown off, thus making six loads in four days. This process was continued until enough land was fenced and broken to preclude the necessity of renting. In 1854 he was married to Mrs. Martha Taylor, nee Hawkins, who died in 1884. He continued to live on the same farm till the time of his death, May 22, 1888. He was buried at Bethlehem Church, Boone County, by the side of his second wife.

Margaret Elizabeth Haggard, oldest daughter of William Haggard, married John Wesley Shaw, a shoemaker, March 22, 1853. To them were born twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. John shaw died June 21, 1896. His widow lives now in Howard County, Missouri. P.O. Highbee, Missouri.

Millie Frances Haggard married Willis H. Angell March 13, 1856 and died March 23, 1903. Willis H. Angell died July 7, 1907. They had three children, Margaret Elizabeth, Amanda Florence, and William Sandford, all of them unmarried. The last two taught school for many years. Their address has always been Sturgeon, Missouri.

William Sanford Haggard, the only son of William Haggard, came from Kentucky with his father in 1851 being at that time nine years old. He remained with his father till February, 1856, when he went to visit his oldest sister some twenty mile distant near Bethlehem Church. His intention was to remain but a few days, but he was detained much beyond that time by storms and inclement weather. In the meantime he had

GENEALOGY OF THE WILLIAM HAGGARDS

learned of the marriage of his youngest sister, and dreading the loneliness of home life without her, he resolved not to return home. So at the age of fourteen, with nothing, he set out to fight the battle of life practically alone. Up to this time he had enjoyed the advantages, such as they were, of the Public School. Failing to appreciate these advantages, and having but little desire for an education his attainments along this line were very limited. It might be well to add that a taste for reading was almost entirely lacking, but that taste was awakened and greatly stimulated by Mrs. Shaw the mother of his brother-in-law, who placed in his way interesting books from the American Baptist Publication Society and encouraged him to read them. Being thrown upon his own resources and having to supply his own clothing and books and to pay his own tuition, he began to awake to the importance of fitting himself for future usefulness. By engaging as a farm hand in summer and going to school in winter he was able, at the age of eighteen, to teach in summer and go to school in winter, making his home most of the time with his brother-in-law John W. Shaw. He attended the Sturgeon High School two winters making his home in the meanwhile with his brother-in-law Willis H. Angell. He taught his first school in a new school house on the farm of Thomas Rowland $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Bethlehem Church in Boone County. This was followed by another at the same place. A third school was taught at Mt. Horeb School house one mile south of Sturgeon. This term closed in the fall of 1860. The winter was spent in Sturgeon High School. The next spring when actual hostilities began between the North and South he espoused the cause of the South and responded to the first call for volunteers made by Claiborn Jackson, Governor of Missouri, and went to Jefferson City in the spring of 1861 in a company raised in Boone County. The captain of this company was Harvey McKinney. These troops remained in Jefferson City about two weeks and were sent home with instructions to hold themselves in readiness to reassemble upon call by the Governor. This call came about the 10th of June, 1861 when they were notified to reassemble at Booneville. After reassembling, the subject of this sketch with nineteen others was selected and sent under Lieutenant Mat Frost to go some twenty miles south of Booneville to secure some arms and ammunition that were supposed to be stored at that point. Next morning the booming of cannon was heard and they made haste to return to the city, but, before they could reach it, the battle had been fought and lost. Amid the confusion, he and his associates failed to find the remainder of their company and Lieut. Frost led them back to Boone County, where they separated, each man to take care of himself. After several unsuccessful attempts to reach the army under General Price, which had gone to the southern part of the state, Mr. Haggard resolved to go to Kentucky. In the spring of 1862 he boarded a steamer loaded with federal soldiers at Rocheport and went to St. Louis and thence by rail to Winchester, Kentucky. He went to the home of his uncle, David Haggard. During the summer he had a long severe attack of typhoid fever. During this illness he was at the home of James Rutledge Sr., whose wife was a distant relative who had greatly befriended Mr. Haggard's mother during her orphanhood. Having recovered from this illness and General Bragg having come into Kentucky, he and several young men from the vicinity of Winchester went to Lexington and engaged themselves as teamsters under Shepherd Haggard as wagon master and started south in General Bragg's famous train of four thousand wagons. Before

GENEALOGY OF THE WILLIAM HAGGARDS

they got through Madison County, Kentucky, however, they tired of this branch of the service and joined John H. Morgan's Cavalry under Capt. Gordon Mullens whose company, composed chiefly of Clark County men joined the 11th Kentucky cavalry under Colonel Chenault and was known as Company "A". He went to Tennessee through Cumberland Gap and was with General Morgan in northern Tennessee and southern Kentucky, participating in most of the battles in which Morgan's forces were engaged, the chief ones being Hartsville, Greasy Creek and the disastrous battle at Green River Bridge. On July 2, 1863, they started on that great raid through Kentucky to the Ohio River, crossed that river at Brandenburg into Indiana, passed through that state into Ohio marching and fighting for 17 days and nights stopping only one night. During that time they reached the Ohio River near Buffington Island, on July 19. Here with a swollen river in front and opposed by an overwhelming force of the enemy most of the command was captured and carried to Camp Morton at Indianapolis, where they remained one month. They were then removed to Camp Douglas, Chicago. Exchange of prisoners being suspended soon after this there was no way of release except to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. This Mr. Haggard refused to do and was held a prisoner for nineteen and a half months or till the latter part of February, 1865, when with many others he was paroled and sent to Richmond, Virginia via Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Fortress Monroe. From Richmond he went to parole camp at Abbingdon. When General Lee surrendered he was at Amherst, just a few miles north of Lynchburg. Remaining in these parts till he was sure the war was over he with four companions, Dr. Wash Taylor, Jeff C. King, Ellis G. Baxter and Louis Woosley, tramped across the mountains to Charleston, West Virginia. From this point the Government gave them transportation to Gallipolis, Ohio whence, by the aid of friends they had met in Charleston, they secured deck passage on a steamer to Maysville, Kentucky. From here they continued their journey to Winchester, Kentucky, arriving there May 5, 1865. After remaining in this vicinity till the beginning of August, he continued his journey arriving at his home in Missouri, August 5, 1865.

Being greatly discouraged at the way in which the war had terminated, he felt no inclination to pursue his literary studies; so in 1866 he engaged in farming and made preparation to continue in the same occupation. During the winter of 1866-67, however, at the solicitation of friends and neighbors he taught a private school in one room at the residence of S.C. Shaw with whom he expected to farm the coming year. When this school closed his mind had undergone a complete change, and ten days later he was going to school to Thomas Diggs in Howard County, not far from Fayette. After one month James Jasper Searcy a former tutor in the State University of Missouri began a school at Everett in Boone County so Mr. Haggard returned home and went to school to him two short terms and when Mr. Searcy went to teach at Sturgeon, he followed him and went two further terms, staying with his father. Before going however, he taught the Everett school that Professor Searcy had given up on account of his wife's health and in the fall of 1869 he taught again at the same place. In January, 1870, he started to school at William Jewel College at Liberty, Missouri, where he graduated in June 1872. The last year he was there he was tutor in mathematics. In the fall of 1872 he was employed to teach the High School at Kearney, Missouri. On the 13th day

GENEALOGY OF THE WILLIAM HAGGARDS

of the following March, he was married to Miss Nannie Patience Bradley, a daughter of James Bradley of Boone County, Missouri, to whom he had been engaged for five years. She was an estimable Christian lady and proved to be a helpmate indeed and whatever of success followed in after life he attributed to her benign, helpful and loving influence. On January 16, 1874, their first son, William Earle, was born. He remained in the school of Kearny for three years. On the 30th of April, 1875, the grasshoppers having devastated that section of the state he moved to Sturgeon, Missouri, where he took the principalship of Sturgeon High School which place he occupied for three years with an intermission of one year between the second and third years. That year he taught in the Dinwiddie district. On January 10th, 1876, their second child, Ruth Groom, was born and on the 20th day of December, 1877, their second son, Homer Huston, was born. In the spring of 1879, he moved back to Kearney, Clay County and went into the lumber and furniture business with A.L. Huston. That fall he taught a school in the vicinity of Kearney and on November 12th, 1879, was born their third son, Frank Bradley Haggard. In the fall 1880 he took charge of the Kearney schools again as principal which place he held for three years. His wife's health having failed he decided to seek a more healthy locality. During the Christmas holidays of 1882, leaving his family in Kearney, he went to Vernon County, Missouri and selecting Harwood, a town just springing up, as his future home he remained to build a house and then returned for his family. Having dissolved the partnership with A.L. Huston he, on February 28, 1882, took his family to Harwood. He was not disappointed in the locality, for his wife who had spent most of the previous two years in bed was in the space of a few months able to do her housework. Here he went into business, general merchandise, with John W. Tapp for one year. The remaining two years of his sojourn in Harwood were spent in farming and teaching. On July 20th, 1884, was born their fourth son, Howard Yates.

Since Mr. Haggard's father was left alone by the death of his third wife, and in March, 1886, he moved back to Boone County, Missouri, so that he might take care of his father. Having previously bought out the interests of the other heirs, he moved into the old homestead which he occupied till the death of his father, May 22, 1888, spending the time in farming and teaching in the vicinity. On October 8, 1886 was born their second daughter, Grace Gertrude. On December 25, 1888 was born their fifth son, Henry Sandford, who died July 25, 1889, aged seven months and was buried in the Mt. Horeb burying ground one and one half miles south of Sturgeon.

Having sold his farm near Sturgeon, he moved on August 25, 1890, to Mexico, Missouri, in order that he might have the advantages of the public schools of that place to educate his children. On February 26, 1891, he moved to a farm he had bought two and one half miles south of Mexico. The year 1892 was spent in Mexico, he having rented his farm out for that year. On August 25, 1892 was born their third daughter, Clara Patience Haggard. In 1893, he sold this farm and moved back to Mexico, October 12th. On March 7, 1895, he started with his family on an overland trip in two wagons to Texas County, Missouri, arriving there March 18th. Here he rented a farm near Raymondville from Ben Castleman. He and all the family were dissatisfied with this rocky mountainous country and he therefore returned to his property which he still owned

GENEALOGY OF THE WILLIAM HAGGARDS

in Mexico, Missouri. He left Texas County in October and arrived in Mexico November 10, 1895.

The next year after returning to Mexico, the children reentered the Mexico schools and Mr. Haggard taught school in the Washington District in the fall and winter of 1896-97, and another term at the same place in the spring of 1897.

The following years were uneventful till 1903 when he was employed as assistant teacher of Physics at Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri. The following year he became Librarian at Hardin College.

NOTE: 1955 added by Homer Houston Haggard.

William Sandford Haggard, author of this paper, died in 1921 and his wife died in 1924. They are buried in the Mexico Cemetery at Mexico, Missouri in the same lot with their eldest son William Earle, who died in 1952.

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CAMPBELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY, TAX RECORDS

Contributed by Margaret S. Hartman, 134 Backus Dr., Alexandria, Ky. 41001
1808 Jo Huling Delinquent List (Drawer 150, Alexandria, Kentucky)

Benjamin Allen	gon to Spain
Martin Allen	gon below the falls
Samuel Egnew	not found
Henry Brasher	gon to boon
Levi Worrell	not found
Walter Craffort	gone to the falls
*Abselem-Craill	inselvent
James Coleman	gon to Sincinati
*James-Dugan	inselvent
Andrew Dowing	gon to spain
Daniel Golf	insolvent
Merideath Helms	gon to Mason
William Havens	gon over the Ohigo
Abijah Hammond	gon down the river
Marcus Lindsey	gon to Boon
David Miller	not found
David Mitchel	gon to Natchshees
Joseph Mayall	gon to Spain
Charles McGlaughlin	gon ove(r) the ohigo
Cornelias Mcglaughlin	gon to greenvill
Bernard Neel	gon to Shebe (sic) County
Elias Roberts	gon to Pendleton
John Roberts	gon over the Ohigo
John Rynolds	insolvent
Christepher P. Stuart	gon to Spain
Moses Scott	gon over the ohigo
Philip Turpin	gon over the ohigo
Jesse Temple	gon to Orleens
Edward Welsh	gon to the Opost(?)
John Weaver	gon to Orleens
James McClure	insolvent
Robert Cluments	insolvent

10.1

HAGGARDS IN AMERICA

The traditions of the American family are that one James Haggard, the son of a wealthy Lord of England, who had been educated for the Episcopalian ministry, left England about 1698 and came as a passenger on a merchant ship bound for Norfolk, Virginia. (Biographical Encyclopedia)

There were few occupations open to young sons of aristocratic families, so James chose the ministry as suitable for one of his status. Ministers in those days did not always have an aptitude for their calling and almost any aristocratic family had at least one minister who would be eligible for the "living".

Thus in the early part of the 18th century there were four or more families of Haggards in the eastern part of Virginia and they claim and are understood to be the sons of James Haggard and his wife.

I. JAMES HAGGARD - Came to America about 1698

II. Children of James Haggard

1. Nathaniel
2. Edmund or Edward
3. Zachariah (Zachery)
4. Gray (Granville)

II. (1) NATHANIEL HAGGARD

Nathaniel, son of James Haggard, was born November 21, 1723 in Albemarle County, Virginia, and was married in 1745/50 to Elizabeth Gentry, a lady of English descent, daughter of Nicholas Gentry. Elizabeth was born October 14, 1731 in Albemarle County, Virginia. At first they settled in Albemarle County near Charlottesville. Their land bordered on that of Joseph Woodson. Soon they moved to Todd County, Kentucky and then in 1788 to Clark County, Kentucky, about three miles west of where Winchester now stands. The land between Winchester and Boonesborough was then a wilderness. Members of this large family have been prominent and well-to-do farmers of Clark County for many generations.

Located on a farm now owned by W. E. Heflin on Howard Creek, south of Winchester about 200 yards northwest is the house known as the old Haggard home. The original room, built by Nathaniel in 1786 of hewn cherry and ash logs, is still standing (1926) and in good repair. The house has port holes for defense in case of attack by the Indians. The family home is seven miles south of Winchester and was once owned by David Haggard, Grandfather of David. It is now occupied by Audley Haggard, says Kerr in History of Kentucky, Vol. 5, p. 320.

The graveyard nearby has no enclosure and graves are marked by creek stones. Nathaniel and Elizabeth are buried side by side. Nathaniel died Aug. 21, 1806. All of his children were born in Virginia. He raised 7 sons and 3 daughters.

The family were all Baptists and members of Providence Church "at old Stone Meeting House". Nathaniel and Elizabeth became members in June 14, 1788. At one time there were three David Haggards in Clark County, all first cousins and members of this church. So strongly Baptists were they that many of the sons were Baptist ministers and the daughters married Baptist ministers, no other calling seemed to carry any weight in the family. Their intermarriage with the Gentry family has caused many confusing situations.

In Woods History of Albemarle County, Virginia we find this description:
 "The old Lynchburg Road, conveyed at the foot of Vinegar Hill, reached the top of the ridge beyond Dry Bridge and continued above the crest to the Marche at its south end. It is then called Haggards and afterwards west Saw Mill run. It crossed North Fork of Hardwas where it does at present, the place being known as Old's Forge, turned around the end of Gay's Mountain past the Andrew Hart store and crossed Jumping Branch and the south Fork of Hardwas at the end of Persimmon Mountain, a short distance north of Covesville new town. It went by the name of Haggards Road from Nathaniel Haggard who owned the land on its course from the end of the ridge to Morris Creek.

In the first census of the United States in 1785, found in Kentucky Register, Vol. 20, page 79, we find

Pleasant Haggard	6 in family	4 slaves
Nathaniel Haggard	7	1
James	5	0
Dabney	3	0
David	9	1
Elizabeth	6	1
Bartlett	8	2
John	9	16
Martin	5	2

Nathaniel Haggard was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of Albemarle County, Virginia and many of his descendants have joined the D.A.R. on his record. He died on August 21, 1806 and is buried on the lot on Boonesborough Pike near Winchester. Elizabeth Gentry, his wife, died on July 23, 1820, and she lies by his side.

Nathaniel Haggard's Will - Will Book 2 p. 200 Clark County, Ky.
 names wife Elizabeth, and children:

- Sons: 1. Nathaniel
 2. Hennery
 3. John
 4. James
 5. David
 6. Bartlett

Daughters:

7. Elizabeth Kindred
 8. Mary Kindred
 9. Jane Gentry

Written and Signed: July 17, 1800 Probated August 25, 1806. This will is not clear as to dates, but the names are correct. Witnessed by Allen Neil and Robert Elkin. (David Haggard had married Amelia Elkin June 29, 1793.)

It is said by some historians that the two older children may have been by a former marriage, but no record has ever been found.

III. Children of Nathaniel Haggard and Elizabeth Gentry, his wife:

1. HENRY HAGGARD b. 1745. He was a Baptist minister. This family moved to Alabama and started the line there.

IV. 1. James Haggard b. 1767

2. David
 3. Mary
 4. Joel
 5. Noah
 6. Nancy

NATHANIEL HAGGARD, Sr.

Located on a farm now owned (1928) by W. E. Heflin on Howard Creek, 3 miles south of Winchester, Ky. about 200 yards northwest of the house known as the old Haggard home. The original room, built by Nathaniel in 1786 of hewn cherry and ash logs, is still standing in good repair (1926). The graveyard had no enclosure and the graves are marked by Creek Stones.

Nathaniel signed the Declaration of Independence of Albemarle County, Virginia in 1779 and many of his descendants have joined the D.A.R.

Children (10)

1. Reverend Henry Haggard
2. Reverend Martin Haggard
3. Elizabeth
4. John
5. Mary
6. Reverend James
7. Jane
8. Bartlett) Twins
9. David)
10. Nathaniel

Nathaniel, Sr. was born 1723 and died 1805. Married in 1774 to Elizabeth Gentry, born 1731, died 1820.

Bartlett and Nathaniel, Jr. and others of the family are buried $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the above place.

David T. Haggard Graveyard

Now owned by Howard and Sam Gilbert, located 8 miles southeast of Winchester.
John Haggard, b. 1772, died Feb. 4, 1852 Age 80 yrs. 10 mo.
Mary Haggard died Sept. 9, 1844

David T. Haggard, b. Albemarle Co., Va. Apr. 2, 1796
d. July 31, 1876

Martha L. wife of David T., born 1832, died Jan. 27, 1838,
age 36 years.

David Shelton, son of David T. died Sept. 30, 1859
age 23 years.

Martha Elizabeth, daughter of David T. died
Aug. 17, 1850

In Clark County, Kentucky, members of the Haggard Family have been prominent farmers for generations. The family home, 7 miles south of Winchester, Clark County, which was owned by David Haggard, is now occupied by Audley Haggard.

Henry Rider Haggard, distinguished English novelist (kin to the Haggards of Clark County, Kentucky) is authority for the statement that the family is descended from Andrew Ogard of Denmark, who settled in Norfolk, England in the year 1433, and was naturalized there, and knighted by King Henry VII. Sir Andrew Ogard. The name was anglicized into Haggard.

Sir Andrew Ogard, Knight of Bradenburg Castle, County Norfolk was a scion of a most distinguished family in Denmark, where the family name is still to be found.

History of the Haggard Family in America, 1433-1899-1938
by Jennie Haggard Ray, Dallas, Texas, 1938..
8888 *****

The Haggards in England.

The Haggards of Bradenham claim descent from Sir Andrew Ogard (Haggard) Knight of Bradenham Castle, County Norfolk, who settled in England and was naturalized, Henry VI (1433). He was a Scion of the most distinguished family in Denmark, where the name is still to be found. However this may be, the pedigree of the Haggards can be traced back as far as the 15th century, about which time we find:

1. David Haggard of Ware (Herts) who was assessed for lands there in 1522-1523, his will was proved in 1534 and left son,
2. John Haggard of Ware, living in 1533, and had
3. John Haggard, a free holder in Ware County 1561, he left a wife, Elizabeth, at the time of his death in 1584 and six children.
 1. John of Ware, church Warden many years, will dated July 8, 1617, Died Aug. 1617 buried on 21st.
 2. Edward, married in June 1577 to Mary Brown, and had 4 sons and 4 daughters. All died in infancy, except youngest daughter Susan, married June 1522, Richard Pickering of Ware.
 3. Thomas
 4. Mabell
 5. Agnes, married 30 Jan. 1569 to Oliver Cross of Ware.
 6. Ellen, married May 27, 1583 to Oliver Harvey of Ware.
4. Thomas Haggard of Ware, baptized June 8, 1565, died July 22nd, 1655 age 90 years, married 1603 Catherine _____, buried at Ware, Feb. 5, 1630, he left:
 1. Thomas Haggard of Ware, baptized May 23, 1604, died a single person, Jan. 15, 1654, will dated Jan 15, buried Jan. 18, 1654.
 2. John, born 1606 died single person March 1606
 3. John (See #5)
 4. Elizabeth born 1608, Married Nov. 24, 1630, Charles Worth of Ware, and had:
 1. Charles
 2. Mary, born 1610, died single person May 1660
5. John Haggard of Ware, baptized Feb. 14, 1613, married #1, Oct. 18, 1637 Susan Brown, who died Jan. 1641, and had:
 1. Thomas (See #6)
 2. Susan born 1640, died Dec. 1640.

6. Thomas Haggard of Ware and Royston, baptized Sept. 16, 1638, married 1659 Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Aunger of Ware. She was buried April 18, 1697, he was buried Feb. 4th, 1685. They had the following:

1. Thomas, born 1660, died Feb. 1661
2. Thomas (2) living Jan. 15, 1663
3. John buried 1664
4. Joseph baptized 1667, living April 28, 1708
5. John (2) (See #7)
6. Benjamin baptized 1671
7. Edward, baptized May 4th, 1681 living April 28, 1708
8. Elizabeth, born 1666, married Dec. 10, 1684 Thomas Hulls of Ware and was buried Oct. 4, 1685.

7. John Haggard of St. James, Clerkenwell, London, born 1671, married first March 29, 1693 to Elizabeth, daughter of Mark Stratton of St. Botolph, Alderagate, and had:

1. Edward, of Bromley, St. Leonards, born 1694 and had issue by Ruth ?
 1. Edward, living May 9, 1745
 2. Sarah married John Vaux
2. William of St. James, Clerkenwell, born 1696 died single person June 5, 1730
3. John (See #8)
4. Mark of St. Marys Stratford La Bow, married Mary, daughter of Peter Debonnaire of Bromley, St. Leonards, who died March 27, 1809, and had issue:
 1. John
 2. Mark of Stake Lewington, married Susannah Jones, and died Aug. 6, 1739, leaving:
 1. Wm. Debonnaire, Jr.
 2. Mark
 3. Frederick Thomas
 3. Mary
 4. Hannah

Mr. Haggard married second, March 10, 1716 Bridget Edge of St. Faiths, London, widow of Samuel Fellow.

8. John Haggard of Bromley, St. Leonards, and old Fort House, county Middlesex born 1698, married first 1722, Mary Warner who died in 1732, and had:

1. John, Reverend, born 1723, married Mary Lee, sister of his Fathers second wife. She died Nov. 26, 1778. He died Mar. 21, 1813, age 90 years.
2. William Henry, (See #9)
Mr. Haggard married secondly Elizabeth Lee, who died Jan. 31, 1794; he died Feb. 5, 1776.

9. William Henry Haggard, married 1756 Susan Rebecca, daughter of James Banham of St. Johns, Madder Market, Norwich and died Mar. 30, 1813; she died in 1804 age 67, they had one child.

10. William Henry Haggard Jr. who acquired Branenham Hall, Thetford County Norfolk, who was born Dec. 4, 1757, married July 16, 1781 Frances, only daughter of Reverend Thomas Amgard, Rector of Hambeedon, County Banks (by Frances, daughter and sole heiress of

Thomas Rider of Twickenham) This lady became heiress to her brother Thomas Amgard Esq. of Twickenham, to whose property her son William eventually succeeds; her grandfather was Claudius Amgard.

Mr. Haggard died Feb. 13, 1837 age 97 years; Mrs. Haggard died July 21, 1820

1. William (See #11)
2. George, born 1785, died 1795
3. Thomas, born July 7, 1790, married Maria, daughter of Wm. Tickell of Bath, and died Dec. 26, 1858; she died 1862.
4. John Doc. of Laws, born 1794, married July 20, 1820 Caroline, daughter of Mark Hodgson of Bromley, and died Oct. 31, 1856

*John Haggard was editor of the English Consistory reports 1752-1821, during which time he published 2 volumes of Ecclesiastical reports.

1. Henry Vachell, commander of Royal Navy, born 1822, died 1858
2. John, Fellow of the East India company, born 1823 died a single person 1849
3. Mark, Reverend, Master of Arts, born 1825 died single 1854
4. Thomas, Trenchard, Col. in Royal Artillery born 1827 married Emily Francis, daughter of J. H. Boswaetd, Esq. of Westerham, and died July 23, 1877 and had issue:

1. John, Lt. Royal Artillery, born Oct. 10, 1862, died June 1891
2. Henry, Capt. East Yorkshire Regiment, born July 25, 1864
3. Emily Caroline, married Lionel Robert Ashburier, Esq.
Companion Star of India Late member of Council, Bombay.
4. AALice Sophia, married Bazil Long Esq.
5. Mary, married John Polen Esq. Bombay court of sessions.
6. Amy
7. Nina

5. Christopher, Rev. born 1829, married first 1859, Mary Helen, daughter of Rev. R. L. Townsent, Vicar of Wadsworth. She died 1875, he married secondly 1877 Emily Sarah, daughter of E. Browne Esq. of East Hill Wadsworth.
6. George, Major Royal Army, born 1832, married 1864 Marian, daughter of Right Honorable Sir James Parker Dean, Knight Privy Counselor Queens Council, she died May 4, 1867.
7. Edward, Barrister at Law, born 1836
8. Mary Catherine, married Maurice Charles Morttius Swabey, Dr. of Civil Laws, who died Nov. 1, 1883.
9. Elizabeth, who married Rev. Wm. Dalton Sevouls, died 1872.

5. George, fifth son of W.H. Haggard, Jr., born 1796 died single 1817
6. Frances, born May 30, 1782, married Dec. 18, 1806 John Adalphur Young Esq. died Dec. 5, 1866.
7. Lucinda, born Jan. 2, 1789, married Oct. 31, 1808, Robt. Mapletoft, Esq. of Springhall, Suffolk, died Aug. 26, 1881.
8. Maria, born 1792
9. Charlotte, born 1798 and died single person 1813
10. Barbara, born 1800 and died single person 1811
11. Caroline, born 1802 died single person 1864

11. Wm. Haggard Esq. of Bradenham Hall, County Norfolk, Justice of the Peace, born Sept. 26, 1783, married 1816 Elizabeth, oldest daughter Jas. Meybohm, Esq. of

St. Petersburg, she died Nov. 1, 1847; He died March 30, 1843, issue as follows:

1. Wm. Meybohem Rider, (See #12)
 2. James John, born April 1818 died 1819
 3. James, Born Aug. 29, 1824, married May 4, 1848 Caroline, youngest daughter of Bozett Doueton, Esq. and had:
 1. Amgard, born June 22, 1849 married 1884, Edith Maria daughter of James Meybohm Vanning and Had:
 1. Amgard James Rider, born August. 12, 1889
 2. Ralph Charles Meybohm, born Aug. 13, died Aug. 15, 1892
 2. Frank, born 1850 died 1851
 3. Charles, born July 26, 1852, June 1, 1882 Geraldine Lucy Isabella, daughter of Sir Edward Selby Smyth by Luch Sophis Julia, daughter of Sir Guy Campbell
 1. Christopher Amgard, born Sept. 21, 1885
 2. Sybilla Lucy, born Nov. 29, 1883 died infancy
 3. Pamela Patricia born April 18, 1887
 4. Mab Geraldine born June 22, 1889
 5. Georgia Dulce Caroline born April 9, 1892
 4. Claude Mason, Major Royal Army, born Nov. 5, 1853 Married 1890 Maude Hamilton, daughter of Sir George Law.
 1. Olive Phyllie born Dec. 11, 1890
 5. Hugh Alfred born March 21, 1855
 6. Ellen Maria
 4. Frances born May 6, 1821, married Sept. 7, 1842, Rev. Wm. Cecil Fowle, Vicar of Brinsap, Herefordshire, who died Dec. 25, 1881.
12. William Meybalm Rider Haggard, Esq. of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, Bachelor of Laws, Justice of Peace, born April 19, 1817 married May 30, 1844, Ella, oldest daughter and co-heiress of Basett Doveton, Esq. only son of John Doveton Esq. of St. Helena. She died 1889, he died Apr. 21, 1893. They had:
1. Wm. Henry Doveton (See "13)
 2. Bazett Michael of Kirby Cane Hall, County Norfolk, born Sept. 29, 1847, married Dec. 16, 1872 Julia Diana, oldest daughter of George Barker Esq. of Halt Lodge and Castle Norfolk and had:
 1. George Wm. Bagett, born Oct. 10, 1873
 2. Thomas Barker Amgard, born Dec. 6, 1874
 3. Mark, born Jan. 30, 1876
 4. Richard Celby, born June 6, 1877
 3. Alfred Hinuber, formerly Bengal Court of Sessions, born April 17, 1849, married Dec. 11, 1873, Alice Geraldine daughter of Vernon Hugh Schalch Esq. Companion Star of India member of Council of Calcutta.
 1. Vernon Harry Stewart, born Oct. 28, 1874
 2. Alfred Gerald Rusdell, born Apr. 24, 1877
 3. Godfrey Digby Napier, born Feb. 6, 1884
 4. Dan'l Rymand born Mar. 12, 1886
 5. Beatrice Rmy, born March 1879
 4. John George, born June 11, 1850 Royal Navy, married Jan. 28, 1886 Agnes Marion, daughter of Fairleu Barber.
 1. Andrew, born May 28, 1892
 2. Phoebe, born Dec. 12, 1886
 3. Jean, born April 15, 1889

5. Andrew Charles Parker, late Commander Col. Egyptian Battalion, born Feb. 7, 1854, married May 3, 1883 Emily Isabella, daughter of Peter Chirnside, of Newham Co., North UMBERLAND, No Issue:
6. Henry Rider, of Ditchingham House, Catterfolk, Justice of Peace, Norfolk and Suffolk Co., born June 22, 1856, Married Aug. 11, 1880 Mariana Louisa, Dau. and heiress of John Margiston
 1. Arthur John Rider, b. May 23, 1881, D. Feb. 1, 1891
 2. Agnes Angela Rider, b. Jan. 1883
 4. Litis Margiston Rider, b. Dec. 9, 1892, died single
7. Edw. Arthur, born Nov. 5, 1860 married July 27, 1887, Emily dau. of Ed. Calvert of Walton C. Dale, Co. Lancaster
 1. Geoffery Arthur Gordon, b. May 4, 1888
 2. Rider Lanselot, b. Jan. 2, 1893
8. Ella Doveton, married July 20, 1869, Rev. Prebendary Chas. Edw. Madison Green, Rector of Ledbury Co. Herford
 1. Charles Arthur Madison, b. June 17, 1877
 2. Edw. Roland Maddison, b. Mar. 5, 1878
 3. Ella Frances Maddison, b. Feb. 11, 1879
9. Elizabeth Cecelia married Aug. 6, 1876 Maxi-William R. Weston of London, had:
 1. Ella Frances b. May 11, 1877
 2. Gertrude Elizabeth, b. May 24, 1878
 3. Caroline Cecelia, B. Sept. 22, 1879, D. Oct. 18, 1888
 4. Clara Mabel, b. Nov. 16, 1880
10. Elenora Mary, married Nov. 17, 1886, his Excellency Baron Albert D'Aurthare
13. Wm. Henry Doveton Haggard Esq. of Bradenham Hall, County Norfolk b. June 24, 1846, married first, Dec. 11, 1875 Caroline Anna, third daughter of Wm. Thomas Carroll of Washington D. C., Divorced on his petition, Nov. 7, 1882, married secondly, Jan. 15, 1887 Emily Margeret, daughter of Joseph Hancox Esq. and had:
 1. Wm. Rudolph Rivers Doveton, b. July 26, 1888
 2. Ella Margeret Mary, b. Apr. 10, 1890
 3. Sybil Maud, b. Feb. 21, 1892



way she came—piggybacked aboard her jumbo-jet mothership.

Some time next year a sister ship of Enterprise will lift off from the Kennedy Space Center and blast its way into space, ushering in a new age of space exploitation and utilization.

The Marshall Shuttle tests are among the final hurdles in the Space Shuttle's race toward space. She begins negotiating these hurdles today.

We are pleased that we are able to share this day with you.

SHUTTLE TESTS SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

JANUARY

Structural testing of External Tank nose and aft sections. 747 Shuttle Carrier Aircraft makes trial flight to MSFC.

MARCH

Shuttle Orbiter Enterprise arrives aboard 747 mothership. Complete External Tank arrives by barge.

APRIL

External Tank and Orbiter hoisted into 36-story test stand. Vibration testing of Orbiter/External Tank begins.

MAY

Orbiter and External Tank undergoing testing in stand.

JUNE

First phase of vibration testing complete. Orbiter and External Tank removed from test stand.

JULY AND AUGUST

Orbiter on public display while being readied for further tests.

SEPTEMBER

Solid Rocket Boosters, External Tank and Orbiter hoisted into test stand. Vibration testing resumes.

OCTOBER

Vibration testing of complete Space Shuttle continues.

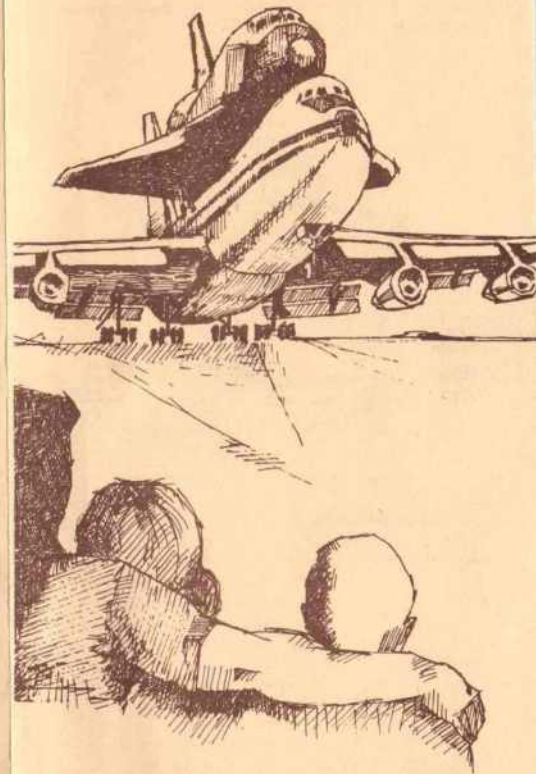
NOVEMBER

Alabama Shuttle testing completed. Shuttle components removed from test stand.

DECEMBER

Orbiter Enterprise departs Huntsville for California. External Tank returns via barge to NASA's Michoud plant in New Orleans. Solid Rocket Boosters shipped by rail to Utah.

Marshall Center Welcomes ENTERPRISE



NASA
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

George C. Marshall Space Flight Center

The George C. Marshall Space Flight Center and NASA welcome you today to participate in an event of historic proportion.

The arrival in Huntsville of the Space Shuttle Orbiter "Enterprise" marks the beginning of an exciting year for the Marshall Center. Through much of 1978 this is to be the home of our nation's newest spacecraft. Here, for the first time anywhere, an entire Space Shuttle will be assembled vertically as another Shuttle craft will stand next year for launch from the Kennedy Space Center.

This is the Space Shuttle's last stop before that appointment with history. In a way, the countdown has already begun.



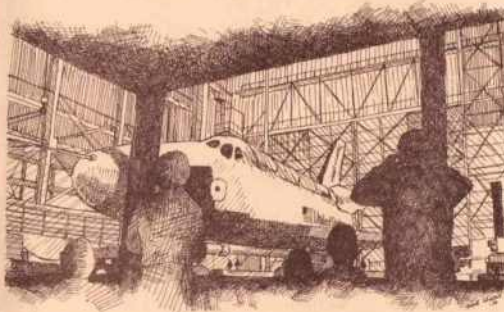
The journey of the Enterprise to Huntsville is not nearly so adventuresome as a trip into space, yet it represents the longest flight the Shuttle Orbiter has ever made. Enterprise and her 747 mothership came piggyback all the way from California's Mojave desert where Enterprise successfully completed a recent series of flight tests at NASA's Dryden Flight Research Center.

Those tests proved that the manned portion of the Space Shuttle could indeed perform its important role as an airplane—the plane in which man will be able to fly back from space. The ground tests soon to begin at the Marshall Center will concentrate on qualifying the Shuttle for its role as a spacecraft, with the emphasis on performance during launch and flight into orbit.

The vehicle known as the Space Shuttle is actually a collection of these major components: The Orbiter is the plane-like manned portion. "Enterprise" is the name given the test Orbiter, known also as OV-

101 (for orbiter vehicle). For launch, the Orbiter will be bolted to a huge cylindrical propellant container called the External Tank. The three giant rocket engines in the Orbiter's tail will draw their fuel from this tank. To each side of the tank are "strapped" cigar-shaped Solid Rocket Boosters, designed to give the Shuttle extra thrust in the early stage of flight. These are the first large solid propellant rockets ever used on a manned craft.

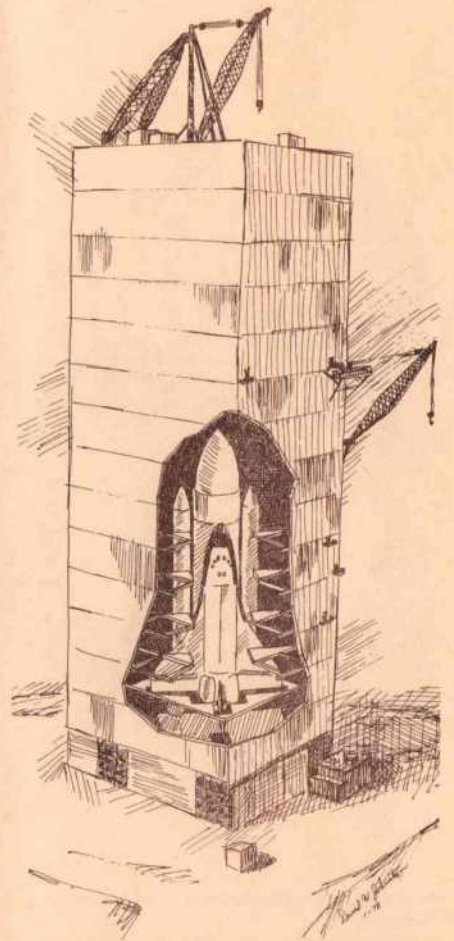
The Shuttle tests to be conducted at the Marshall Center involve all these major components. They will be assembled in a towering test stand designed originally to hold a Saturn V moon rocket for much the same kind of testing. The series of tests, known in the vernacular of engineers as the Mated Vertical Ground Vibration Tests—or more simply, MVGVT—is designed to prove out the Shuttle's ability to function properly under the dynamic conditions it will encounter early in flight. These are not structural tests, however. The Shuttle is the most controllable space vehicle ever built and NASA wants to make sure that the delicate sensors that feed information to the control systems won't be confused or damaged by the tremendous vibrations



and acoustical forces created by the engines of Orbiter and the powerful solid boosters.

With the Shuttle "floating" as freely as possible in the stand (either suspended from air-cushioned cables or standing on a fluid-filled platform) engineers will use sensitive electro-mechanical "shakers" to apply precisely controlled vibrations to the Shuttle. Sensors located at critical points will then be used to record the characteristics of the vibrations as they pass along the Shuttle's exterior.

In all, the Space Shuttle will be erected and disassembled in the test stand three times during the tests. In November, the MVGVT will be completed. Then the various components will be shipped back to their manufacturers. Most will be readied for eventual flight. The "Enterprise" will depart the



914 Cassandra Avenue, S.E.
Huntsville, AL 35802
March 13, 1978

Dear Mrs. Couey,

I am sending you a portion of the Haggard genealogy reproduced from the Jennie Haggard Ray book which I borrowed from T.C.U. through the interlibrary loan system. I believe that you need the information in order to become familiar with the Johns, Nathaniels, Davids and Martins found in almost every generation of the family.

At this point I am not sure what I really know about my grandfather, Martin Calvin Haggard. My mother's family Bible shows his birth as April 2, 1830. The 1860 Bates County Missouri census shows his age as 26 which places his birth in 1834. The 1880 Pike County Arkansas census shows his age as 48 which places his birth in 1832. I can't even have the option of settling for the best two out of three!

I received a reply from the Probate Court of Bates County Missouri. They have a John Haggard on the index at Box 30, Paper No. 800, but the file was missing. The estate was opened approximately 1856 or 1857. The only other Haggard in the index was Stonewall for whom an estate was opened April 6, 1907. No deed was found under either name.

I am sure that your experienced eye will notice that the 1860 Bates County census record, which I sent it my first letter, did not record the children according to age, in keeping with common practice. Martin, age 26, was listed second after Nancy, age 21. The other children were ranked by age: Mary J. 19, Amanda 17, Sarah T. 16, Elizabeth 14, Laura T. 11, Elijah ???, and Catherine 4??

One of my contacts in Indiana passed along the following information which Clinton Haggard shows in his family history:

Nathaniel Jr. and Elizabeth Hayes Haggard
Child no. 6
John b. 6 Feb 1810 m. 3 Apr. 1834 Sally Haggard (8th child of Martin and Elizabeth (Rupard) Cain Haggard. They had the following children:

1. Jefferson Haggard (c.a. 1835-
2. Allen Haggard (c.a. 1837-
3. Martin Haggard (c.a. 1839-
4. Mary Jane Haggard (c.a. 1841-
5. Amanda Haggard (c.a. 1843-
6. Nancy Ann Haggard (c.a. 1845-
- 7.
8. --infants (1846-1848)
- 9.

Clinton Haggard doesn't mention Sarah, Elizabeth, Laura or Elijah, but he mentions two older sons, Jefferson and Allen, not in the 1860 Bates County Missouri census. Clinton also says that John died as a prisoner of war. The Sally Haggard, who married John, was the second child of Bartlett and Martha Dawson Haggard. See how confusing it gets even in the early generations? I may be completely off base and be involved with the wrong John who had similar circumstances or married twice.

Thank you for the arm-chair research, Mrs. Couey. You ARE a thoughtful person. I don't want to inhibit your research by establishing stringent guidelines. If you think exploring the James angle will be beneficial, by all means do so. I am primarily interested in the Haggard line, but you are the expert, and I rely on your good judgment. Your fee is very reasonable. Please let me know when you need additional money or if you have established a schedule of incremental payments.

We had an exciting time in Huntsville today. The Space Shuttle Orbiter "Enterprise" arrived this morning. It made two passes over the Redstone Arsenal airstrip and landed exactly on schedule at 9:50 a.m. I met my husband at his office as did other families, and everyone associated with the project went to the airstrip to see the landing. The Enterprise will undergo vibration tests at Marshall Space Flight Center where my husband is employed as an aerospace engineer. The four main components of the Shuttle will be brought together for the first time: the jetplane-like orbiter, the external tank, and the solid rocket boosters. These components will be assembled in various ways to simulate five points from launch to main engine cutoff. The external tank and the booster casings will be used for flight after the tests here. The testing is scheduled to be completed by November 1978. The public will be allowed to see the Enterprise March 18 and 19, and Marshall will host an open house.

By the way, NASA was recently authorized an "early out" which enables people to retire if they meet the minimum qualifications, 50 years of age and 20 years of service. My husband was 50 last August and decided to retire March 24, just two more weeks. He is involved with advance systems, and Marshall hasn't gotten any new projects recently. For example, he completed his work on the shuttle in the early 60's, so rather than become bored he elected to retire. I am so happy for him. March is a wonderful time to retire, now that the weather is getting milder. It was 73° today!

Happy hunting.

Sincerely,



Lorean B. Pavlick

P.S. The missing pages were photographs on blank sheets.

BEEEMON FAMILY BIBLE

The information from this bible, whose present location is unknown, was found in the papers of Anna Harriet Beemon Hogan Jeffries. The notation says simply that it was "copied from the records in the family bible".

Perry Beemon (Perriandra) born April 13, 1856.
Mabel Stephens born November 25, 1863 died March 13, 1939.
Perry Beemon died October 5, 1909 age 53 years, 5 mo, 21 days,
Note: Perry Beemon and Mabel Stephens were the parents of the six children recorded in this bible:

Anna Harriett Beemon born July 9, 1881.
Effa Beemon was born May 16, 1884.
Mabel Beemon born May 12, 1886.
Ada Grace Beemon born September 20, 1887.
Lewis Carrol (Caryl) Beemon born January 30, 1890.
Ray Stephens Beemon born August 12, 1898.

Mabel Beemon Clore died January 13, 1931.
Lewis Caryl Beemon died February 11, 1940?.

ALBERT WEAVER BIBLE

The following xerox of a bible record was sent to Dr. Wilbur Houston of Union, Kentucky by Mrs. Elizabeth Kirtley of Burlington, Kentucky. Most entries have been made at various times. However, page one seems to have been written at one sitting. Mrs. Kirtley told Dr. Houston that this was among the papers of Albert Weaver.

Page 1.

Mary E. Crigler borne Jan. 3, 1849 died December 12, 1932
William M. Crigler was borne Dec 15, 1844.
Morgan Criger was married to Mary E. Crigler Oct 11, 1866,
Ida M. Crigler borne Jan 25, 1868.
Laran or Larau E. Crigler borne May 24, 1871.
Ida Crigler & Will Houston married May 13, 86.

Page Listing Deaths:

William Clinton Weaver was born October 24, 1866 and died January 4 (Wednesday) 1939 at the age of 72 years 2 months and 11 days.
James Marlan Barlow died August 8, 1934.
Ida May Houston died October 31, 1938.

Page Listing Births:

William Clinton Weaver was borned October 24th 1866.
Loid Cleavland Weaver was borned Nov. 11, 1891.

Page Listing Marriages:

Joseph F. Weaver and Missouri L. Utz was married October the 25th, 1865.
Clinton Weaver and Ettie Crigler was married November 30, 1887.

HAGGARD FAMILY BIBLE

The Self-Pronouncing Sunday School Teachers' Bible published by National Publishing Co. in Philadelphia. No date given. Many of the entries in this bible were written at the same time. This family was originally from Clark County so the events listed here took place in Clark County.

Tandy Quisenberry Haggard was killed May 19, 1909.

T. Q. H. and L. D. was married July 17, 1884.

Mrs. Laura (Delaney) Haggard was born September 15, 1861.

T. Q. Haggard born June 1st 1854.

Clifton Haggard was born May 22, 1886.

Bloom and Beall Haggard was born January 7, 1888.

Beall Haggard died September 23, 1888.

Nannie May Haggard was born April 21, 1890.

Clarence Haggard was born January 18, 1892.

Ruth Lewis Haggard was born May 21, 1897.

Bloom Haggard and Letty E. Tucker were married March 31, 1907.

Nancye Haggard and Reed Juett were married June 7, 1911.

Ruth Haggard and Albert Gamboe were married October 21, 1914.

Clifton Turner Haggard born May 22, 1886 Died June 1, 1959
married March 14, 1906 AND

Alma Ballard Owen Haggard born May 20, 1888 died November 23,
1975 had ten children:

Otha Beal b. 6/21/1907 died 3/4/1908

Earl Dee b. 3/10/1908 died 2/22/1909

Cicle b. 4/8/1909 d. 4/8/1909

Ottis Clifton b. 6/4/1911

Omar Grey b. 9/1/1912 d. 4/28/1928

Etta May b. 7/1/1916 d. 7/8/1916

Irene b. 6/2/1919

Arthur Allen b. 11/16/1924

Dorothy b. 2/17/1925

Floyd b. 9/1/1926

