Declaration

In order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress of the 7th June 1832
State of Kentucky

On the 15th day of November, 1832, personally and in open Court before John H. Moore, Judge of the Circuit Court of the County of Wyoming, now sitting, James Daniel, a resident of said County of Wyoming, of said County and Ancient Age morning over thirty years, with power and duty to make the following Declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed on the 7th of June, 1832, that he entered the service of the United States in the following manner,

That in the year 1775 he enlisted in the service of the United States or United Colonies as a Minute Man for 12 months with the intention to defend the County of Virginia under Capt. Simon Libardell. After returning, he reenlisted in the service of the United States or United Colonies, and was mustered in at the New Station in the town of Lancaster on 7th of June, 1832. He was mustered into the Virginia Station in the town of Lancaster on the 7th of June, 1832. In the summer of 1776 he was mustered to what is now called Alexandria—then called Bell Harman's Station. His term of service was extended at the expiration of his twelve months. He was mustered into the Bell Harman Station when the declaration was executed. There is no evidence that he had a written
This is a digitized version of an old page with handwritten text. The text is mostly legible, but there are some portions that are difficult to read due to the quality of the scan. The text appears to be a historical document, possibly a letter or report, discussing military or historical events. The handwriting is in cursive, which can make it challenging to transcribe accurately. The content seems to be related to the Revolutionary War era, mentioning names and events associated with that period. Due to the condition of the document, a precise transcription is not possible without further effort to improve the legibility.
to Cape Fear - went on to Elsinore
Peters - went for Govt. Shallwood,
that he was born in Charles county,
state of Maryland - moved from
there to London, Texas, a resident of
London where he resided for 12 months
more from there to Rowan county
in North Carolina from there to Run-
truly when he resided in said county aforesaid
twenty years or more - that he has
to his mind of his age, that he always
understood that he was born in
the year 1740 - that he has no doc-
umentary evidence by which he can
prove his parentage - that he cannot
make himself entitled to a pension.
For
12 months at Jordon for 12 months
being the time in which he served a
company of volunteers in
North Carolina as captain aforesaid.
That for the last 12 months or more
in chains as captive - the State
further that such was his trial in
the cause that the Crown did hath
announced spent £500 for his head.
That he knows of no person whom to
in said Province to establish his
services except John Graham of
Ettell - that he believes he may
instituting his Deeds - that he never
in is known in this County by
almost everybody - that Col.
Beatty has long known mine to
Lion Monument - Mayham says
the hearing until having gone on
whom he is a person or party affected
the present of the deacons that his name
is not on the Mission Roll of the agency
pany here.

I sworn & subscribed the
day of year after.

Jabez Park of Stone County and
�ually assigned & acknowledged that
appointed Brother of James Jones
who has subscribed & sworn to the
following Declaration - that I am
years of age in this court - that I
know & will substantiate that said James
was a soldier of the Revolution
in 1775 & 1776 as the Rev. White in his
Declaration - that he was in this District
his residence in 1775 under Captain
Simms - that he was also stationed
at the end of his 12 month
that he also substantiate his services
in his State in his declaration in
North Carolina in Rowan County
that he was with mine in South
James Noland, Revolutionary War Veteran

The following letter, dated June 21, 1940, was addressed by the United States Government to Mr. Leon A. Nolen, 201 Courthouse, Birmingham, Alabama: (*)

Dear Sir:

The data which follow were obtained from claim for pension, W. 9203, based upon service of James Noland in the War of the Revolution.

James Noland was born in the year 1740, in Charles County, Maryland, and moved from there to Loudoun County, Virginia. The names of his parents were not given.

While residing in Loudoun County, Virginia, James Noland enlisted in the fall of 1775, served twelve months as private in Captain Simon Triplett’s company, Colonel William Grayson’s Virginia regiment. Shortly after the expiration of this service, he moved to Rowan County, North Carolina, and from sometime in the year 1760 until the close of the war, he served as captain under Colonel Frank Locke with the North Carolina troops. He was in many skirmishes with the British and Tories, and the Tories of North Carolina offered $500 for his head. He rode, also, an express for General Smallwood from Salisbury to Deep River, no further details of this service given.

He moved from Rowan County, North Carolina in the year 1812, to Estill County, Kentucky.

The soldier, James Noland, was allowed pension on his application executed November 19, 1832, at which time he was living in Estill County, Kentucky.

He died December 26, 1833, in Estill County, Kentucky.

James Noland married December 26, 1774, in Loudoun County, Virginia, Barbara. She was born May 28, 1760, place not stated, nor are the names of her parents shown.

The widow, Barbara Noland, was allowed pension on her application executed October 1, 1838, at which time she was a resident of Estill County, Kentucky. She had moved to La Porte County, Indiana, in 1844, where her children were living.
The following data in regard to the children of James Noland, and his wife, Barbara, are shown in the claim:

**Stephen (1st child)** born June 6, 1776 in Loudoun County, Virginia

**Silas** born October 11, 1778, in Rowan County, North Carolina

**Hasha (son)** born July 23, 1781

**Francis** born 1785, in Rowan County, North Carolina

**John (7th child)** born June 9, 1792

James, age not stated.

Stephen Noland was a resident of Indiana in 1832; Francis Noland and John Noland were living in Estill County, Kentucky, in 1838; Silas Noland was referred to in 1838, as "single", and living in Estill County, Kentucky.

Jesse Noland, brother of the soldier, James Noland, was born in the month of December, 1761, and in 1832 was living in Estill County, Kentucky; he stated that (he) served with his brother, James Noland, in several tours in North Carolina.

The papers on file in this claim contain no further discernible family data.

In order to obtain the date of last payment of this pension, name and address of person paid, and possibly the date of death of the widow, Barbara Noland, you should apply to the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, Records Division, this city, and furnish the following data:

**Barbara Noland, widow of James Noland**
Certificate #2383(?)
Issued June 23, 1839
Rate $280.00 per annum
Commenced December 27, 1833
Act of July 4, 1836
Indiana Agency.

Very truly yours
(signed)
A. D. Hiller
Executive Assistant
to the Administrator
(*) "Do you know the man who is doing so much research on the Nolands - Edward J. Ronsheim, Sr., P.O. Box 486, Anderson, Indiana? I have a lot of data from him. And do you know of Leon Nolen (whose grandfather's name is, or was spelled Noland) in Birmingham, Alabama? He has given me even more material than Mr. Ronsheim. (Leon Nolen's address - 1609, 12th Street (twelfth) South, Birmingham, Alabama.)" (Letter, dated April 1, 1952, from Rosalie Noland Ball (Mrs. James Ball), of Cardwell, Virginia, to Ruth Lockett Ramsey (Mrs. George Hugh Banning).

A letter was sent to Mr. Leon Nolen on May 4, 1983. A letter of reply, dated May 23, 1983, was received from June Knight, Librarian, Birmingham Public Library, Birmingham, Alabama. The letter reads:

In response to your inquiry of May 4, we know of no book published by Leon Nolen on the Nolen/Noland family. We do have a folder of "loose papers" and correspondence which belonged to Mr. Nolen and which was donated to this library several years ago. The papers are available for use by researchers here at the library but are too extensive for our staff to be able to photocopy...

Lines of Descent

Helen Rhea (Noland) Ronsheim, wife of Edward J. Ronsheim, Sr. - Peirce (Pierce) Noland, the immigrant.

Leon Aricle Nolen - Peirce (Pierce) Noland, the immigrant.

Mrs. James Ball - Philip Noland, reliably understood to have been the brother of Peirce (Pierce) Noland, the immigrant.

Mrs. George Hugh Banning - Peirce (Pierce) Noland, the immigrant; and the Henry Noland - Nancy White line, styled Berkeley County (West Virginia) Line by Ronsheim.
STATE OF NEW YORK

County of Ulster

The 11th day of October 1780. Present: before me, Samuel Johnson, Esq., the justice of the peace for this county, and one of the justices of the peace of this county court, I have sworn, an aged woman, known to me as the surviving mother of Israel Cowen, who was a member of the battery of the armed forces during the Revolutionary War, and was later a member of the battery of the New York State National Guard.

The said woman, Sarah Cowen, was born on the 12th day of December 1740. She was married to John Cowen, a member of the New York State National Guard.

I, Samuel Johnson, Esq., the justice of the peace for this county, do hereby certify that the above statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I, Samuel Johnson, Esq., the justice of the peace for this county, do hereby certify that the above statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I, Samuel Johnson, Esq., the justice of the peace for this county, do hereby certify that the above statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I, Samuel Johnson, Esq., the justice of the peace for this county, do hereby certify that the above statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Ree. 236. County, 1843

John Wilson, Esq.

Having been informed, by several of my acquaintances, that he was about to return from abroad in the course of the present month, I have been at the trouble of inquiring of him, whether he intends to come to this country, and, if so, whether he will be here before the end of the present month. He has informed me that he intends to come here, and that he will be here before the end of the present month.

[Signature]

[Date]
By little county it

There being the first man of color in 1824 being first child

In the Middle 19th century, a family moved from South Carolina to Little County. The family had been living in South Carolina for over 150 years. They moved to Little County in the early part of the year 1824. The family consisted of

Frank Nelson

After the statement of Frank Nelson of Little County, it appears that he and his family were of African descent. The family had been living in South Carolina for over 150 years. They moved to Little County in the early part of the year 1824. The family consisted of

Barnett Nelson
Affidavits

James Noland, Revolutionary War Veteran

State of Kentucky, Estill County

On this first day of October, 1838, personally appeared before me Aaron McMonigle, one of the justices of peace for said county and one of the judges of the Estill county court, Barbara Noland, an aged woman known to me as the surviving widow of James Noland who was a pensioner of the United States on account of his Revolutionary services, and being duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions act of Congress passed July 4th, 1836. That she is the widow of said James Noland deceased and was married to him by parson Griffy, who lived upon the glebe and belonged to the old English Church in the county of Loudoun and State of Virginia on the 26th day of September, 1774. That she knows of no record evidence of either her age or marriage, their house having been burned down many years since, and nearly everything they had in it consumed. She has always understood that she was born on the 28th day of May, but in what year she does not recollect, but according to her understanding she will be seventy nine years old the 28th day of May next. She will recollect that she was between fourteen and fifteen years old when she married and that her first child, Stephen Noland, now of the State of Indiana, was born on the 6th day of June about four weeks before the Declaration of Independence. That my husband, the said James Noland, in the month of September before the Declaration of Independence, when Lord Dennison’s (?) conduct in taking off the slaves and otherwise, had produced great excitement, and then turned out as a volunteer to enlist for one year and was constantly during that year in the service, coming home however occasionally upon furlough. Her husband was then serving as a private. She thinks Colonel Peyton was his colonel, Simon Trippeatt his capt. and (illegible first name) Cooper (?) his ensign. What battery her husband was in she does not now distinctly recollect but she well remembers hearing her husband often say that he was some miles off when Lord Dennison (?) had Norfolk burned and that he could see to pick up a pin by the light of the pin. This was during the years service in Virginia. The next winter, after his time out in Virginia they moved from Loudoun county, Virginia, where they had resided since their marriage, to Rowan County in the State of North Carolina. Then her husband was much in the service against the British and Tories, thinks some time as a private, and she knows for some time as a Capt., and when her husband was out fighting the battles of his country, she was at home ploughing and working in the fields to raise something to live upon. She recollects distinctly that in the month of February, some five weeks before the battle of Guilford, Lord Cornwallis’ army passed by their house, whilst her husband was from home in the army, and that all their possessions,
even to their poultry, was taken and consumed by the British soldiers. She remembers even telling a British officer whilst the soldiers were plundering her home, that she willingly gave up everything she had to help them on to Virginia, for she knew they would never get back, if they ever got there, (continued on following page)
to be true that Lord Cornwallis and his army were that year taken in Yorktown in Virginia. She does not, however, pretend to specify the services of her husband in the war of the revolution but refers to the declaration of her deceased husband forwarded to the War department upon his application for a pension, and the proof taken by her husband, and forwarded with said application. That from their removal from Loudoun, Va. to North Carolina they resided in Rowan County until about the year 1812 when they moved to Estill County, Kentucky, where they continued to reside till the death of her said husband, James Noland, and where she has since continued to reside. That her husband died the 26th day of December, 1833, and drew a pension from the United States for his revolutionary service of $280 per year at their agency in Lexington, Kentucky, till his death. That she was duly and legally married as before stated to her deceased husband, James Noland, and has remained unmarried since his death. Sworn and subscribed on the day and year above written before me.

(signed) Barbara X Noland
A. McMonigle J P G
(Justice of the Peace)

Francis Noland this first day of October 1838 being first duly sworn upon oath says that he is the fourth child of James Noland deceased and Barbara Noland who has made this foregoing declaration, and that he is now, according to the information understood from his said father and mother, going on 54 years of age. He knows his father and mother lived in Rowan County, North Carolina, from his birth till the year 1812 and then moved and settled in Estill county, Kentucky, where they and he have ever since resided. That his father drew a pension of two hundred and eighty dollars per year till his death, on account of his revolutionary service, and that he departed this life on the 26th of December 1833. He has no doubt his father and mother were legally married as stated by his mother in her declaration aforesaid. He knows they have lived together ever since his recollection, and he never heard the legality of their marriage ever questioned. He states further, that the said Barbara Noland, who has signed the foregoing declaration, has been ever since his recollection regarded and esteemed as the legal, wedded wife of his deceased father, the said James Noland, deceased, and that she yet remains his widow not having married since his death. Sworn and subscribed to the day and year above written.

(signed) Francis Noland
Also the statement of Barnet McMonigle of Estill county and state of Kentucky who being first duly sworn, upon oath states that he has been made acquainted with Capt. James Noland and his wife Barbara Noland, from the time they moved from the state of North Carolina to this county where they resided till said James Noland departed this life, which took place on the 26th day of December, 1833, say(?), eighteen hundred and thirty three, and the said Barbara has still continued to reside in the same county from the statement of others he knows. That the said James Noland drew a pension from the Government of the United States of $280 per year for some time before his death, and that the said Barbara, who makes the foregoing declaration, is the surviving widow of the said James Noland, who has remained single and unmarried since the death of her said husband James Noland deceased. He is well acquainted with Stephen Noland, the eldest son of James and Barbara Noland, and is of opinion that he is upwards of sixty years of age, but of this he speaks mostly from appearances, without any personal knowledge. He is quite certain that said James Noland and his wife Barbara came to Estill County, Ky. from North Carolina in the early part of the year 1812. Taken, subscribed and sworn to this 1st day of October 1838.

(signed) Barnett McMonigle (sic)

Kentucky Estill County Wt:

Silas Noland being first duly sworn, upon oath says that he has always understood and verily believes that he will be sixty years old on the 11th of the present instant. That he was born and raised in Rowan County and state of North Carolina, and moved with his father and mother from Carolina to Estill County Kentucky, he thinks, in 1812, where he has ever since resided. He is the son of James Noland and Barbara Noland, the latter of whom has made the foregoing declaration, and he has never heard the legality of the marriage between his father and mother questioned. His father drew a pension from the government of the United States till his death, which took place on the 26th of December 1833. The amount of his father’s pension was two hundred and eighty dollars per year, but he knows that his mother has not married since his father’s death, but yet remains his unmarried widow. He has always understood that his oldest brother was born in Loudoun County Va. on the 6th day of June 1776. Sworn and subscribed to this first day of October 1838.

(signed) Silas Noland
LEDSTONE NOLAND, REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERAN

By Eric Fowler

Independence, Missouri

Ledstone Noland was more than just another Kentuckian when he moved from Estill County, 35 miles southeast of Lexington, to Jackson County about 1827. He was a Revolutionary War veteran, 77 years old and, according to one inaccurate account, the father of one son and sixteen daughters. His traveling companions for the 630-mile move were probably either his son, William, wife Polly and family, or one of his sons-in-law and family, Eli Glascock and Henrietta or maybe William Parish and Elizabeth. Possibly they all made the move to Jackson County together.

Whoever he came with, however, this was not Noland's first move to a new home. Born in 1750 in Charles County, Maryland - just south of Washington and east and north across the Potomac from such places in Virginia as Quantico and George Washington's birthplace - he moved to Rowan County, North Carolina just before the start of the Revolution. Then, in 1800, he sold his land in North Carolina and moved to Kentucky, following the Wilderness Trail through the Cumberland Gap over which Daniel Boone had led Noland's brother Jesse in 1784.

Before the move to Kentucky, though, there was a revolution. According to government pension records, Noland, while living near the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin River in Rowan County (near Salisbury, halfway between Winston-Salem and Charlotte), enlisted in the Revolutionary Army in August, 1776. He went in as a private in Captain John Johnson's company of Colonel Francis Lock's North Carolina Regiment and was involved in several skirmishes with the Cherokee Indians.

These skirmishes took place off and on from July to September and are the only definite campaign that Noland took part in for certain. The district brigadier, General Griffith Rutherford, marched some 2000 troops west over the mountains and the Tennessee River Valley to scourge and hold in check the Cherokees. While the soldiers tried to force the Indians into a set battle, the warriors stayed out of their way and shot at them from every nook and cranny.

To help feed his traveling army, Rutherford took along a herd of cattle. To help feed his cattle, Rutherford, after permitting his men to sack and burn any Cherokee village they happened upon, would turn the cattle loose in the Indians' corn fields. In this manner, Rutherford claimed to have destroyed 36 Indian villages.
"Ledstone Noland, Revolutionary War Veteran," by Eric Fowler (continued)

After a few weeks of this, the Cherokees bargained for peace and then moved further west. The campaign over, Rutherford marched his soldiers back to Salisbury, where they disbanded in October.

With this action out of the way, in 1777 Noland commenced serving three years in the same company as a "fork ranger" (range finder). The company's specific patriotic duties were to protect the country against the depredations of the Tories and the British.

Noland's pension claim states he was engaged in several expeditions against the Tories and the British, but where and when these took place is uncertain. A Rowan County history printed by the D.A.R. states that some North Carolinians joined Washington in 1777 at Brandywine. Many others later went south for the defense of Charleston, where most of them were either killed or captured by the British.

Colonel Locke's regiment probably went to neither place. As already mentioned, the main activity in Rowan County was the protection and preservation of person and property, primarily from the Loyalists. Since the Loyalists comprised about one-third of the population of the area, they could easily and severely disrupt the flow of supplies to the regular troops if not watched closely.

The D.A.R. history lacks specifics on the local warfare, but it does suggest that it was frequent and bitter - friend against friend, neighbor against neighbor, family against family. Colonel Locke's regiment, including Noland, more than likely patrolled and policed the area, mounting expeditions against the Tories and British when needed.

Noland enlisted again in the spring of 1780 in the same company with the same rating as a "fork ranger." When this term expired, he re-enlisted in 1781 in Captain Gabriel Knox's company in Colonel Smith's North Carolina Regiment, where he served four months, probably until the end of the war.

It was during this last enlistment that Lord Cornwallis and the British army marched through Salisbury and Rowan County in pursuit of General Nathanael Greene and his troops. There were several skirmishes and battles during the pursuit, but these were mainly outside of Rowan County, leading up to the climax at Yorktown.

Again, the record is unclear what Noland's regiment did. They probably went north with Greene, but they may have harassed Cornwallis from the rear or simply stayed put to cut supply lines and block a possible British retreat.

According to the pension records, Noland received no serious or grievous wounds and no advancement in rank. Upon petition, he was granted a government pension on December 5, 1833 for his service to his country.
The next definite information concerning Ledstone involves his purchase of 150 acres on Dutchman's Creek in Rowan County, near Salisbury. On March 2, 1787, Noland bought the land for L50 from Gregory Glascock, who was also his father-in-law. He worked this land for 13 years, selling it for $500 to William Butler on January 7, 1800.

Noland's land was part of 400 acres Glascock bought from the state in 1783 and which may have been seized earlier by the state from Loyalists. After the troops returned from the Cherokee campaign, most were eager to take out after the British, but one company, composed primarily of men from Dutchman's Creek, wanted no part of such activity.

In an attempt to settle the matter, a fist fight was held between a Whig lieutenant and a Captain Bryan. Bryan (later a Tory colonel) was soundly thrashed and the Dutchman's Creek company left with him to become rabid Tories. It was perhaps against Bryan's men that Locke's regiment fought.

In the first United States census in 1790, Noland is listed in Rowan County as the head of a household of five free white males (only one over 16) and six free white females (various ages, including his wife Elizabeth), with no slaves and no other free persons listed. Three of Ledstone's brothers (Daniel, James, and Stephen) are also listed in the 1790 census in Rowan County.

The exact marriage date of Elizabeth Glascock and Ledstone Noland is unknown, but it probably took place between 1781 and 1784. Some of the persons listed in the Noland household in the 1790 census could have been Glascocks, since Gregory died in 1787. Elizabeth died before the move to Kentucky and Noland next married Mary Smallwood, perhaps a cousin. She died before the 1827 move to the virgin land in Jackson County.

Land figured quite prominently with all the Nolands and their kin, both before and after Ledstone. Squire Boone, Daniel's father, lived on the Yadkin near Wilkesboro about 55 miles upstream from Salisbury, and was a 1753 Rowan County justice (Rowan County in the 1750's included all of western Carolina and Tennessee).

Daniel farmed and hunted around Wilkesboro and was hired in 1769 by a Salisbury businessman, Richard Henderson, to explore, along with five other men, the Kentucky wilderness. Thus, quite naturally, stories about the fertile land in Kentucky reached the Nolands, and others, and Jesse left to make his fortune there as a land owner.

Ledstone also made his share in Kentucky, but it was in Jackson County where

1 (Ed. note: In his Noland book, Ronsheim cites the marriage of Ledstone Noland, born 1776, to Mary Smallwood, "probably dau. of William Smallwood," Rowan County, North Carolina, February 20, 1801 - Bond, Stephen Noland. Ronsheim lists this Ledstone Noland as the son of Stephen Noland, eldest brother of Ledstone Noland. The question thus arises as to whether the two Ledstone Nolands (uncle and nephew) could have been confused with each other.)
he caught up with the real money, even though it was through his children's efforts, not his. Ledstone, the family background and society had taught them well, just as earlier generations had been taught the value of owning land. In Jackson County, they made their education and their ambition pay.

In the same way that stories about the new land in western Missouri brought the Nolands out from Kentucky, the land in Maryland and Virginia had earlier brought over from Great Britain the Glascocks, Nolands and Smallwoods. Thomas Glascock, Elizabeth Glascock's great-great-great grandfather, arrived in Virginia sometime before 1643 and on January 18, 1662, patented land in Rappahannock County, 40 miles west of Alexandria.

Pierce Noland, from County Mayo, Ireland, arrived in Cecil County, Maryland, sometime before 1686. On June 12, 1688, he patented 300 acres on the west side of Elk River in Cecil County. On November 4, 1692, he traded land with Thomas Lindsey of Charles County.

This new land adjoined the holdings of James Smallwood, who arrived in Maryland from England in 1664 and patented 100 acres in 1666. About 1735, Henrietta Smallwood, James' granddaughter and the daughter of Ledstone Smallwood, married Daniel Noland. Daniel was Pierce Noland's grandson and Ledstone Noland's father.

After the death of their father in 1761, all five Noland brothers and their sister and mother eventually moved to North Carolina. Ledstone and brothers James, Jesse and Stephen all served in the Revolution, enlisting from Rowan County. James, Jesse and Ledstone received government pensions for their services. The fifth - and oldest - brother, Daniel, apparently did not serve, perhaps because of age.1

In Kentucky, Noland is listed in the 1806 Madison County and 1808 Estill County (Estill County was formed from parts of Madison and Clark counties) tax records as a land owner. He is in the 1810 census, in a household of seven males and one female (a daughter).

In 1812, when daughter Rebecca was about to marry Michael Collins, Noland and Collins bound themselves for $50 (a dowry) to guarantee the wedding. Noland is also listed in the 1820 Estill County census as the only member of his household.

Once the move to Jackson County had been made, it was Noland's son and sons-in-law who were active in land, according to early county records. William Noland filed a patent on a quarter section near 31st and Blue Ridge. Eli

1 Ronsheim, in his Noland book, does not list a son, Daniel, of Ledstone Noland.
Glascock and William Parish filed patents in the same general area. Parish also held patents on land in Kansas City at 31st and Indiana and 47th and Woodland.

Michael Collins patented land in Kansas City near 12th and Van Brunt.

Barnett Noland (husband of Sena Noland) patented land near 63rd and Raytown Road (the Santa Fe Trail crossed part of his land) and also near 23rd and Northern. John Braden (husband of Jane Noland) patented land near 40 Highway east of Lee Summit Road.

William Noland, Glascock and Parish all voted in the first election held in Jackson County on August 5, 1828, presumably for their cousin Smallwood Noland, who was elected Jackson County's first representative to the Missouri Legislature. The three men were also present and active bidders at the first sale of lots in Independence in July, 1827.

In 1835 William Noland and Thomas Pitcher sold lot 50 on the square (the southwest corner of Maple and Liberty) to Henry Basey for $521. They had paid $35.25 for it in 1827. Other activities included the bringing-up of at least 30 children by the six families here in Jackson County.

With his family well grounded in Jackson County, Ledstone Noland died in 1834 or '35, shortly after being awarded his government pension. He was buried in the Pitcher family cemetery near 33rd and Blue Ridge. On Memorial Day in 1912, the D.A.R. dedicated a grave marker at the burial site. The ceremony was attended by Fitzhugh Collins (a grandson) and members of three younger generations.

Rebecca Collins' great-granddaughter, Mrs. L. A. Latimer, lives in Independence, as do two great-great-grandchildren, Mrs. John Adlard and James Greenwood, Jr. Mrs. Latimer's great-grandchildren represent the eleventh generation of Noland descendants in America and the eighth generation in Independence, Jackson County, Missouri.
Ledstone Noland, Revolutionary War Veteran

The copy of the self-explanatory letter quoted below was made available by Homer T. Love, Jr., of San Antonio, Texas.

August 13, 1936

BA-J/MC(S?)

Ledstone Noland, S. 16992

Mrs. Green Ragan
Rural Route No. 1
Hickman Mills, Missouri

Dear Madam:

The data which follow were obtained from papers on file in the pension claim, S.16992, based upon the military service of Ledstone Noland.

He was born in 1750 in Charles County, Maryland. The names of his parents were not given.

While residing in Rowan County, North Carolina, near the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin River, he enlisted in August, 1776, served three months as private in Captain John Johnson's company in Colonel Francis Locke's North Carolina regiment and was in several skirmishes with the Indians. In the beginning of 1777 he commenced serving as a "fork ranger" (his duties were to protect the county against the depredations of the Tories and British) under Captain Johnson and served in this capacity for not less than three years; at intervals during this period he was engaged in expeditions against the Tories and British. He enlisted in the spring of 1780; served two short tours, amounting to about three months as private in Captain John Johnson's and James Craig's companies in Colonel Frank Locke's North Carolina regiment. From the end of the last named service until June, 1781, he served as fork ranger under Captain John Johnson.

He enlisted in June, 1781, and served four months as private in Captain Gabriel "Knox's" company in Colonel Smith's North Carolina regiment.

After the Revolution he lived until 1800 in Rowan County, North Carolina, when he moved to Kentucky and lived there until 1825.

Ledstone Noland was allowed pension on his application executed
December 6, 1833, while living in Blue Township, Jackson County, Missouri.

The papers in this claim contain no data relative to the soldier's family.

Very truly yours,

(signed)

A. D. Hilles
Executive Assistant
to the Administrator
Ledstone Noland, Revolutionary War Veteran

Declaration

I was born in the County of Charles in the State of Maryland: then a province of England in the year seventeen hundred and fifty.

I had a record of my age in a family Bible but it was left in North Carolina when I moved to the State of Kentucky. When called into Service I was living in North Carolina in the County of Rowan until the year 1800 and in the State of Kentucky until the year 1825. I live at present in Blue Township in the County of Jackson in the State of Missouri.

I was called into Service three times by being drafted and afterward a volunteer. I was not a Substitute.

General Davidson or General Rutherford and Colonel Lock were part of the time with the Troops where I served—the number of the Regiment I do not recollect. I was in service against the Indians at Highwaipe and Tennessee River and against the British at Colesons when General Davidson was wounded and also at Wilmington.

I never applied for or received a discharge. William Ferrell, Lilburn W. Boggel, General Johnson, Gabriel Fitzhugh, Henry Barker, Thomas Pitcher, Eli Glascoc and John Fitzhugh can testify as to my character for veracity and their belief of my services as a Soldier of the Revolution.

his

Ledstone X Noland

Mark

State of Missouri 
County of Jackson 
I Samuel Weston\(^2\) Justice of the peace as aforesaid

---

1 Governor of Missouri, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia when the Mormons were attacked; an Aide-de-Camp was S. V. Noland, cousin of Ledstone Noland—S.V. Noland participated in the expedition against the Mormons.

2 Founder of famed Weston's Blacksmith Shop which literally mounted the great caravans which were to open up for settlement that vast region lying west of the Mississippi River to the far reaches of the Pacific Ocean.
do hereby certify that Ledstone Noland personally appeared before me and made oath that the facts and statements contained in the foregoing declaration are correct and true to the best of his recollection and belief and subscribed the same together with the answers to the interrogatories presented by the War Department - that he further made oath that by reason of old age and consequent loss of memory he cannot swear positively to the precise length of his service; but according to the best of his recollection he served not less than the period mentioned in the foregoing declaration as a Private, and he was not employed in any civil pursuit during the time which this Service was performed. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of December 1833.

(signed) Samuel Weston J.P. (Seal)
5

Succeeds us. The attack on the town of Wilmington, site, 
proven to be a failure. The British, having taken Sir the 
side, and we commanded their little force. Contingent
which was called from Wilmington, the British forces 
called from Charleston again. Colonel Hull had 
arrived. In the absence of Cornwallis, he was all alone 
some distance above the town of Cornwallis. In some time 
and returned home. This constitutes a line of four 
months' service. I left the service about the first of 
November 1781.

He hereby relinquishes any claim, whatever, to a person 
I am a citizen of the present state of Rhode Island. 
His name is not on the service roll of any
Agency in Any State.

I was born in the County of Charles, in the State of Maryland. 
The Province of England in the year sixteen hundred 
and fifty.

I have a record of my age in a family Bible, but it was left 
in North Carolina, when I moved to the State of Kentucky.

Then called into service. I was living in North Carolina at 
the time called into service. I was living in North Carolina at 
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the time called into service. I was living in North Carolina at 
the time called into service. I was living in North Carolina at 
the time called into service.
I was called into service three times by King Shriners and afterward by Volunteers. I was not a substitute.

General David, General Putnam, and Colonel Lord were part of the time with the Indians when I went. The name of the Algonquins I do not recollect. I was at the junction of the Thames, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, against the Indians at Longfellow and Toms. I was against the British at Colborne, with General Banister, who demanded and died at Milburnton.

I now apply for or receive a discharge.

John Freeman, Lieutenants, or Percy, John Johnson, William Farrell, Lieutenants, or Percy, John Johnson, Gabriel Fitzgerald, Henry Bankes, Harrods, Peterson, or Fitzpatrick, can testify as to my character for service and their belief of my service as a Soldier of the Revolution.

David E. Seabury

That the facts stated are not heard in County of Sandwich. I cannot vouch for but hear it to have been true. No one has been able to correct that there has been no change in the matter. The facts are correct and I have no reason to believe that the facts have been altered. The facts are correct and I have no reason to believe that the facts have been altered.

The facts are correct and I have no reason to believe that the facts have been altered.

Joseph Horizon 1833

James McLean 1833
January 4, 1940.

Mr. Leon Nolen
1609 - 12th Street South
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Sir:

The data which follow were obtained from papers on file in the pension claim, S.14039, based upon the military service of Jesse Noland, in the Revolutionary War.

He was born in 1761, in Charles County, Maryland.

While a resident of Rowan County, North Carolina, to which place he had moved from Loudoun County, Virginia, he enlisted in 1780, and served three months as private in Captain John Johnson's and John Lock's Companies in Colonel "Frank" Locke's North Carolina Regiment. In the summer of 1781, he served three months as private in Captain Gabriel Knox's Company in Colonel Smith's North Carolina Regiment.

He was allowed pension on his application executed November 19, 1832, at which time he was living in Estill County, Kentucky, and stated that he had moved there in 1784.

He referred to his mother (her name not given) as being a widow in 1780. The name of his father was not given. His brother, James, was living in Estill County, Kentucky, in 1832, aged ninety-two years. The papers in this pension contain no further data relative to soldier's family.

In order to obtain the date of last payment of pension, the name of person paid and possibly the death date of soldier, you should apply to the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, Records Division, Washington, D. C., and cite the following data: "Jesse Noland. Certificate No. 4286(?), issued January 16, 1833, rate $20.00 per annum, commenced March 4, 1831, Act of June 7, 1832, Kentucky Agency.

Very truly yours

A. D. Hiller
Executive Assistant to the Administrator
Sworn and subscribed before me this 9th day of November 1832, personally appeared in open Court before John W. Madison, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of North Carolina, who is now sitting on the County Court, and a resident of the County Court, in and for the County of North Carolina, to wit: John W. Madison, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says according to law and his oath, that he made the following Oath in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress of the 25th June 1832, and that he was a line soldier in the United States in the following manner:—He served as a line soldier in 1780 in Rowan County, North Carolina, in the Continental Army in the Militia of a total of three months; John W. Madison was captured; that he was first promoted to major general; that he was married to Mrs. Laura Roden; that he was married to Mrs. Laura Roden in North Carolina; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood; that he was not in the Battle of Longwood.
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The record states that he thinks he had written in chains, but if he had
they are long since lost. He
Oath, a pension for 6 months
Service as a soldier of the Revolution.
that he was born in Charles
County—Maryland, in the year
1761—that he has no record of his age
but always inquired from his
mother's family that he was
born in that year—that he
moved from Maryland to Virginia—from there to
Pennsylvania County, North Carolina
there to Alabama, in 1783 when he
served in the army—that he has
lived in the State of Kentucky for
the past 30 years—that
he has no documentary evidence
to prove his residence—that he knows
of no pension, whose testimony he can
produce to establish his claim.
Except James, Colonel of Eagle,
who was a soldier of the Revolution—
the only Revolutionary
Even claim whatever to a pension
or disability except the first two.
He does not remember not on the Preston Roll of the army.

Sworn to and subscribed the 28th day of April 1780,

I, James Wilson, do hereby certify that I have no children by my

wife, Jemima Wilson. I have been a resident in this country for more than 20 years, and have been faithfully supported by my neighbors, and have never been in want of money or provisions.

Sworn to and subscribed by.

James Wilson

This certificate is subscribed by the subscriber.

Sworn to and subscribed by.

James Wilson
Some Nolands and Their Relatives in

The War of 1812 *

Nolan, William. Private. (Same as Henry Nolan, above).

Noland, John R., Ensign. Captain Robinson Graham's Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.
Noland, Ledstone. Private. Captain Dudley Farris' Company of Infantry of the Kentucky Militia.

** Commanded by Lt. Col. William Dudley.
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U. S. Census (*)

Heads of Families

North Carolina

NOLAND

1790

Noland, James, Salisbury Dist., Rowan County - 2 free white males 16 years plus; 2 free white males under 16; 4 free white females. Includes heads of family.

Noland, Daniel, Salisbury Dist., Rowan County - 1 free white male 16 years plus and including head of family; no free white males under 16; 3 white females, including heads of families.

Noland, Ledston (sic), Salisbury Dist., Rowan County - 1 free white male 16 years plus; 4 free white males under 16; 6 free white females.

Noland, Stephen, Salisbury Dist., Rowan County - 2 free white males 16 years plus; 2 free white males under 16; 4 free white females. Heads of families included.

Noland, Edward, Hillsborough Dist., Granville County - no data.

Noland, Hary, Morgan Dist., Wilkes County - 1 free white male 16 plus; 2 free white males under 16; 3 free white females. Heads of families included.

Noland, Pierce, Morgan District, Wilkes County - 2 free white males 16 plus; 3 free white males under 16; 4 free white females, including heads of families.

1800

Noland, James, Rowan County - 5 boys between 16 and 20 - and James Noland, over 45.

Kentucky - 1810

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(*) Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc. Editors, Ronald Vern Jackson and Gary Teeples, Bountiful, Utah;
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noland, William</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, William</td>
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Tennessee - 1820

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noland, Eliza</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noland, Lewis</td>
<td>Rutherford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noland, Mary</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noland, Phillip B.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noland, Samuel</td>
<td>White</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Thomas</td>
<td>Dickson</td>
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</table>
U. S. Census, Tennessee, 1820 - NOLAND - continued

Missouri - 1830 - JACKSON COUNTY

NOLAND

Noland, Barnett, between 20 and 30 years old in 1830. Had one boy under 5 years old, and his wife was between 20 and 30 years of age.

Noland, E. T., between 30 and 40 years old in 1830. Had 1 boy under 5 years old, and his wife was between 30 and 40 years of age; 2 daughters between 10 and 15 years of age.

Noland, Henry, between 30 and 40 years of age in 1830. Had 2 boys between 5 and 10 years of age; 1 boy, 10 to 15 years; 1 daughter under 5 years; 1 daughter, 5 to 10; and 1 daughter, 10 to 15 years.

Noland, Hudson, between 20 and 30 years old in 1830. Had 1 son under 5 years. His wife was between 15 and 20 years of age.

Noland, James, was between 30 and 40 years of age in 1830. Had 1 boy under 5; 1 between 5 and 10 years, and 3 boys between 10 and 15. His wife was between 20 and 30 years. They had 1 daughter under 5 years of age.

Noland, Nathan, was between 30 and 40 years of age in 1830. Had 1 boy, 5 to 10 years; 1 boy, 10 to 15. His wife was between 20 and 30 years of age. They had 2 daughters between 10 and 15 years of age.

Noland, S. V. was between 40 and 50 years of age in 1830. He had 3 boys under 5 years; 2 boys between 5 and 10 years; 2 boys, 10 to 15 years; 2 boys between 15 and 20 years. His wife was between 40 and 50 years of age.

Noland, Smallwood. Males: 2 under 5 years; one 10-15 years; one 15-20 years; 2(?) between 20 and 30 years of age; 1, 30-40 years; one between 40 and 50 years; 2 between 50 and 60 years. Females: 1 under 5 years; 1 between 5 and 10; 2 between 15 and 20; 2 between 20 and 30; 1 between 50 and 60.

Noland, Stephen, between 60 and 70 years of age in 1830. One boy under 5; 1 boy between 5 and 10 years. Wife was between 60 and 70. One daughter between 20 and 30.

Noland, William, between 40 and 50 years in 1830. Had 1 boy under 5 years; 2, 5 to 10 years; 1, 15-20 years. His wife was between 30 and 40 years. Had 1 girl under 5; one 5 to 10 years; 2, 10-15 years.
U. S. Census, Missouri, 1830 - NOLAND - continued

JACKSON COUNTY

Noland, William W., 30 to 40 years old in 1830. Had 3 boys under 5 years; 1 boy, 5 to 10. His wife was between 30 and 40 years old.

Nowland (sic), John, between 40 and 50 years old. Had 1 boy under 5 years; 1, 10-15 years; 1, 15-20 years. His wife was between 30 and 40 years old.

1830

Noland, Benjamin
Noland, Henry, Jr.
Noland, Henry, Sr.
Noland, Jesse
Noland, Joel
Noland, Joshua
Noland, Martin D.
Noland, Randolph
Noland, Smallwood V.
Noland, William

1830

Jackson County, Missouri

1830

Age

Noland, Barnett 20 - 30
Noland, E. T. 30 - 40
Noland, Henry 30 - 40
Noland, Hudson 20 - 30
Noland, James 30 - 40
Noland, Nathan 30 - 40
Noland, S. V. 40 - 50
Noland, Smallwood 20 - 30
Noland, Stephen 60 - 70
Noland, William 40 - 50
Noland, William W. 30 - 40

1840

Noland, Henry, Jr. 30 - 40
Noland, Jesse 50 - 60
Noland, Joshua 30 - 40
Noland, Smallwood V. 30 - 40
Noland, William 30 - 40
Noland, Jesse, Sr. 30 - 40 (!)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Wife</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Born about</th>
<th>Age</th>
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<td>Ky.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sana</td>
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<td>Ky.</td>
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<td>1805</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nancy S.</td>
<td>Mo.</td>
<td>1826</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Jesse, Sr.</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
<td>1812</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>Noland, Sarah</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Smallwood, Jr.</td>
<td>Nancy (*)</td>
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<td>1786</td>
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<td>N.C.</td>
<td>1793</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>Noland, William W., Dr.</td>
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<td>Ky.</td>
<td>1807</td>
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(*) From Virginia to Kentucky

<table>
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<th>Age</th>
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<td>Thetis</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
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<td>Lucinda</td>
<td>Mo.</td>
<td>1838</td>
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<td>Noland, F. A.</td>
<td>Harriet</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
<td>1816</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>1785</td>
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<td>Orlinda &amp; Eliz.</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
<td>1814</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<td>Noland, Simpson</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mo.</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Noland, Smallwood C.</td>
<td>Sally Ann</td>
<td>Mo.</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, William (Teacher)</td>
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<td>Mo.</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ky.</td>
<td>1807</td>
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**U. S. Census**

**Heads of Families**

**Missouri**

**1840**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noland, Alvice</th>
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<td>Newton</td>
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<td>Noland, E. T.</td>
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<td>Noland, H.</td>
<td>Howard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Havelin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Henry</td>
<td>Buchanan</td>
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<td>Noland, Henry</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Hudson</td>
<td>Howard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Isaac</td>
<td>Vernon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noland, James</td>
<td>Scott (Scot.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Howard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noland, James</td>
<td>Pike</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, James S.</td>
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<td>Noland, Jesse</td>
<td>Buchanan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Joel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, John</td>
<td>Carroll</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Joshua</td>
<td>Pike</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, L. (S.?) V.</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Martin D.</td>
<td>Cole</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Martin D.</td>
<td>Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noland, Nicholas</td>
<td>Pike</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Smallwood</td>
<td>Howard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noland, Stephen</td>
<td>Howard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noland, William</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
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<td>Noland, William W.</td>
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**1850**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nolan (sic), Andrew</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nolan (sic), Christiana</td>
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<td>Nolan (sic), Harriet</td>
<td>Scot.</td>
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<td>Nolan (sic), James</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nolan (sic), James</td>
<td>St. C, (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nolan, Joel</td>
<td>Holt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nolan (sic), Michael</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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</table>

(*) St. Charles or St. Clair
Noland (sic), Patrick  
Noland (sic), Randolph  
Noland (sic), Sarah  
Noland, Arthur  
Noland, Barnett  
Noland, Bridgette  
Noland, Clarinda  
Noland, Collin  
Noland, Daniel  
Noland, Ebinezer  
Noland, Edwin  
Noland, Elizabeth  
Noland, Eliz.  
Noland, George  
Noland, George W.  
Noland, Henry  
Noland, Hugh  
Noland, Hugh N.  
Noland, Isaac  
Noland, James  
Noland, James  
Noland, James  
Noland, James  
Noland, James S.  
Noland, Jesse, Jr.  
Noland, Johannah  
Noland, John  
Noland, John  
Noland, John  
Noland, Jonathan  
Noland, Joshua  
Noland, Joshua R.  
Noland, Julia  
Noland, Louisa  
Noland, Margaret  
Noland, Martin D.  
Noland, Mary  
Noland, Mary  
Noland, Michael  
Noland, Michael  
Noland, Nicholas  
Noland, Obed  
Noland, Pat.
### U. S. Census, Missouri, 1850 - NOLAND - continued

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noland, Pleasant</td>
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<td>Noland, Sarah</td>
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<td>Noland, Silas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Smallwood</td>
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<td>Noland, Stephen B.</td>
<td>Polk</td>
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<td>Noland, Thomas</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<td>Noland, Turner</td>
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<td>Noland, William</td>
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<td>Noland, William W.</td>
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### NOLAND

#### Indiana

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noland, Daniel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Daniel, Sr.</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
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<td>Noland, Edward</td>
<td>Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noland, James</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Obed</td>
<td>Clark</td>
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<td>Noland, Stephen</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
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<td>Noland, Wesley</td>
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**1820**

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<td>Noland, Ebenezer</td>
<td>Daviess</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Enoch</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>Noland, Henry</td>
<td>Knox</td>
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<td>Noland, James</td>
<td>Madison</td>
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<td>Noland, John</td>
<td>Daviess</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Greene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noland, Nathan</td>
<td>Putnam</td>
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<td>Noland, Perry (sic)</td>
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(continued)
U. S. Census

Heads of Families

Indiana

NOLAND

1850

Noland, Brazelton
Noland, Catherine (sic)
Noland, Daniel
Noland, Davis
Noland, Eleazer
Noland, Enock
Noland, George
Noland, James
Noland, James
Noland, John
Noland, John
Noland, John
Noland, John W.
Noland, Laurence
Noland, Michael
Noland, Osea J.
Noland, Richard
Noland, Richard
Noland, Samuel
Noland, Sanford A.
Noland, Stephen
Noland, Timothy
Noland, Thomas
Noland, Thomas
Noland, William
Noland, William
Noland, William

County
Madison
Pike
Madison
Tippecanoe
Knox
Pike
Madison
Parke
Marion
Pike
Pike
Pike
Cass
Daviess
Wabash
Knox
Wabash
Fila (?)
Vermillion
Greene
Madison
Pike
Miami
Fayette
Decatur
Madison
Warren or Warrick

Virginia

NOLAND

1790

Noland, Charles

County
Fairfax

(continued)
U. S. Census (*)

Heads of Families

Virginia and West Virginia

NOLAND

1810

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<td>Frederick</td>
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<td>Prince William</td>
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</table>

U. S. Census
Heads of Families
North Carolina

SMALLWOOD

1790

Smallwood, Elijah, Salisbury Dist., Surry County. Two white males 16 years and over. Five white females. Including heads of family.
Smallwood, Charles, No district, Beaufort County. One male 16 years and over. No females under 16 years. Two free white females including heads of families. Two slaves.
Smallwood, John, no district, Craven County. Two white males 16 years and over. One free white male under 16. One free white female. Five slaves.
Smallwood, John, Salisbury District, Surry County. One free white male 16 years and over. One free white male under 16 years. Two females.

Smallwood, Elijah, Salisbury Dist., Surry County. Two white males 16 years and over. Five white females. Including heads of family.
Smallwood, Charles, No district, Beaufort County. One male 16 years and over. No females under 16 years. Two free white females including heads of families. Two slaves.
Smallwood, John, no district, Craven County. Two white males 16 years and over. One free white male under 16. One free white female. Five slaves.
Smallwood, John, Salisbury District, Surry County. One free white male 16 years and over. One free white male under 16 years. Two females.

Smallwood -
Smallwood, Charles
Smallwood, Elijah (sic), Jr.
Smallwood, Elijah (sic), Sr.
Smallwood, John
Smallwood, William
Smallwood, Zadock

Surry County
Beaufort County
Surry County
Surry County
Surry County
Rowan County
Rowan County

Tennessee

SMALLWOOD

1820

Smallwood, Lawrence

Lawrenceburg County

Kentucky

SMALLWOOD

1810

Smallwood, John
Smallwood, William
Smallwood, Elijah

Shelby
Madison
Clay

(continued)
<table>
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(continued)
U. S. Census, Kentucky, 1850 - SMALLWOOD - continued

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Missouri

Smallwood

1830

Smallwood, David
Smallwood, Russell

1840

Smallwood, Abraham
Smallwood, David
Smallwood, Elijah
Smallwood, Jane
Smallwood, Margaret

Ralls
Cooper

Clay
Lewis
Howard
Boone
Morgan
U. S. Census
Heads of Families
Indiana

SMALLWOOD

1820

Smallwood, Elijah
Smallwood, George
Smallwood, Samuel
Smallwood (sic), Catherine

1830

Smallwood, David
Smallwood, George
Smallwood, George
Smallwood, James
Smallwood, James
Smallwood, Samuel

1850

Smallwood, Bennet
Smallwood, Caleb
Smallwood, Elizabeth
Smallwood, Elizabeth
Smallwood, Enoch
Smallwood, George
Smallwood, Hazel
Smallwood, James
Smallwood, James
Smallwood, John
Smallwood, Mary
Smallwood, Mary A.
Smallwood, Samuel
Smallwood, Samuel
Smallwood, Samuel
Smallwood, William
Smallwood, W.
Smallwood, W.

County
Washington
Jackson
Washington
Clark
Clark
Jackson
Orange
Shelby
Clark
Clark

Elkhart
Lawrence
Marshall
Hancock
Lawrence
Jackson
Vermillion
Vigo
Jackson
Fayette
Fayette
Vigo
Clark
Jackson
Marshall
Scott
Lawrence
Scott