

SOULE NEWSLETTER

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1966 De Luna XVII
[William Latten Soule]



1969 De Luna XX
[Charles Arthur Soule]

1979 SOULE KINDRED REUNION

PENSACOLA, FL AUG 10-12

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The SOULE KINDRED NEWSLETTER is published quarterly (January, April, July, and October) by Soule Kindred in America, Inc. Dues are \$7.00 per year; subscriptions will begin with first issue of the current year. Late subscribers will be sent back issues for the current year. Subscriptions with checks made payable to Soule Kindred should be sent to the following address:

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* * * * *

PLEASE NOTE Editor's New Address: Naval Regional Medical Center
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A 15¢ stamp will ensure mail delivery to Guam. Since the F.P.O.
address includes a zip number, mail is delivered to Guam by air --
no additional postage is necessary.

The cover for this issue was designed by Mrs. Betty Merritt and Col. John Soule

There has been a recent decline in the receipt of clippings. Please keep
them coming.

I have been holding some lineages that readers have sent in. The Family
Historian has suggested that we should wait until Vol. III - the Soule
Family Volume has been published before the lineages appear in the
Newsletter.

The Editor.

Glenn L. Whitecotten

PENSACOLA, FL.

Aug. 14, 1559: Spanish Land

Aug. 10-12, 1979: Soule Reunion

PROGRAM

THURSDAY

9:30 am- noon
1:30 - 4 pm \$3 Genealogy Workshop conducted by Col. John Soule and Dr. Milton Terry for local DAR members. Soule family welcome.

7 pm Welcome party and reunion check-in. Matador Room, Sheraton Inn. Come as you are!!

FRIDAY

9 am - noon \$3 ea. Bus tour of 20th century NAS [Annapolis of the Air], 19th century Navy Yard, 17th century forts; Aerospace and survival museums. Attire: casual, for hot/humid day.

noon- 4:30 pm Free time to do as you like--swim in pool, go to beach (and meet us at the Gulf Islands National Seashore), sleep etc. We will give you list of eateries when you arrive.

4:30 pm \$4.50 ea. To the Seashore for fish fry picnic, tour of Ft. Pickens and a program by rangers. Back to Sheraton. Attire: very casual, young people probably in shorts, do wear pants. (Should it become necessary to use busses to reach Ft. Pickens we will need to ask for the fee at arrival.)

SATURDAY

9 am-noon \$2 ea. Two 90 minute tours. Group will be divided with half touring turn of the century Gulf Coast residential area while other half tour Historical District (site of early mainland Pensacola)

10:30 am \$4 ea. Seville Square gathering place for young people who plan to attend the picnic and nature walk. A "play it by ear" event. Lunch included.

12:30 p.m. \$4 ea. Lunch in Historical district's Seville Quarter courtyard. We plan a brief historical talk based on Pensacola's founding by the Spanish. Theme of reunion: 1559 Pensacola. Attire: same as for the tour, wear comfortable shoes as part of tour by foot.

after lunch Free time with optional activities available. To be given list at check-in.

6:30 pm \$12 ea. Party dinner and annual meeting, Matador Room Sheraton Inn. Attire: let's make it a festive occasion and wear our "Sunday best", long dress, period costume, etc. We hope to have a short, "light" entertainment.

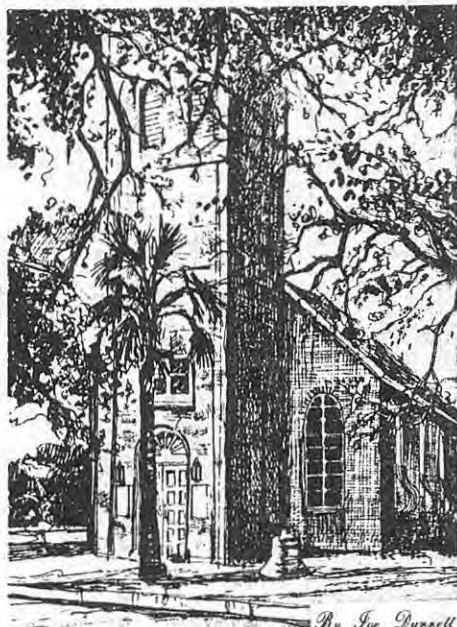
SUNDAY

10:30 am Depart Sheraton for special reunion Mass at early Catholic Church. Celebrate America's first documented religious service, a Mass by friars on Aug. 15, 1559. Or visit other downtown churches: Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran are all old with new Presbyterian and Baptist churches. Dutch treat brunch at Sheraton following Mass. GOODBYE!



By Joe Dunnell

Two blocks west of Palafox Street and on the north side of Main Street is the site of the Pantan-Leslie Trading Post. It was the largest trading post in the southeast and flourished from 1785 until well into the beginning of the 19th century.



By Joe Dunnell

Seville Square features period homes, art galleries, boutiques and museums. A brochure is available which directs visitors on a walking tour of thirty-one places of interest. Old Christ Church (above) has become an historical museum, and is a highlight of the Seville Square tour.

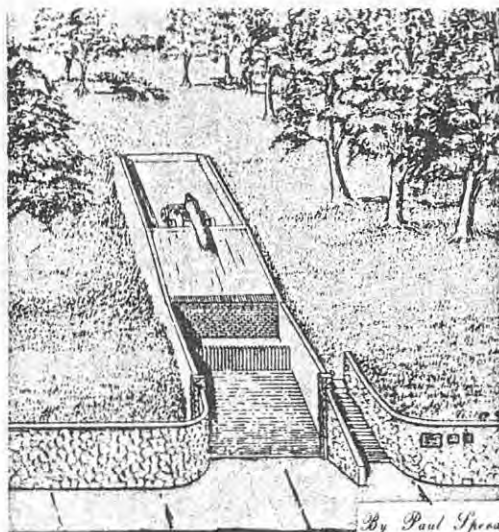
Join Us For



By Diane Dusenich

The Tivoli High House, built in 1805, used as a residence and boardinghouse, was torn down in the 1930s. The reconstruction was completed in 1975.

THE Fiesta OF Five Flags



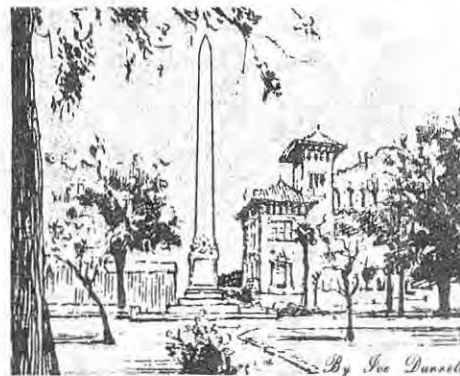
By Paul Spera

Fort George Park spotlights one of the few American Revolutionary War battles in Florida. Bernardo de Galvez led the Spanish attacks against British held Pensacola from March until May, 1781.



By Joe Dunnell

The Old Chimney, a picturesque landmark, built in 1857, overlooks Pensacola Bay on Scenic Highway and was originally part of a planing mill. When the machinery was removed, in 1862, and placed on a raft to be floated across the bay, a storm came up sinking the raft. Attempts to dismantle the chimney for brick salvage failed because of the extremely durable material of the oyster shell mortar.



By Joe Dunnell

The Chipley Monument, located in the center of Ferdinand Plaza, honors William D. Chipley, pioneer railroad builder, a state senator and one time Mayor of Pensacola. Ferdinand Plaza is the site, on 17 July, 1821, where General Andrew Jackson received Florida from Spain's Governor Don Jose Callava.

1559

England

Pensacola was restored to Spain in 1722, the Spanish dons remaining until 1763 when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to England. Taking advantage of British occupation with the American Revolution, the Spanish beselged the city and its forts in 1781, forcing the English garrison to surrender. This began the last Spanish period, which ended in 1821.



Don Tristan de Luna, Colonizer, under King Phillip of Spain, on August 14, 1559. DeLuna named this European colony in the United States, Santa Maria de Filipino Ochuse. Later, in its history as a strategic military location for the Gulf of Mexico, it became known as Pensacola.

Each year, the citizenry of Pensacola celebrate the founding of this beautiful, historic city. A week of revelry and pageantry is dedicated to the five flags that have dominated and contributed to Pensacola's rich historical background. This year our theme is "Fiesta — Thirtieth Anniversary"

Our Confederacy

Florida seceded from the Union in 1861. In 1862, Federal troops entered Pensacola and once again raised the Stars and Stripes. Confederate troops abandoned the forts, marking the seventh and last battle fought for the possession of Pensacola.



United States

In 1821 Andrew Jackson returned to hoist the Stars and Stripes in Plaza Ferdinand after having invaded Pensacola twice; once to expel the British and again to quell the Spanish-provoked Indian uprising.



We Were Founded By

Join us as the celebration begins with the traditional landing of Don Tristan de Luna on the beautiful white sands of Pensacola Bay. His queen and court will be greeted by a legendary Chief Mayoki and his tribe of Indians in one of the most gorgeous spectacles of Fiesta Week. The Chief and his tribe honor the Colonizer and hundreds of spectators with a dazzling display of Indian dances and cultural expositions.

History France

For 21 years, the Spanish were in command and possession of Pensacola, then called Santa Maria de Galve, against the French who were settling to the West. After three major battles for possession of the city, the French finally prevailed in 1719.

1979
Spain

The historical year of 1559 marked the settling of Pensacola in America by Don Tristan de Luna and his 1,500 followers. Abandoned in 1561, the Spaniards re-established in 1698 a settlement here in an effort to hold the Gulf Coast against the French.



Throughout Fiesta Week, Don Tristan and his queen will reign supreme over the numerous events and celebrations, as Pensacola, its citizens and its welcomed visitors pay delightful homage to the four hundred and twentieth year of vibrant, colorful history. Become a part of the Fiesta of Five Flags thirtieth anniversary. Join us for Fiesta Week in Pensacola, Florida, May 27 — June 3, 1979.

(1) DAYS INN MOTEL-PENSACOLA

Budget/Luxury Motel living at its best. This Motel rated in the top 10% nationally. 1/2 mile South of I-10 on US-29 (near Car City). 180 rooms, all with double beds. Free Color TV, Restaurant, Pool, Gift Shop. Major Credit Cards accepted. Rates—\$15.88 single, \$4.00 each additional Adult, \$1.00 each child age 1-17. Phone—(904) 477-9000. Toll Free Reservations 1 (800) 241-9191.

(2) BEST WESTERN...SEVILLE INN

223 East Garden Street. Closest to Seville Square and centrally located to beaches, Airport, and NAS Pensacola. Enjoy our newly redecorated rooms. Happy Hour cocktails in the Lobby Lounge. Outstanding fresh seafood delights in the LaFite Room. Great listening and dancing entertainment in the Buccaneer Lounge. Phone—(904) 433-8331 or Toll Free 1 (800) 528-1234.

(3) SHERATON INN

224 East Garden Street. Rich in Spanish decor, capturing a bit of Pensacola's natural beauty and historic charm. Superb Cuisine in the Alhambra Restaurant. Entertainment and dancing nightly in the Don Juan Lounge. Banquet and meeting room facilities to accommodate up to 285 people. Free local phone calls, color TV, swimming pool. Phone—434-3201. For reservations, call the toll free number 1 (800) 325-3535.

(4) TWICKENHAM STATION

Main entrance to Cordova Mall. Specializing in Prime Rib also serving crepes, quiche, and an array of fresh seafood including Florida lobster. Serving your favorite cocktails and wine. Happy Hour from 3:30 to 7:00. Open 11:00 a.m. daily. Phone—477-7448.

(5) PERDIDO BAY INN AND COUNTRY

We have it all! 18-hole Championship PGA course. Home of the Pensacola Open. Sugar-white beaches. Lighted tennis courts. 75 luxurious rooms, 96 town houses. Convention facilities for 25 to 300. Color T.V., swimming pool, children's wading pool. American Continental cuisine. Entertainment and dancing nightly in the Terrace Lounge. American, European plans. Golf packages. U.S. 98 West to 293, follow the signs. Reservations (904) 492-1212.

(6) CAP'N JIM'S

2900 Cervantes, just east of Bayou Texar on Hwy. 90, offers fresh Gulf Seafood at prices you can afford. Oysters on the half shell, gumbo, USDA choice steaks, salads, sandwiches and your favorite beer in a frosted mug are available. Join the Cap'n for an adventure in eat'n today, mate! Listed in Toll's "Best Restaurants in Florida" guide. Phone 433-3562.

**(7) SEVILLE QUARTER**

East Government Street downtown. Historic Pensacola's complete entertainment and dining complex. Featuring Rosie O'Grady's dixieland, Apple Annie's, Phineas Phoggs Balloon Works, Lili Marlene's World War I Aviators Pub, Coppersmith's fine restaurant, The Palace Oyster Bar and the open air Seville Courtyard. Open 11:00 a.m. daily. Phone 438-9749.

(8) ANGUS STEAK RANCH RESTAURANT AND LOUNGE

1101 Scenic Highway, U.S. 90 East. The Angus Steak Ranch specializes in USDA prime and choice steaks, Greek salads and fresh seafoods. Private facilities up to 260 people. Open Mon. thru Sat. 5 P.M. to 11 P.M. Phone 432-0539, 432-0475.

(9) MORRISON'S CAFETERIAS

Two locations—Pace Boulevard and Fairfield Drive in Town and Country Plaza. Also North Davis Highway at I-10 in University Mall. Enjoy the unique decor and delicious Southern dishes made famous throughout the South by Morrison's. Open 7 days a week from 11:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

(10) ADRIAN'S RANCH HOUSE RESTAURANT

I-10 and Exit 297. Settled under tall pines, this rustic restaurant specializes in delicious Bar-B-Que, Choice Steaks cooked to your taste, and fresh Cajun seafood. Hot homemade biscuits served with breakfast at 6 A.M. Open 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. Phone 944-0320. Circle W Overnight Camping facilities next door with all hook ups. Swim pool. Phone 944-1096.

(11) HOLIDAY INN-PENSACOLA BEACH

Ft. Pickens Road. On the Gulf of Mexico, offers Gulfview rooms with king size bed, deluxe East and West view rooms, twin bedded. Gulfview Casino dining room, heated swimming pool, beachwear boutique, gift shop, game room, poolside bar and Penthouse rooftop lounge. Tennis, handball and racquetball courts on premises. Convention facilities to 400 persons. Courtesy car to airport. Phone (904) 932-5361.

(12) GULFSIDE RESORTS

15 Via De Luna Drive, Pensacola Beach, FL 32561. Includes Howard Johnsons (904) 932-5331, Mai Kai Beach Motel and apartments (904) 932-3502. Tiki House Motel (904) 932-2294. 258 graciously appointed motel rooms, many kitchenettes, some large Gulf front suites. Color T.V., three cocktail lounges, restaurant, coffee shop, meeting facilities to 250, four swimming pools, three lighted tennis courts and boat docks...all on the white sands of beautiful Pensacola Beach.

LAST CALL!**PRE-PUBLICATION SALE**LAST CALL!

\$15.00 or four for \$50.00 - 1979 Delivery

Make checks payable to SOULE KINDRED. Mail to Betty-Jean Haner, Treasurer
1491 McClellan Street, Schenectady, New York 12309.

MAYFLOWER FAMILIES

**Through
Five Generations**



DESCENDANTS OF THE PILGRIMS
WHO LANDED AT
PLYMOUTH, MASS. DECEMBER 1620

VOLUME THREE

edited by

Anne Borden Harding

GEORGE SOULEColonel John Soule & Dr. Milton E. Terry

Published by

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1979

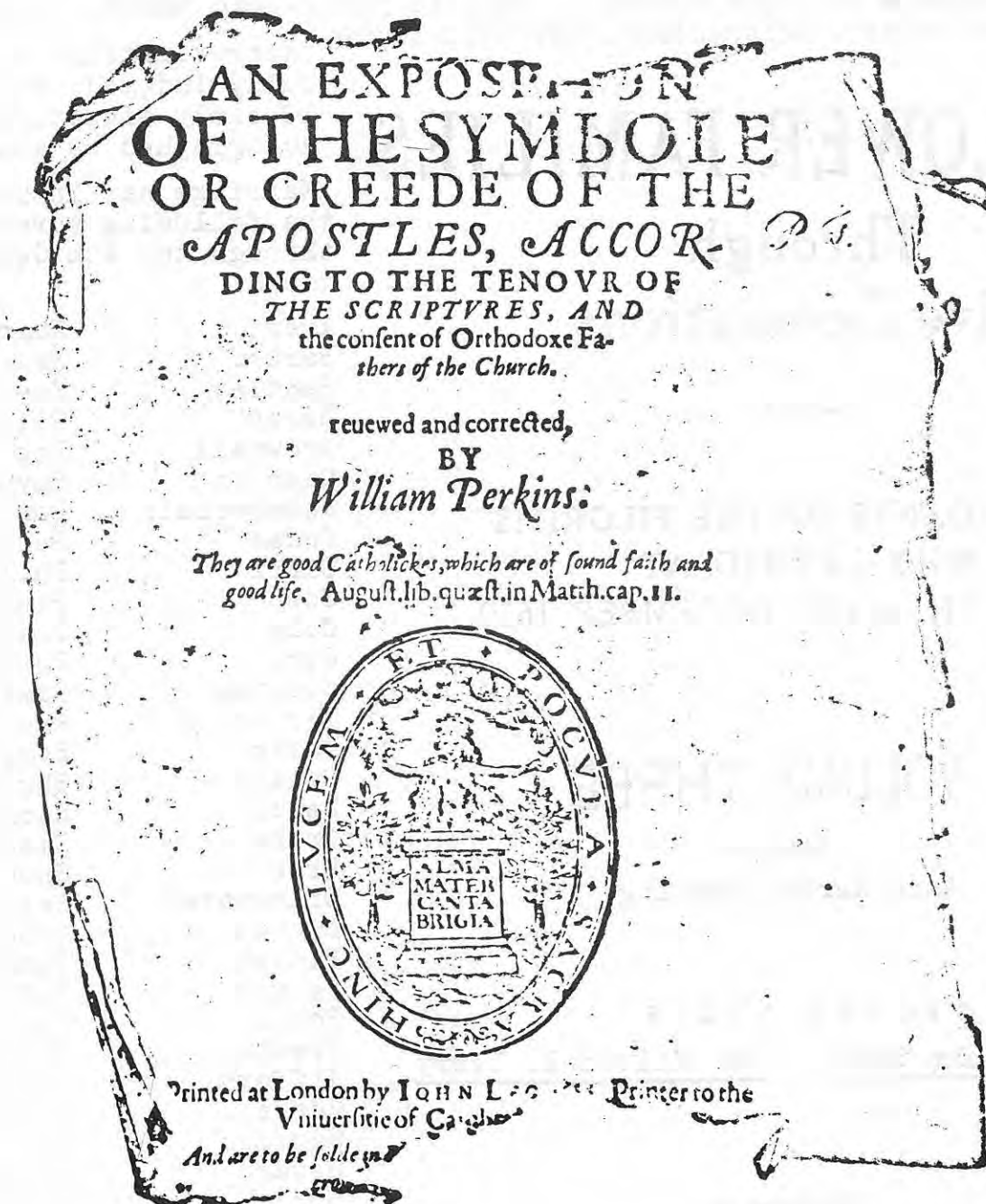
Approximately 550 page,
fully indexed, cloth,
10 early signatures,
autographed by authors.

Marriage has introduced
the following surnames
through the 4th Genera-
tion:

Ayers	Magoun
Barber	Maxfield
Bentley	Mosher
Berry	Oliver
Brownell	Page
Campion	Payne
Chamberlain	Perry
Chase	Peterson
Clark	Phillips
Cobb	Pierce
Cole	Place
Cory	Potter
Cushman	Pratt
Darling	Runyon
Davis	Sampson
Delano	Shrieve
Devol	Simmons
Drake	Sisson
Drew	Snow
Drinkwater	Standish
Dunham	Taber
Eldred	Tanner
Faunce	Tefft
Fones	Tinkham
Freeman	Tripp
Gifford	Waite
Haskell	Walker
Hayward	West
Howard	Weston
Hunt	Whitmore
Irish	Wilcox
Kenyon	Winslow
Macomber	Wright

A key to abbreviat-
ed titles and complete
indices of persons and
places are important

features of the book. The latter presents a fascinating picture of the extensive migration of the descendants of Pilgrim George Soule through the 5th Generation. Every state in New England, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Nova Scotia, Old England and Carib-bean countries saw their presence.

THE JACOB-5 SOULE BIBLE

Mrs. James Busey Soule of Royal Oak Michigan recently visited the Soule Family Historian, Col. John Soule, and presented him with photostatic copies of the JACOB SOULE BIBLE, and the JOSEPH SOULE BIBLE which have descended through her husband's family.

The line of descent is as follows: George-1, John-2, James-3, Jacob-4, Jacob-5, Joseph-6, Ezra-7, Charles Edward-8, Elmer Frederick-9, and James Busey Soule-10.

Jacob Soule His Book which
was given to him by his
Granfather Soule God give him grace
Herein to look that he may
that happy face that heaven
be his dwelling place

JACOB SOUL His Book which was given to him
by his Granfather Soul. God give him grace
Herein to look that he may . . . that happy
face that heaven . . . Be his dwelling place

James Busey Soule died on 16 September 1978. Mr. Soule was a retired Chief of Police of Royal Oak Michigan at the time of his death. Mr. Soule married Miriam Ada Brown on 11 April 1937. Mr. and Mrs. Soule have had two children: Michael David, born 25 November 1940, and Patricia Louise, born 16 August 1947.

THE JACOB SOULE BIBLE

*Names & Births of the Children of
Jacob Soule and Sarah His wife*

4th 1763 Jacob Soule Born Fryday
 24th 1764 Thomas Soule Born Saturday
 24th 1766 Jonathan Soule Born Thursday
 3rd 1768 Bezai Soule Born Tuesday
 17th 1770 Sarah Soule Born Tuesday
 2nd 1772 Joseph Soule Born Saturday
 9th 1774 Isaac Soule Born Saturday
 9th 1775 Mary Soule Born Thursday
 17th 1777 Rebekah Soule Born Saturday
 26th 1778 Phebe Shaw Soule Born Saturday
 19th 1781 Elijah Soule Born Saturday
 23rd 1782 Ronanay Soule Born Monday
 29th 1784 Fathae Soule Born Monday

Names & Births of the Children of Jacob Soule and Sarah His wife...

4th	1763	Jacob Soule Born	Fryday
	1764	Thomas Soule Born	Saturday
24th	1766	Johathan Soule Born	Thursday
ch 3th	1768	Bezai Soule Born	Tuesday
17th	1770	Sarah Soule Born	Tuesday
2th	1772	Joseph Soule Born	Saturday
	1774	Isaac Soule Born	Saturday
9th	1775	Mary Soule Born	Thursday
	1777	Rebekah Soule Born	Saturday
26th	1778	Phebe Shaw Soule Born	Saturday
19	1781	Elijah Soule Born	Saturday
23	1782	Ronanay Soule Born	Monday
29	1784	Fathae Soule Born	Monday

Sarah Soule the wife of Jacob Soule D.... the 11th 1797.....
 April 16th 1802.....a Soule d.....

Colonel John Soule's records indicate that Jacob-5 Soule was born in 1736-7. As listed in the Bible record, Jacob-6 (Jacob, Jr.) was born in 1763. Woods Middleboro Deaths, p. 169 indicates that Jacob-6 died on a prison ship at New York in January, 1783 in his 19th year. Middleboro Vital Records lists Jacob-6, born 4 February 1763, son of Sarah.

THE JOSEPH-6 SOULE BIBLE

(Baptist Edition)

THE
COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY
on the
HOLY BIBLE

Published by the Brattleboro Typographic Company
1837

The Family Incidents section contained the following account:*

George Soule was born in England about the year 1590 Sposed to be of the Norman Decent Came over in the Mayflower in 16 hundred and 20 was attached to the family of Mr. Edward Winslow - afterwards Gov of Mass Married Mary Becket in 1625 Settled in the town Duxbury County of Plimouth in the State of Mass and Died in 16 hundred 80 Aged 90 John Soule forth Sun of George was born in 16 hundred 33 Married Rebeca Simmons 16 hundred 55 Died 17 hundred 7 aged 75 James first sun of John was born 16 hundred 59 Married Lydia Thompson in 17 hundred 41 Died 1744 (illegible) aged 85 Jacob son of James born Aug 3 17hundred 2 Married Mary Thomas 1731 Died 1744 Jacob Soule sun of Jacob Soule born 1736 Married Sarah Sha--(illegible) 1762 Died 1823 Joseph Soule fifth sun of Jacob born May the 2 1772 Married Betsie Soule in 1822 Died 1851 Ezra Soule --(illegible) third son of Joseph Soule was born in ---rtford Maine 1825

* spelling and puncutation per original; hash marks and parentheses per editor.

Marriage

June 23, 1822 Joseph Soule Married Betsie Soule
Daughter of Isaac Soule of Middleboro Mass
Dec 26, 1852 Ezra Soule Married Mary A. Weaver
Daughter of Daniel Weaver of Frankling Maine

Births

May 2, 1772 Joseph Soule was born in Middleboro Mass
Nov 12, 1781 Betsie Soule was born in Middleboro Mass
Children of Joseph and Betsie
Aseneth (sic) Soule was born Feb 21, 1823
Ezra Soule born Feb 2, 1825
Children of Ezra and Mary
Livonia Soule born Sept 27th, 1853
Charles E. Soule born Nov 6th, 1854
Harlon Soule born Apr 29th, 1857
Joseph H Soule born Jan 4th, 1859
Arthur Soule born Nov 9th, 1863

Deaths

June 9th, 1851 Joseph Soule died at Hartford Maine
 Dec 12th, 1856 Betsie Soule died at Hartford Maine

Azeneth died in infancy
 (sic)

Oct 26th, 1857 Harlon Soule died
 July 19th, 1866 Arthur Soule died
 March 23rd, 1867 Mary A. Soule died



The following article has been reprinted from Vol. I, No. 2 April 1967
 Soule Kindred Newsletter:

SOLE, SOOL OR SOO-LAY ?

BY GEORGE ERNEST BOWMAN *

How did George Soule, the Mayflower Passenger, and his contemporaries, pronounce his name? Was it Sole, to rhyme with coal; or Sool, to rhyme with cool; or Soo-lay', with the accent on the last syllable?

In the fourth volume of this magazine, at page 98, will be found a photographic reproduction of the original will of John Barnes of Plymouth. This will was dated 6 March, 1667/8, and one of the witnesses was George Soule, "Sen^r". An examination of this reproduction, or of the original autograph signatures of the witnesses, will show that the surname was plainly spelled "Soule", and the addition of "Sen^r" proves that this witness was George¹ Soule of the Mayflower, not his son George². There is not the slightest indication of any accent, to suggest that the word was French and pronounced Soo-lay', as claimed by a few descendants. The absence of an accent is merely negative evidence, but there is an abundance of positive evidence that the common pronunciation of this name, during the life-time of George¹ Soule of the Mayflower, and for many years after his death, made it rhyme with coal, hole, bowl, etc.

In studying old records we must constantly bear in mind that the recording officers frequently were men of little education, and that their spelling was often an expression of their idea of the sound of a name, rather than of their knowledge of its proper orthography. If, therefore, we find a name spelled in a number of different ways, each one of which can be pronounced to rhyme with coal, hole, bowl, etc., and, further, find that this pronunciation is the only one which can be used for one third of the forms discovered, there can be no doubt about the common pronunciation of the name.

In sixteen years' study of the original records of Plymouth Colony and the counties and towns into which it was gradually subdivided, I have not found a single instance, prior to 1750, in which the spelling of the name Soule indicated any pronunciation which would not rhyme with coal. The date 1750, seventy years after the death of George¹ Soule of the Mayflower, is mentioned in order to be very conservative. The constantly widening territory in which male descendants of George¹ Soule were found made it impossible to examine every record and determine the date on which the pronunciation "Sool", to rhyme with cool, was adopted by some of the descendants.

An examination of the thousands of pages of original records which have already been literally printed in this magazine, and of a great many original records not to be found in print, has disclosed six ways of spelling this name: Soule, Soull, Soul, Sole, Soal, Sowle, all of which may be pronounced to rhyme with coal.

The earliest contemporary use of the name, in records relating to Plymouth Colony, is in the record of the Division of Cattle in 1623. It is there spelled Soule. [Ante, I: 228] Gov. Bradford, in his list of the Mayflower Passengers, written in 1651, uses the form Sowle, but in the same list writes: "about a hundred sowls came over in this first ship" [Ante, I: 9, 11, 12], showing that he pronounced the surname as if it rhymed with coal; and the frequent occurrence on the original records of the forms Soul, Sole and Soal, with the numerous autograph signatures in the forms Soul and Sole, furnish conclusive evidence that for several generations the name Soule was pronounced to rhyme with coal, hole, etc.

*Editor's note: George Ernest Bowman was a member of the early New York Society of Mayflower Descendants, the founder and State No. 1 of the Massachusetts Society and a notable accurate and well informed authority on Mayflower family histories. We are inclined to accept anything he says as fully authentic and dependable. The article on this page first appeared in "The Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XIV, No. 3, p 129, 130, July 1912.

† The last Will and Testament of Mr. John Barnes of Plymouth will be found on the next page.

The last Will and Testament of Mr. John Barnes of Plymouth, 6/16 March, 1667/8
as witnessed by George Soule "Sen^r" - his original autograph!

[illegible]

THE DAUGHTERS OF GEORGE SOULE

RELENTLESS SEEKINGS THROUGH OLD RECORDS BRING
SCANT KNOWLEDGE HOW OUR FOREBEARS LIVED AND DIED,
NOR WHY THEY WEPT! PATHETIC STORIES RING
ANEW AMONG THEIR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN. HIDE
THE VITAL-RECORD FACTS WHICH SMIRCH THEIR PRIDE
AND TELL THE MEDIOCRITIES THAT LURK
IN DAYS OF HUMBLE TOIL. WHAT JUSTIFIED
A FATHER PUTTING DAUGHTERS OUT TO WORK
AT HOUSEHOLD TASKS THEY COULD NOT VOID NOR SHIRK?
SO FAR FROM HOME, BEFORE THE DAYS OF WHEELS,
THEY MARRIED SOON, BEFORE SOME COUNTY CLERK,
WHILE TIME BEFOGS RESENTMENT EACH ONE FEELS.
THE TEARS! THE ENDLESS TEARS THEIR MOTHER SHED!
FOR DAUGHTERS JOURNEYED WHERE THEIR HUSBANDS LED.

By Isabelle Freeman
P.O.Box 1023
Duxbury, Mass. 02332

* * * * *

The D.A.R.lings
Chatter like starlings,
Telling their ancestors' names.
While grimly aloof
with looks of reproof,
Sit the Colonial Dames.

And the Cincinnati
All merry and chatty,
Dangle their badges and pendants.
But haughty and proud
Disdaining the crowd,
Brood the Mayflower Descendants.

Written by Arthur Guiterman.
Found in a 1936 issue of the
New Yorker. - ed.

The following article is reprinted from Soule Kindred Newsletter Vol. IV, No. 4, October 1970, p 175:

THE SOULE FAMILY

By JOHN EDWARD SOULE, Colonel USA Retired, M.S., of Washington, D.C.

In 580 A. D. and again in 587 A. D., the Vascones came over the rugged Pyrenees bringing the Basque language and culture into what is now southern France. The four Basque provinces in Spain have maintained their identity and governmental autonomy. One of the three smaller provinces to the north was called Zhiberoa by the Basques but the "Land of Soule" by the French. A secluded mountain valley averaging about eight or ten miles wide and not much over thirty miles long, it seems probable that the old French 'sol' or 'sole,' meaning a lonely place, contributed to the present name. We suspect, but cannot prove, that the family surname really started in that picturesque valley. Certainly, the name is far from uncommon in France to-day, and, some eight or ten French immigrants are known to have brought it to this country.

Percy Hide Reaney in his *A Dictionary of British Surnames* (1958) identifies, under SOLE, SOLES, SOAL and SOALL, a number of 13th Century residents as bearing names of old French origin. Concurrently, about the same number are attributed to the old English 'sol' meaning "mud, wallowing place for animals, pool". In fact, there was an early town in Kent named Soles. In Reaney's later book *The Origin of English Surnames* (1967) he writes (p. 68) "No full account can yet be given of the place of origin beyond the sea of the countless men who appear in medieval England with surnames undoubtedly foreign." Again (p. 352) he says "Sole, from atte Sole 'dweller by the pool' is common in Kent and found also in Surrey and Sussex". Consequently, our mild conviction that the name is of French origin must be tempered by the realization that the old English toponym must be recognized as a distinct possibility.

Spelling of the family name is closely related to its origin. In 1909 the U. S. Bureau of the Census published an informative book entitled *A Century of Population Growth (1790-1900)*. On p. 262 are listed SOULE, SOAL, SOALE, SOLDS, SOLE, SOLES, SOLL, SOUL, SOULS and SOWLE as variants in the spelling of the family name found in the various census returns. Our own research has indicated that Soules, Sowl, Sowls and Sowles are the more common. Consistency is not compatible with known facts. We have traced families for several generations with the help of a particular spelling variant then find a change—usually a reversion to the basic SOULE.

The first but by no means the only member of the family to migrate to America was one George Soule. Despite numerous and conflicting allegations, we are not satisfied that the date and place of his birth or the names of his parents have been established. Hopefully, research now being conducted in England will resolve this question. There is ample evidence that he was born in England, probably between 1590 and 1600—say about 1597. Dr. Charles Edward Banks, the late authority on the subject writes in his *English*

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Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers (1929) (p. 80) that George Soule is "tentatively identified as the son of John Soule of Eckington, Worcester, and probably kinsman to Robert Soule, a wealthy London salter, who died in 1590, a native of Eckington". Unfortunately, subsequent authors citing Banks as their authority have carefully omitted those key words—"tentatively" and "probably"!

This George Soule joined, probably in London, a company of adventurers off to the New World. His status was "an indentured servant" or employee under contract for his passage money to the more affluent Edward Winslow. The nucleus of that company was a group of strong willed non-conformist or separatist Pilgrim families who had expatriated themselves to Holland in 1608 for religious reasons. Planning a mass migration to America, the Pilgrims sailed from Holland 22 Jul 1620 in the small *Speedwell* for a rendezvous at Southampton, England with the larger *Mayflower* and the diverse additions to their company destined to share future hardships. George Soule certainly was aboard either *Speedwell* or *Mayflower* on the first false start from Southampton on 5 Aug. 1620 and again on the second from Dartmouth a few weeks later. With abandonment of *Speedwell* at Plymouth he must have been aboard over-crowded *Mayflower* when she finally sailed 6 Sep 1620 and when she arrived inside Cape Cod 11 Nov 1620 after her stormy and historic voyage. George Soule had certainly reached his maturity otherwise he would not have been the 35th of the 41 men who signed the famed "Mayflower Compact."

The original New Plymouth Colony Records, William Bradford's *Of Plymouth Plantation 1620-1647* (we prefer Samuel Eliot Morison's edition of 1952 for its readability), Plymouth Registry of Deeds, Plymouth Registry of Probate, Bristol County Registry of Deeds, Plymouth Town Records, Duxbury Town Records and other authoritative sources provide sufficient evidence upon which to base a comprehensive sketch of George Soule's life in New England. Unlike some of his colleagues, he never returned to his homeland. However, for the purpose of this article, suffice to say that he became a relatively well-to-do leader, business man and office-holder in Plymouth Colony. As early as July 1627 George Soule was one of a group of fifty-eight "Purchasers or Old Comers" who assumed Plymouth Colony's debt to "The Adventurers", the promoters and capitalists who financed the voyage of the *Mayflower* and other early ventures and expenses of the colony. In return, his group received profitable trading concessions in Maine, at Cape Ann, on Buzzards Bay and subsequently on the Connecticut River. He was also an extensive land owner and an original proprietor of Duxbury (then spelled Ducksborrow) where he moved in 1637, Middleborough, Dartmouth and Marshfield as well as Plymouth. He died at Duxbury about January 1679/80 because the inventory of his estate was taken 22 Jan 1679 (o.s. which was 1 Feb 1680 n.s.). His wife was Mary Bucket (undoubtedly a variant of Beckett) who arrived at Plymouth on 31 Jul 1623 in the *Anne*, but the date of their marriage has not been found. However, George received a "land lot for building" late in 1623 in-

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dicating that he was at least considering marriage if not already married. George's family included wife Mary and son Zachariah on 22 May 1627 when their names were listed in the division of cattle. Mary died at Duxbury in 1676.

Their children, all born at Plymouth except for the two youngest ones who were undoubtedly born at Duxbury:

- i. ZACHARIAH² SOULE, b. not earlier than 1624 or later than May 1627; listed in Aug. 1643 as aged 16 to 60 and able to bear arms; ordered 2 Oct. 1650 to surrender a skiff "came on the drift out of Massachusetts Bay"; propounded freeman 8 Jun 1652; admitted Freeman 7 Jun 1653; "surveyor for the heighways" 8 Jun 1655; "sworne to the Grand Inquest" 7 Jun 1658; d. before 3 March 1663/4 when wife MARGARET (FORD) SOULE was appointed to administer his estate. C. E. Banks writes in his *The Soule Family of North Yarmouth and Freeport, Maine* (1882), p. 3, that Zachariah "perished in the Canada expedition about 1663, leaving no issue by wife Margaret." There is still no evidence that he had any children.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. say ca. 1627-28; reputed to have died in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, N. J. "after 1700"; mar. probably in Middleboro, Mass., about 1667-68, FRANCIS WALKER, SR. This marriage date is fixed within relatively narrow limits. On 2 July 1667 Elizabeth was "whipt att the post" for committing fornication the second time (*Records of the Colony of New Plymouth*, 4:162). However, on 23 July 1668 her father, George Soule, deeded "unto Francis Walker husband to my daughter "Elizabeth" (Plymouth Colony Deeds, 3:126; see also *May. Desc.*, 27:39). Issue, surname Walker; Francis² Jr., Mary Isaac and Patience.
- iii. PATIENCE, presumed to have been born ca. 1630; d. in Middleboro 11 March 1705/6, having been married there in January 1666 to JOHN HASKELL, SR. Issue, surname Haskell; John² Jr., Elizabeth, William, Patience, Bethiah, Mary, Josiah and Susanna.
- iv. JOHN, b. ca. 1632; d. probably in Duxbury before 14 Nov. 1707, aged 75 yrs.; mar. (1) in Duxbury, ca. 1654 REBECCA SIMMONS by whom he had: Rebecca,² James, Sarah, Rachel, Aaron, Benjamin, Zachariah, Moses and John. Rebecca (Simmons) Soule d. in Duxbury in or about 1674 and John mar. (2) in Duxbury ca. 1678, ESTHER (NASH) SAMPSON by whom he had: Joseph, Josiah, Joshua, Hannah or Susanna.
- v. SUSANNA, b. say ca. 1634 although there is questionable evidence which would place the birth in 1642. Neither the date nor place of her death or that of her marriage to FRANCIS WEST, SR., has been established. Issue, surname West: Francis² Jr., Thomas, Peter, William, Richard, Clement, John, Martha, and Susanna.
- vi. MARY, b. say ca. 1636; d. probably in Duxbury since her husband JOHN PETERSON, whom she married before 1665, d. there between 29 April 1718 and 26 March 1720 and is buried at Powder Point on the property received from her father. Issue, surname Peterson: John² Jr., Joseph, Benjamin, Martha, Jonathan, Davis, Isaac, Mary and Rebecca.
- vii. NATHANIEL, b. say ca. 1637; d. in Dartmouth before 12 Oct. 1699; mar. in Dartmouth ca. 1679-80 at the latest, ROSE (ROSAMOND) said to have been a THORN or THORNE. Plymouth Colony records indicate he was contentious: 5 March 1667/8 was convicted of abusing John Holmes "teacher of the Church of Christ att Duxbury"; convicted and fined 3 June 1668 for telling of a "pnisous lye" and again in June 1671 "for telling several lyes"—with his brother George frequently in court against Gyles Slocum and others for trespass, unlawful entry and similar charges with respect to their land in Dartmouth which their father had acquired from the Indians 29 Nov. 1652. Issue: [Lt.] Nathaniel,² Sylvanus, Jacob, Mary and Miles (Myles).
- viii. GEORGE, b. in 1639-40 as he testified 10 April 1673 in the Superior Court

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of Newport County, Rhode Island, that he was aged 34; d. in Dartmouth prob. a short time before his inventory was taken 17 May 1704. *THE REGISTER*, vol. 20, p. 340, October 1866, gives 12 May without fixing the year; mar. prob. in Duxbury in the mid-1660s, *DEBORAH* (surname unknown) who d. in Dartmouth between 24 Jan. 1708/9 & 1 March 1709/10. Issue: *George^a, William, John, Nathan, Deborah, Mary, Lydia and Sarah.*

- ix. *BENJAMIN*, prob. the youngest child, b. say ca. 1641, killed in King Philip's War at Pawtucket, Sunday, 26 March 1676; there is no evidence that he ever married or left issue.

We understand that George Soule's descendants comprise one of the larger Mayflower families—perhaps seventh in number. We know (see above) that there were nine children and 56 grandchildren. These figures are firm; beyond that as yet we venture merely “educated guesses” say about 250 great-grandchildren in the 4th generation and some 850 in the 5th generation. This gives a grand total of nearly 1,200 descendants in the first five generations of the Mayflower's Soule family! These include no less than 212 additional surnames including Brown, Jones and Smith as well as the better known Walker, Haskell, West and Peterson husbands of George Soule's own daughters. The names of 367 “Husbands of Soule Women” appear in the August 1969 issue of *The Mayflower Quarterly*. Fellow researchers engaged in programs of this magnitude will appreciate our reluctance to guarantee 100% accuracy in preliminary information of this nature; also, our reluctance to predict a completion date. A good portion of our frustrating problems arise when some dashing young man came to town, married “the girl” and disappeared with her. Neither can be found again; or, the man is found with another wife—or have we found another man with the same name? From here we are on safer ground and narrate our story with greater confidence, confining ourselves to the Soule surname despite its multiple variants!

We find men bearing the surname Soule represented in every war in which men have fought and died, or lived to receive bounty lands or pensions, and leave an invaluable record of themselves and their families. The same is undoubtedly true of those who carry Soule blood lines but bear other names, but we do not have time to make a systematic search for their records. George Soule, the Mayflower progenitor has received credit for service in the Pequot War of 1637. Connecticut, having declared war on the Pequot Indians on 1 May 1637, requested help from the other colonies. Plymouth's General Court on 7 June voted to send fifty men. Our George was one of the volunteers. According to the official records, when this force was ready to march “They had word to stay; for the enemy was as good as vanquished and there would be no need.” King Philip's War to drive all colonists from these shores resulted in the death of George's youngest son Benjamin in battle as noted above. George, Jr., also occupied the fort at Middleboro for about six weeks in 1675. Another Benjamin Soule served six months in an Indian out-break in Maine in 1724-25. Cornelius captained a company of militia during the 1745 siege of Louisbourg. James^b Soule “died in the army” in 1759 and

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Henry⁴ Sowle (1721-1804) "gentleman" of Newport served as a member of the Rhode Island Council of War in 1761. On the other side of the coin, James³ Soule (1659-1744) was America's first known draft dodger. Having been impressed 2 Apr 1690 "for services of their majesties at Canada" and having refused to serve, he was sentenced 9 Oct 1690 by the Council of War at Plymouth to fine and imprisonment. It seems probable that all members of the family serving during America's Colonial Wars were descendants of George Soule of the *Mayflower*.

Surely, every reader recalls the memorable midnight ride of Paul Revere on the 18th of April in '75, the foray and hasty retreat of the British on the 19th—Patriot's Day! Some have read of the frantic gallop southward with the news by veteran post rider Israel Bissel; how he reached New York on the 23rd and Philadelphia on the 25th. Local courier service was so well organized, too, and the reaction of militia units incredibly swift, that the company from Plymouth County actually marched on 19 Apr 1775 with nine men named Soule on their rosters. A tenth, Lieutenant Moses Soule, in command of a company of Minutemen in Colonel John Fellows's regiment, marched from New Marlborough in western Massachusetts on 21 Apr 1775 in response to the alarm and served 17 days before returning. All in all, there were 83 different men carrying the family name into Revolutionary War service. At least one apparently spent the rugged winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge with General Washington. See Figure No. 1 for the places from which they served. Once again, a majority of these definitely have been identified as descendants of our *Mayflower* ancestor and we are of the opinion that most of the rest are in the same category although unproven and perhaps unprovable. We must recognize, however, that by this time later immigrants have begun to appear.

The first United States Census gave us the next opportunity to locate members of the family in the first nation-wide inventory. That census was taken in 1790; it included names of heads of families only. The enumerations for several states have been lost although Virginia's has been reconstructed from tax rolls. We find one or more Soule families in every single state for which the census record is available. Details appear in Appendix 1. We suspect the lost enumerations included few if any of the family. Unfortunately for historical accuracy, the 1790 enumeration extended over eighteen months, which resulted in some families being counted twice. We are convinced that some other families were missed in the count.

Untold thousands of hours of painstaking research warrant a few generalized comments on the Soule data in the 1790 Census, hopefully useful to future researchers—nothing certain, nothing guaranteed merely an evaluation of innumerable clues and unexplored hunches: Those Pennsylvanians were of one or more German families; the Marylander was from Pennsylvania—Peter Soles (1740-1820), farmer, horse trader and progenitor of a large family still centered in McKeesport. Over twenty of Peter's descendants served in the Union Army during the Civil War; many moved westward to

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Ohio and beyond and became Soale or Soule. The South Carolinians and Virginians remain a real mystery. Most of the New Yorkers descend from George of the Mayflower; practically all the rest almost assuredly from him. Even the North Carolinians live to-day on lands granted their New England ancestors in 1732-1735 and later. Naming names for the interim "Tar Heel" generations gets to be a bit sticky, thanks largely to the well-publicized destruction of courthouse and other records by "The Damn Yankees" as well as accidental fires and human negligence.

Following 1790, the family migrated steadily westward with the advance of the frontier. Indeed, we might claim with some validity that the story of our forefathers is the story of America. We know that at least one Soule family was in Ohio by 1804, another in Indiana about ten years later, and by 1830 several were in Michigan, a couple in Alabama and at least one in Illinois. Literally dozens followed the early gold rush (see the 1850 Census of California). As a group, they were seamen and fishermen, farmers, professional men and trades people. The wanderlust behind these pioneer movements undoubtedly was prompted, in part at least, by the urge to find more, better and cheaper land—even though it meant privation, hardship and all too often, death. Unfortunately for the genealogist, these hardy pioneers left little record of themselves and their families. Of course, interim state census return schedules, sketchy local records, applications, and sometimes the very informative affidavits submitted in support of claims for bounty land and pensions provide a bridge to the past and the evidence needed to splice the newer line to the old.

The story of the family participation in the War of 1812, the officially named "Patriot War" of 1839, the various Indian Wars, the Mexican War of 1846, the Union and the Confederate Armies and the United States Navy is outlined quantitatively and geographically in Appendix I. Wars are always bloody and the casualty lists tragically long. Fourteen Union soldiers named Soule were killed in action during the Civil War—probably there were almost as many Confederates. Forty-two more deaths from wounds and/or disease occurred in the Union Army alone; another twenty had been prisoners of war and twenty-nine sufficiently wounded in action to be hospitalized but lived to tell their experiences. We know also of specific casualties in the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam, over-all statistics for these conflicts have not been released. Privates we had, corporals, sergeants, cooks, hospital orderlies who became doctors, lieutenants, captains, majors and colonels—also two outstanding generals:

PIERRE SOULÉ (1801-1870), native of France; lawyer, orator, financier and man of affairs, U. S. Senator (1847-1853), diplomat (Ambassador to Spain), hot-headed expansionist and fomenter of revolutions (Cuba and Nicaragua) and brigadier general in the Confederate Army.

ROBERT HOMER⁸ SOULE (1900-1952), native of Wyoming; senior (major general) and much decorated U. S. Army officer and "old Far East hand" (AEF Siberia and Philippines 1918-22, Chinese language student Peking 1929-33, airborne infantryman under MacArthur in the Pacific 1943-45, commander of Japanese

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occupation at Sendai 1945-46, Military Attache to China at Nanking 1946-50, infantry commander in Korea 1951-52).

Let us take another look at Appendix I. Study the three right hand columns a bit to obtain a feel for the geographical distribution of the family. We have the mailing addresses of the family association as of January 1970. Just before that is a partial count of the 1880 Census—the latest census open to the public. This count is limited to leads from the "Soundex", or phonetic, index of the heads of families named Soule in its variant spellings where there is a child aged 10 or under, or children aged 10 years or under with a Soule surname when the head of the family bears another name. In abstracting family data thus discovered, all those found with the name Soule, or bearing a close relationship, have been included. The result is considered a representative sample. We find fascination in the way the family was concentrated in the relatively few states of New York, Maine, Massachusetts and Michigan, closely followed by Pennsylvania and Ohio. Equally fascinating is the indicated migration trend. New York and Maine, followed closely by Ohio, lost heavily in the migration of their sons to other states. Michigan, on the other hand, apparently offered a mecca to the migrating Soule. Strangely, of the eastern states, Massachusetts gained a few more than it lost. Except for the expected growth in western states, others show only minor trends of no significance. But what does this mean to the genealogist other than a few clues for further long hours on persistent digging? At the risk of over simplification:

(1) New York's vast Soule population—the largest in all states since about 1800; frequent repetition of common given names; sparse early vital records; relatively few maintained and recorded cemeteries; lack of representation in land deeds and Surrogate (probate) records; a restless, migrating and probably a poorer and less well educated group combine to make this state a "classical chamber of horrors" for family research. Many "hot" trails suddenly cool in "York State"!

(2) Maine and Massachusetts present problems which rarely prove insoluble. The towns in both states mostly kept fair to good records with relatively few losses by fire or other accident. Many are in print. Massachusetts has centralized collection of vital records since 1841; Maine since 1892 with however many earlier records incorporated.

(3) Michigan has centralized their vital records since 1867 although some were lost by fire a few years ago. Counties have early vital records as well as comprehensive land and probate records. Lack of indices and relatively high fees for search and certification present the principal obstacle.

(4) Pennsylvania: Marriage licenses were not issued until about 1883; birth and death records began in 1892; early land and probate records have frequently been found to be missing. All these factors make the going rough in this heavily Soule-populated state.

(5) Ohio is a joy! Early census records are fully indexed. County offices have an amazing collection of early records of genealogical importance. Extremely courteous officials give generously of their time and the information from their records. Fees generally are required only for certified copies. It just takes time!

Who was asking why according to our 1880 figures there were so many more people in residence than had been born? Probably the largest component of this imbalance is in Canadian births. During the Revolution, many members of our family adhered to the Tory cause, consequently, when the Patriots won their struggle for inde-

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pendence, emigration to Canada seemed quite the thing to do. Westward migration of Maine families was not uncommonly into Canada for even a generation or two before moving on to Michigan. Some families and individuals have been crossing and recrossing that open border in relatively large numbers ever since. Some new Soule immigrants arrived with that spelling—primarily from France—but there were several from Germany and one from Portugal. A number of Sole and Soles came too—mostly from England; some from Germany. There were numerous foreign born wives—Irish girls are by far the most popular; the rest are mostly German or Canadian, although there are some English, French, and Italian. Finally, an amazing number were “born at sea”, “in the Pacific” or “overseas” as New England wives accompanied their far reaching seafaring husbands to exotic foreign lands, to Hawaii, and the Carriibbean.

Modesty and space limitations preclude presenting a family who is who. However, we do offer the following abbreviated who was who covering the more prominent bearers of the name—arranged in chronological order of birth:

ISAAC⁵ SOULE (1732-1808) of Massachusetts; soldier of the American Revolution and rugged individualist voting “Nay” to ratification by Massachusetts of the Federal Constitution at 1788 Boston Convention.

JOSHUA⁶ SOULE (1781-1867) of Maine, Ohio & Tennessee; clergyman, founder and long-time presiding bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

RUFUS⁶ SOULE (1785-1867) of Maine; builder of 85 wooden clipper ships which sailed the Seven Seas and helped American supremacy in that type of vessel.

NATHAN⁷ SOULE (1790-1860) of New York; soldier (sergeant, War of 1812), U. S. Congressman (22nd Congress 1831-33), and member of New York State Assembly (1837).

GIDEON LANE⁷ SOULE (1796-1879) of Maine & New Hampshire, linguist and educator, reputedly “one of the best known and most successful schoolmasters that America ever produced”—at Phillips Exeter Academy over sixty years as student, instructor, professor, principal and principal emeritus.

DR. JOSHUA⁷ SOULE (1805-1853) of Maine, Ohio & Indiana; medical practitioner and early birth control advocate and authority, author “Science of Reproduction and Reproductive Control”.

CHARLES⁷ SOULE (1809-1869) of Maine, Ohio, Missouri, New York & New Jersey; talented and widely recognized artist.

FRANK (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN⁷) SOULE (1810-1882) of Maine, Mississippi, Louisiana & California (with 1849 Gold Rush); historian, author and publisher.

RICHARD⁷ SOULE (1812-1877) of Massachusetts; lexicographer and author particularly noted for “A Dictionary of English Synonyms and Synonymous Expressions” repeatedly republished (latest edition Boston 1959, reprinted 1969).

JOHN BABSON LANE⁷ SOULE (1815-1891) of Maine, Indiana & Illinois; newspaper editor, college professor and Presbyterian minister. Author of famed 1851 editorial in Terra Haute Express “Go West, Young Man!” subsequently reprinted by Horace Greeley in New York Times and as a consequence widely but erroneously attributed to Greeley.

ENOS CHANDLER⁷ SOULE (1820-1894) of Maine; early family genealogist and author (jointly with Dr. Charles Edward Banks) of *The Soule Family of North Yarmouth and Freeport, Maine* (1882).

GEORGE⁷ SOULE (1823-1867) of Connecticut; Civil War chaplain and Congregational clergyman.

ASA TITUS⁷ SOULE (1824-1890) of New York; flamboyant business entrepreneur and world-wide promoter of sports events to publicize “Hop Bitter, the Invalids Best Friend & Hope” (40% alcohol—widely and liberally used by aging teetotalers). His legendary exploits were chronicled in New Yorker magazine (23 Aug. 1952); also by Samuel Hopkins Adams in his “Grandfather Stories”.

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HORACE HOMER⁷ SOULE (1827-1908) of Massachusetts; well-to-do importer, cotton dealer and author (under pseudonym "Seneca") of "Canoe and Camp Cooking" and "Hints and Points for Sportsmen".

AUGUSTUS LORD⁸ SOULE (1827-1887) of New Hampshire & Massachusetts; lawyer and jurist (Massachusetts Supreme Court).

HOWARD⁸ SOULE (1829-1924) of New York; skilled civil engineer with broad experience in railroad and canal construction and design of water supply systems (including Syracuse, N. Y.).

SAMUEL WILLARD⁸ SOULE (1830-1875) of New York; linguist, inventor and patentee of the prototype of the modern typewriter—now on display in the Smithsonian Institution.

EDWARD ADAMS⁸ SOWLES (1831-1905) of Vermont; lawyer, state senator, historian, orator and author.

HARRISON⁸ SOULE (1832-1922) of New York & Michigan; captain and major Union Army, long-time (1870-1907) treasurer of the University of Michigan.

GEORGE⁸ SOULÉ (1834-1926) of New York, Illinois & Louisiana; author, mathematician, educator (founder and long-time president of still flourishing SOULÉ COLLEGE of New Orleans), lecturer, socialite and Confederate Army officer (lieutenant colonel).

WILLIAM STINSON⁸ SOULE (1836-1908) native of Maine; Civil War soldier and famed photographer of Indians of the western plains. His work first appeared in Harper's Weekly (16 Jan. 1869), then Life Magazine (23 Dec. 1966), and now in two current books 'Plains Indian Raiders: The Final Phases of Warfare from the Arkansas to the Red River' by Wilbur Sturtevant Nye (1968) and "Will Soule: Indian Photographer at Fort Sill, 1869-1874" by Belous and Weinstein (1969).

SILAS STILLMAN⁸ SOULE (1838-1865) native of Maine; captain in Union Army murdered while performing duty as provost marshal of Denver, hero of historic novel "The Great Betrayal" by Dorothy Gardner and periodic subject of other authors discovering a new theory or sinister plot behind the murder.

CHARLES CARROLL⁸ SOULE (1842-1913) of Massachusetts; Union Army officer, merchant, publisher (Boston Book Company), author and early active member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

FRANK⁸ SOULÉ, JR. (1845-1913) of Mississippi & California; West Pointer (1866), resigning in 1870 to become assistant professor of Mathematics, later also of Astronomy, professor of Civil Engineering and Dean of the College of Engineering at the University of California; also widely known consultant on civil engineering matters.

CAROLINE GRAY⁸ SOULE (1855-1920) of Massachusetts; entomologist, ornithologist and author.

ANNAH MAY¹⁰ SOULE (1859-1905) of Michigan; professor of American History and Political Economy, also noted authority on Michigan state boundary lines.

JUSTUS FREELAND⁸ SOULE (1862-1939) of Massachusetts & Wyoming; distinguished member of the faculty of the University of Wyoming from its founding in 1881 for over fifty years—as professor of Greek and Latin, football coach, librarian, secretary of the faculty, first Dean of Men, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and finally vice president of the University.

BERTHA LOUISE⁸ SOULE (1863-1956) of Maine; outstanding alumnus of Colby College, last survivor of the Class of 1885, Latin teacher and author—Latin textbooks, biographies of Colby College faculty members and works of poetry.

ANDREW MACNAIRN¹⁰ SOULE (1872-1934) native of Canada; distinguished agriculturist, author and educator (long-time president Georgia State College of Agriculture & Mechanical Arts).

CHARLES CARROLL⁸ SOULE, JR. (1883- 1943) of Massachusetts; U. S. Naval Officer and author of *The Blue Jackets Manual* (rev. ed. 1922), *Naval Terms & Definitions* (1923) and *International Law for Naval Officers* (ed. of 1928 & 1936).

WINSOR⁸ SOULE (1883-1954) native of New York; famed architect and author of *Spanish Farmhouses and Minor Public Buildings* (1923).

MALCOLM HERMAN⁸ SOULE (1896-1951) native of New York; distinguished bacteriologist, author and educator.

HENRI REMI SOULÉ (1903-1966) native of France (Basque); widely praised and honored restaurateur of New York City.

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The pronunciation of one's surname appears to be a matter of personal choice. The erudite George Ernest Bowman, a notably accurate and well informed authority on Mayflower family histories, says George¹ Soule of the Mayflower, and his family for many years after his death "made it rhyme with coal, hole, bowl, etc." (*Mayflower Descendant* vol. 14, p. 129-130, July 1912). This pronunciation holds to-day for the majority of the family. However, "Sool" (to rhyme with "cool") is not at all uncommon and many are adopting SOULÉ (with the accent on the last syllable to rhyme with Soo-lay!). This is the way the French pronounce it. The large Pennsylvania Soles family seemed to like "Soltz" or something close to that.

G. B. Grenough in his 1840 presidential address to the Royal Geographical Society, London, is reputed to have said:

"Words following words in long succession, however ably selected... can never convey so distinct an idea of the visible forms of the earth as the first glance at a good map... In the extent and variety of its resources, in rapidity of utterance, in the copiousness and completeness of information it communicates, in precision, conciseness, perspicuity in the hold it has upon the memory, in vividness of imagery, in convenience of reference, in portability, in the happy combination of so many and such useful qualities, a map has no rival."

Maps are invaluable to genealogical research. The earliest map found to date (in the Library of Congress) depicting the boundaries of the "Land of Soule" in France is by Sanson of Paris, 1719. To help give our readers a visual feel of the pattern of our own westward migration, an outline map of the United States indicating the states of first enlistment of all members of the family serving in the Union Army 1861-1864 as determined from pension files and military service records in the National Archives, Washington, D. C., is included as appendix II.

This then is the story of one Mayflower family from earliest times to the Year of 1970—as seen by the Family Historian!

