



Soule Kindred Newsletter

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Summer 2010

DNA TESTS YIELD SCANDINAVIAN ROOTS

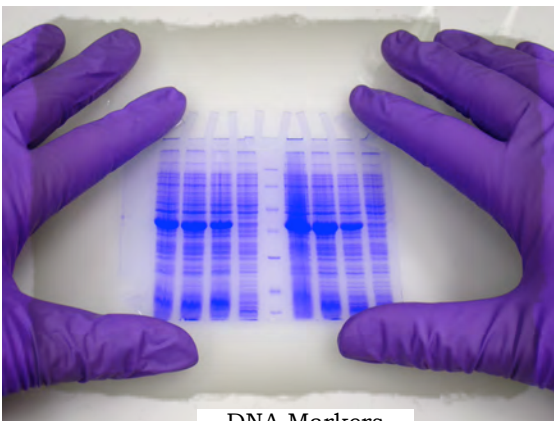
The Quest for George Soule's Origins Continues
by Marcy Kelly Brubaker

DNA markers found on George Soule's descendants reveal that the family originated in Scandinavia. According to Bennett Greenspan, President of Family Tree DNA, the company that did the testing, ten to fifteen percent of Northwestern Europeans have these markers: I-M253 or I-1. "It can be reasonably speculated that an ancestor of George Soule's crossed into Europe with the Vikings between the 5th and 14th centuries," said Greenspan. "Where he settled was likely England, Germany, or the British Isles." The Basque region on the border of France and Spain, which has sometimes been considered a possibility, can be ruled out, Greenspan says.

In 2002, the Mayflower Society embarked on a then cutting-edge research project to examine DNA from descendants of Mayflower passengers in an effort to reconstruct family histories. The results of DNA testing can link individuals to a common ancestor, prove or disprove the shared lineage of people with the same last name, identify an ancestor when no paper trail exists, and map the origins of Pilgrims whose birthplace is unknown.

In the case of the Soule family, testing cannot yet tell us where George lived before sailing on the Mayflower in 1620, but it does confirm that earlier, possibly one thousand years earlier, his ancestors lived in one of the Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Norway or Sweden.

The Soule DNA project now has 33 men with matching DNA. Within these matches, 16 descend from George Soule's son George, 9 from John, and 8 from Nathaniel. Non-matching groupings include 12 other Soules, 3 Solleys, 2 Sewells, 5 descendants of John Alden Soule, 3 Soles in England, 1 Sohl from Germany, 1 Sol and 2 van Zwolls from the Netherlands. All testing was done at Family Tree DNA, Houston, Texas.



DNA Markers

*Preserving Soule Heritage
for Future Generations*

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Editors' Comments

With so many interesting stories related to George Soule, his descendants, and the Pilgrims in general, it is quite a challenge to choose what to include in the newsletter. But choose we must.

We opted, therefore, to focus this newsletter's cover story on the exciting and growing area of DNA research in genealogy. Using DNA as a genealogy research tool is quite a departure from the tradition of writing a letter and waiting for a letter in return while hoping you have contacted the correct state or county or asked for the correct name or date to be researched. But as the front page article indicates, a lot can be learned about your heritage through DNA testing and, best of all, it requires very little effort on your part.

This edition also juxtaposes medical technology in the 17th century to that of the 21st. When our ancestors arrived on these shores, the knowledge of the human body was primitive and had not advanced for hundreds of years. More people probably died from treatment than disease. Today, four hundred years later, DNA provides insight into our past and our future. It offers knowledge about our bodies and our extended families. And it can solve crimes as well. Yet it is fascinating that Aristotle's ancient concept of the four elements is replicated in the four chemical bases that make up DNA -- adenine, thymine, cytosine, and guanine. It's amazing how often the details and the technology can and do change, but the underlying concepts remain the same.

If you would like to submit an article for publication, have a comment or correction, or would like to work on the Newsletter, please contact us at editor@soulekindred.org or call us at 1-888-SKA-1620.

Marcy Kelly Brubaker

Karen L. McNally

FEATURED ARTICLES

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Model of DNA strand with the four color-coded chemical bases.

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Soule Kindred Newsletter

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Presidents' Corner

The variety of methods and the ease and speed with which communication takes place in the 21st century would astonish our Pilgrim ancestors. Many of today's communication technologies didn't exist even as late as 1967 when Soule Kindred was founded. Now the opportunities for our family of Soule Kindred members to stay in touch, share information, "meet" cousins, and interact with each other are seemingly endless.

All of our new e-mail addresses are helping us to more effectively direct and respond to inquiries from members as well as the general public. The new Soule Kindred telephone number is another easy-to-use option. It's toll-free, and just as with e-mail you can use it any time of the day or night. Over the last year, the Soule Kindred board began conducting business through conference calls and e-mail. By the time you read this, many of you will have been the recipients of an e-mail about the new board nomination process (see p. 8).

Another communication vehicle is the recently updated website (see p. 9). In addition to other new features, you'll be able to join a discussion forum and read the Soule Kindred blog. Also, have you checked out our Facebook page, Soule Kindred of America? It's a great place to connect with other Soule cousins. As we write this, the site has 96 members.

The publication of the first-ever Membership Directory represents another form of communication. Soule Kindred now has a single, comprehensive list of members, their lineages, and their contact information.

And that's not all, of course. We don't want to forget the communication tool you're holding in your hands, the Soule Kindred Newsletter which has been a source of information since 1967 or the Annual Reunions at which you can meet cousins face-to face.

The above are just some of the ways the Soule Kindred family can stay in touch. We hope you will regularly take advantage of one or all of these communication tools and contact us or each other with questions, comments, ideas, articles for the newsletter, lineage information, etc. Your cousins want to hear from you. We want to hear from you.

Marcy Kelly Brubaker & Karen McNally

BECOME A MEMBER TODAY!

As a member of Soule Kindred in America, Inc., you will receive the annual Membership Directory, the Soule Kindred Quarterly Newsletter, assistance with your Soule lineage, and an invitation to the Annual Reunion as well as the opportunity to connect with cousins, both distant and close. You can become a member online at soulekindred.org. You may also want to check out the volunteer opportunities on the inside back cover.

Meet the Soule Kindred

Board of Directors

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Marcy Kelly Brubaker
Karen L. McNally
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Rosemary Soule' Peters
Vice President

Christine Schlosser
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Betty-Jean "BJ" Haner
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Norman Soule
Susan Fogg Eisdorfer
Kathy Strauss
Marjorie Everoski
David Hargreave
Margaret "Peg" Rocke

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1-888-SKA-1620

Annual Reunion:

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familytree@soulekindred.org

Volunteer

volunteer@soulekindred.org

George Soule's Origins

Cover story continued

What is DNA? DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is a component of virtually every cell in the human body. A person's DNA is the same in blood, skin cells or saliva. It is an unbreakable genetic link between generations. There are two basic types of DNA tests used for genealogical testing: mtDNA and Y-DNA.

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is passed by a mother to both male and female offspring. A daughter will pass it on to her children, but a son will not. Because mtDNA changes very slowly over generations it can determine general relatedness but not close relationships. If two people have an exact match in their mtDNA, there is a very good chance they share a common maternal ancestor, but it is hard to know if it is recent or dates back hundreds of years.

The Y chromosomal DNA is passed down the male line from father to son. Tiny chemical markers on the Y chromosome create a distinctive pattern, known as a haplotype, that distinguishes one male line from another. Shared markers can indicate relatedness between two men, though not to an exact degree. Y chromosome testing is often used by individuals with the same last name to learn if they share a common ancestor.

Can DNA identify my ancestors?

Yes and no. Markers on both mtDNA and Y chromosome tests can determine an individual's haplogroup, a grouping of individuals with the same genetic

characteristics. The tests may also provide information about ancestral lineage, whether two people descend from the same ancestor and are related to others with the same surname. They may also prove or disprove family tree research, and provide clues about ethnic origin. What the tests cannot do is provide an entire family tree.

What About George's Daughters?

mtDNA testing that is done on females, has not advanced far enough to test a female line. But additional Mayflower Y-DNA projects include the male descendants of George's three daughters, Susannah, who married Francis West, Patience, wife of John Haskell, and Mary and her husband, John Peterson.

Can I be tested? Yes, if you are a male from a consistent male Soule, West, Haskell or Peterson line. At this time, the Peterson project needs more men to test in order to establish the Y-DNA pattern and identify matches. If you would like to participate, contact familytreedna.com.

How much does it cost? For \$149 you can be tested at a level of 37 markers that will indicate from which of George's sons you descend. Your DNA will be compared to all members of the project who have already been tested and whose lineages have been verified. There is a less expensive test, but it is not recommended because it tests only 12 markers. More markers means a higher threshold of comparisons.

continued on next page

The Mayflower DNA Project includes descendants from all of the surviving males at Plymouth who had sons.

John Alden
Isaac Allerton
John Billington
William Bradford
William Brewster
James Chilton
Francis Cooke
Edward Doty
Francis Eaton
Edward Fuller
Samuel Fuller
Stephen Hopkins
John Howland
William Mullins
Thomas Rogers
Henry Samson
George Soule
Myles Standish
John Tilley
Richard Warren
William White
Edward Winslow

An additional Deep Clade test offers more in-depth information about historic migrations of your direct paternal line. The cost is an additional \$79 and could be helpful in narrowing where in Scandinavia the family originated.

How does the test work? You will be sent a kit and asked to swab the inside of your mouth, twice, and mail it back. The second swab provides a backup in case the first doesn't provide enough of a sample. The results are returned in three to five weeks. Be warned that if any of your ancestors was a first child there is a chance of an unexpected Y-DNA change. That is, you may not test positive for Soule ancestry.

What are the next research steps? There are two directions to be pursued. First, Deep Clade testing of Soule males is important to help focus the Scandinavian field of possibilities. At the time the Vikings expanded into Europe, surnames didn't exist; therefore, searching for variations of the name Soule will not be useful. This more sophisticated DNA test is the best tool we have at this time.

The other emphasis needs to be the testing of more European men in an effort to find George Soule's European roots. Given the known DNA markers and George's probable connection to England, Greenspan recommends testing be concentrated in

England, although Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Germany can also be considered.

Louise W. Throop, project administrator for the Soule, Haskell, and Waste/West Y-DNA projects, points in a different direction. Her research, presented at the 2009 Soule Kindred Annual Reunion and published in the Autumn issue of that year's Newsletter, suggests that George may have been the youngest brother of a Leiden printer, Johannes Sol. "I would like to see a focus on records in the Netherlands' Haarlem Dutch Reformed Church where the Sol children were baptized, and also in Brussels, where Johannes father, Jan Sol, was born." She also thinks it would be worthwhile to research the family of Mayken Labis, wife of Jan Sols and possibly the mother of George.

If readers would like to make a donation to support further Soule DNA testing, go to soulekindred.org, click on Donate and select the Col. John Research Fund. You may also mail a donation to Soule Kindred in America, 53 New Shaker Rd., Albany, NY 12205-3615.



DNA Solves Mysteries



The probability that Thomas Jefferson fathered the last child of Sally Hemmings was based on Y-chromosome DNA samples from male descendants of Thomas Jefferson's paternal uncle, since there were no surviving male descendants from Jefferson's marriage.

DNA tests that identified the bodies of the Russian imperial family utilized mtDNA from a sample provided by Prince Philip of England, who shares the same maternal line from Queen Victoria.



COLONIAL MEDICINE: Deliver Us From The Humors

Early Colonists had many enemies to battle—food shortages, bad water, disease, hostile Natives—but perhaps their biggest challenge was the state of medicine at the time they made their voyages to the New World.

The basic medical tenets of the 17th century, borrowed from the Greek concept of the four elements of fire, air, water and earth proposed by Aristotle, were the four corresponding humors in the human body -- blood (fire), phlegm (earth), black bile (water), and yellow bile (air). It was the physician's job to maintain balance among the humors.

Popular therapies were bleeding; purging, either by emetic or enema; sweating; and blistering. Medicines included calomel, or mercury, which was poisonous; St. John's-Wort used to cure madness and drive away devils; and toads burned to a crisp, powdered, and taken for diseases of the blood. A minor cut could lead to amputation, without anesthesia.

There were basically three categories of healers: barbers, surgeons and physicians. Barbers were the most available and did everything from cut hair to pull teeth and remove gallstones. The barber pole originated in the days when bloodletting was common. The two spiral ribbons painted around the barber's pole represent two long bandages, one twisted around the arm before bleeding, and



the other used to bind it afterward. Originally, actual bandages were wound around a pole and hung as a sign at the barber's door.

Barbers were often surgeons as well. Surgeons were not held in high esteem at the time. Physicians, responsible for bodily humors and paid more, were considered superior to other medical professionals but were forbidden to perform surgery. One went to a surgeon or sometimes a barber for amputation and a physician, if available and affordable, for bloodletting. A barber, as indicated by his 'pole', also could perform this task.

There were several passengers on the Mayflower who are thought to have had some knowledge of the medical arts. Samuel Fuller, a physician, Separatist Pilgrim and church deacon, may have learned medical skills at Leiden University while waiting for passage to America. His father was a butcher, which probably provided some anatomy lessons. Fuller died during the first smallpox epidemic to hit the colonies in 1633.

Other possible "healers" were Edward Winslow, William Bradford, Miles Standish, Stephen Hopkins and William Brewster. Winslow visited the ailing Indian Massasoit and treated him successfully with medicines and chicken broth.

Midwives, whose names are lost to us, are often overlooked in the medical history of the colonies. At a time when the average woman bore eight children and death was a common complication, these

practitioners served an important function. As with the other medical specialties, there was no formal education although they are known to have washed their hands. Midwifery was a craft taught by one woman to another.

America's first patent medicine was awarded by George I in 1715 for Tuscarora Rice, a corn "so refined it is also an excellent medicine in consumptions & other diseases." Just before the Revolution, Benjamin Franklin's mother-in-law



invented a salve for lice and itching. She called it Widow Read's Ointment and

Franklin advertised it in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

Surgeons, those lowly craftsmen who yearned for the prestige of physicians, finally got their wish in 1745 when they officially broke ties with barbers and evolved into a separate profession. The University of Pennsylvania opened the first School of Medicine in the fall of 1765.



Sources: Wellness Directory of Minnesota; Eggleston's Transit of Civilization; Colonial Williamsburg Journal, Spring 2004; The Art of Barbering and the History of the Barber Pole; Rootsweb; America's Women: Four Hundred Years of Dolls, Drudges, Helpmates and Heroines by Gail Collins; University of Pennsylvania Archives.

A Soule You Should Know About

Carlos Bocanegra, a 13th generation descendant from George Soule, is captain of the US Men's National Soccer Team, which advanced to the Round of 16 in the World Cup before being eliminated by Ghana. He wears number 3.

Carlos was a member of the under 18 National Team while still in High School in Alta Loma, CA, where he was a Scholar Athlete. He attended UCLA for three years on a soccer scholarship, played on the Under-20 and Under-23 national teams and then went into the Major League Soccer draft in 2000.

He was the fourth player chosen and played for the Chicago Fire for the next four years. In 2001, Carlos was

MLS Rookie of the Year and in 2002 and 2003 he was MLS Defender of the Year. Also in 2003 he earned Man of the Match honors three times and was the first defender since 1994 to score four goals in one year.

In 2004 he signed with Fulham Football Club of London and played there for the next four years. He signed with Rennes of French Ligue 1 in 2008 and is still on that team. He has been captain of the Men's National Team for the past three seasons. His parents, Manuel and Kelly Bocanegra, were in South Africa to see their son play.

The above information was submitted by Carlos' proud grandmother, Phyllis Pearce, a

Soule Kindred member since 1997. According to Phyllis, Carlos is also a descendant of John Alden, Priscilla Mullins, and Richard Warren through his grandfather Pearce. Below is Phyllis' favorite picture of Carlos when he played for the Chicago Fire.

Note: Spain won the World Cup, beating the Netherlands 1-0.



Photo: Getty Images/MLS

And A Game You Should Know About

La Soule is an ancient ball game which originated in France. Some believe the Romans introduced ball games to France while others think La Soule developed from the Viking game called knattleiler. An early reference to La Soule is from the 12th century. By the middle of the 15th century, the game was so popular, and sometimes violent, that the Bishop of Treguier threatened *souleurs* with excommunication.



The ball, called a soule, was often made of leather and filled with hay, horse hair, or moss. The shape and size varied; one soule was reportedly three feet around and weighed 13 pounds. The game was played whenever groups of people gathered and it became associated with holidays such as Easter and Christmas. The number of players could be as few as two or in the hundreds and the game could last for several days.

The basic goal of La Soule was to move the ball using hands, feet, or sticks from a fixed location such as a town square, castle, or cemetery to another specified location. The game was started by throwing the ball high into the air. There were no real rules and no fixed playing field, or pitch. La Soule entailed going through meadows, fields, ponds, forests, and streams. A current version of La Soule takes place annually near Vendome, France, where it is played in a flooded woodland area with two teams of about 40 players each and a soule that is pyramid-shaped and filled with straw.

Soccer may have evolved from La Soule along with American football, rugby, cricket and many others. Could George Soule's ancestors have been somehow associated with La Soule, whether in France or elsewhere in Europe, and that's how the family got its name?

Sources: www.footballnetwork.org/dev/historyoffootball/earlierhistory_5.asp; en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_soule

Wanted: A Few Good Soules

Soule Kindred is soliciting nominations from the general membership for positions on the Board of Directors. Traditionally, directors have been nominated and elected to serve on the board at the Annual Reunion. The board agreed to expand the process, in principal, at its April 2010 meeting and, subsequently, passed a resolution to include the full membership in the nomination and voting procedure. Members may nominate themselves or other members.

Members are asked to provide information as to why each nominee would make a good board member. The nominee should be a Soule Kindred member in good standing (have paid dues for 2010) and have skills and experience useful to the administration of the organization. For example, genealogy, accounting, databases, computers, journalism, marketing, law, American history, publishing, event planning or volunteerism. Names must be received by August 18.

A Nominating Committee consisting of Karen L. McNally, Co-President; David Hargreave, Board member; and Joyce Cathey Soles, Soule Kindred member, will review nominations and select a board slate. Once approved by the Board of Directors, ballots will be sent in the mail to every member with a return envelope.

Board members must be willing to participate in quarterly phone conference meetings and actively participate in the administration of the organization. Attendance at the annual reunion is encouraged. The new three-year term of office begins on October 15.

Nominee: _____
First Name Middle Name Last Name

Contact information: _____
Phone E-mail

Current/Former Profession(s): _____

Relevant Experience: _____

_____ The nominee is a member in good standing (current with dues).

Copy this form if submitting by mail. For e-mail nominations, just provide the information requested above in the body of the e-mail.

HOW TO SUBMIT NOMINEES

E-mail: info@soulekindred.org

Website: soulekindred.org (Scroll to the bottom of the Home page and click on *SKA Board Of Directors Nomination*)

U.S. Mail: Karen L. McNally, 1348 Vinedo Lane, Tempe, AZ 85284

DEADLINE: AUGUST 18, 2010

Soule Kindred Historian Retires

Soule Kindred Honors Retiring Historian

By Karen McNally

Soule Kindred has had only four Historians since its founding in 1967. The latest, Charles "Jack" Sowles has retired after 12 years on the job. Jack has answered more inquiries about Soule lineage than he can count and can claim at least some credit for an untold number of members who joined Soule Kindred during his tenure. I am one of those. Maybe you are, too.

My introduction to Soule Kindred was through an inquiry to Jack, who has been a member himself since 1985. He was most gracious when I first contacted him and encouraged me to become a member, which I did. Subsequently, I received information about my lineage, some of it new to me, copied from the Soule Kindred Library which Jack has maintained all these years. I've been a member ever since.

Have you purchased and used the Soule Kindred Index? If so, then you know what a valuable tool it is for identifying ancestors in your lineage back to George. Jack gives credit to his predecessors on this project, Dr. Milton Terry, Willis F. Soule, and James Schlosser, but also points with great pride to his continuation and enhancement of the Soule Kindred Index throughout his tenure as Historian.

Lynde Randall, Soule Kindred's Assistant Historian, has worked closely with Jack over the years and praised his dedication and ability to reach out and involve other members in the projects he has undertaken. Frank Flint Soule III, a former Soule Kindred President, remarked that Jack is not one to sit on the sidelines. And this certainly has been and will continue to

be true. Jack has agreed to provide his valuable knowledge, ideas, and enthusiasm for genealogy as a volunteer with the Soule Family Tree Project.

Jack is receiving a *Worthy Soule Award* for his valuable and lasting contribution as Soule Kindred Historian. And, on behalf of Soule Kindred, I say thank you and extend a big "ATTABOY!" to Charles "Jack" Sowles, Soule Kindred Historian, 1998-2010.



Past President Remembered

Ben George Soule, 81, died March 12, 2010, in Minnesota. He was a retired Minneapolis Police Officer and Metropolitan Airport Commission Police Officer. He served on the USS Wisconsin during WWII.

Ben was an early member of Soule Kindred, joining in 1968. He became a Life Member in 1971 and served as President for two years, 1984-5.

Did You Know?

~A spaniel and a mastiff accompanied the Pilgrims on their 1620 voyage. Historians believe there were also goats, pigs and chickens on the Mayflower as well. The first cattle arrived on the Anne in 1623, the same ship on which Mary Becket, George Soule's wife-to-be, arrived.

~You can spend a night living the life of a Pilgrim at Plimoth Plantation in Plymouth, MA. You'll dress in reproduction clothing from the 17th century, eat a Colonial-style meal, do chores, and sleep in one of the two houses built for the PBS series *Colonial House*.

~In the 1627 Division of Cattle, George, Mary and Zakariah Sowle were assigned to "lot" nine with the Richard Warren family, John Billington, and several other families. A lot consisted of 13 families who shared a cow or a calf and two goats.

The above information is from the Plimoth Plantation website at www.plimoth.org.

SKA Website Development: Phase I Completed

The revamped Soule Kindred website, soulekindred.org, is now operational. It went live on July 19 after many months of intensive development. Karen McNally, Co-President of SKA, with web designers Ronnie Walker, Visuwal Multimedia, and Jeff Kesar, Zartwurks Design Studio, spearheaded the project.

Karen notes that it was their vision to evoke the Colonial era while making the site responsive to 21st century needs and that Ronnie and Jeff went “above and beyond” to get this phase completed. One of the new features is online payment through PayPal for dues, gift memberships, and donations. This capability will be expanded in Phase II to include Annual Reunion registration and purchase of Soule Kindred products.

The biggest web improvement is the ability to make more information available to members and visitors.

The previous site had a limited template making the addition of new information very difficult. Plans are to keep the revised site interactive with new features posted regularly. Check out the new SKA Discussion Forum and read the SKA Blog.

Phase II will start soon with some segments being completed by the end of the year. It will feature a secure Members Only section and the ability to search through records stored on the site.

Note: If what you see when you go to the site looks like the old page below or you encounter error messages, you will need to empty your web browser's cache which has stored the former website. Here is a helpful website with instructions on how to clear the cache for various PC and Mac web browsers: <http://kb.iu.edu/data/ahic.html>.



New Soule Kindred Website Home Page

Help Wanted - Volunteers Needed

ORAL HISTORY COORDINATOR WANTED

The year 2017 will mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of Soule Kindred. As we look ahead to this momentous occasion, we also need to look back and preserve the remembrances of those who were there at the



beginning with an Oral History Project that highlights founders, long-time members, former officers, and others who have made a significant contribution to the organization. Interviews will be featured in the Newsletter and on the website. If you are interested in overseeing this project, interviewing, or helping in any capacity, don't be shy. Call 1-888-SKA-1620 or e-mail info@soulekindred.org.

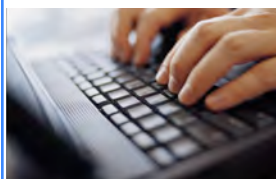
WANTED:

SOULE WITH MARKETING EXPERIENCE

A Director of Marketing is needed to identify and promote commercial items that will appeal to members and others with an interest in Pilgrim history. The sale of products to raise money for the organization will be incorporated into the new expanded Soule Kindred website. If you would like to help launch this project, please contact info@soulekindred.org.

SEEKING A WEBMASTER

to oversee the Soule Kindred website. If you have the



experience and the time to assist or would like to help with

Phase II of the development, please contact info@soulekindred.org.

Want to be more involved?

Don't see anything on this page that inspires you?

Well, you're in luck.

Soule Kindred does offer other opportunities to volunteer and be actively engaged in the organization.

To find out more, just contact us at volunteer@soulekindred.org

Love Genealogy?

If you have have a passion for genealogy or have ever been the recipient of one or more Random Acts of Genealogy Kindness and would like to pay that kindness forward, this is your chance to do so. We're looking for volunteer genealogists to assist Soule Kindred members in discovering their Soule lineage. Contact Andy Turner at familytree@soulekindred.org or 1-888-SKA-1620 to become part of the Soule Family Tree Project team.

FOR SALE

Soule Kindred Newsletters 1967-2005

1967-1990 Issues:

\$2.50 per issue, \$10.00 for full year

1991-2002 Issues:

\$3.75 per issue, \$15.00 for full year

2003-2005 Issues:

\$6.25 per issue, \$25.00 for full year

2006-Present Issues:

Call for pricing

Complete sets available for \$125.00 plus \$25.00 shipping in the U.S.



Soule Kindred Indices CD

Completed in 2008, this CD contains a listing of all George Soule descendants known to Soule Kindred. The names are sorted alphabetically, numerically, by spouse, and in family groups.

Cost is \$25.00 per CD



In Search of George Soule of the Mayflower

by Nils Wilkes

This book is the result of the author's four year search of public records and parish registers in and around Eckington, Worcestershire, England, for the origins of George Soule.

Cost is \$28.00 per book which includes shipping.

Order the above items from:

Soule Kindred in America, Inc.
c/o BJ Haner
53 New Shaker Road
Albany, NY 12205-3615
1-888-SKA-1620

SKA Website Updated

New Membership Page



Soule Kindred in America, Inc.
53 New Shaker Road
Albany, NY 12206-3615



New Contact Page

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ
PERMIT NO. 1826