

Soule Kindred Newsletter

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Preserving Soule Heritage for Future Generations

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Soules in the Civil War p. 10



Levi L. Soule (1843-1916)

Pvt., 1st MI Inf.

Sharing the Season's Bounty

p. 12



Possible English Origins Of Mary Beckett

by Marcy Kelly Brubaker Chair, Soule Kindred Research Committee

Research just completed on the origins of Mary Buckett, wife of *Mayflower* Pilgrim George Soule, reveals that her family name was probably Beckett, and that she may have been born and raised in Hertfordshire, England. Using English parish baptism records during the period 1602 through 1607, the most likely years of her birth, Caleb H. Johnson, author of the study, identified six Mary Becketts. By systematically examining each, he eliminated all but the Mary Beckett who was baptized at St. Mary's Church in Watford,* Hertfordshire, on February 24,1605.

The Mary Buckett initiative, part of the Women of the Mayflower Female Surname Research Project, was led by Johnson, a leading genealogist and historian. It was funded jointly by the Women of the Mayflower Committee of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants and Soule Kindred in America as part of an effort to learn more about the origins of Pilgrim women. Johnson is the editor of *The Mayflower Descendant* and has uncovered the English origins of several *Mayflower* passengers.

It has been previously speculated that Mary, whose name first appears in Plymouth as Marie Buckett in 1623, might have been of French Protestant or Walloon heritage. However, neither her name nor her husband George's appears in the list of French and Dutch church members mentioned by Edward Winslow.



Nigel Cox, 2008, Wikimedia Commons

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Editor's Comments

This issue of the Soule Kindred Newsletter contains an eclectic mix of articles, but each adds to our knowledge of our collective Soule ancestors and cousins. The most exciting article, by far, is our cover story. Research recently conducted by noted genealogist and historian, Caleb H. Johnson has revealed a very promising candidate for our foremother, Mary Beckett. More research will need to be done, but the Mary Beckett discovered by Caleb is a strong possiblity for George's wife.

Louise Throop has submitted her thoughts about the spouse of William Soule (George²⁻¹) and the persistent myth that she was a Brewster (p. 8). George Nye, who previously published an article about the Preserved Fish Deuel Family, has written an update. You can read an excerpt on p. 14.

We conclude our series of articles on Soules who fought in the Civil War by honoring those who served with regiments that engaged in seven decisive battles in 1863 (p. 10). Enjoy the holiday recipes sent by members on p. 12.

Finally, this is my last issue as Editor. What started out as a temporary assignment to edit a single issue turned into a more permanent job editing 15 issues. It is now time to pass the baton to someone else. If you are interested in taking that baton and becoming Editor, please contact Helen Soulé at helenasoule@gmail.com.

Happy Thanksgiving!

Karen L. McNally

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.

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FEATURED ARTICLES

On the Cover:

Possible English Origins of Mary Beckett by Marcy Kelly Brubaker

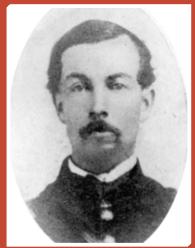
Research conducted in Watford, Hertfordshire, England, finds a possible candidate for Mary Beckett who married George Soule abt. 1625-1626.

Soules in the Civil War 10 by Karen L. McNally

Nearly 300 soldiers bearing the name Soule fought in the Civil War. Some of them fought in 1863's decisive battles.

Sharing the Season's Bounty

Holiday recipes previously submitted by Soule Kindred members are revisited.



2nd Lt. Ambrose L. Soule 6th Michigan Cavalry

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This and That

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Soule Kindred Newsletter

Fall 2013 Edition Edited by

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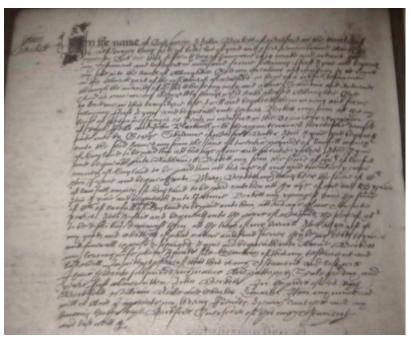
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Printer

eDigital Graphics Green Brook, NJ 00812 info@edigitalgraphics.com Johnson points out that Buckett is variant of Beckett and spelling in the 17th century was "in the hand of the writer and will differ from document to document."

Mary Beckett of Watford was the daughter of John Beckett, a draper, who was baptized on December 24, 1581, also at St. Mary's. He was the son of Mary and John Beckett, a tailor, who was buried July 28, 1590. Pilgrim Mary's father John married Ann Alden on November 27, 1603. Johnson was unable to connect Ann Alden to *Mayflower* passenger John Alden.



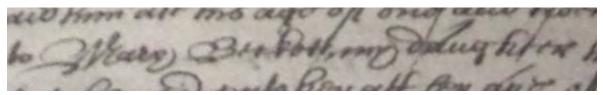
The 1619 Will of John Beckett, draper, of Watford, Hertfordshire

Mary's father was buried on January 17, 1618, when she was fourteen years old. His estate included "a hall, great chamber, chamber over the kitchen, chamber over the shop and a buttery." According to Johnson, he had an unusually large estate for a draper (a seller of cloth and other dry goods), £660. In his will he left £10 to "Mary Beckett, my daughter."

Mary and her siblings would likely have been apprenticed to relatives or neighbors after his death. It is conceivable that Mary lived with a family that ultimately went to America. "Elizabeth (Walker) Warren, wife of Pilgrim Richard Warren, also came from Hertfordshire and the St. Mary's parish register has a number of Warren family

entries including the names Richard, Sarah, Ann, Mary, and Elizabeth—all of which also occur in the *Mayflower* Warren family." Another interesting name connection was found on a document dated June 20, 1560, showing that John Beckett, William Warren, and John Aldwyn (a variation of Alden), all *Mayflower* names, "owe suit of court and have made default."

No record of Mary Beckett appears again in Watford records, but in 1622 her mother, Ann Alden Beckett, is referred to as "widow Buckett" in the burial entry of her son James, reflecting consistency at that time to substitute a 'u' for the first 'e' in Beckett.



"Mary Beckett, my daughter," from the 1619 will of John Beckett

In 1623, at age 18, Mary sailed on the ship *Anne* to Plymouth, Massachusetts. She must have come in the care of a family, as single women did not travel alone. Onboard were Elizabeth (Walker) Warren and her five daughters. Johnson thinks it is possible that Mary was their maidservant. Supporting a connection is the 1627 Division of Cattle, a census of Plymouth Colony that finds George and Mary (Beckett) Soule, and their first child, Zachariah, joined with the Warren family. (There were twelve joined groups, each usually consisting of families that had earlier connections in England and Leiden.)

Mary Beckett Research

No record exists of Mary and George's marriage, but it probably took place in 1625 or 1626. They would have eight more children: John, Nathaniel, George, Susanna, Mary, Elizabeth, Patience and Benjamin. Johnson explains in the report that names are sometimes a clue to family origins since they are often inherited from an ancestor, sibling or other relation.

Johnson and his research associate Simon Neal searched English records for the name Nathaniel, unusual for the time, and found a Nathaniel related to Ann (Alden) Beckett. Ann named her son, Mary's younger brother, Nathaniel, and in the New World, Mary gave the name to her third child. The Warrens gave it to a son as well.

While not conclusive, Johnson hypothesizes that Mary Beckett of Watford is a strong possibility for George Soule's wife. All of the facts support her candidacy—birth year, her mother's maiden name, passage on the *Anne* with the Warren family, probable age at time of marriage, "joining" with the Warren family in the 1627 census, and the distinctive Nathaniel name. More research needs to be undertaken before a definitive conclusion can be made.

The Mary Beckett research project also uncovered potential areas of future inquiry about the Alden and Warren families in the Watford area.

The full report, Research into the Possible English Origins of Mary Buckett, Wife of Mayflower Passenger George Soule, is available at www.soulekindred.org.

Caleb Johnson is the author of several Mayflower-related books including Here Shall I Die Ashore (a biography of Stephen Hopkins) and The Mayflower and Her Passengers. He is the current editor of the scholarly genealogical journal, The Mayflower Descendant, and is credited with discovering the English origins of Stephen Hopkins and Peter Brown, among others. More information about him can be found on his website, http://www.mayflowerhistory.com.

Londo

SOULE KINDRED HELD ITS ANNUAL MEETING VIA TELEPHONE CONFERENCE CALL ON OCTOBER 19, 2013.

Plymouth

Members can access a recording of the Annual Meeting on the website at www.soulekindred.org.

WANTED: YOUR JANUARY 1, 2014 MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

Those members whose annual membership renews on January 1, 2014, have received, or will soon be receiving, their renewal forms in the mail. Please send your renewal to the address shown on the form or renew online at www.soulekindred.org. If you have not previously renewed online, just sign in using your e-mail address and password. After signing in, click on SETTINGS at the top of the page, then click on Subscription and follow the instructions to securely send your payment through our PayPal account.

The Soule of an Educator and Her Family by Anna Bristol

This article was originally printed in Vol. XXXVIII, No. 4, October 2004. The article has been edited slightly for clarity and space considerations.

For inspiration introduced me to our subject, Annah May Soule, who was indicated as an "additional author" in the writing of *The OH-MI Boundary Dispute*, authored by A. M. Schlesinger. Further research provided details about her family and are here presented.

ANNAH MAY SOULE

Annah attended public school in Jackson, MI, then spent a year in a convent school in Canada. She studied history and political science at the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, MI, for three years, followed by two years studying history and constitutional law at the University of Michigan. She left the University to teach at normal schools in Ypsilanti.

She later returned to the University of Michigan and earned both her bachelor's and master's degrees. In the fall of 1896, Soule came to Mount Holyoke College, to teach in the History and Political Economy Department, where she developed new and innovative courses concerning social issues. One course, called *Elements of Political Economy*, required students to visit a factory or other industrial institution and make a formal report about it.

She was an active member of the American Historical Society, the Michigan Historical Association, the New England Association of Teachers of History, the New England Educational League, and the Association of Intercollegiate Alumnae.

The Annah May Soule Papers consist of papers by Mount Holyoke students, Soule's writing and research notes, correspondence, memorabilia, bibliographical information, and photographs. The materials date from ca. 1896-1907, the time she spent as a professor at Mount Holyoke in what was successively called the department of Constitutional History and Political Economy,

Political Economy, History and Political Economy, and History. The papers reflect her work as a professor as well as her outside professional interests.

The student papers, ca. 1897-1904, were written for her courses in Political Institutions, American Colonial History, and History of Industrial Society. These papers deal with the history of New England, particularly Massachusetts, as well as social and political issues. One paper from 1904 is titled "What the Founding of Mount Holyoke Seminary did for the Cause of Woman's Higher Education: A Comparative Study of the Highest Girls' Schools existing in 1837 and Mount Holyoke Seminary." Other papers are on topics such as "A History of the Town Meeting of South Hadley, Mass." (1899); "Steps Leading to the Establishment of the Bureau of Education" (1902); "Growth of Party Management in the United States" (1902); and "The Relation of Slavery to Party Platforms" (1904).



Annah May Soule

The Soule of an Educator

Soule's writings and research notes date from 1900-1904. They include an article about Mount Holyoke's Constitutional History and Political Economy Department (1900); an article published in "New England History Teachers' Association Report" in 1901 on how to incorporate new history requirements into a curriculum; replies to a questionnaire that Soule sent out in1903 regarding a physical education requirement for college entrance and graduation; a 1903 lecture entitled "Relation of the School and College to Public Health"; and a paper entitled "The Likeness of Mary Lyon to Emerson" published in 1904.

The correspondence dates from ca. 1897-1904. It includes two 1900 letters from Susan B. Anthony. The first requests information about Zilpah P. Grant Banister and Ipswich Female Seminary, where Mary Lyon was a teacher, and the second recommends that Soule teach Anthony's books Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony and The History of Woman Suffrage in her courses. Also in the correspondence is a photocopy of an 1897 letter from Woodrow Wilson regarding a possible visit to Mount Holyoke College and a photocopy of a 1904 letter from W.E.B. DuBois responding to Soule's praise of his work. Other correspondence from the principals of area high schools was written in response to her apparent inquiry as to how the subject of history is taught.

Memorabilia includes a manuscript newsletter, "The Safford Hall Chronicle", edited by the Soule-Table-Association which was written by some Mount Holyoke students living in Safford Hall dormitory. It contains notes about the activities of students and affectionate comments regarding Soule. Another document, called the "Safford Hall Family Chart of Farewell" contains humorous greetings addressed to Soule. Both documents date from the spring of 1902.

Memorabilia also contains a letter written after Soule's death by her mother to "Mrs. Lane" (possibly Clara E. Lane, the Superintendent of the Domestic Department at Mount Holyoke from 1887-1891) commenting on the College's domestic work system. Biographical information dates from 1905 and consists of

Soule's obituary and a program from her memorial service at Mount Holyoke.

"WE LIT THE CLOCK"

At Commencement time in 1936, when the class of 1906 came back for its thirtieth reunion, it brought one banner for the alumnae procession that delighted all beholders. Across the campus marched the class, waving high the prideful slogan, "WE LIT THE CLOCK."

The clock referred to was the one on the tower of Mary Lyon. At the time when they lit it, clocks were not as generally illuminated as they are now, and the convenient four-way radiant clock-face made a great impression every evening upon all. An alumna wrote in a letter recently to her freshman daughter a remark that was quoted in the freshman Sphinx: "I can see Mary Lyon's clock-tower winking her cheerful face at you - much the way her eyes in the odd old picture twinkle out at me from under the flappy edges of her cap."



Mary Lyons Hall, Mount Holyoke College, 1899

The light in the clock was given in memory of Miss Annah May Soule, a lady after Miss Lyon's own heart,

witty, original, a born teacher. Those who knew her remember one evening when a good friend of hers on the Faculty started a campaign to abolish Miss Soule's favorite hat. The hat had been Miss Soule's favorite for some time, and the friend felt strongly that it ought to be "called in." After the friend's vocabulary (no mean one) was exhausted, the bystanders asked Miss Soule what she was going to do about it.

"Oh," said she, quite unruffled, "I just let the heathen rage." In her memory one of the seminar rooms was given, and also the chimes in the tower of Mary Lyon.

The Soule of an Educator

FAMILY OF ANNAH MAY SOULE

In the *Detroit News Tribune*, Sunday morning, December I, 1907, were sketches of the services of Major Harrison Soule, from which we make the following extracts: "Major Soule's record as treasurer of the university is an enviable one. The absolute accuracy of his accounts, the manner in which the details of his office have been administered and the unvarying attention and painstaking devotion which he has given to his work are matters for congratulation among the officials of the institution. His office in short has been administered in a soldierly manner and at the same time in a large-hearted and genial way that has attached him to every one with whom he has come in contact. Major Soule is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows which he joined 58 years ago, and he has held every office in the order up to and including that of Grand Master, to which he was raised in 1885.

While Major Soule has endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact, none the less has Mrs. Soule been filling a place which no one else could fill among the students of the university. If ever so busy, she always found a moment for the homesick college girl, and has probably mothered more girls than any other ten women in the faculty. She has been one of the moving spirits of the Woman's League ever since its organization, and her counsels on the board have been invaluable.

Major Soule is highly esteemed for his social qualities, and like his honored father has won many friends because of his social disposition and university, entitles him to be represented as one of the leading citizens of Ann Arbor. Mr. Soule served in the Civil War where he suffered a gun shot wound to the right arm at the battle of Baton Rouge, LA, August 5, 1862. He had risen to the rank of Major at the time he mustered out in August 1865.

HARRISON SOULE, born August 4/5, 1832, Kendall, New York, and died January 2,1922, Ann Arbor, MI. Married Mary E. Parker, November 24, 1855 in Detroit, MI.

MARY E. PARKER, born September 13,1838, Porter, MI, and died July 3, 1929, Ann Arbor, MI. Mrs. Soule was the daughter of Charles T. and Sally Ann (Beardsley) Parker, the former a native of OH, and the latter of New York.

- I. MARY EVA SOULE, born December 20, 1857, was married to LUCIUS L. CLARK, August 14, 1878 and resides at Ann Arbor, MI. She resembled her father. Issue:
 - (1) MARY WINIFRED CLARK, born May 27, 1879; was married to NORMAN H. MOORE, born October 31, 1852, and has (data missing).
 (2) JANE S. CLARK, born September 6, 1880, and was married to HENRY WOOD BERGER. One son, Henry W., Jr., born October 17, 1916.
 (3) GEORGIA P. CLARK, born October 1, 1885, was married to ELLIS W. TEST, born April 19, 1884. Four children:
 - (a) MARY ELIZABETH TEST, born March 31, 1909
 (b) FRANCIS WILEY TEST, born April 7, 1910.
 (c) HELEN JANE TEST, born September 29, 1916.
 d) JULIA CLARK TEST, born January 14, 1920.
 (4) HARRY SOULE CLARK. born July 31,1892; married August 25, 1917, ESTHER BURY, born December 11, 1892, by David Bury Clark.

II. ANNAH MARY [May?] SOULE, born [September 5, 1859?] 1860, died March 17, 1905, at the age of 45 while on leave from Mount Holyoke College; she was for several years a successful teacher, and at the time of her demise was a professor in the dept. of American History and Political Economy.

Sources:

Annah May Soule Papers, Mount Holyoke College Archives and Special Collections, South Hadley, MA. Images courtesy of Mount Holyoke College Archives and Special Collections http://www.mtholyoke.edu/~dalbino/letters/women/asoule.html and http://www.mtholyoke.edu/~dalbino/photos/other1800.html.

"We Lit the Clock" https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~dalbino/books/lester/clock.html.

Five Sequential Observations and Conclusions from Those Observations

By Louise Walsh Throop, M.B.A.

n order to dispel controversy over the spouse of William Soule (George²⁻¹), the following is presented. The controversy stems originally from an undocumented statement in G. T. Ridlon's mammoth work on the Soule family published in 1926 [RIDLON 1:216] and revived more recently in a query posted in December 1982 [Connecticut Nutmegger 15(3):429], asking for a Brewster connection for Hannah, wife of William Soule. Recent work on the Brewster family has identified only two Hannah's of the right time period, but neither could have married William Soule. Nonetheless, the Brewster myth lingers on. The following series of observations, with their conclusions, is presented. It is hoped that an Eaton connection will satisfy even the most hardy of Brewster supporters.

First Observation: The first son of Hannah (---) and William Soule was named William, after his father. The second son of this couple was named George, after William's father, George. The third son of Hannah (---) and William Soule is named Benjamin. This not uncommon naming pattern would lead one to expect the third son would have been named after his mother's father. Thus we expect Hannah's father to have been named Benjamin.

Second Observation: A search of Torrey's monumental database with search descriptors "Benjamin" and "Plymouth" yielded a short list of 12 men with marriages before 1700 in New England. After discarding any marriage after 1670, only three men were left. Two of these men did not or could not have a daughter Hannah of the right age to marry William Soule. The last man standing in this search was: Benjamin Eaton who married Sarah Hoskins. It is thus concluded that the parents of Hannah (---) Soule were Benjamin and Sarah (Hoskins) Eaton.

Third Observation: Among the 11 children of William and Hannah (---) Soule are several with names also found in the extended Benjamin Eaton family with its Billington relatives and in-laws. In particular, Mary and Joseph Soule might be named after some Billington relatives. The third daughter of William and Hannah (Eaton) Soule was named Sarah, apparently after her mother's mother. Most significantly, son Samuel Soule (b. 1708) was the first use of this first name in the Soule descendancy, so he would appear to have been named after someone from his mother's family. Samuel Eaton and his son Samuel Eaton were prominent members of the early Eaton family in Plymouth. Thus it is concluded from onomastic analysis that the naming of children Mary, Joseph, Sarah, and Samuel Soule was based upon close Eaton relatives and upon Billington in-laws.

Fourth Observation: There is a unique and large cluster of sibling-to-sibling marriages in Plymouth Colony before about 1710. This cluster involves the intermarried Fuller-Eaton-Snow-Rickard-Alden families in the late 1600s in Plymouth Colony. [See MF 7:19-22 (Rickard-Snow), MF 9:14-16 (Eaton-Rickard), MF 10:9-10 (Fuller-Eaton), MF 16(1):102-104 (Alden-Snow).] In particular, three of the children of Benjamin and Sarah (Hoskins) Eaton married three Rickard siblings. Of the five married Rickard children, all five married a sibling of their own sibling's spouse. Thus it is highly probable that Susannah, the spouse of William Soule's brother George Soule, was a sister of William's wife Hannah. This assumption brings to 11 the number of sibling-sibling marriages, for a total of 22 persons involved.

Five Sequential Observations

Fifth Observation: When all proposed children of Benjamin and Sarah (Hoskins) Eaton are listed in chronological order of their first or only marriages, then the projected birthdates of these six children fall into a not uncommon birth pattern: births of the now nine children are spaced about every two years, with one "hiccough" of a three-year spacing. Only youngest daughter Rebecca Eaton ends up out of sequence in this line-up by marriage dates. In particular, proposed daughters Hannah and Susannah fit in neatly in the line-up. So we conclude the children of Benjamin and Sarah (Hoskins) Eaton were:

```
i
       Child Eaton?? b. ca. 1661; d.y.?
       Benjamin Eaton, b. ca. 1663/4; d. Kingston 1745
ii
                m1. 1689 Mary Coombs[1]
                m2. 1728/9 Susanna (Lewis) Beal
                m3. 1740 Marcy (---) Vaughan
iii
       William Eaton, b. ca. 1665, d. unm. ca. 1690/1
       Hannah Eaton, b. ca. 1667, d. 1729-34
iv
                m. ca. 1691 William Soule[2]
       Susannah Eaton, b. ca. 1669, d. Rochester 1733
v
                m1. ca. 1694 George Soule[3]
                m2. 1704 Peter Oliver[4]
                m3. 1719-29 Joseph Lisbee
       Sarah Eaton, b. ca 1671, d. 1712+, m. ca. 1697 Eleazar Rickard
vi
       Ebenezer Eaton, b. ca. 1674, d. ME 1735 m. 1701 Hannah Rickard
vii
viii
       Rebecca Eaton, b. ca. 1676, d. Plympton 1770 m. 1699 Josiah Rickard
       Experience Eaton, b. ca. 1678, living unm. in 1731
ix
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- [1] MF 8(2008):53 for Mary Coombs, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Royall?) (Barlow) Coombs.
- [2] MFIP SOULE (2011) pp. 28-29.
- [3] MFIP SOULE (2011) pp. 27-28; their only child Mary Soule was b. 1695.
- [4] Their only child was Joseph Oliver, b. 1709. This birth date indicates Susannah (Eaton) (Soule) Oliver was b. ca. 1669 so had her first child about age 26 and her second child about age 40.

CHECK IT OUT!



We are pleased to announce that the **Soule Kindred website**, our virtual Soule family community, is now updated and "gremlin-free". The website is the place where all Soule cousins can meet and converse with each other, ask questions, exchange family stories, share family photos and videos, and report family member news. In other words, when you visit the site, you will be part of a 7x24 virtual Soule family reunion. Our hope is that this is one family reunion you will want to "attend" many times. ENJOY!

NOTE: The password of existing Soule Kindred website members will need to be reset before you can access the updated website. This is due to extra security measures that Soule Kindred has taken to ensure your information is protected. Just go to the website at www.soulekindred.org to reset your password and sign in to the website or contact us at info@soulekindred.org.

Soules in the Civil War, 1863

by Karen L. McNally

o cap off the 150th anniversary of Civil War battles that took place in 1863, I'd like to honor some of the 280 Union soldiers and 13 Confederate soldiers named Soule whose regiments fought in that year's decisive battles. Historians define a decisive battle as one which has a direct and observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the war. Wikipedia lists 7 of the 95 battles fought in 1863 as decisive. Although no one knew it at the time, and the war would would not end until April, 1865, two battles in 1863 sowed the seeds of the final outcome of the war. After Gettysburg, the Confederacy never again penetrated as far north and with General Grant's success at the Siege of Vicksburg, President Lincoln had found the commander who would eventually accept General Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Battle of Chancellorsville (4/30 - 5/6, Virginia)

Confederate victory: Lee defeats Hooker's Army of the Potomac, Stonewall Jackson mortally wounded. Strength: Union - 133,868; Confederate - 60,892. Casualties: Union - 1,606 killed, 9,672 wounded, 5,919 captured/missing; Confederate - 1,665 killed, 9,081 wounded, 2,018 captured/missing.

Charles P. Soule, Pvt., 3rd WI Inf. James A. Soule, Commissary Sgt., 8th IL Cav. Levi Soule, Pvt.,1st MI Inf. [my great great uncle] Lewellyn Soule, Pvt., 16th MI Inf. Warren B. Soule, Pvt., 7th OH Inf. John S. Soule, Pvt., 73rd OH Inf. Henry S. Soule, Pvt. 1st VA Cav. John F. Soule, Pvt. 1st VA Cav.

Battle of Champion's Hill (5/16, Mississippi)

Union Victory: Grant defeats Pemberton. Strength: Union - 32,000; Confederate - 22,000. Casualties: Union - 410 killed, 1,844 wounded, 187 missing; Confederate - 381 killed, 1,018 wounded, 2,441 captured/missing.

Charles Soule, Pvt., 1st IN Cav. Oscar Soule, Pvt., 1st IN Cav. Galon Soule, Pvt., 23rd IN Inf. Edward Soule, Pvt., 118th IL Inf. George W. Soule, Pvt., 16th IA Inf. Henry C. Soule, Pvt., 22nd IA Inf. Hazen E. Soule, Pvt., 11th Batt, OH Light Art. Charles Soule, Jr., 1st. Lt., 56th OH Inf. Albert W. Soule, Pvt., 1st Batt, WI Light Art. Orlando F. Soule, Pvt., 11th WI Inf.

Siege of Vicksburg (5/18-7/4, Mississippi)

Union victory: Grant accepts surrender of second Confederate army under Pemberton. Strength: Union - 77,000; Confederate - ~33,000. Casualties: Union - 4,835 total; Confederate - 3,202 killed or wounded, 29,495 surrendered.

Henry Soule, Pvt., 37th IL Inf. James D. Soule, Pvt., 37th IL Inf. Edward Soule, Pvt., 118th IL Inf. Charles Soule, Pvt., 1st IN Cav. Oscar Soule, Pvt., 1st IN Cav. Galon Soule, Pvt., 23rd IN Inf. David Soule, Cpl., 100th IN Inf. George W. Soule, Pvt., 16th IA Inf. Henry C. Soule, Pvt., 22nd IA Inf. J. Soule, Pvt., 22nd LA Inf. Solomon/Solon Soule, Pvt., 12th MI Inf. Elijah Soule, Pvt., 20th MI Inf. Frederick N. Soule, Pvt., 3rd MN Inf. George Soule, Pvt., 3rd MN Inf. Henry S. Soule, Pvt., 3rd MN Inf. Hazen E. Soule, Pvt., 5th Batt, OH Light Art. Charles Soule, Jr., 1st Lt., 56th OH Inf. Albert W. Soule, Pvt., 1st Batt, WI Light Art. Orlando F. Soule, Pvt., 11th WI Inf. Orlando T. Soule, Pvt., 20th WI Inf.

Siege of Port Hudson (5/21-7/9, Louisiana)

Union victory: Last Confederate stronghold on Mississippi surrenders; Gardner surrenders to Banks. Strength: Union - ~30,000-40,000; Confederate - ~7,500. Casualties: Union - ~5,000 killed and wounded, ~5,000 dead of disease; Confederate - ~750 killed and wounded, 250 dead of disease, 6,500 surrendered.

Harrison Soule, Maj., 6th MI Heavy Art.

Major Harrison Soule was born in 1832 in Orleans Co., NY, and married Mary E. Parker in Michigan in 1855. They had two children: Mary Eva and Annah May, the subject of the article on page 5. After the war, Major Soule became passenger agent of the Michigan Central Railroad. He also was treasurer of the University of Michigan; vice president of the First National Bank of Ann Arbor; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of Michigan. Major Soule died in 1922 and is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., Michigan.



Soules in the Civil War

Battle of Gettysburg (7/1-7/3, Pennsylvania)

Union victory: Lee loses to Meade, Pickett's Charge fails, ends second invasion of North. Confederate army arrived in Gettysburg to resupply army, unaware of Union army nearby. Strength: Union - 93,921; Confederate - 71,699. Casualties: Union - 3,155 killed, 14,531 wounded, 5,369 captured/missing; Confederate - 4,708 killed, 12,693 wounded, 5,830 captured/missing.

Levi Soule, Pvt., 1st MI Inf. [my great great uncle] George Soule, Pvt., 5th MI Cav. Horace A. Soule Pvt., 5th MI Cav. Ambrose L. Soule, 2nd Lt., 6th MI, Cav. John W. Soule, Cpl., 6th MI Cav. Lewellyn Soule, Pvt., 16th MI Inf. Baultus K. Soule, Pvt., 1st MN Inf.

Warren B. Soule, Pvt., 7th OH Inf. John S. Soule, Pvt., 73rd OH Inf. Charles P. Soule, Pvt., 3rd WI Inf. John F. Soule, Pvt., 1st VA Cav. Henry S. Soule, Sgt., 1st VA Cav. Thomas L. Soule, Pvt., 49th VA Inf.

Battle of Chickamauga (9/19-9/20, Georgia)

Confederate victory: Bragg defeats Rosecrans, George Thomas of US anointed "The Rock of Chickamauga." Strength: Union - ~60,000; Confederate - ~65,000. Casualties: Union - 1,657 killed, 9,756 wounded, 4,757 captured/missing; Confederate - 2,312 killed, 14,674 wounded, 1,468 captured/missing.

Harrison Soule, Pvt., 84th IL Inf. Peter Soule, Cpl., 9th IN Inf. William L./R. Soule, Pvt., 57th IN Inf. Abraham M. Soule, Chaplain, 74th IN Inf. William M. Soule, Pvt., 84th IN Inf. J. Soule, Pvt., 22nd LA Inf. Hiram Soule, Pvt., 13th MI Inf. Charles Soule, Jr., Pvt., 1st OH Inf. Hazen C. Soule, Pvt., 18th OH Inf. John H. Soule, Pvt., 36th OH Inf. John B. Soule, Pvt., 10th WI Inf. Rufus Soule, Pvt., 4th & 2nd Batt TN Cav. William Soule, Musician, 10th TN Inf.

Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign (11/23-11/25, Tennessee)

Union victory: Grant defeats Braxton Bragg and relieves Union forces besieged in Chattanooga. Strength: Union - 56,359; Confederate - 44,010. Casualties: Union - 753 killed, 4,722 wounded, 349 captured/missing; Confederate - 361 killed, 2,160 wounded, 4,146 captured/missing.

Harrison Soule, Pvt., 84th IL Inf. Peter Soule, Cpl., 9th IN Inf. William Soule, Pvt., 57th IN Inf. Abraham M. Soule, Chaplain, 74th IN Inf. David Soule, Cpl., 100th IN Inf. Hiram Soule, Pvt., 13th MI Inf.



Stevens' Knoll, Gettysburg, PA At the end of the first day's battle 7/1/1863

Charles Soule, Jr., Pvt., 1st OH Inf. Warren B. Soule, Pvt., 7th OH Inf. John H. Soule, Pvt., 36th OH Inf. John S. Soule, Pvt., 73rd OH Inf. John B. Soule, Pvt., 10th WI Inf.



Shirley's House, Vicksburg, MS Union Engineers undermining Confederate fortifications, 1863

Sources:

- ~Battle details and statistics, Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Chancellorsville, for example).
- ~Chattanooga-Ringgold statistics, Civil War Trust http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/chattanooga.html?tab=facts
- ~Gettysburg photo, Wikimedia http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Barlows_Knoll_after_first_day %27s_battle,_Gettysburg,_July_1,_1863.jpg
- ~Major Harrison Soule photos and papers housed in the Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan http://bentley.umich.edu/.
- ~Soldiers and Sailors Database, http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm.
- ~Vicksburg photo, Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Vicksburg

Sharing the Season's Bounty

The following Thanksgiving recipes from Soule Kindred members were printed in Vol. XXXXI, No. 4, Fall 2007 and Vol. XXXXII, No. 4, Fall 2008, by Editor Susan Fogg Eisdorfer, who wrote "Here we are again just going into the Autumn season with trees starting to turn from green into glorious color. The harvest is coming in now and it is time to share recipes from readers for the soon to follow Thanksgiving feast. Let's get cooking."

A Quick Autumn Soup Jane Macey Merrill

4 cups cranberry sauce 5-6 cups cooked tomato dice zest of 2 lemons crème fraiche or sour cream



Combine cranberry sauce and tomatoes; heat until hot, but not boiling; simmer gently for 15 minutes, stirring often. Serve hot or cold, garnished with crème fraiche and zest. Serves 8.

Paducah Never Fail Cornbread

Judith Hughes

1 cup buttermilk 1 cup cornmeal 1tbsp flour 1tsp sugar (optional) 1tsp baking powder 1/2 tsp baking soda 1 egg



Pre-heat oven to 425 degrees. Mix ingredients and pour into 8" or 9" iron skillet pre-heated with 2 tbsps of bacon drippings. Bake 25 minutes. Given to Judy by her grandmother, Mildred Loving Soule Coolidge Harmon.

The Medley Mash

Susan Fogg Eisdorfer

4 large potatoes, peeled/cut 2 large carrots, peeled/cut 1 small rutabaga, peeled/cut 1 big yellow onion, peeled/cut 2 tbsp butter light cream salt/pepper to taste

Boil vegetables in lightly salted water, roughly 20 minutes; test with a fork for doneness. Drain water and place vegetables in a mixing bowl; add butter and hand mash or use an electric mixture. Add cream during mashing until the mixture is thick, but easily spooned. Season to taste. Serve hot with gravy as with regular mashed potatoes. Serves 6-8.

Pumpkin Grits

This corn and pumpkin dish has ancient Native American roots. The modern version offered here is a favorite of University of Tennessee fans who call it "Go Big Orange Grits." Anyone who has enjoyed that American classic "spoonbread" will recognize a culinary cousin in this recipe. Here is an excellent alternative for those who want pumpkin on the table in a form other than pumpkin pie for a change. Of course, those who prefer to go with their New England side can opt for yellow corn grits (sold as polenta), rather than the white corn grits favored in the South. Use a 2 qt. greased casserole.

4 cups chicken broth
1 cup QUICK grits, not Instant
2 beaten eggs
1 16 oz can of plain pumpkin purée
2 cloves fresh garlic, finely chopped
1/4 cup finely chopped scallions
11/2 cups of pre-packaged, shredded sharp
Cheddar cheese
1/4 tsp each of nutmeg and cayenne pepper
salt and pepper as is your preference
butter/margarine as needed
1/4 cup hulled toasted pumpkin seeds (sold raw
and called pepitas)

Pre-heat oven to 325°-350° and butter your favorite baking dish. Toast seeds in a heavy bottomed sauce pan. Stir constantly; they will puff and pop as they toast. Remove from heat, cool and store in a zip-lock bag until time to use.

Fry garlic and scallions in a bit of butter or margarine until soft and lightly browned; put aside. Bring the chicken stock to a boil, then add grits slowly. Reduce heat and keep stirring until the mixture is thick - at least ten to fifteen



minutes. Remove from heat and add pumpkin purée; mix together completely and allow some time to cool. Add a spoonful of mixture to the beaten eggs and combine thoroughly until smooth; stir eggs into grits and again combine well.

Finally, fold in the garlic/scallion sauté followed by the cayenne, nutmeg, salt and pepper. Pour into the prepared casserole dish and bake approximately 50 minutes or until the contents are puffed and the top nicely browned. You can test by inserting a dinner knife into the center. If it comes out clean, the grits are done and ready for the table. Sprinkle the pumpkin seeds garnish just before serving.

Happy Feasting!

GOLDEN RULES OF GENEALOGY

by Got Genealogy?

"SPELING DUSN'T COWNT"

Back in the day folks couldn't spell and many could barely



write, so how a name sounds is more important than how it's spelled. Use wild card or Soundex searches to help

find variant spellings of names.

ASSUME NOTHING

Check all your facts, don't assume that any particular document is right or wrong, and always try to find other independent sources to corroborate your facts as much as possible. Verify, verify, verify. For instance, don't assume that:

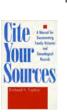
- -your ancestors were married -census information is accurate -vital (or other) records were correct
- -your ancestor's life events were recorded
- -ancestors had the same name as their enslaver

USE DISCRETION

Rever lie in your genealogy reports, but use discretion when reporting family information, especially when it involves living relatives.

ALWAYS DOCUMENT YOUR SOURCES, NO MATTER HOW MUCH THEY CONTRADICT ONE ANOTHER

4Over time, you will compile more data and those once seemingly contradictory pieces of evidence



may just be the pieces of the puzzle you need to prove or disprove your theory. Be consistent as you cite your sources. There are standard citation formats, but even if you just make up your own format for listing your sources, be consistent with it. You

want your descendants to be able to retrace your steps, so you always cite your sources.

MOST DATES ARE APPROXIMATE

flt's okay to state that someone was born "abt. 1845 or died "May

1915" if you don't have an exact date or where various documents have different dates. Which date is "correct?" They all are.

IF UNSURE, SAY SO

Future researchers will thank you for being honest if you simply cannot prove a specific fact, yet you "suspect" such and such is

true. Don't fudge the facts. Ever.

YOU CAN'T DO IT ALL ONLINE

Yes, we love doing research online and there is nothing better than using the computer to find new sources, view digital images of original documents and



even connect with relatives. For genealogists, the internet will never replace the wonderful work of libraries, county courthouses, archives, and historical

societies. Do as much as you can online, then turn off your computer and hit the bricks!

JUST BECAUSE IT'S ONLINE DOESN'T MEAN IT'S TRUE

The internet is a wonderful thing but it's filled with oodles of bad information. Don't make the mistake of believing anything you find online at face value. Verify against other sources, even if you paid for the information you found online. Consult the original source whenever possible.

PASS ALONG YOUR RESEARCH

No matter how many decades you spend researching your family, your research will never be done. Plan on passing along your research to the next generation's researchers. Leave excellent notes, cite all your sources, explain your shorthand... in essence, leave your research the way you'd have liked to have found it.

DON'T DIE WITH YOUR STORIES STILL IN YOU

1 Giving credit to Dr. Wayne Dyer for his "Don't die with your music still in you," we want to remind you to tell the stories as completely and as accurately as possible. Genealogy isn't I SHOULD HAVE about just doing TOLD THE research. STORIES Genealogy is about telling the stories and ensuring that your ancestor's[sic] legacies live on for generations to come. Without the stories, the research won't do anyone much

DNA IS NOT A TRUMP CARD

good. The legacy of your ancestors

rests in your capable hands. Doing

research is fine, but always

chosen to tell their stories.

remember that you have been

11 DNA is just one of many possible sources of information you can use to verify or deny a relationship. Human error occurs when the results are transcribed, thereby providing false information. DNA results should always be used in concert with other sources.

ANYTHING YOU POST ONLINE WILL BE "BORROWED"

You need to accept the fact that any family information you post online will be "borrowed" or outright stolen, and you will probably not get credit for all your hard work. This is the nature of the beast... the internet. Get over it.

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Preserved Fish* Deuel Family Update

by George Nye

Since the reprint of Dr. Nye's article "Preserved Fish Deuel: A descendant of George Soule of the Mayflower" in [the] Autumn issue of 2008 [Vol. XXXXII, No. 4], further research on the family of this interesting Quaker, led to the publication of a sequel article encompassing all the children and grandchildren of Preserved Fish Deuel, in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* titled "Children and Grandchildren of Preserved Fish⁷ Deuel of Cambridge and Massena, New York;" vol. 144, no. 2 (April 2013), 123-39 and no. 3 (July 2013), 216-34.

Excerpts from the article, p.123-4:

"In the present article the author corrects errors in the previous paper and presents a genealogy of all the children and grandchildren of Preserved Fish⁷ Deuel, generations seven through nine, as family members dispersed from Massena, St. Lawrence County, New York, to MN, IA, Dakota Territory, California and Alberta, Canada."

"Studying the family of Preserved Fish⁷ Deuel has presented difficulty because, even though the recording of vital records began in the 1880s in most areas of New York, many events were not reported or recorded. This article demonstrates the types of sources and analysis that can be used to document a family. Research involved vital records, where possible, as well as deeds, probate records, military records, and newspapers, augmented by records from appropriate county and town depositories."

Dr. George R. Nye may be contacted at 91 Hill Crescent, Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, T4N 6G3. George Nye [geoRnye001@shaw.ca]

*Preserved Fish Deuel was named after his maternal grandfather Preserved Fish. I am of the opinion that the Quaker family Fish derived this name from Psalm 31:23, "for the Lord preserveth the faithful." *George Nye*

Excerpt reprinted with permission from the author and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.



Shirley (Sowles) Patterson, age 96, passed away September 3, 2013, in Lake Orion, MI. She was a native of Michigan. Shirley worked for the U.S. Postal Service from 1948 until her retirement in 1978. She was appointed Postmaster in 1971. Shirley enjoyed her family, researching family history, quilting, and traveling.

Shirley (George, Nathaniel, Sylvanus, William, Edward Sowl, John Sowle, John, Lyman, Anson Sowles, Frank Anson) joined Soule Kindred in 1975 and was a Life Member. Her sons, Bruce and Wayne, as well as two grandsons, David and Steven, are also Life Members.



Meet the Soule Kindred

Board of Directors

Officers

Helen A. Soulé President

Karen L. McNally *Vice President*

Peggy C. Jared Secretary

Andrew B. Turner Treasurer

Directors

Anna L. Bristol Helen A. Soulé Andrew B. Turner Judith A. Hughes Peggy C. Jared Karen L. McNally Julia Holden Jo Anne Makely Charles Soule

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Newsletter Editor: editor@soulekindred.org

Soule Family Tree Project: familytree@soulekindred.org

Volunteer volunteer@soulekindred.org

This and That

Board Notes...

from the July 13, 2013 Meeting.

The Board received and filed the Treasurer's 2nd quarter report which showed **net revenue of \$3,635.12** and **total assets of \$95,503.21**.

The Board approved a motion to request a written proposal from Caleb Johnson for research on a possible candidate for George Soule in Lincolnshire, England.

The Board approved a motion to authorize the **Scholarship Committee** to modify the application process.

The Board approved a motion that **no Soule Kindred scholarship** be awarded **in 2013**.

The Board approved a motion to adopt **a list of goals** for Soule Kindred which included distributing a newsletter survey to members.

Changes to the existing Bylaws were approved by the Board. The Bylaws can be found on the website at http://www.soulekindred.org/public/admin/Bylaws 7-13-2013.pdf.

The Board approved a motion to **send a fundraising appeal** to members which was to begin by the end of July.

Great Holiday Gift

Elizabeth "Bettie" (Ragle) Soule (d. 2010) commissioned cup plates made by the Pairpoint Glass Company located in Sagamore, MA, to commemorate the 1984 Soule Kindred Reunion held in Plymouth, MA. The plates, hand

pressed in first quality lead crystal, feature the Soule House at Plimoth Plantation with a border



design of trailing arbutus, also called "mayflower".

To order this special plate, contact Anna Bristol at dabristols@wcnet.org or (419) 872-0124. The cost is \$10.00 per plate, plus shipping.

Many thanks to Bettie's son, Bob Soule, for donating the plates to Soule Kindred.

Give the Gift of Membership

If you're looking for something unique for friends and family, consider a Soule Kindred gift membership. It's a gift that gives all year, supporting our work while informing your loved ones about their family history. To purchase a membership as a gift or for yourself, simply visit www.soulekindred.org or contact us at membership@soulekindred.org. Memberships are essential to our present and future as we honor the past.

 $\diamond \diamond \diamond$

Give a Donation

And support the preservation of Soule heritage for future generations. To donate online, visit www.soulekindred.org, click on Donate, and choose the Colonel John Soule Research and Publication Fund, the Soule Kindred Scholarship Fund or the General Administration Fund or contact us at info@soulekindred.org.

Soule Kindred offers many opportunities for you, our members, to help fulfill its mission to study and promote knowledge and understanding of the Pilgrims and their descendants, with particular emphasis on Mayflower passenger George Soule.

Here are a few ways you can contribute:

Join a committee.

Submit articles or milestones to the Editor.

Be an active participant on our Facebook group page at www.facebook.com/groups/ 31193675886/.

Offer your suggestions for future research topics.

Contribute information to the Soule Kindred website.



Like our Facebook page at www.Facebook.com/ SouleKindred.



Follow us at www.Twitter.com/SouleKindred.

To help fulfill Soule Kindred's mission or to find out more, contact us at volunteer@soulekindred.org.

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Happy Thanksgiving to All!

"Our rural ancestors, with little blest,
Patient of labour when the end was rest,
Indulged the day that housed their annual grain,
With feasts, and off'rings, and a thankful strain."

Alexander Pope

