

SOULE NEWSLETTER

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Soule Newsletter:

Editor, George Soule
Family Historian, Col.
John Soule

The Soule Newsletter is published quarterly by the Soule Kindred.

EDITOR'S CORNER

by George Soule

§ This issue contains much of interest - especially to those kindred out of touch with New England. Several cousins have written in that they hope to

visit Duxbury where the first Soule homestead was. For this reason, and because neither your Soule Historian nor myself live in Duxbury, we have included a few pages on what is there to see (pages 43-47). Please note on page 45, upper right hand corner, that the Duxbury Historical Society has acquired the "King Caesar House", and it is now open to the public. This fine old Captain's House stands near, if not on, the original Soule homestead on Powder Point. Powder Point is said to have gotten its name when Indians saw the Pilgrim settlers planting small black onion seeds and thought that it was gunpowder. They bartered for some gunpowder and paddled over to the point and planted the "seeds" without result, - hence the name Powder Point. The site of the original Soule home is not presently clear to us. Research has been done on the Standish site and in recent years on the Alden site and the cellar holes of these first american homes have been excavated. This excavating work has yielded many small articles such as old buttons, bottles, belt buckles, broken china, etc. There are several very old homes on the Point and some large houses which have incorporated older structures. Loss of some Duxbury records by fire has not helped clear up the matter either. Much work could be done in this area if some of the Kindred are interested.

§ We also include some reprints in this issue from the Mayflower Quarterly by permission of the editor, Mrs. Robert M. Sherman, whom we thank very much. Since half or so Soule Kindred do not yet belong to the Mayflower Society and therefore do not receive the Mayflower Quarterly, these articles should be of great interest to them.

§ For our younger cousins in school, here is a good question. What month had only 3 weeks in it? Answer: SEPTEMBER, 1752. - See the article on The Calendar in Colonial Times on page 49 of this newsletter.

§ We have received many kind and warm letters about the newsletter. I only wish we could correspond with each of you personally. Please excuse form letters, etc. that we have found necessary to use. One cousin has suggested that we staple the newsletter. We do NOT staple it normally because: (1) It takes more of my time (2) The postoffice discourages "metal objects" in the mail & (3) Many Kindred save the newsletter in notebooks and would only have to remove any staples added. IF, however, a 51% majority of the Soule Kindred send in postcards in favor of receiving stapled newsletters, I shall do it.

- continued on page 36

Editor's Corner - continued from page 35

A comment was also received informing me of the American apostrophe ('). Well there is a little story on that. The main typewriter used for this newsletter is an IBM executive model, and everyone knows that the "I" stands for INTERNATIONAL. I purchased it almost sight unseen at an auction for a very reasonable price. Upon getting it home I discovered that it truly was an IBM, made in Holland and that it was also 220 volts! (I did wonder at the time why the cord had no plug on it.) That problem was easy to solve though - just plug it into the 220 volt air-conditioner outlet. Unfortunately, because they included ALL of the added vowels like å, ä, ö, ü, and a pound note sign £, there was no room left for the "american apostrophe", exclamation mark, or even a dollar sign. Now you all will understand why we use the accent marks (¸) or (¸).

§ Several have written in with PARTIAL information: Uncle Bill's son won a scholarship....., or Aunt Jane died 6 weeks ago.... - PLEASE send us ALL the details you can: Who (exactly), When, Where, What, etc. There is NO Kindred Staff to track down this sort of information. YOU, each one of you, are our reporters and we ask YOU to dig up the facts on Soule events you know about.

§§ We live in troubled times - and we enclose a brochure titled THE PILGRIM BACKGROUND for your reading and comment. Pilgrim descendants are concerned people over what is happening.

§ Neither Col. Soule or myself live in Duxbury, but we do hope to meet all of you sometime, perhaps at a reunion. We expect all Soules to meet for the 350th Mayflower Landing Anniversary in 1970. (see page 48) I hope however, that we can get together a smaller group before this to get acquainted, better organize the Kindred, and to plan for 1970. To this end, I urge all of you interested to fill out the questionnaire and return it immediately.

SOULE VITAL STATISTICS

The following Vital Records on members of our family have been reported since our last issue:

Died at Wayne, Pennsylvania in July 1967 WILLIAM DODMAN¹² PLUMB, Jr., son of William Dodman¹¹ & Evelyn Howland (Crandon) Plumb and husband of Marjorie Appleton (Weld) (Knight) Plumb.

Died at Manchester, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire on 10 October 1967 ANNA EZOA⁹ SOWLES, daughter of Giles & Ella Dean (Hyde) Sowles. She was born at Albany, Orleans County, Vermont on 29/30 Aug 1876 and never married. (Soule Kindred No. 333--2).

Died at U. S. P. H. Hospital, Brighton, Massachusetts on 15 February 1968 Captain FLOYD MELVILLE⁹ SOULE, son of Wilbur Eugene & Veronica E. (Huermann) Soule, and husband of Dorothy (Lutes) Soule. He was born at Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin on 19 Jul 1901 and was a noted physicist, oceanographer and authority on the Arctic. (Soule Kindred No. 535195) (See his obituary on pages 51 & 52 in this issue.)

Died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, 3 April 1968 FREDERICK JENNINGS SOULE, Sr., (see obituary from the Bridgeport TELEGRAM on page 38).

Died at Niantic, Connecticut, 11 Feb 1968 COLIN F.⁹ SOULE. (This information supersedes that on page 42.)

Born at St. Louis, Missouri on 18 May 1967 CHARLES ANTHONY¹² BAUMANN III, son of Robert Charles and Linda BITTING¹¹ Baumann.

Born at Wilmington, Delaware on 17 February 1968 AMY GAY SOULE, third daughter of Virgil Howard & Lona (Saunders) Soule.

SOULE INTEREST ITEMS:

§ BRUCE NORTON¹⁰ SOULE, son of Harold Wilbur⁹ & Margaret (McDonald) SOULE, is now discharged from the Air Force and is a student at the University of Denver Drama School.

Editor's note: Last month I received a letter marked "private" on the outside and with a story inside. A note attached said in bold-face type "DO NOT LET THE SOULE HISTORIAN KNOW ABOUT THIS IN ADVANCE." Well, I hope Col. Soule likes humor as well as his wife, Distaff Asides!

DISTAFF ASIDES

by Adelia Rosasco Soule

You've heard of golfers' widows, fishermen's, doctors, travelling salesmen's widows; but, did you ever hear of a genealogist's?

Since I am one, let me tell you what changes in my life the pursuit of ancestors has meant.

First off, let's talk about the simple routine of daily living. Your historian no longer answers the telephone; in fact, he has muted the lower level telephone where his desk is, which makes for extra sensitive listening on the two upper levels. I wash and iron on the ground floor; fortunately, my hearing is excellent. He has given strict orders not to be disturbed when at his desk except in case of fire: telephone messages are to be taken down on pink sheet pads as private secretaries do in business. A maid helps me twice a week; she and I share this privilege of memorandum taking.

The question of callers is difficult: we are to receive them cordially, quietly, explaining that the head of the house is working on a perplexing genealogical issue and cannot be disturbed. The living room is directly over the rec-room-library; further, our historian, being also an engineer, insists that the door leading to the English basement, as the lower floor is called, be kept open for proper distribution of heat, or in summer, for air-conditioning. Some voices carry, especially the female ones in the high register. My personal friends have long ago given up visiting me; I go to them, or we meet in some pleasant public spot. But, our historian has visitors, too! We are caught between Scylla and Charybdis: to call or not to call ---- in the name of GENEALOGY!

Now for some of the finer aspects: social, fiscal, psychological, and inter-personal marriage relationships. The rec-room-cum-library was formerly the scene of happy parties. With a small room adjacent serving as a bar, we and friends often, in the once happy past had our pre-dinner drinks there, then journeyed to the dining room for the meal. Deftly, the maid could clean and tidy up the lower floor while we degustated on the upper. Now, leaflets, news-letters, manila envelopes, ancestor lines Mayflower charts, indices and other impedimenta of ancestor hunting not only line the book shelves, but occupy the chairs, tables, the ironing board and any other object suitable for holding material connected with the hobby.

The word "hobby" brings to mind another point: finances. With queries pouring in about SOULES who want to trace their lineage, or get into hereditary historical societies, the head of the house who (until December 31st 1967) held a responsible position as Senior Regional Engineer in an important segment of American industry, asked for retirement. He resigned to "devote himself entirely to the pursuit of genealogy." What other widow can claim that distinction? A retirement in the interest of ancestors ONLY! Dollars and cents ---- Why, perish the thought!

Feebly, several times, I mentioned that as a pro myself, the SOULE historian should write for pay. Writers and authors feel VERY STRONGLY about gratuitous writing: ours has been an uphill fight to protect our rights with governmental agencies for such matters as travel expenses for research, tax exemptions, postal rates, that photographs be considered as part of manuscripts and so on. This discussion brought on an explosion not too dissimilar from a volcanic eruption: "Never, never, never again use the word 'pay' to me in my work, researches, travel expenditures whatsoever." George SOULE'S descendant is 6 feet 3½ inches tall and weighs over 200 pounds. Who am I to brave such wrath?

DISTAFF ASIDES - continued from page 37

Entertainment, (one kind excepted) is out. People gathered in hapiness make noises; move chairs; raise their voices. On the other hand, visitors or table guests who come in behalf of ancient kin. . . . "Well, now, that is something different." So it is!

Family matters? Dead as the dodo bird. The Sunday letters that the paternal side of the family wrote to distant children and "to my dear ones afar" in the tradition of his SOULE grandfather, have ceased. Communications-media, one of the chief topics of this space-age-day are left entirely to the maternal interest; so are birthday greetings, wedding invitations, letters of condolence and the other normal aspects of interpersonal relationships.

What about travel? Yes, acceptable -- if in the direction of a genealogical lacuna where some void exists, or where a tangible problem is apt to be resolved. These trips, (not tax deductible because in the pursuit of a hobby) are generally toward the same locations -- Massachusetts with its many offerings, and upper New York state, and New England, in general. Unhappily for a gatherer of human interest stories, our stays are in musty archives, court houses where one must be quiet; even cemeteries where the incumbents are always silent! It's dreary business from a contemporary point of view.

Is my mate's concentrated silence reciprocal? Hardly. Our historian (and yours) states that "he works with facts while I deal in fancy." So it is, indeed. "If I get interrupted, I've got to start all over agian, and find my place", he says. Of course! "With you, it's different; you imagine things, and just keep on making them up". Hummmm!

If allowed to differentiate between craft and art, fact versus fancy and muse instead of charts, let me say that a simile broken, a metaphor stifled or a character silenced are gone forever. That's why I keep a notebook on my night table -- to trap these illusory aids of the spinner of words. What makes people "tick" is the warp and woof of the writer's cloth --- the reality of living, reader identification, escape, humor, inspiration, suspense, interest, conflict, dramatic grip and so on.

Woops! I hear "my master's voice" calling me. "How do you spell contiguous"? SEE WHAT I MEAN?

SOULES IN THE NEWS

Soule Tries Golf: 123 Shots...And an Ace

By JOHN AHERN

Golf a tough game? Ask Leon Soule.

The 30-year-old TV repairman from Marlboro wonders where they've been hiding this soft touch all these years. He thinks he's been wasting his best years.

Sunday, playing for the first time and using borrowed clubs, Leon aced the 190-yard par three 16th at Saddle Hill. You've got only one guess where Soule will be spending his week-ends from now on.

Monday he went back to the club to buy a set of clubs from pro Joe DeGeorge, a graduate of Woodland's caddie ranks.

Soule was pushed into Sunday's round. His boss, Bob Phelps of Sudbury, insisted Leon get in on the fun. So Soule joined the threesome of Phelps, Chauncey Phelps of Hudson and Alan Hall of Sudbury.

Leon required 124 strokes to negotiate the 18, several strokes astern the others. And that's not bad for a beginner, who never will forget his first day at the game.

Tommy Barrett is readying the invitations for the first annual Francis Ouimet Invitational tournament at Woodland, Aug. 2-3-4. A total of 100 invites will be sent to New England's top amateurs with handicaps of

four and under and Tommy expects at least a field of 60 to take part in the tourney honoring Woodland's No. 1 member, who died last Summer.

EVENING GLOBE 4/23/68
BOSTON, MASS.

Frederick J. Soule, Sr.

Services for Frederick Jennings Soule, Sr., 75, of 365 Carroll avenue, who died Wednesday, will take place today at 10 a.m. in the A. G. Baker funeral home, 1888 Stratford avenue. The Rev. Charles E. Schank, pastor of the Newfield Methodist church will officiate. Burial will be in Lakeview cemetery.

3&4 Apr.'68

John A. Soule To Be Honored For Ford Sales

John A. Soule of H. W. Hungerford & Sons, North Main St., St. Albans, will be honored for outstanding sales performance during 1967 at a Ford 300-500 Club program being held today and tomorrow, at the Monticello Restaurant, Framingham, Mass.

A. C. Dencker, Ford Division's Boston district sales manager, said a select number of Ford dealership salesmen will be presented a club membership award for "excellent retail sales performance."

The 300-500 Club was founded in 1950 to recognize the performance of outstanding Ford salesmen throughout the country.

Dencker said the average 300-500 Club member sold nearly \$500,000 worth of automotive merchandise in 1967 to qualify for the national honor.

Messenger 4/22/68
St. Albans, Vermont

SOULES IN THE NEWS

Soule Will Seek Vt. Senate Seat

By ED PRICE

With that genial gentleman, Marshall Dunham, bowing out from politics after many senatorial years, the first in the County seeking to don the Franklinitic's toga in the Senate declared his intention yesterday.

Richard C. Soule 52, of Fairfax, has announced his candidacy for Franklin County's Senate seat on the Democratic ticket. Currently serving his 15th year as a Trustee and School Director of BFA-Fairfax, he has been a resident of Fairfax since 1945.

Graduated from Middlebury College in 1938, Soule was identified with the maple syrup industry as vice president of the Fairfield Farms Maple Co. and the George H. Soule Co. of St. Albans, selling both maple syrup and equipment all over the producing areas in the U.S.

In 1952, he became associated with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., with an office in Essex Junction, and is currently the company's leading life insurance producer in all categories in northern New England. Soule was recently recognized by the firm in "Life" magazine as one of two northern N. E. representatives having sold over \$1 million of life insurance in 1967.

He is the son of the Everett Ingalls and Christine (Stranahan) Soule, his mother having been born in and spending much of her lifetime in St. Albans.

Soule is married to the former Phyllis McGovern, daughter of Florence B. and the late Thomas J. McGovern of Cambridge. Mrs. Soule is Home Economist in Rural Civil Defense at the UVM Extension Service.

The couple has seven children: Richard, Jr., married and self-employed; Thomas, a graduate of Holy Cross College in

1966 and now a sophomore at UVM Medical School; James, graduated from Middlebury College in 1967, and presently at the University of New Mexico Graduate School in Geology; Susan, a sophomore at Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa.; Mary, a freshman in the four-year nursing program at UVM; and Michael and Timothy, sophomore and freshman respectively at Rice High School in Burlington.

Said Soule, "I plan to campaign vigorously, discussing important issues with individuals or groups throughout the County."

The Messenger 4/17/68
St. Albans, Vermont



Richard Soule, Fairfax, seeks state senatorship

Richard C. Soule, Fairfax, announced his candidacy today for Franklin County Senator on the Democratic Ticket. Soule, age 52, has been a Fairfax resident since 1945 and is currently serving his 15th year as a Trustee and School Director of Bellows Free Academy, being the senior member of the Board.

He graduated from Burlington High School in 1931 and is permanent President of that Class. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1938 where he was a Treas-

urer and President of his Class -- and President of his fraternity, Kappa Delta Rho. He was also a 3 year member of college honorary society, Blue Key, Sports Editor of both the college newspaper and yearbook, manager of the Intramural Athletic Program and an officer in the Student Undergraduate Association. He also operated a store in Hepburn Hall during his Junior year and was the resident agent for the Vermont Transit Co.

For a dozen years following college, he was identified with the maple syrup industry as Vice President of Fairfield Farms Maple Co. and George H. Soule Co., St. Albans, having sold both maple syrup and equipment all over the producing areas in the United States.

On July 1, 1952, he became associated with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, attached to its Barre, Vermont, Agency Office and with a personal office at 150 Maple St., Essex Jct. He is currently that company's leading life insurance producer in all categories in Northern New England. He was recently recognized by the Company in Life Magazine as one of two Northern New England representatives having sold over one million dollars of life insurance in 1967. He is a member of the Burlington and National Associations of Life Underwriters and a 12 consecutive year qualifier for the National Quality Award, an industry recognition for business premium paying persistency.

He is the son of the late Everett Ingalls and Christine Stranahan Soule, his mother having been born in and spent much of her lifetime in St. Albans. Since her late husband's retirement, she has been a resident of Pompano Beach, Florida.

He is married to the former Phyllis McGovern, daughter of Florence B. and the late Thomas J. McGovern, businessman of Cambridge, Vt. She is Home Economist in Rural Civil Defense at the University of Vermont Extension Service. The couple have seven children: Richard, Jr., married and self-employed; Thomas, a graduate of Holy Cross 1966 and a sophomore at University of Vermont Medical School; James, a graduate of Middlebury 1967 and currently at the University of New Mexico's Graduate School in Geology; Susan, a sophomore at Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa.; Mary, a Freshman at the University of Vermont's 4 year nursing program; Michael and Timothy, sophomore and freshman respectively at Rice High School, Burlington.

Soule indicated he plans to campaign vigorously discussing the issues with individuals or groups throughout the County.

Suburban List 4/18/68
Essex Junction, Vt.

SOULES IN THE NEWS - continued from page 39

HEALTH AND LONGER LIFE

Horace P. Marvin, M. D.

TV TRANSMISSION OF X-RAYS BETWEEN HOSPITALS

Medical science is continually seeking new and better ways to facilitate the diagnosis and treatment of medical and surgical ailments of all kinds. Thanks to the ingenuity of Radiology Professors A. Bradley Soule, M.D. and John J. Tampas, M.D. of the University of Vermont, College of Medicine, x-rays may now be viewed at the Mary Fletcher and DeGoesbriand radiology departments of the Medical Center Hospital of Vermont—at the same time. This is being accomplished by a 2-way coaxial cable television system between these hospitals which are about a half mile apart—making it possible for Doctor Soule and Associates in either hospital to be consulted quickly and effectively.

Each hospital unit has an "identical apparatus for transmitting and receiving images" . . . including "a variable-intensity x-ray illuminator, a television camera with manual zoom lens, a television receiver, a microphone and a modulator." Since images of 250 lines usually produced in television transmission are not clear enough for accurate interpretation of x-ray details—Doctors Soule and Tampas wisely use a system producing 450 lines of resolution. This is very satisfactory and transmits x-ray images "with remarkable clarity". It was an exciting experience for me when my friend "Brad" Soule gave me a preview of this new and partially completed TV set-up several months ago.

This outstanding accomplishment permits radiologists, residents and students in both hospitals to examine x-rays at the same time and "to share interesting cases". It expedites radiology procedures for the benefit of attending physicians and surgeons—as well as patients. Lecture-demonstrations at the School of Radiologic Technology at the Mary Fletcher Unit can be shared by students at the DeGoesbriand Unit. It is also hoped that teaching from "coronary care units" may be combined in both hospitals a bit later.

Doctors Soule and Tampas envision a microwave 2-way TV system between the Medical Center Hospital units in Burlington—and Porter Hospital in Middlebury, 35 miles to the south—and with Copley Hospital in Morrisville, some 45 miles in the opposite direction. Think what this will mean to physicians and patients in these two smaller hospitals where Radiologists at the University of Vermont have covered the x-ray departments for years.

Although color TV has made phenomenal advances in recent years—Doctor Soule believes further refinement is needed for proper transmission of radiological and other similar data in color.

This notable achievement by Doctor Soule and his fine Associates at the Medical Center Hospital of Vermont is of special significance for it presages bigger and better things for television in the interest of "Health and Longer Life" in the years ahead. (Reference: "Radiology News"—Jan.-Feb. 1968) Suburban List 4/18/68 Essex Junction, Vt.

Ann Soule, realtor has new office

A new location has been announced by Ann Soule, Realtor, at 134 Main St., Amesbury, the professional building a cross from the Main Street Congregational Church.

David E. Soule, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Soule of 1 Belmont St., is now associated full time with the office.

David is a graduate of Amesbury High School, attended Ohio Wesleyan, and since graduating from Babson Institute, Wellesley, has been affiliated with the Portland office of Union Mutual of Maine.

The office of Ann Soule specializes in town and country homes and Early Colonials in the Amesbury - Newburyport area and Southeastern New Hampshire.

Mrs. Ann Soule was named Realtor of the Year for her efforts on behalf of the Massachusetts Realtors' education committee.

The News 4/24/68
Amesbury, Mass.

Stalemate In School Program

Dear Editor:

The Mayor's Committee has prepared two plans for solving the current School Building Crisis. Their final figures showed the two plans to be of equal cost — approximately \$10,000,000. In a 7-6 split vote a High School Addition Plan with a 1300-pupil 2-year Junior High School on Albion Street was favored over the alternate plan — an all-new 4-year High School.

In this vote the representatives of the two legally responsible bodies — the Aldermen and the School Committee — had a tie vote 3-3. Since this stalemate exists it seems inappropriate to comment further publicly on this matter until after the Minority Report, which is now in preparation, has been filed with the Mayor.

Robert M. Soule, M.D.,
Chairman School Comm.
Bldg. & Planning Comm.

News, 24 April 68
Amesbury, Mass.



Mrs. J. Warren McClure (left) chats with Mrs. A. Bradley Soule Sr. (center) and Mrs. Henry Malloy after presenting them with awards for long volunteer service to Medical Center Hospital.

Mary Fletcher Unit, MCH, Honors Volunteers

At an annual awards dinner, hospital and American Red Cross volunteers were honored by the Medical Center Hospital of Vermont for volunteer services performed during the year at the Mary Fletcher unit.

The presentations, together

with a Mary Fletcher Unit Auxiliary business meeting took place at the Old Board Restaurant Monday. Award presentations were made by Mrs. J. Warren McClure, past president of the Auxiliary and now a trustee of the Medical Center Hospital.

Free Press 1/8/68
Burlington, Vt.

Mexico Is Subject Of Soule Lecture

By JAMES A. GOURGOURAS

There has to be good reason for a travelogue-maker and lecturer to be returned to one podium for 19 years in a row. Thayer Soule demonstrated the reason again yesterday afternoon and evening in Me-

chanics Hall before more than 2500 members and guests of Worcester County Mechanics Association.

Imagine, if you will, excellent color execution of a travelogue centering on Mexi-

co, without one single scene of bullfights, no fiestas, no dancing, and only one church!

Imagine, instead, a leisurely journey made into the lush greenery just south of the U.S. border, lingering awhile at familiar beauty spots, and making this a lazy picture throughout.

Mexico is the most prosperous, most stable country in Latin America. Good roads to all corners of the republic were clearly illustrated by Soule's films, air service is fast and frequent, and there are hundreds of new hotels — with a luxury that this country of ours would find hard to duplicate.

Imagine, for instance, visiting Acapulco, and discovering that each and every

Gas Pipelines Due Soon

SALEM, N.H. — Natural gas will come to Salem soon.

An appeal period for persons wishing to protest the granting of a Salem and Pelham franchise to the Southern N.H. Gas Co. Inc. by the N.H. Public Utilities Commission has expired, Attorney Lewis F. Soule, clerk of the corporation, reported Tuesday.

Soule said no protests were filed.

The corporation's next step, according to the local attorney, is to request an allocation of gas from the Tennessee Transmission Co. which pipes natural gas through Salem into Maine.

The pipeline is buried beneath South Broadway on Route 28. The Salem corporation, which is headed by President Lawrence J. Putnam Jr. of Lowell, Mass., will tie into the main line on South Broadway and bring Salem's first gasline up Route 28 to Salem Depot where it will branch off onto Main Street and up to the Policy Street area.

The franchise was granted to the corporation several months after a hearing by the Public Utilities Commission. It gives the corporation permission to lay and maintain pipelines and to supply natural gas to the towns of Salem and Pelham.

The lines will provide Salem homes and buildings with natural gas for heating and cooking.

EVENING EAGLE-TRIBUNE
LAWRENCE MASS. 1/1/68

room in one of the new posh hotels there has its own private swimming pool!

Soule's background of six major film-making trips to Mexico gave him depth and perception for this new travelogue that is evident in its scope — from the Rio Grande Valley, across the International Bridge at Laredo, Tex., to quiet horseback rides at Santa Maria Regla, and on to Mexico City and the wonders of the new Museum of Anthropology.

Clouds and canoes, and reflections on the waters of old and new Mexico, made a splendid finale to the association's 1967-1968 lecture series.

Gazette 4/23/68
Worcester, Mass.

Gazette Review



K. of C. Will Meet Masons

HUDSON — On Monday, May 6, at 8 p. m. the Hudson Council, K of C will host Mr. Gerald Houghton of the Hudson Lodge of Masons who will discuss the purpose and aims of the Masons to the K of C.

Grand Knight George Soule has also announced that the Hudson Council has invited Hudson Lodge of Masons to a joint supper at the Council Quarters in the fall of this year.

Both the Hudson Lodge of Masons and the K. of C. spear-headed the drive to erect the Hudson Cross on Popes Hill last year and Mrs. Soule has expressed the desire of the council to continue the fine relationship of both organizations.

Grand Knight Soule also announced the initiation of Howard J. Franklin and John R. Scichilone into the council on April 15th, and the council's participation in the May Procession to be held between St. Michael's and Christ King Churches.

The Sun 3 May 68
Hudson, Mass.

Died, Mr. Colin F. SOULE of Niantic, Connecticut. Place & time unreported to Soule Newsletter.

MAY DAY PLANNERS—Going over plans for the popular annual "May Day" event at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, to be held on Tuesday, May 21, are, left to right, Mrs. Christopher Grant and Mrs. Augustus W. Soule, Jr., co-chairmen, and Mrs. William J. Mixter, Jr. president of the sponsoring Church Service League.

(Photo by Harding-Glidden)

St. Paul's Church Plans Festive Annual "May Day"

An enthusiastic committee is busily preparing for the Annual May Day festivities at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, to be held on Tuesday, May 21, for the benefit of the Church Service League. Transcript 2 May 68
Dedham, Mass.

As Co-chairman of St. Paul's May Day festival, Mrs Augustus SOULE jr. had her name in 4 different newspapers that we know of. Besides the Dedham Transcript, there was the Boston Herald Traveler on May 2; the Boston Record-American on May 7; and the Boston Globe on May 2, '68.

Rosemary Fresneda and William SOULES obtained a certificate of approval on a limited repairers license for property at 1174 Whitney Ave according to the Register in New Haven, Conn. April 19, 1968.

Mrs. John SOWLES of Natick is helping in the Children's Fair on the Natick Common on May 4th. Proceeds are for the Natick Common Bandstand. Morning Globe, Boston, Massachusetts 2 May 1968.

Died, Anna E. SOWLES, formerly of Newton, Mass., on 10 October 1967 in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Augustus W. Soule, Jr. and Mrs. Christopher Grant co-chairmen for the event, have announced that highlights of the day will include a plant sale, from 10 to 2; a home cooked food sale, also from 10 to 2; luncheon from 12 noon to 1:45, and a fashion show by Polly Watson and Robin Hood's Barn of Westwood, from 2 to 3.

At the annual meeting of the Dedham Institution for Savings, Augustus W. SOULE, Jr. was elected a Trustee. Mr. Soule is an attorney-at-law and a partner in the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald, Varley & Ketchum. He was also elected Clerk of the Corporation. Dedham, Massachusetts Transcript, 25 April 1968.

Helping with the funeral of Mrs. Helen A. Teague as bearers in Fairfield, Vermont were Carlton SOULE, and S. Allen SOULE. The Messenger, St. Albans, Vermont 6 May 1968.

§§ A half page ad from the Providence Sunday Journal Business Weekly, 18 Feb. '68 was sent in. Perhaps it is not really news for the Newsletter, anyway: Contractor Mert Soule (Pres., H. M. Soule Co., Inc.) chose "Monkeypod" Plywood for his own office....!!

THE DUXBURY, MASS. HOME OF JOHN ALDEN

Among the Pilgrims who arrived on the Mayflower was John Alden, "hired for a cooper [barrel maker] at South-Hampton, where the ship victuled." (Bradford's History.)

Although the names of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins were made famous in "The Courtship of Miles Standish", there is no historical foundation for the poem's romantic theme. (Author Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was an Alden descendent.)

About 1627, John Alden took up land in Duxbury where he and his family spent the summers close to the sea. In 1653, one of his sons built the house pictured here. John's house was dismantled and reassembled to form the lower back section of this new house.

After excavating the site of the first Alden Duxbury home, Roland W. Robbins wrote: "The foundation which has been exposed shows that this building was 10 ft. 8 in wide and 38 ft. long, just the size of the 'old kitchen', now part of the present house."

Artifacts found in the old cellar hole were: pieces of Indian pottery; pewter spoons,



buckles, and buttons; fish hooks; round-headed pins; a piece of latch, leads, and diamond panes from a window.

Alden descendants gathered in 1901 to hold their first meeting as the Alden Kindred and on 21 Nov. 1907, received by deed, the John Alden property, house and lot, from John T. Alden of Missouri. Charles L. Alden, Treasurer of the Kindred, leased the house from 1921 to 1941, furnished it with antiques and built the log cabin for a tea house. His son Arthur kept the house open until 1950 when the Kindred repaired it and

opened it to the public. It has always been in Alden hands.

The house is open daily June 20 to Labor Day and may be easily reached by driving north from Plymouth on route 3. Take exit 35 and route 3A north. The house is on Alden St., a right turn directly off route 3A.

If you are a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, the Alden Kindred of America, Inc., invites you to become a member. For preliminary application forms write to:

Prof. Marion B. Cushman
State College
Fitchburg, Mass. 01420

Lower left: Best Room, door opening into room where John Alden died in 1687.

Lower Rt.: Great Room, with hand-wrought butterfly hinges. Large square bricks in fireplace floor were ballast on the Mayflower.



§ Nearby the John Alden house above is the Major Judah Alden house, pictured below. It was built some 200 years ago on part of the original John Alden homestead tract. There are 7 fireplaces, 3 bathrooms, 5 upstairs rooms and 4 down. Major Judah Alden was active in the American Revolution.



THE DUXBURY MASS. HOME OF MAJOR JUDAH ALDEN

A Short History of *Duxbury Massachusetts*

Duxbury was settled by people from Plymouth, probably as early as 1628. At first they stayed only in the summer season, returning by agreement to Plymouth in winter to insure attendance at public worship and for the safety and welfare of all.

In 1632 the settlers who had homesteads and grants in Duxbury petitioned for the right to establish a second parish. This permission was reluctantly given and Duxbury became a separate parish though still a part of the town of Plymouth. It was not until 1637 that Duxbury was granted a charter and became the second town in Plymouth Colony.

The first settlers had grants of 20 acres a person. These lots lay generally along the shore. The land changed hands frequently in the early years and land farther from the shores was gradually acquired. Alden, Standish, Brewster, Collier, Soule, and Prence are familiar names of the early families. These settlers were at first mainly concerned with the problems of survival and farming was the means of attaining it.

Until the Revolutionary War Duxbury was chiefly a farming community, with fishing and trading secondary occupations. After the war fishing and boat building grew in importance. By the time of the War of 1812, there were several ship yards and several fishing fleets to hide from the enemy. Then, after the War of 1812, the Golden Age of Shipping began for Duxbury, to continue nearly to Civil War times. All along the shore there were ship yards and at one time there were 28 ships on the ways at once. Duxbury men became famous not only as ship builders, but as captains and sailors.

The best known of Duxbury ship builders and owners was Ezra Weston, often called King Caesar. Weston ships were built in Weston yards, while blacksmith shop, sail loft, and rope walk were part of the Weston holdings. The ships were stocked with produce grown on Weston farms and sailed from Weston Wharf. Captained and manned by Duxbury men they sailed the world over.

When steam replaced sails, shipping from Duxbury declined and the age of plenty was over. Many families were obliged to add to their income by making boots and shoes that were brought from nearby city factories. The work was done either in the family kitchen or more often in a small one room building in the back yard. Women sometimes did hand sewing on cut out garments that were brought to them as shoes were to the men. This work went by the inelegant name of "slop work".

About 1870 a change in the character of the town came about when city people discovered that Duxbury was a desirable place for a summer home. Slowly and steadily they bought and built until Duxbury became a prosperous summer colony. Then they and their children began to stay the whole year through. Now Duxbury is once again a town of homes, a pleasant year round town.

The beauty of Duxbury, the shore and the bay, attract visitors and families. Historic spots are a matter of pride. There is no industry to detract from the small town atmosphere. Duxbury remains a quiet historic town on the bay.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN HISTORIC DUXBURY

Site of Homestead of Captain Myles Standish

Located at the end of the road on Standish Shore, marked by an inscribed boulder, Town property, open to the public. Beautiful site and view of the bay. Here lived Captain Myles Standish, his wife Barbara, and their children.

Elder Brewster Lilacs

A granite marker and sign on west side of road on Standish Shore indicate the lilacs, marking the site of the homestead of Elder William Brewster. Here the Elder lived with his son Love and Love's wife Sarah. Pleasant spot to visit with good view of Standish Monument. Property of Duxbury Rural and Historical Society.

Standish Monument

This monument erected to the memory of Captain Myles Standish is very evident on the hill in the southeastern part of town. Now a State Reservation, open to the public in summer. Small fee for parking and for picnic tables. Marvelous panorama of the bay, Clark's Island, The Gurnet, and Plymouth.

Old Burying Ground

On Chestnut Street, just out of Hall's Corner, South Duxbury. First burying ground in Duxbury and second in Plymouth Colony, laid out next to first and later, second meeting houses. In it are buried Captain Standish, John and Priscilla Alden, and many other early settlers.

DUXBURY *Points of Interest* - continued from page 44**Alden House**

On Alden Street, off Route 3A. Built by Jonathan Alden, son of John the Pilgrim. John and Priscilla are said to have spent their last days here after their own nearby home burned. Owned and operated by the Alden Kindred of America. Open in summer, curator and fee.

Standish House

At end of Standish Street, just off the road. Said to have been built by Alexander Standish, son of the Captain. Privately owned and not open to the public.

First Parish Church (Unitarian)

On Tremont Street, Route 3A. Parish gathered in 1632 by Elder William Brewster. Beautiful colonial church, built 1840, fourth meeting house and second on this site.

Of General Interest

Many fine old houses, some built by ship owners. Marked sites of old wharfs, ship yards, and buildings.



Cable House. First bank of King Caesar.

The historic "Cable House" was originally the bank of King Caesar, its usefulness ending with the decline of the shipping industry due to the coming of the Clipper Ships demanding deeper waters. The last ship built in the Duxbury yards was the Thomas A. Goddard, 715 tons, launched in 1874.

The Franco-American Cable from Brest, France, was the first telegraphic connection between America and the continent of Europe. It was pulled ashore at Duxbury Beach, July, 1869, and came via Abram's Hill direct to the Cable House. The toll charged was one hundred dollars for twenty words.

The Sandwich Glass Company, in celebration, featured a Cable Pattern in many pieces. Likewise the Haviland China produced the Duxbury pattern with the Cable design. Many of these pieces are on display in the Duxbury Historical Rooms.



King Caesar House as it looks today.

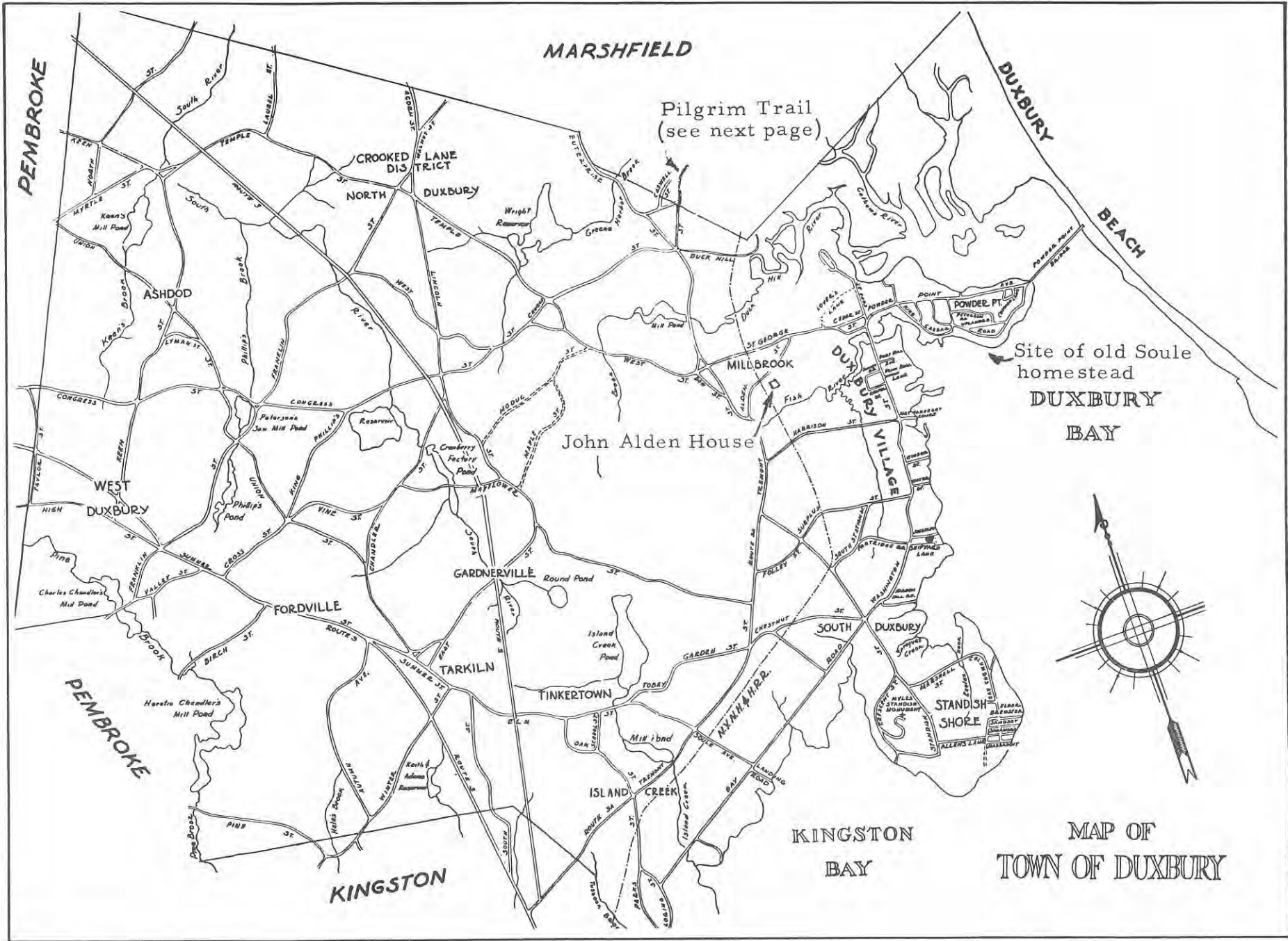
In the fall of 1965 the mansion became the property of the Duxbury Rural and Historical Society, a gift from the townspeople and friends of Duxbury.

The monument to Myles Standish was first started as a project before 1870. Stephen M. Allen, a descendant, bought land on Captain's Hill and then suggested the idea of a monument to the glorious captain. It was not completed until 1898. The height of the monument is 116 feet from foundation to parapet and the statue itself atop is 14 feet. The Captain faces East across the bay.

In Duxbury and Plymouth, for many generations, speculation has arisen as to the exact location of the graves of the Pilgrims. In Plymouth, many of the early graves were near the shore. After the hurricane of 1635 properties by the shore were less inviting. Few of the Pilgrim graves have been fully certified.

Thacher tells us the Pilgrims buried their dead, the first winter, on the banks of the shore. Later these graves were leveled and seeded over by the settlers to conceal the extent of their loss from the Indians. Some of the graves near the shore were washed out by severe storms.

In Duxbury much difference exists as to the exact location of the first burial ground. Justin Winsor, Duxbury's most noted historian, declared it was near the shore. He was supported in his conclusions by Stephen M. Allen, historian and a leading sponsor for the building of the Myles Standish monument, also by Alden Bradford in the 1793 publication of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, wherein he wrote that the second Meeting House was a mile from the first, "which was near the water." Perhaps the future generations will locate the First Meeting House site and its nearby grave yard.



MAP OF
TOWN OF DUXBURY

The following article is reprinted from the Mayflower Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 1

MARSHFIELD, MASS. MARKS A PORTION OF PILGRIM TRAIL

by Mrs. Robert M. Sherman

"As colonists settled along the eastern coast [of North America] in the 17th century, they found a network of Indian paths through the forests, and in time these became routes of travel between small settlements. And paths they were, about two feet wide, because the forest-wise Indians traveled in single file. Despite their primitiveness, they were for many years the only roads white men had.

"In 1633 sixty men, women and children from the Plymouth Colony traveled the Connecticut Path in search of better home sites in the Connecticut Valley."*

Another of the trails was used by the Pilgrims to travel from Plymouth to Duxbury, Marshfield and other towns in Massachusetts. First used by the Indians, the Pilgrim Trail grew into a wagon path which was used until severed by the New Haven Railroad.



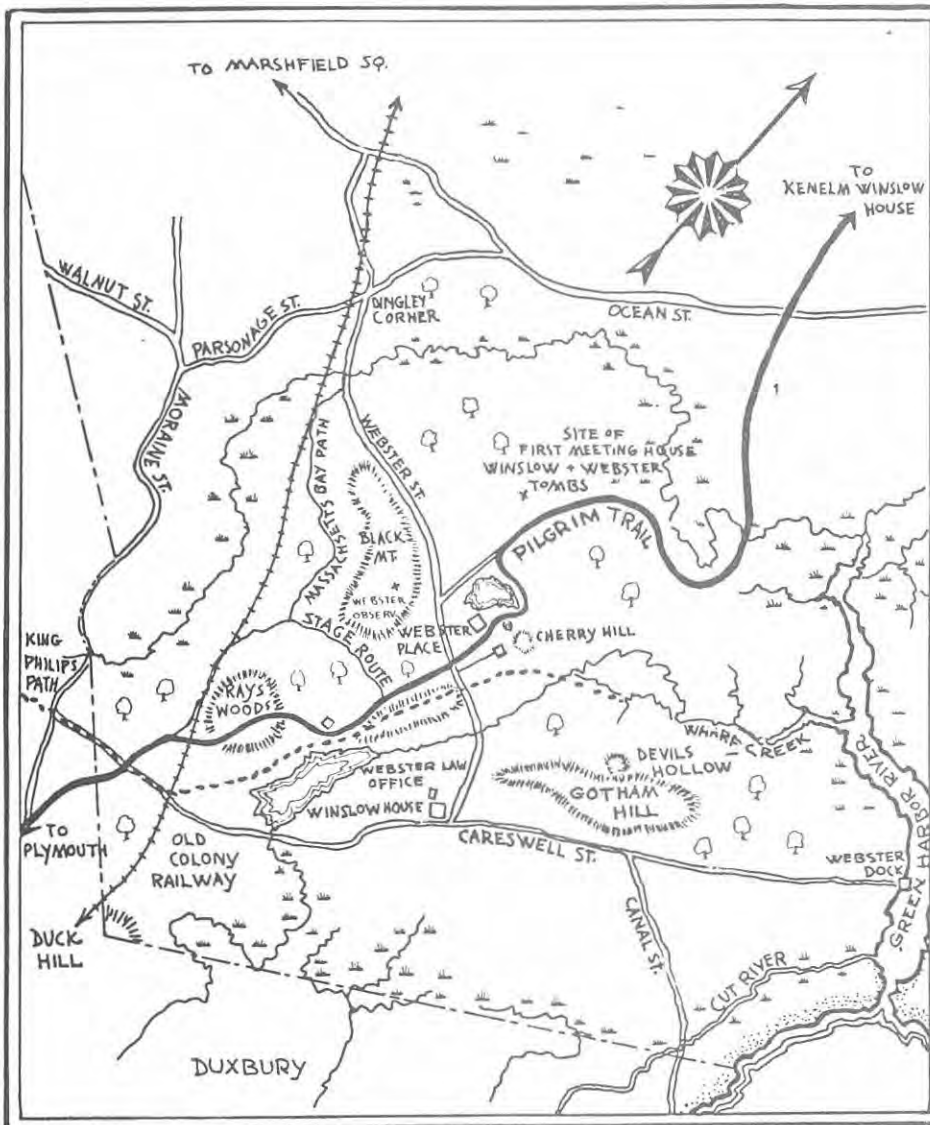
White birches along Pilgrim Trail.

Fifty years ago a Marshfield school-teacher, Elizabeth Paulding Eames, battled unsuccessfully to have the gap in the trail bridged by the Railroad. The records of her efforts were inherited just two years ago by her grandniece, Mrs. Allen E. Bates of the Marshfield Historical Society, who worked with sculptress Anne Filbert Hall to pinpoint the trail's exact location for acceptance by the Historical Commission.

*News and Views. Caterpillar Tractor. Christmas, 1958.



The "Winslows" brave the elements to dedicate Pilgrim Trail.



Use this map to walk in your ancestors' footsteps on the Pilgrim Trail.

Writing of the Trail fifty years ago, Miss Eames described what she saw: "From the highest point of land, a beautiful picture lies before me . . . green meadows and the waters of the bay in the distance . . . Duxbury Beach, Miles Standish Monument . . . all covered with a beautiful blue haze . . . a wonderfully sheltered valley where deer may be found . . . a burial place used by the early settlers . . . the first old church built in this section."

On November 25, 1967, over a hundred spectators, many descended from the Pilgrims, gathered at the spot where three colonial roads, Indian Trail, Massachusetts Bay Path and Pilgrim Trail intersect. To dedicate the Marshfield section of Pilgrim Trail, an "Indian" with a handful of raw skins slung over his shoulder, ran the trail; a drummer boy giving the ancient beat of the Pilgrims was followed by descendants of Gov. Edward Winslow, portraying him, his wife, and their children: Resolved White, Peregrine White, and Josiah Winslow. (Mrs. Winslow was the former widow Susanna (Fuller) White.)

Speakers at the dedication-in-the-rain were author-historian Edward Rowe Snow, Pearl W. Whittaker, and State Archivist Dr. Richard Hale. Music was supplied by the Pudding Hill Bell Ringers, directed by Elizabeth Bradford.

(Material for this article supplied by Miss Rosella S. Ames, Chairman of the Marshfield Historical Commission.)

We reprint the following article from the Mayflower Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 1, and we urge all Soule Kindred to participate in any way they can as suggested below. We urge ALL of you NOW to RESERVE time on your 1970 vacation schedule for a GRAND SOULE REUNION and Mayflower Landing Celebration.

THE 350th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION NEEDS YOU!

by Paul F. Edgar, 507 West Olney Road, Norfolk, Va. 23507

IS THERE AN ARTIST IN THE HOUSE? A designer, maybe? Is there a person in the Society of Mayflower Descendants whose drawing will receive the honor of being selected as subject of the 1970 issue of stamps commemorating the 350th anniversary of the landing of Pilgrim ancestors? The availability of designs and suggestions for designs will enhance some type of federal observance of this event during the anniversary year.

Come, all you people with ideas; research the Pilgrim situation at Plymouth in 1620; express your ideas on paper; submit your suggestions to our Committee who will contact the Stamp Advisory Committee in Washington with these drawings in your name and as members of the Society. Observance of the 350th year anniversary of the landing of our Pilgrim ancestors should have the greatest possible publicity our Society can manage.

A UNITED STATES POSTAL STAMP or stamps was suggested for several reasons. We, as members, want national and international recognition of our Pilgrim ancestors, their voyage, and their quest for religious and other freedoms. A postage stamp would receive as near world-wide distribution as possible. A stamp of significant pictorial value would be most desirable.

IT IS LATER THAN YOU THINK. There is immediate need for general interest, letter writing, and support because most of the 1968 issues of stamps have been decided on and are in process of engraving, while prospective issues for 1969 are now in process of selection. All efforts should be initiated as soon as possible for the celebration of the Pilgrim Anniversary.

EACH AND EVERY MEMBER CAN HELP this observance by writing to each member of the Postal Department's Stamp Advisory Committee; Postmaster General; Assistant Postmaster General; Director, Division of Philately. Support your state society by soliciting and submitting designs, ideas, or suggestions for the commemorative stamp to the 1970 Committee.

HERE IS A SUGGESTED OUTLINE when writing to the postal officials: tell each member why you think a stamp is advisable for the Pilgrim observance; tell him what you think about the issuance of such a stamp; tell him about "our" Society and the plans for the 1970 anniversary. Each state society can help by sending letters with similar ideas to these persons. The General Society will, of course, send letters and submit all appropriate and significant drawings and ideas for consideration by the Stamp Advisory Committee in Washington, D.C.

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF REQUESTS for stamp subjects pending at any one time and our campaign should be initiated now.

SEND IDEAS AND DRAWINGS TO:

John R. Whitney, Chairman
1970 Committee, G.S.M.D.
6083 9th St., North
Arlington, Va. 22205

MEMBERS AND SOCIETIES SEND LETTERS TO:

Mr. Lawrence F. O'Brien
Postmaster General
Washington, D. C. 20013

Mr. William J. Hartigan
Assistant Postmaster General
Washington, D. C. 20013

Mrs. Virginia Brizendine
Director, Division of Philately
Post Office Dept.
Washington, D. C. 20013

Mr. Reuben K. Barrick, Director
Office of Designing, Engraving
and Development
Bureau of Engraving and Printing
Washington, D. C. 20226

Mr. Stevan Dohanos
279 Sturges Highway
Westport, Conn. 06880

Roger Kent, Esq.
155 Montgomery St.
San Francisco, Cal. 94104

Mr. David Lidman
390 West End Ave., #3-D
New York, N. Y. 10024

Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr.
Suite 216
LaSalle Hotel
Chicago, Ill. 60602

Mr. William Posner
Suite 200-H
Powers Hotel Building
Rochester, N. Y. 14614

Mr. Roger L. Stevens
Special Assistant to the
President on the Arts
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Mr. Norman Todhunter
c/o J. Walter Thompson Co.
420 Lexington Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10017

Mr. John Walker, Director
National Gallery of Art
4th and Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20565

Mr. Kurt Wiener
5431 Georgia Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20011

Mr. Andrew Wyeth
Chadds Ford, Pa. 19317

Note: Mr. Hartigan's home town is in Eastern Mass.; Dr. Matejka and Mr. Lidman are stamp collectors of national repute.



Commemorative stamps issued 21 Nov. 1920 to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the signing of the Mayflower Compact.



PILGRIM TERCENTENARY half dollar authorized by Congress, 12 May 1920. The design, showing a portrait of Gov. William Bradford on the obverse and the Mayflower on the reverse, was executed by Cyrus E. Dallin, a Boston sculptor.



(Reprinted from the Mayflower Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 1, by permission.)

CHRISTOPHER JONES: CAPTAIN OF THE MAYFLOWER

by Mrs. Harold P. Williams

When William Bradford wrote his history of Plymouth Plantation he neglected to mention the given name of the Mayflower's master, an omission which led to a grave injustice. In 1869 an article was published which identified him "without doubt" as the unscrupulous Captain Thomas Jones, an accused but unconvicted pirate, who moored his ship off Plymouth for a brief period in 1622, while homeward bound from Virginia.

The first clue to the true identity of the Pilgrims' Captain Jones was the discovery in London of the will of William Mullins who died on board the Mayflower in Plymouth harbor. The document was dated Apr. 2, 1621 and witnessed, among others, by "Christopher Joanes". (See copy of will on page 10.) It was printed in a leading genealogical magazine in 1888, and it was here suggested that Christopher Jones was the captain of the Mayflower. However, it was not until 1904 that a systematic search through the archives of the British Admiralty yielded conclusive proof that the master of the Pilgrim ship was Christopher and not the disreputable Thomas Jones. Among evidence uncovered was the fact that Thomas Jones was in Virginia in September 1620 in command of the "Falcon" and in April 1621 was being sued by his crew for their wages. Unfortunately, the old libel that the captain of the Mayflower was a pirate refuses to die and has to be refuted periodically.

Christopher Jones was born at Harwich, Suffolk, ca. 1570, the son of Christopher and Sybil Jones. His home, an unpretentious gabled structure, still stands on King's Head Street. The elder Jones, a mariner and ship owner, died in 1578 leaving his son and namesake an interest in the "Marie Fortune" when he reached the age of eighteen. The young Christopher went to sea and engaged in hunting whales off the coast of Greenland. That he was also a respected citizen of his home town is attested by the fact that James I in granting a charter to Harwich, named Jones as one of the burgesses.

In 1606-7 he was owner of the "Josian", which brought a cargo of prunes to London. This ship was probably named for his second wife, whom he married in 1603. He first appears in the records in 1609 as master and one quarter owner of the "Mayflower" of London, when he made a voyage to Norway. From that date until 1621, the Port Books of London show that he was continuously associated with this ship, a merchantman of 180-200 tons, known as a "sweet ship" from the pleasant odors in her hold, reminiscent of her cargoes of wine and cognac.

In 1619 Captain Jones was living with his wife and five children at Rotherhithe, Surrey, the bustling dock area on the south side of the Thames. He was then nearing fifty, a solid, steady and respected business man. When approached by Thomas Weston and Robert Cushman for the hire of his ship to transport a group of religious dissenters to Virginia, he regarded the project favorably, not only as a business proposition, but because it appealed to his adventurous spirit. Whether he had made an Atlantic crossing before is uncertain, but two of his officers, John Clarke and Robert Coppin were hired because both had made such voyages. The crew, an ungodly, rough and illiterate lot, received the miserable pittance of 18 shillings per month for their labors, average wages for 17th century sailors.

Christopher Jones was fearless, tough and determined, all necessary attributes for his calling, but a kindly man under his gruff exterior. He needed all his reserves of

courage for this unseasonable voyage across a raging Atlantic. Having weathered the crossing, and within sight of land, it was only God's providence, a shift in the wind and superb seamanship which kept the Mayflower from foundering in Pollock's Rip shoals. Though he was later accused of duplicity in failing to deliver the Pilgrims in northern Virginia, the charge has never been proven, nor did Bradford ever mention it in his writings.

Friction developed through the captain's impatience to discharge his passengers and put back to England before his supplies were exhausted. Realizing that an immediate return was impossible, he offered his assistance in helping the colonists find a suitable location to settle. He loaned nine of his men to man the shallop on one of the exploring trips and for "his kindness & forwardness" was named commander of the party. There are many indications that Jones and the Pilgrims held each other in mutual respect and the latter were the recipients of numerous small favors from him. When illness struck down most of the group, he shared with them the ship's dwindling store of beer when their own casks were empty. For their part, the Pilgrims, long the targets for the profanity and abuse of the crew, nursed the wretched sailors when they, too, fell victims to the common sickness.

In April 1621 Captain Jones set sail for England, arriving a month later. He was probably already marked with the illness which would cause his death in less than a

THE CALENDAR IN COLONIAL TIMES

by Robert M. Sherman, S.B.

In the year 1582 many Catholic countries adopted two changes in the calendar: (1) New Year's Day was changed from 25 March to 1 January; and (2) ten days were omitted from the calendar. Because the Julian Calendar had provided for too many leap years, the calendar year and the astronomical or sun year were about ten days out of phase. To avoid recurrence, it was decreed that leap years would occur in every year divisible by four except for century years, which would be leap years only if divisible by 400. Thus the years 1600 and 2000 are leap years, while 1700, 1800 and 1900 were not.

England and the English Colonies, however, deferred adopting these changes until the year 1752. Since the English had considered 1700 to be a leap year, their calendar was now 11 days out of phase with the sun. This was corrected by making the day following 2 Sept. 1752 to be 14 Sept. 1752. (As a result English records contain no entries within the period 3 Sept. to 13 Sept. 1752.)

As a result of this alteration of the calendar, the age of people who lived through this period could no longer be calculated simply by subtracting the birth date from the current date (which would make them appear 11 days too old). To correct for this it became customary to add 11 days to the birth date: George Washington, born 11 Feb. 1732, changed the date to 22 Feb. 1732. For similar reasons, anniversaries of marriage and other dates were altered by adding 10 days for events prior to 1700, and 11 days thereafter. Thus the Mayflower Compact, signed on 11 Nov. 1620 (Old Style), is commemorated on 21 Nov. (New Style); and Forefathers' Day, which was 11 Dec. 1620 (O.S.), is celebrated on 21 Dec. (N.S.).

Celebration of New Year's Day in England and her colonies on 1 January occurred in the year 1753. For many centuries prior to that time 25 March had been New Year's Day. This produced a sequence of dates in the records that seems rather odd to our ears: thus, the last day of an old year was 24 Mar. 1732, followed by New Year's Day 25 Mar. 1733.

Between 1582 and 1752, the date on which England accepted New Style dating, recognition that 1 January was accepted by some as New Year's Day was often indicated by a system of "double dating"—indicating both years involved in the period of overlap between 1 January and 25 March. Thus, since February 1672 in England was equivalent to February 1673 in other countries, we encounter the designation 1672/3 or 167 $\frac{2}{3}$.

1752							SEPTEMBER							1752						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
									1	2	14	15	16							
							17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
							24	25	26	27	28	29	30							

Problems arise when only a single year was entered on the record for dates between 1 January and 25 March, or when someone in copying records retains only one of the years designated without indicating whether it was the earlier (O.S.) or the later (N.S.).

It was a frequent custom to designate the month by number rather than by name. Since New Year's Day fell in March, the entire month was designated as the first month, even for days previous to the 25th. Thus the last 24 days of the year were from the 1st to the 24th of the 1st month (March). April was the 2nd month; September, October, November and December (all from the Latin) were the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months; and January and February were the 11th and 12 months.

The difficulty of interpreting dates of this period is compounded by the absence of any standard system for the order of writing the day and month. For instance, does 7-6-1705 mean the 7th of August or the 6th of September? Fortunately many records indicated the month and day in some fashion, such as 8(12M)1646/7 or 11mo.4d.1682/3. When this was not done, a search of the records for several dates, particularly with the day higher than 12, will indicate the order employed by that recorder.

Although there can be no question that whenever records are copied the date should also be copied as in the original, there are occasions when the translation of an Old Style date into New Style is convenient (as when checking the record of age at death with the birth date). Two examples of such translation are given below:

8(12M)1646/7 means 8 Feb. 1646 (O.S.) or 18 Feb. 1647 (N.S.) (adding only 10 days before 1700).

10mo.25d.1720 means 25 Dec. 1720 (O.S.) or 5 Jan. 1721 (N.S.).

For more extensive consideration of this subject see *The American Genealogist*, vol. 40, page 246, and vol. 41, page 98; also vol. 9, page 130, copy available in *Genealogical Research, Methods and Sources* by the American Society of Genealogists, editor Milton Rubincam, (1960) page 28.

See also *Calendar Revisions*, SOULE NEWSLETTER, Vol. I, No. 2, page 11.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS : by Col. John Soule

Q. Is there a definite date set for payment of dues to SOULE KINDRED?

A. Not really. However, to minimize the burden of printing and mailing to those not participating, we have decided not to mail the APRIL and subsequent issues of the SOULE NEWSLETTER unless or until we hear something. We encourage dues to be paid in January of each year. We've always viewed with suspicion the preachers who give those present "down the country" for not coming to church on Sunday. Perhaps a bit lamely we claim to be publishing this solely "For the Record" and remind everyone that we're strictly on an annual basis. Unless requested otherwise, any contribution during a current year will entitle subscribers to our publications retroactive to the first of that year.

Q. I would appreciate any information on the WALKER ancestry of Climena L. Whitney who was married at Avon, Maine on 3 Mar 1858 to John Wesley Soule (born 7 Feb 1834). Her parents were Marshall & Lovisa (Luce) Whitney; grandparents Barnabas & Sarah (Walker) Whitney and great-grandparents John & Mary (Riggs) Walker. A bible record gives John Walker as born 1 Oct 1728 and his marriage to Mary Riggs 5 Oct 1751. Where was he born and who were his parents?

A. Thank you for your financial contribution to SOULE KINDRED and gracious compliment to our omnipotence in such matters. Elizabeth Soule, a daughter of George Soule of the Mayflower, did marry one FRANCIS WALKER. Research into their descendants is one of our highest priorities. Our efforts have not yet reached the point where we can express any opinion as to whether or not the John Walker born 1 Oct 1728 was or was not of this family. If he was, the facts eventually will be reported in the SOULE NEWSLETTER. In the interim, you may wish to make judicious inquiry to some of the sixty (60) genealogists listed in the Genealogical Helper for September 1967 as interested in Walker families. For deeper research we suggest the Fremont Rider Index and possibly even the genealogical columns of the old Boston Evening Transcript. As a still more remote possibility, can any of our readers offer a clue?

Q. Can any reader furnish authentic data proving that Sarah Southworth TURNER (who married Nathaniel KENT) was the daughter of Alexander and Anna⁵ SOULE (Nathan⁴, Joshua³, John², George¹) TURNER? (These all of Waldoboro, Maine).

A. Your Historian doesn't have the information. If anyone can help, please send data either to SOULE KINDRED or to Mrs. Elroy Gross at Waldoboro, Maine 04572, with a carbon copy to us.

Q. How do I get a Descendant of the Mayflower number?

A. We presume you refer to the numbers used by the Society of Mayflower Descendants. As you know, there is a state society in each state. Prospective members must apply through the society of the state in which they reside. When the application has been approved, the state society assigns it a consecutive number. The first member of any state society was always No. 1 and so on. Part of the approving action involves the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. Here again a consecutive number is assigned. Currently these numbers are in the high 20,000s or low 30,000s. The General Society of Mayflower Descendants has also published the Mayflower Index which now encompasses all lineage approved prior to 1 January 1960. The Index uses numbers assigned alphabetically with Volumes I and II using 1 through 39,465 and Volume III from 39,466 through 77,722. These numbers are solely for the purposes of indicating family relationships. In short, upon joining the Society of Mayflower Descendants, a member is assigned both a state and a General number. When a subsequent Index (in effect a society lineage book) is published, an index number will be assigned.



FLOYD M. SOULE — A young commander in the wartime Coast Guard Reserve, left, and with his friend and commander of the Greenland Patrol, Rear Admiral Edward H. Smith.

Scientific Explorer Of The Iceberg-Spawning Arctic

Capt. Floyd M. Soule died yesterday in the Brighton Marine hospital. He was in his sixty-seventh year.

Capt. Soule was for 30 years the civilian oceanographer for the International Ice Patrol, operated by the U. S. Coast Guard. He was an oceanographer cast in the heroic mold of the pioneers in seagoing science.

"Floyd M. Soule of the Carnegie Institute has been appointed senior physical oceanographer in the U. S. Coast Guard, with headquarters at Woods Hole. With Mrs. Soule, he arrived last Saturday in Falmouth, where they plan to make their home."

This was the news item published in *The Enterprise* Feb. 16, 1933.

Floyd Melville Soule, he was only 31, had already demonstrated rare aptitude in a field of science that was, by all standards, new. He had packed a large amount of experience into the first years of his career.

He had been born in Ripon, Wis., July 19, 1901, the son of Wilbur E. and Veronica E. Soule. He was graduated from the Ripon High school and Ripon college and earned a B.S. degree in electrical engineering from George Washington university in 1927. He entered government service after his graduation from college in 1923, as a junior physicist with the National Bureau of Standards. In 1928 he became an observer for the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, D.C.

Years later, during World War Two, the Navy cited him for "a rare ability to translate academic knowledge into action." He was not one to retreat into a laboratory. As soon as he joined the Carnegie Institute, he went to sea.

Ripped By Explosion

The institute had built a non-magnetic vessel, *Carnegie*, for use as a sea-going scientific ob-

servatory, to obtain geophysical data. She left the United States in May, 1928, for a three-year cruise of all the oceans. It turned out to be the *Carnegie's* last voyage. On Nov. 29, 1929, at Apia in West Samoa, a gasoline explosion ripped the ship while fuel stores were being taken on.

"The steward and Soule, rushing on deck, dived overboard to save the captain," recalled J. Harland Paul in his book, "*The Last Cruise of the Carnegie*". Despite their brave attempt, the captain died before he could be gotten to a hospital. A cabin boy also died in the explosion.

Scientifically, it was a productive cruise, and Floyd Soule had much to do with that. He operated a sonic depth finder supplied by the Navy. He made the salinity determinations, using a conductivity method which has only in recent years become standard practice for oceanographers. He made many of the early observations of the upwelling along the edge of the North Equatorial current in the Pacific. In these things he was a leader in the field.

This experience gained him a place in the scientific staff tha-

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FLOYD M. SOULE. . . . continued from page 51
 in 1931, accompanied Sir Hubert Wilkins and Lincoln Ellsworth in the submarine, Nautilus, an exploration under the Arctic ice pack.

Dr. H. U. Sverdrup wrote; "The two scientific members arrived in Bergen at the beginning of May, in order to get familiar with the chemical work in which they were to take part, Mr. Soule bringing with him the complete set of magnetic instruments which the Carnegie Institution had placed at the disposal of the expedition. Mr. Soule had, besides making himself familiar with the determination of the oxygen content of sea water and different phases of other chemical work, undertaken magnetic observations near Bergen and at the magnetic observatory near Dombaas and had compared his instruments with those of the Geophysical Institute in Bergen."

It was the sort of meticulous care that characterized his scientific work throughout.

Arriving in Falmouth, Mr. and Mrs. Soule took a cottage on Lakeview avenue, and Mr. Soule reported to the ice patrol ship, the Coast Guard cutter, General Greene, then at Boston.

A Vital Role

During the next eight years, Mr. Soule had charge of the recording, compiling and publication of observations made at sea by the International Ice Patrol. The patrol had been established after the Titanic disaster of 1912. Its role was a vital one — and still is.

Before the ice season in the North Atlantic arrived in April, the 125-foot cutter, General Greene, would depart on a patrol that often covered 12,000 sea miles and lasted four months. The job was to spot the big bergs as they drifted down the Labrador current and into the shipping lanes, to report the sightings, to study the meteorological conditions, to ride watch on the moving mountains of ice until they finally were turned northward by the persistent urging of the Gulf stream and left the shipping lanes. Then, usually in July, the Greene would go north along the Greenland and Labrador coasts, observing conditions there that would have bearing on the next season's crop of icebergs.

Then, when the Greene returned, Mr. Soule would retire to his office laboratory overlooking

the placid Eel pond in Woods Hole, and turn all the data that he had collected into reports.

A result of all this was the Coast Guard's uncanny ability every March to predict the number of significant icebergs that would be encountered that season; 400, 500, 600, the forecast was never far out.

Another result was that the Grand Banks-Labrador sea region is perhaps better known than many bodies of water closer to home. There are few areas in the world's oceans where data have been so meticulously gathered, by modern standards, over such a long period.

Mr. Soule participated in a number of expeditions to the Davis strait and Labrador sea in the cutters Marion and Greene. The fruit of these explorations was Coast Guard Bulletin 19, in which then Comdr. Edward H. Smith and Olav Mosby shared. This was the first of a long series of similar reports, largely written by Mr. Soule, ending as recently as 1963, with Bulletin No. 48.

It is remarkable that, well before the days of computers, the charts for dynamic currents were worked up within an hour of making the last observations and turned over to patrol vessels scouting for icebergs, so they might know where to hunt and the probable drift.

War came to the North Atlantic. One day the General Greene picked up an SOS from a torpedoed British vessel, the Marconi. Two lifeboats were found in a thick fog off Cape Farewell and 39 survivors taken to St. John. For four days Mr. Soule helped tend to injured British seamen in desperately crowded quarters, without taking rest.

"It was things like this," said a colleague who knew him well over the years, "that made Floyd Soule loved by his men. They learned of his compassion whenever anyone was in trouble."

Greenland Patrol

The Coast Guard officer with whom Dr. Soule worked at Woods Hole in those years was Rear Admiral Edward H. Smith. When war came, Dr. Soule accepted a commission as lieutenant-commander in the Coast Guard Reserve and went with Admiral Smith into the Greenland patrol. No two men better fitted for the job could have been

found. It was exciting enough work. The Greenland patrol supervised allied convoys setting out across the submarine-infested North Atlantic, captured enemy craft that ventured into its waters, hunted down and destroyed floating mines, found and captured a Nazi weather station that had been established in a remote part of Greenland.

The citation accompanying the Bronze Star medal that the Navy awarded to Comdr. Soule tells a part of the story:

"For meritorious conduct and outstanding performance of duty as operations officer on the staff of Commander, Greenland Patrol, from 30 November, 1942, to 1 May, 1945.

"During the period of organization, and later of operation, of the Greenland Patrol, Commander Soule displayed a knowledge of Arctic ice, winds, currents and terrain which proved invaluable in avoiding dangers and expediting operations.

"The balance, perception and indefatigable devotion to standards of character and military tradition, and the rare ability to translate academic knowledge into action displayed by Commander Floyd M. Soule during this long period have contributed materially to the organization and successful function of the Greenland Patrol, and reflect great credit on the United States Coast Guard and Naval service."

After the war, Comdr. Soule doffed his uniform and returned to the Ice Patrol, but he remained in the Reserve and was promoted to captain in 1956.

In 1963, when he retired from the Ice Patrol, the Coast Guard acknowledged Capt. Soule's long service with the Albert Gallatin award, the highest honor given by the U. S. Treasury Department.

From the time he arrived in Woods Hole, Capt. Soule had been a research associate in physical oceanography at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. This was the last activity that he relinquished, retiring in the spring of 1965. Capt. Soule leaves his wife, Mrs. Dorothy L. Soule, and a step-son, Major Stewart I. Wilson of the U.S. Army.

Memorial services will be in the Church of the Messiah at 2 P.M. Monday.

In lieu of flowers, contributions may be sent to Falmouth hospital or the Heart Fund.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS by Col. John Soule - continued from page 50

- Q. Please advise how the SOULE KINDRED "Family Numbers" apply.
- A. This is an arbitrary method developed for keeping families together in our files. The first digit identifies for us the child of George Soule through which descent has been traced; the second digit the grandchild and so on through the fifth digit which places the ancestor in the 6th Generation. The sixth or final digit identifies your particular family group related to the 6th Generation. We call these the "Soule File Numbers" and you will soon be able to follow these as information concerning the file numbers of various families is published in the Newsletter.
- Q. Is George Soule of the Mayflower a forefather of the SOLES families of Pike County, Alabama?
- A. Most assuredly yes. Five or six members of our family migrated from Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts to Bladen County, North Carolina in the 1730s. Unfortunately, the Bladen County Court House was destroyed by fire in 1765 with a total loss of all records. However, these families were in that part of Bladen which became Brunswick County in 1764 and appear in the Brunswick tax lists of 1769 and 1772 as well as the 1790 Census of that county. This "Soule colony" was in that part of Brunswick County which became Columbus County in 1808 and many SOLE and SOLES families still reside in Columbus County, North Carolina and adjoining Horry County, South Carolina. Timothy, Nathaniel and William E. Soles migrated from North Carolina to Alabama and were recipients of early government land grants in Pike County. Perhaps brothers, Timothy disposed of most of his property in Pike County in 1851 and 1853 and is said to have died in Texas but the inventory of his estate was filed in Pike County on 20 Jan 1857, Nathaniel died in Pike County in 1842 and William sold his lands in Pike County that same year probably removing to Montgomery County where his wife was still living as late as 1880. Proof of any specific lineage from North Carolina to Massachusetts may be compromised by several gaps in available information.
- Q. Please clarify what seems to be in error either in our own lineage or the new "DAR Patriots Index", specifically:
- (1) GIDEON SOULE born 26 Jan 1739; died 15 Sep 1792; married (1st) Marcy Sylvester, then (2nd) Ruth Harden according to DAR. So far as we know, this Gideon married only once and that wife was Rufus' mother, Ruth Harden.
 - (2) MICAH SOULE, born 12 Apr 1711; died 4 Nov 1778; married Mercy Southworth according to DAR. We found Mercy Southworth to be the wife of Moses Soule. Nowhere do we find a Micah in our lineage. Who really were Micah's wife and parents?
- A. It would appear to us that the usually careful and accurate DAR has confused two Gideon Soules (as does Ridlon) and you have confused two different Mercy Southworths.
- Here is what we have:
- GIDEON⁴ SOULE (Mayflower Index 31,860), the son of Moses and Mercy (Southworth) Soule, was born probably at Duxbury, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, on 15 Oct 1719 (contributed but undocumented information) and died either at Duxbury or Pembroke probably about 1754 and probably insane (Plymouth County Probate Case No. 18786 shows that John Hunt was appointed the Guardian of Gideon "of Duxbury or Pembroke" who was adjudged non compos mentis in 1750. The case was closed in 1754.) This Gideon was married at Pembroke, Plymouth County, Mass., on 5 March 1738/9 (Pembroke VR) to Mercy Sylvester who was born at - ? on ? and died at ? on ?
- Their children (Pembroke VR) were:
- I. Gideon⁵ Soule, born at Pembroke, Plymouth County, Mass., on 26 Jan 1739
 - II. Mercy⁵ Soule, born at Pembroke, Plymouth County, Mass., on 27 Sep 1741

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS - continued from page 53

GIDEON⁵ SOULE (Mayflower Index 31, 859), the son of Gideon and Mercy (Sylvester) Soule, was born at Pembroke, Plymouth County, Mass. on 26 Jan 1739 (Pembroke VR) and died at Halifax, Plymouth County, Mass., on 15 Sep 1792 in his 53rd year (Halifax VR and cemetery inscription). This Gideon was married at either Halifax or Pembroke, Mass. (recorded in vital records of both towns) on 22 Dec 1763 (intention recorded 5 Dec 1763 at Halifax) to Ruth Harden born at Pembroke, Plymouth County, Mass. on _____ and died at _____ after 1796 when she was discharged as Administratrix of Gideon's estate (Plymouth County Probate no. 18787). Gideon's service in the American Revolution is fully documented in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution. His name appears initially as a private in Captain James Allen's company of General John Thomas' regiment on a return dated Roxbury 6 Oct 1775 (14:647); next 13 Jul 1776 to 1 Nov 1776 as corporal in Captain Amasa Soper's company of Colonel Thomas Marshall's regiment, credited with 3 months and 19 days service (14:647); continuing 1 Nov 1776 to 1 Dec 1776 in the same grade and organization credited with 1 month and 2 days service (14:650, 651, and 668); again on 9 Dec 1776 responded on an alarm to Bristol, R. I., as a private in Lieutenant Judah Wood's company of Colonel Thomas Lothrop's regiment with credit for 15 days service (14:650 and 651); and finally as a corporal of Captain Calvin Partridge's company in Colonel Abijah Stearn's regiment from Plymouth County marched on 7 Apr 1778 for station at Dorchester Heights, discharged 2 July 1778, service 2 months 27 days (16:650 and 651). The children of Gideon and Ruth (Harden) Soule, all born at Halifax, Plymouth County, Mass., as given in original family records, supported in some details by Halifax VRs and 1790 Census of Halifax (and with several variations by Ridlon pp355/6) were:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| i. Asa ⁶ Soule | born 3 Feb 1765 |
| ii. Priscilla Soule | 10 Feb 1768 (lived about two weeks) |
| iii. William Soule | 26 Jun 1769 (Ridlon says 21 Jun 1769) |
| iv. Ruth Soule | 12 Jun 1773 (Ridlon says 14 Jun 1773) |
| v. Rufus Soule | 14 Jul 1777 |
| vi. Lucy Soule | 19 Jan 1781 (Ridlon gives 21 Jan 1782) |
| vii. Still-born son | 13 Feb 1787 (Ridlon names this child as another Gideon; also includes Stetson Soule, born 14 Jun 1784 following Lucy but Halifax VR clearly gives Stetson Soule as born 14 Jun 1785, the son of Asa and Ruth Howland (Stetson) Soule) |

MOSES³ SOULE (Mayflower Index no. 31, 984 and no. 32, 181), the son of John and Rebecca (Simmons) Soule, was born at Duxbury, Mass., ca 1669 and died at Duxbury, Mass. between 9 May 1748 and 25 Jan 1748/9, married probably at Duxbury, Mass., and probably about 1701 to Mercy Southworth, the daughter of Edward and Mary (Pabodie) Southworth, (Mayflower Index no. 25, 232) who was probably born in Duxbury, Mass., in the late 1670s or early 1680s and died at Duxbury, Mass., after 11 Jun 1719 and probably as late as 1728 as Moses Soule was remarried on 15 Jan 1729/30 to Sarah Chandler.

MICAH⁴ SOULE (Mayflower Index 31, 980), the son of Josiah and Lydia (Delano) Soule, was born at Duxbury, Plymouth County, Mass., on 12 Apr 1711 (Duxbury VR and MD 11:25) and died at Duxbury, Mass., on 4 Nov 1778 aged 67 years and 8 months (Duxbury VR). He was married at Duxbury, Mass., on 31 May 1740 by Samuel Veazie, Clerk (Duxbury VR and MD 11:81) to another Mercy Southworth (Mayflower Index 30, 604 and 32, 116), who was probably born at Duxbury, Mass., on _____ and died in Duxbury, Mass., in 1797 (Duxbury VR).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS - continued from page 54

- Q. What do you know about the members of the SOULE family mentioned in Carl C. Cutler's book "Greyhounds of the SEA"?
- A. Really nothing at this time except what is given in that very interesting and highly reputed reference work. In the hope that some of our readers can expand the story of the Soule Family contribution to building and operating the famed American Clipper Ships, we give below what we have abstracted from Cutler's lists of fast sailing vessels. Of course, every school child learned about the Yankee domination of ocean commerce for a half century or so just prior to the Civil War.
- "HAIDEE" 647.56 tons, 142 feet long x 31 feet 7½ inches beam; built in Freeport, Maine 1843; master: Captain Joseph S. Soule; owner: Isaac T. Smith, New York.
- "TAM O'SHANTER" 777 tons; built Freeport, Maine 1849 by Enos Soule; foundered off Cape Cod Dec 1853; master: Captain Soule (on 130-day voyage around Cape Horn; sailed Boston 15 Nov 1852, arrived San Francisco 26 Mar 1853).
- "QUICKSTEP" 823.25 tons; built Freeport, Maine 1853 by Enos Soule; owners: Dunham Dimon, New York; sold British 1863.
- "SUPERIOR"; master: Captain Soule (on 140-day voyage around "The Cape"; sailed New York 27 Aug 1858, arrived San Francisco 18 Jun 1859).
- "PANAMA"; master: Captain Soule (on near record 121-day voyage; sailed New York 2 Jun 1860, arrived San Francisco 1 Oct 1860).

 IS THE SOULE FAMILY ARMIGEROUS?

§ Who knows what that means? We had to search. The new (1966) unabridged edition of The Random House Dictionary of the English Language unequivocally states it means "entitled to use a coat of arms". According to full page newspaper advertisements we've seen, there's a firm in Boston offering to sell a nice large Soule coat of arms for a mere 75.00 dollars. Another firm in Dublin, Ireland, is more subtle - they don't even name a price for the art work in their ads. Other similar offers lead us to suspect the profitability of the coat of arms reproduction and distribution business in America.

§ Many queries received by SOULE KINDRED for information on THE Soule coat of arms suggest that there is a market for these devices. But what of their authenticity? Of the RIGHT of individuals to display and claim rights to use a personal identification symbol granted long ago to a specific individual and to his heirs at law?

§ Loudoun County, Virginia, Was created in 1757 and named for John Campbell, the fourth earl of Loudoun and a one-time absentee colonial governor-general of Virginia. A 1964 query to the British Royal College of Arms elicited the reply that the traditional arms of the Earl of Loudoun could NOT properly be used by the Loudoun County. However, the College was prepared to design them a new coat of arms. The new design was presented formally in March 1968. Press notices of the ceremony are reprinted herein on page 56.

§ The article entitled "Heraldry of the Soules" appearing in Ridlon's book on our family is also reprinted. Unfortunately, as most of our readers know, our confidence in the accuracy of Ridlon's writings is limited. Why not ask the Royal College of Arms whether or not George Soule of the Mayflower was in fact "armigerous"? If he was, presumably the college could provide us with an official copy and a decision concerning the rights of his descendants in America to use and display the device. If not, hopefully the college would design one with suitable historic authenticity which could properly be used by his descendants. Your editor shall pursue this matter and report in the Soule Newsletter any developments. (Note: at a later date we may reproduce, in color if possible, Soule "Coats-of-Arms" and Seals, some of which are shown on pages 34 through 38 in Ridlon's book.)

PRESENTED BY ROUGE DRAGON

THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Friday, March 15, 1968

Loudoun Acquires Its Coat of Arms

OUT VIRGINIA WAY

First Since 15th Century

By ANNE CHRISTMAS
Star Staff Writer

LEESBURG, Va. — A wee bit of the 12th century became a part of Virginia's modern-day history last night as Loudoun County was given an official coat of arms by Queen Elizabeth's own heraldry experts.

The presentation was made by Her British Majesty's Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, who flew to Leesburg from the London College of Arms to perform the ceremony at Morven Park, the secluded former home of the late Gov. and Mrs. Westmoreland Davis.

Rouge Dragon (who, contrary to some expectations, neither breathed fire nor frightened maidens) turned out to be a handsome Englishman who is the 50th Rouge Dragon since King Henry VII established the office nearly 500 years ago.

In real life, Mr. Rouge Dragon (which seems to be his workaday title around the College of Arms campus) is known as Dr. Conrad Swan, one of the world's leading specialists on heraldry, which dates from the 12th century.

Earl Didn't Arrive

At a dinner at Goose Creek Country Club, chairman William Leach of the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors explained that the county was created in 1757 and named for John Campbell, fourth earl of Loudoun, a title in the Scottish peerage.

His lordship never quite made it to the shores of Virginia; legend has it that he once sailed west to Newfoundland, didn't think much of what he saw, and returned to England, where he remained an absentee governor-general of Virginia.

Loudoun historians asked the College of Arms in 1964 if the fourth earl's coat of arms could be used as the county's official emblem.

The college replied that the traditional arms of the Earl of Loudoun could not properly be used by the county. However, the college was prepared to design a new coat of arms using

By WORTHY CAULK
Star Special Writer

The passwords for the Rouge Dragon's entrance into Leesburg Thursday were Sign, Seal and Deliver.

That the dragon appeared in person was one of those history making things dear to the hearts of historic minded Loudoun citizenry and it was of enough significant interest to the State to have brought Gov. Mills E. Godwin up from Richmond along with other guests and dignitaries who attended the presentation ceremonies.

They began with a reception at Morven Park for Dr. Conrad Swann, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, and member of the Queen of England's household staff, who had come from London to present to Loudoun County its own Coat of Arms for use as its official seal.

Dr. Swann, whose wife is a daughter of the Earl of Iddlesleigh and a cousin of British Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, is a noted English historian and lecturer on genealogy.

In America on a speaking tour, Dr. Swann in his capacity as Rouge Dragon, became the first since his office was instituted by King Henry VII

in 1485, to bestow a Coat of Arms in this country.

Dressed in a resplendent red and gold medieval costume which far outshone even the elegant gowns of the ladies of Loudoun's Historical Society and county bigwigs, the Rouge Dragon's appearance as he presented the Seal to the assemblage was rivaled only by the magnificence of the drawing room at Morven Park, the Westmoreland Davis estate which was itself only recently presented to the town of Leesburg.

Following the cocktail party at Morven Park the seal bearers moved on to Goose Creek Country Club for an evening of fun and food before the dragon found his lair at Rocklands, the Georgian home of the Stanley Browns. His aide, John G. C. George, stayed on with the Huntington Harrisses since it was Hunt Harris who had laid most of the groundwork for securing the seal while he was president of Loudoun's Historical Society, pre-Jim Birchfield.

The colorful Coat of Arms of the Fourth Earl of Loudoun was incorporated in the specially designed county seal. Although John Campbell, the Scottish noble for whom the county was named, was said to have never set foot on Vir-

ginia soil, he was the c.1758 governor-in-chief of the colony. His Coat of Arms bears the motto which may account for his never showing up, "I Byde My Time," a rather appealing sentiment for Virginians who still appreciate the traditionally slow paces of southern living.

The Monroe Doctrine, written at Oak Hill by President James Monroe, is depicted in the seal's border. Representing other sources of pride in Loudoun County is an eagle holding two golden keys which are symbolic of Dulles Airport and the country's agricultural importance. The supporters on the seal are two men, one in the dress of a Colonial gentleman, the other in the uniform of a Confederate officer. The supporters are a proposed standard for all southern states who might desire to follow Loudoun's lead.

The old town of Kinston, N.C., has received its own seal from England's heraldic College of Arms, but to date there have been few others to do so, and none in Virginia besides Loudoun.

It is reckoned that the original seal will eventually repose in the County Museum in Leesburg.

Monroe Recalled

Rouge Dragon continued: "The internal edge of the border is 'embattled' in memory of President James Monroe who resided here, because he was the expounder of the Monroe Doctrine for the defense of America. The crest is an American Eagle, holding in his talons two crossed keys representing Dulles Airport symbolic of entrances and exits."

On the left, Rouge Dragon concluded, is an 18th century Virginia gentleman, and on the

right or sinister side, is an officer of the cavalry of the Confederate States of America.

Observers noted that the white-bearded officer resembled Gen. Robert E. Lee.

James Birchfield, president of the Loudoun County Historical Society, presented Rouge Dragon with a life membership "which gives you all the privileges of the society but does not hold you to its liabilities."

the earl's motto "I byde my tyme" plus some features of Loudoun County's history past and present. Mr. Rouge Dragon explained the design thus:

"It is similar to a pie cut in quarters known in heraldry as gyronny of red and ermine. Its green border typifies the agriculture and the horses that have made the county famous. The little white drops in the border reflect the dairy industry."

His audience laughed at his description, but subsequent examination showed that there were, indeed, drops of milk in the border.

Heraldry of the Soules.



ALL ancient nations mentioned in history were protected by some kind of defensive armor when they went to war; sometimes of leather, of brass, of iron or of steel. Some of the nobles and commanders had their coats of mail and their metal helmets richly ornamented with gold and silver. The scriptural historians were familiar with armor; with shields, breast-plates and helmets, and St. Paul admonishes his brethren to "put on the whole armor of God." He also specified the several parts by name, and according to this description such protection did not differ essentially from the armor worn centuries later by the knights and crusaders of the Palestinian wars.

When coats of armor were made from thick leather, they were padded with some elastic material that would deaden the blows of sword or spear. The scale armor was composed of plates of brass, iron, or steel, so formed and joined together as to adjust itself to the movements of the wearer's body and the flexibility of the soldier's limbs. Sometimes the men in battle wore surcoats of heavy leather over their polished metal armor to protect themselves from the heat of the sun; some of these bore painted characters that were durable and sometimes embroidered upon their over-garments, and thus the insignia became visible to every beholder when engaged in a battle. These devices and symbols painted upon shields and surcoats were of endless variety, "from highest things celestial to lowest things terrestrial."

Armor originally covered the head and shoulders, but in the time of William the Conqueror, men of war were clad from crown to spurs with an encasement of plates or rings of steel. In process of time the old knights and chieftains bore devices on their shields that represented their prowess and that were significant of their names or places of residence; then also a crest was worn on the helmets well known to those in the ranks and served as an ensign when following their leaders. From this method of displaying the emblems on armorial bearings and surcoats arose the term, "Coats-of-Arms" or "Coat-Armor."

Many of the monumental sculptures and effigies still to be seen in the old churches in England represent soldiers clothed in armor and covered with surcoats upon which were depicted their armorial symbols, exactly corresponding with those engraved upon their battle shields. During the middle ages armorial devices had become so systematized as to form a language understood by the common people. The scholar and the unlearned plebeian could read and comprehend the symbolic picture, which was presented to the eye in a thousand ways until the armorial system was interwoven with the character and teaching of the inhabitants. The noble families decorated their houses and carriages with the armorial insignia of their ancestors well known by the shield in the upper sections of their windows.

HERALDRY OF THE SOULES.

In time the knights protected themselves from the heat of the sun when on the battlefield with a cloth covering folded over their helmets, and this has in drawings of coats-of-arms been developed into the "wreath," above which the crest has been placed. However, the ornamental accessories emblazoned by modern artists are insignificant; they seem to supplement the devices within the shield and are purely decorative.

During the early days when the Crusaders went to battle the church was in favor of armorial bearings, and the old knights carried their banners to be blessed by the priests before going to Palestine to engage in the Crusade wars, and, on their return, these trophies, covered with honorable decorative charges, were suspended in the lofts of the chapels, and being of a perishable nature and subject to decay and fading, the distinctions were in time permanently displayed in the stained glass of the windows and in frescoes upon the walls, or carved in stone on the building itself. Many of these pictures of arms were the only subjects from which the modern heralds painted their copies. In later times, when the system of heraldry had become well developed, verbal statements descriptive of the legal grants accompanied by drawings were preserved in the Herald Office in London where they may be seen at the present time.

By visiting some of the old chapels the curious may see, hanging overhead, the faded and tattered banners that were brought from the Crusade wars and suspended from the roofs for exhibition and preservation. Some of these stained and faded banners show that the devices upon them were executed with great artistic skill.

In the infancy of heraldry, every knight assumed such armorial distinctions as he pleased without consulting any authority or receiving any official license for doing so. Animals, plants, imaginary monsters, things artificial, and objects familiar to pilgrims, were adopted; and frequently the choice was suggestive of the name of the person or of his family history. Such arms and devices were called by the French, "Arms parlantes," or speaking arms. The Appleton family had in their shield three apples; the family of Bell had three bells; the Masons had three trowels; the Swans, three birds of that species; the Ryedales, three ears of rye slipped. This was also true of the Soule family and indicates the derivation of their name. Their early arms bore the chevron between three sole fishes either haurient or statant.

Commenting upon this character of the Sole-Soule arms, we believe this device was borrowed from the locality and habitant. The sole fish, a species of the flounder family, frequented in great numbers the small mountain streams that flowed through the valley where the Soles settled within the Norman hills. The name was taken because of the resemblance in form of the sole of a shoe or sandal, and some persons in the modern family of Soule possessed of a lively ideality, have assumed that this device represented the wandering habits of the ancestors of the family—the pilgrim's shoe.

We have not learned how early the sole fish was adopted by the family. Certainly these figures were found in the earliest branches after their settlement in Kent, England. The Sole-Solly families in this county bear the sole fishes both haurient and statant in their shields and have a very significant

HERALDRY OF THE SOULES.

crest. This device is in the form of a crescent surmounting the helmet and a sole fish horizontally resting upon the horns thereof; a very graceful and attractive appendage to the arms. This crest appears on the monument of Richard Solly in the church-yard in Sandwich, in Kent. The appearance of these arms as borne early by several branches of the Solly and Solley family without any interference by the heraldic authorities recorded, should be sufficient proof of the connection between this sept and the Sole-Soule family. At a date so early as the possession of these arms by the Solly-Solley family in Kent the heraldic laws were rigidly enforced, and had these insignia been borne by the families without proper authority, the visiting heralds would have discovered the fraud and dire punishment would have followed. So far as any records indicate these arms were assumed and borne by the families mentioned unmolested and unquestioned; and descendants claim the same authority for possessing the arms at the present time. These same arms, possibly with slight variation, were borne by the Solly family at Lickhill and Hindslip.

We have the description of the Arms of the Sole family of Brabanne as Vert, a chevron gules between three sole fishes haurient, a bordure engrailed gules (sometimes "sable") with crest.

We have found no record of a patent of these arms, but they were not a grant of arms that were entailed; hence we assume to say they were granted as an honorary endowment for some especial service rendered the government.

Arms were not to be perpetually assumed by families whose ancestors had received the grant unless confirmed by the proper authorities and record made of any differences in the new grant. A case in point was the grant of Arms to John Sole—mayor of Worcester, and confirmed with crest to his son Robert the salter of London. This coat has quarters of gold and blue and in the first quarter an embattled tower, and a crown and lion for crest. The motto was "Per Industria."

The record of grant of arms to Robert Sole, salter, found in the College of Arms in London, reads as follows:

"A confirmation of armes and gift of the crest to Robert Sole of London gent the son of John Sole of Eckington in the County of Worcester gentleman and to the posterity of the said Robert Sole forever under the hand and seale of Robert Cooke Ats Clarence dated at London the 18th of June 1591, the 34th of Eliz."

Legally this grant means that it was an old coat confirmed, showing it had been in use by the Sole family. The crest was granted to Robert Sole and could only be used by his posterity, but the arms can be used by any descendant of Soles of Eckington or of the branch to which John Sole belonged.

The record in the Book of Grants at the College of Arms indicates that the arms confirmed to Robert Sole were an old coat that had been previously in use by the family, while the supplementary crest was a special grant to him and his posterity for all time, while the arms proper could only be used by the descendants of the Soles descended from the branch to which John Soule of Eckington belonged.

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A fac-simile of the arms has been procured by Col. C. E. Banks from the College of Arms, from which the colored picture was made. There is a castle or tower in but one quarter of the shield; the first quarter thereof.

In the case of the confirmation of the arms of John Sole of Worcester to his son Robert of London. In consequence of these limitations the Soules descended from George Soule, the Mayflower Pilgrim, have no legal right to assume the arms borne by the "salter" of London; neither is there any legal authority for preventing them from hanging them in pictures upon their walls or painting them upon the doors of their cars if they so desire. However, if any American Soules, Sowles or Soulis should wish to ornament their houses, their cars or their stationery with a shield or crest it would be better taste to assume the arms of Brabanne or those so long borne by the families in Kent.

As coats-of-arms became more numerous confusion often arose from the use by different knights, who bore the same symbols; and this confusion was augmented by the practice of feudal chiefs in permitting their followers to bear their personal arms in battle as a mark of honor. In consequence of this practice many of the coats-of-arms so closely resembled each other, that it was imperative for distinction's sake, that some outward restrictions and regulations should be adopted and enforced respecting the character, number and position of the figures represented in the shields and crests. This necessity led, in course of time, to the development of a regular system of heraldry, and the ancient rules show that the process was going on in the fourteenth century.

In England the assumption of arms by private persons was first restrained by a proclamation from Henry V. which prohibited every one who had not borne arms at Agincourt to assume them, in virtue of inheritance or a special grant from the Crown. To enforce this law, herald visitations were instituted, and were continued from time to time for several centuries. All persons claiming the right to bear arms were warned to assemble at some stated place in his district and to bring with them all arms, crests and pedigrees for examination by the heralds' deputies and to present evidence that such were genuine. So strict were these heraldic laws and so impartially enforced that a person assuming another code of armorial bearings without the proper authority, lost one of his ears as the penalty.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain, no person is entitled to bear arms without an hereditary claim to descent, or a grant by the proper authority, this jurisdiction being executed by the Herald College in England, the Lyon Court in Scotland, and the College of Arms in Ireland. It is illegal to use, not only a coat of arms, but a crest as well.

The passion for outward distinction is so deeply implanted in human nature that in America, where all differences in rank are repudiated, many families known to have been descended from an ancestry who were granted arms, have assumed the right to ornament their mansions with such historic memorials as found described in the books of heraldry. Such paintings are becoming more popular and numerous every year in ratio as the interest in genealogical research increases, and such devices may be frequently seen as framed pictures hanging in their halls, on the doors of their carriages and on their stationery; and this interest is both natural and highly commendable,

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for a heraldic picture well handled, the subject lending itself to artistic treatment, is most beautiful. A gentleman of wealth for whom a coat-of-arms was emblazoned and richly framed, said he had many valuable paintings purchased in Europe; he would part with every one of them before he would allow his arms to be removed. There are many devices and figures in arms that are far from graceful or attractive, and such will not lend themselves to picturesque beauty in paintings.

Arms and Seals of the Soulis in Scotland.

The earliest arms assigned to the Sole, Soule, or Soulis families were found in Scotland. These were the arms and seals used by the Soule-Souls families in Liddesdale. Some of these were regular shields bearing the charges, and others were metal seals bearing various designs and in different sizes.

The stately monument that commemorates the martial life of John Soulis at Deadriggs, bears the arms of the family. The chevrons are still visible while the ermine spots, being shoal, have been worn away by the weather.

In the arms of the great barons of Liddesdale there were three chevrons gules, between which there were ermine spots; two in the top, five in the next space below, five in the space below, and one in the base part. In a description of some old seals belonging to the Soulis family, one writer has described the chevrons as "barry."

The family of Soulis was so identified with the lordship of Liddesdale that the families of Douglas and Hepburn quartered their arms with these chevrons and ermine spots.

Upon the shield of Nicholas de Soulis, A.D., 1292, cast from a very good impression three-fourths of an inch in diameter, there was a falcon close within a carved panel of six cusps and signed "Nicolai de Soule."

Sir John de Soulis, Knight, A.D., 1292, there was a seal cast from a very good impression one inch in diameter, a Shield of Arms; barry of six, over all a bendlet. Within a carved panel six cusps. Beaded border. This was a Royal seal and the Soulis figures were on the reverse side as a counterseal.

William de Soulis, County Roxburgh, seal impression one and a quarter inches (A.D. 1320). This seal was made from an imperfect impression. It has for figures in armor a hauberk (sword) and shield. A horse galloping armorially caparisoned. Arms barry of six, or three chevrons for Soulis. In the background three roses. (Douglas peerage, Vol. 1. page 16.)

Nicholas Soulis affixed the seal of his arms to a document in 1291, using a secretum, being merely a raven, but at another time upon a deed of homage there was a shield with "Barry of Six."

Dominus John Soulis had a seal of arms bearing a shield hanging upon a tree thereon, "three bars surmounted by a ribbon."

The traitor Knight, Sir William Soulis, carried bars upon his shield.

Sir Thomas Soulis used a bend and other charges.

The cocks' heads sometimes quartered with Soulis were from the arms of Cockburn, a family intermarried with the Soulis.

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On the top of a monument in Mitton Chapel, Kidderminster parish, fixed to the wall of the chancel there is "Vert a chevron counterchanged or and gu. between three soles naiant arg., impaling gu. a bend arg."

The arms of the Soles of Bobbing Court were: A chevron gu. between three Soles haurient ppr., all within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Arms of the Sollys In Kent.

The best evidence of kinship between different branches of any old families is their arms. One of the most experienced of the early heralds has recorded that where the arms of two families or branches of the same were alike or closely resembled each other, it was considered very strong presumptive evidence of consanguinity. The fact of the existence of many arms borne by representatives of the Sole, Solly, Soule, Soulis and Sowle families points to a common origin. The derivation of the surname from the sole fish and the prevalence of this charge in the shield and even in the crest in the arms of the various families bearing the above names, is conclusive evidence that they were originally of the same blood if bearing different titles.

The arms as depicted in the windows of the ancient seats of the Kentish families of Solly at Mote Farm and Sole Manor, as well as upon the old monuments standing in the county, should be considered sufficient proof of the kinship of the families to which they were granted. It is a well-known fact that the laws regulating heraldry were very strict and in early times the Garters-at-Arms were not easily bribed to issue fictitious grants; had they done so they would have forfeited their position besides exposing themselves to a heavy penalty and imprisonment.

There is a peculiar difference between the arms borne by the Solly families seated in Kent and those of Brabanne and some others living in the other shires in England. This difference is in the crest, this being in the form of the SOLE FISH resting horizontally upon the horns of a crescent. The arms in the window-pane at Mote Farm and those on the sculptured monument of Richard Solly in the Richborough church-yard are the same, showing that contemporary branches were allowed to bear these emblazons.

The arms assigned to the Solly families in Worcestershire were not essentially different from those borne by the Kentish families. The arms of the Hindslip family in Worcester, were identical with those in Brabanne.

Listed with the names as above inscribed were those of
William of Soulis (1284) then Justicair of Lothian, Scotland;
Sir William Soulis, High Stewart, grandson.

From some of the characters employed by the engravers of these seals it appears almost certain that these were borrowed from the ancient arms borne by the Soules in Normandy and were brought over by those who made a permanent settlement in Scotland.

The subjoined engravings represent some of the arms assigned to these Normans.

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Arms Notes.

The fact that the early arms borne by the Soles, Sollys and Sooles were the same, is proven by existing samples still extant in Kent, England, that the families were originally the same. There are still existing sculptured arms to prove this assumption. On a pane of glass in a window of the Mote Farm in Ash, Kent, there is the painting of the Solly arms, in the field of which there are three sole fishes, haurient. The shield is surmounted by a helmet, over which there is for crest a crescent, upon the horns of it a sole fish haurient. On the monument of Richard Solly, thrice Mayor of Sandwich, standing in the church-yard there, there was sculptured a shield surmounted with a helmet on which rested a crest and on the horns of this reposed a sole fish, but through the ravages of time the head and tail were broken off, disfiguring the monument. Views of these arms will appear in this work.

Some branches of the Solly family in Kent bore arms closely resembling those just described; the only difference being in the position of the three fishes which were "naiant" instead of "haurient."

The information in my possession shows that the Solly and Solley families of Hindslip, Worcester, bore the same arms as those in Kent, and the two branches of the family were evidently from the same original stock. See Solley of Hindslip.

Solly of Great Pedding, Kent.

Vert, a chevron, per-pale, or and gu., between three soles naiant argent.

The compiler of the Sole-Soule history would here call attention to the fact that a History of Kent contains an account of Sole Manor, as an ancient seat of the Sole family, and the author states that they derived their name from the place. We are led to inquire why the same author of this old and valuable history of Kent, assigns to these two branches of the family, Sole and Solly, the arms in which the three sole fishes appear; a heraldic feature by which arms are called in French, "Parlante," i.e., speaking arms, because these figures bear the same name of the family. These ancient arms contain in the shield three sole fishes either haurient or naiant, and are the arms granted to the Soles of Brabanne and now claimed by the Soule family. There is every documentary reason to believe that the Sole and Solly families were one and the same.

ARMS OF SOULE. In an old and ponderous volume, leather-bound, entitled "A Display of Heraldry," the following quaint description of the arms of the Sole or Soule family—one branch only—appears: "He beareth Argent, a chevron Gules, between three Sole fishes haurient Proper, with Bordure

NOTE.—From a translation from a verbal description of the arms borne by the Soule-Souli families in France, we have found the opinion recorded above confirmed. The "dungeon" in the arms of the French Soules was evidently the origin of the embattled "tower" in the shield of Robert Sole of London.

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engrailed Sable. This coat pertaineth to the family of Soles of Brabanne, in the county of Cambridge. These arms are agreeable to the bearer's name, which happens very often in Armoury; for divers men taking their names from Beasts, Birds, Fowls, or Fishes do bear Coat Armour in resemblance thereof."

"The fish is known to the Latinists by three names, Solea, a similitydine, Soleae, i.e. a Shoe sole; Sandalinum, which cometh from the Greek, a kind of shoe that opens with latchets on the Instep; Linglace, quodformain linguae referat. The French call the fish 'un Sole.' The delicateness of the Taste, hath gained the name of the Partridge of the Sea."

Turning to the Encyclopaedia we find the following. "Sole. French, Sole. Latin, Soles. A marine flat fish (the Solea vulgaris), which with allied species is peculiar, among vertebrate animals, in having both eyes placed on one side of the head, namely, that side which is uppermost when they are swimming. This fish keeps near the bottom of the sea. It sometimes grows to weigh six or seven pounds."

Referring again to the writer on heraldry, we make note that he has furnished no information respecting the significance of the sole fish as a figure in the Sole-Soule coat of arms. The local name Sole, in the Department of Maunche, in France, from which district the Soule family bearing this name originated and derived its name, is situated on the river of that name; and it is probable that this town took its name from the fishes that abound in its waters. Coutances is a town in France, in the Department of La Manche at the confluence of the rivers Soull and Bulsard. It is built on a conical hill a few miles from the English Channel and is a somewhat lugubrious place. Its cathedral, however, is one of the finest specimens of ecclesiastical edifices in Europe, being in the early pointed style in Normandy. One of the towers of the building is lighted with a lantern which serves as a beacon for ships navigating the channel. The population in 1872 was 7,278.

Arms of the Norman Soules.

Vital Soules chevalier d l'empire, sous le denomination de Saint Vital per lettres patentes du 6 Octobre; capitaine adjudant-major de fusilliers de la garde, ne'a Condon (Gers) 9 Novembre 1774.

Arms—D'azure au chevron couse de gueules, charge' du signe des chevaliers legionares, accompagne en chef a dextre, d'une tour donjonnee et crenelee de trois pieces d'argent, ouvert, a onree at macinee de sable, a sonestree, d'un hori rampant d'or. at en pointe de une epee haute en pal d'argent broghant sur drapeux d'or. poses en santoir et Surmontes d'une etoil du meme.

Translation. Soules of Saint Vital. Sky blue field, embellished by gules (bars of red) bearing the insignia of the Legion of Honor, accompanied in the field on the left by a battelmented donjon tower of three parts, of silver, open at the top, walled up with black; on the right by a golden lion, rampant; and on the top by a lifted sword, on a silver empalement, embossed (?) on gold flags and surmounted by a star of the same (gold).

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Soulis—Vital Soules, Knight of the Empire under the title of de Saint-Vital, by letters patent of 1810, Captain-Adjutant, Major of Fusilliers of the Guard; born at Condon (Gers) Nov., 1774.

SOULES, "D l'epées poseer santoir de sable, accompanieds de quartre e'toiles de gules; an franc-quartier descomtes des comptes senateours, Jerome Soules, R 50,000 francs en Westphalia et Hanover par decret imperial du 10 Mars 1808; volontaie (1776) captain-ajutant.

Translation. Soules, crossed swords in a black field accompanied in the open field by the four red stars of the senatorial counts (Rank) Jerome Soules, Count of the Empire by letters granted the 8th of May, 1808, bearing an endorsement of 50,000 francs (?) in Westphalia and Hanover by imperial decree the 10th of March, 1808. Captain-Adjutant, volunteer, 1776.

DE SABLE, a trois Soleils d'or. avec celles qui furent octroyees par empeur an General-Cornie Soules. D'or (gold) charge de deux epees en santoir de sable, accompaneed de quartre etoiles de gules (red).

DE SABLE has three golden suns with those which were granted by the Emperor to General-Carnie Soules, gold embellished with two crossed swords on a black ground accompanied by four red stars.

ARMS, SOULIE IN LONGUEDOC. Silver with two branches of maple, one of laurel and the other of palm, crossed in the field and bound with red stars. In the blue field, charged with a golden sun (by the side of) two golden stars.

In the Camden Roll arms are given—Monsieur Bartha de Sulee—field of gold has two bands of red stars.

(This translation was kindly made by Mrs. Ellen Soule Carhart of Los Angeles, Cal., for this work. It should be understood that the terms employed by the French Heralds were quite unlike those used in English; hence the impossibility of a literal translation.—AUTHOR.)

In an old book dealing with Kentish families the following was seen: "What does the word Sole mean as attached to such Kentish places as Sole-Street, Sole-Field and Sole-Green?"

In Shaw's Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect there is a note anent the word Sole as follows: "Sole, a pond of standing water or a pool of dirty water; and this is the original significance to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon Sol, mud, mire (whence the word sully) allied to the Danish word Sol and German Suhle, mire. It enters into several small places where ponds exist, e.g., Barnsole, Butsole, Maidensole, Sole-Street, etc. In the will of Jno. Franklyn, sometime rector of Ickham, a property was described, 'Beside the watering Sole in the end.' "

"Again the word Sole is in frequent use. Sole-Field in Norfleet still retains it. Sole-Street near Meopham is another example. The word is probably a corruption of the Latin Sol, and has reference to the ancient worship of the sun in Kent. There is a pond three-and-a-half miles on the road from Margate

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to Sandwich, County Kent, called Green-Sole. In the parish of Southfield, County Kent, is a place called Sole-Field."

The author has no dispute with the writer of the foregoing when he defines the local word as meaning sediment or muddy water, but when he claims this to have been the derivation of the family-name of Sole and Solly, we must emphatically disagree with him. There is nothing known to connect this name with Sole Manor or other estates early owned by the families mentioned, for there are no muddy streams or ponds thereon. We still insist that these families were derived from Normandy and settled upon the lands in the Ecclesiastical County of Kent, holding of Odo the Bishop of Baeux, as extant records prove. See "Heraldry of the Family" in work, for more details.

Arms of the Soles.

Scraps.

The Solly family in Ireland, descended from the family in Kent, England, bore the same arms—a chevron gules, between three sole fishes haurient proper, a bordure engrailed sable.

John Sole of Battersea bore a bird with a garter, and an earl's coronet above, as though he claimed descent from a noble family.

Kent and Worcester Arms.

ARMS—Vert, a chevron per-pale or and gules between three sole fishes naiant argent. CREST—A crescentor, surmounted by a sole naiant argent. SOLEY—Argent, a chevron gules between three soles haurient proper, a bordure engrailed sable. CREST—A mural coronet or, out of it a demi-lion rampant proper.

Fragments.

Andrew Sole of Deal, Kent, bach., and Mary Wyborne, spinster, same place, married Dec. 12, 1710.

Anna Soley, daughter of William Soley, St. Ann West, died March 12, 1752.

Mary Sole and Richard Clark married at St. Bennets, London, Feb. 21, 1628.

Hugh Soul of St. Dunstons, Middlesex, bach., and Susanna Erlington, same place, spinster, married at St. Bennets, London, Oct. 12, 1738.

Thomas Solly and Elizabeth Musgrave, married Nov. 11, 1623.

John Soulie of St. Martins, Middlesex, bach., and Rebecca Davis, same place, married at St. Bennets, London, Oct. 12, 1739.

Joseph Soule and Mary Cooke married Feb. 5, 1654.

Catherine Sole and William, Aug. 25, 1657.