

SOULE NEWSLETTER

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KINDRED IN VIETNAM WAR

ARRIVES IN VIETNAM

Pfc. Stephen E. Soule, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Soule of 242 East High St., has arrived at Long Bien, South Vietnam. Pfc. Soule is a 1967 graduate of Avon High School, who entered the U. S. Army in May, 1968. He took basic training at Fort Dix, N. J., and later graduated from a pay dispersing specialist course at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind. He is married to the former Cathy Estabrook of Whitman.

The accompanying clipping (left) from the Brockton (Mass) ENTERPRISE & TIMES of 3 Feb 1969 should remind our readers that this young cousin was only recently married - at Whitman, Plymouth County, Massachusetts on 17 Nov 1968 to Miss Kathleen Estabrook (see SOULE NEWSLETTER 3:10 & 3:34). We identify him from Massachusetts Vital Records as STEPHEN CARLETON¹² SOULE, the son of Carleton Ellis¹¹ & Gladys E. (Sprague) Soule. Born at Brockton, Plymouth County, Massachusetts on 17 Dec 1948, his lineage (all residents of Plymouth County) goes Earle Francis¹⁰, Samuel Ellis⁹, Samuel Ellis⁸, Samuel⁷, Samuel⁶, Benjamin⁵, Benjamin⁴, Benjamin³, John², George¹ Soule of the Mayflower. (Soule Kindred No. 25517211).

RICHARD FREDERICK¹² GOFF has completed a year's service in Vietnam, and his brother ROBERT WINFIELD¹² GOFF, Jr. is now stationed at Chu Lai, Vietnam as Sergeant with the 196th L.I.B. They are sons of Robert W.¹¹ and Hazel (Burns) Goff of Portsmouth, R.I. Their lineage is Frederick Herbert¹⁰ and Catherine (Lavin) Goff, George Washington⁹ and Annie C. (Livingstone) Goff, Pardon Gray⁸ and Sarah Amelia (Griffin) Goff, Sylvanus and Ann Davis⁷ (Gray) Goff, Pardon and Reliance⁶ (Davis) Gray, Stephen and Reliance⁵ (Sowle) Davis, John⁴, Nathan³ Soule, George², George¹. (Soule Kindred #532201)

SOULE KINDRED REUNION

DATE: Saturday, 6 September 1969 - SAVE IT!

PLACE: Plymouth, Massachusetts - BE THERE!

PROGRAM: Reunion acquaintance party, (many kindred will meet for the first time), election of officers, plan 1970 Grand Soule Reunion. A re-union has been set for the weekend of 6 September. We urge all kindred who can to attend. This reunion is billed as a 'mini-reunion', for 1970 is the big year - the 350th Anniversary of the Mayflower Landing - and we shall plan a Grand Soule Reunion for that summer. IF you can attend both the 1969 and 1970 reunions, DO; IF you can only afford one of the two trips, plan to attend the 1970 reunion which shall certainly be larger. An informal Kindred Party is planned for Friday evening for those who arrive early. SEND THE ENCLOSED CARD FOR FULL DETAILS WHICH SHALL BE SENT OUT SEPERATELY.

NOTICE: The Postoffice has combined its various Duxbury (South, Central, West, etc.) offices into one new office; therefore the SOULE KINDRED has a NEW ADDRESS as follows: P.O. Box 1146, Duxbury, Massachusetts 02332

SOULE KINDRED \$ Contest, see page 69

WEST COAST SOULES: See invitation to represent the Kindred at the World Conference on Records, page 69.



DISTRIBUTING GIFTS to the Vietnamese children is Lt. Philip Soule, center, of Laconia. The packages contained many necessities that the children desperately need plus some toy airplanes. Many of the packages were supplied by the boys of Cub Scout Pack 68.

People to People

Vietnam Tots Receive Cub Gifts

In mid-February the boys of Cub Scout Pack 68 sent two packages to 1st Lt. Philip Soule who is stationed in Vietnam, as part of their Goodwill project.

The youngsters had been collecting items since early January that the needy children of Vietnam could use but were not able to obtain in their country.

The Evening Citizen recently

received from Lt. Soule a letter describing the joy he experienced in distributing the items contained in the packages.

The letter reads as follows:

It was Christmas, New Year's, Easter and Thanksgiving all at one time here in Sadeq City, Vietnam. Nobody seemed to notice that the yard was surrounded by three tiers of barbed

wire, or that the ground bounced as a squadron of B-52's dropped their 500 pound bombs only 11 kilometers away. The heat and humidity were oppressive and a man would sweat sitting still. But all eyes were on the table piled high with gifts from the people of New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

For the dependents of the 401st Political Warfare Company, the 25th of February was a day long to be remembered in the history of this unit. Lt. Philip Soule and Sp/4 Raymond Johnson from team 10-A-3, B Company, 10th Psychological Operations Battalion had the happiest day in their tour here in Vietnam. They spent about four hours distributing gifts donated by Sp/4 Johnson's family and friends in Massachusetts and gifts from Pack 68, Laconia, N.H. These Cub Scouts sent many gifts to Lt. Soule, a Laconia resident.

There was enough for every one and most of the gifts were necessities. There were piles of clothes and yards of material to be used to make new clothes,

something that everyone looks forward to during the Tet feast here in Vietnam. Hundred of tooth brushes and tubes of toothpaste along with about 100 bars of soap were excellent gifts because of the expense of soap here. There were happy mothers who received clothes and baby powder for their babies. Soap powder for washing clothes, combs and barettes for girls and toys for the children. There were small cars and balloons, gliders that the boys went wild over. There were pens and note paper for those going to school and a small key chain flashlight that has become a symbol for many Honda drivers.

'Better to Give'

Someone has said it is better to give than to receive, and now we know why. "I only wish I knew how to adequately describe the feeling of good will and gratitude that was in the air on that day," said Sp/4 Johnson when we were on our way home. It was people to people good will. Without the help from the Cubs and a few motel owners who sent gifts there might not have been that moment of suspended time when the 100 degree heat, the wall of barbed wire and the sound of thudding bombs were forgotten and these people got a glimpse of the love and generosity that are the marks of our American way of life. Thank you for helping us help our new friends.

Philip P. Soule
1st Lt., Infantry
Detachment Commander

Lakes Region Trader
Laconia, New Hampshire, 19 Mar 69 &
The Evening Citizen
Laconia, New Hampshire, 11 Mar 69

Soule Tops Speaking Toastmasters Stage

Gallen Soule was acclaimed the winner of five-minute speech competition and tied with Del Andrews for the best two-minute speech at the Monday night meeting of Boise Toastmasters Club No. 61.

The Idaho Daily Statesman, 18 Mar 1969, Boise, Idaho

Soules Joins Army, Goes to Ft. Jackson

LEE — Carl H. Soules, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Soules of Cape Street, has enlisted in the U.S. Army for three years.

He left March 3 for basic training at Ft. Jackson, S.C. A 1968 graduate of Lee High School, he was employed at the Westfield River Paper Co.'s Mountain Mill before entering the Army.

Berkshire Eagle
Pittsfield, Mass.
12 Mar 1969

Appointed Supervisor

A former Billerica resident has been appointed area supervisor by the Boston-based Healthcare Corporation, according to an announcement by Marvin A. Collier, vice president for operations.

John G. Soule, formerly of 7 Cardington Ave., Pinhurst, and a 1958 graduate of Billerica Memorial High School, will supervise the operation of six extended care nursing homes in Massachusetts.

Soule is a 1964 graduate of Suffolk University, and prior to coming to Healthcare in April, 1968 served as a social worker with the Massachusetts Division of Child Guardianship.

Billerica News,
North Billerica,
Mass., 20 Mar 69.

THE MAYFLOWER STORY

§ The following seventeen pages are published with the permission of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. The Soule Kindred wishes to express its thanks to Governor General Greene and Mr. Raymond F. Hughes and all who made the publication of this material possible. Additional copies of "The Mayflower Story" in a reduced 5 by 8 inch pamphlet form are available from the Mayflower Society, P. O. Box 297, Plymouth, Mass. 02360 for 50 cents.

FOREWORD

The story of the Pilgrims is the one story which stands out in history showing what can be accomplished by faith, determination and hard work. There is none other told anywhere. Of all the nations of the world, no other nation can boast of such an exalted origin. No other nation can adorn its earliest annals with such a story, as true as it is beautiful, as authentic as it is sublime. Why did they come? For the simple reason, desire for civil and religious freedom.

The shining example of fearless devotion to the loftiest ideals of freedom which the Pilgrims have set for the world, has shown forth as a guiding light, throughout all our subsequent development, and has contributed incalculably to the up-building of America to its unique position of leadership among the nations of the world. Throughout our many crises, notably those of the nineteenth century, our leading men have had constant recourse to the Pilgrim story, particularly on several Pilgrim anniversaries, which have been devoutly observed. Our fixed purpose today, should be that this same sure torch shall be kept burning, throughout the critical times ahead, as American Freedom goes forth to leaven the weary world.

With the desire to offer students assistance in their study of the Pilgrims, we present this brief version of The Mayflower Story and recommend the use of available books listed in the bibliography.

Raymond F. Hughes
Chairman, Education Committee
General Society of Mayflower
Descendants

The Compact

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod, the 11 of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King James; of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Ano. Dom. 1620.

§† John Carver,	* Richard Warren,	§†† John Turner,	† Edmond Margeson,
§† William Bradford,	* John Howland,	† Francis Eaton,	* Peter Brown,
§† Edward Winslow,	† Stephen Hopkins,	†† James Chilton,	† Richard Britteridge
§† William Brewster,	†† Edward Tilly,	§† John Crackston,	* George Soule,
§† Isaac Allerton,	†† John Tilly,	† John Billington,	† Richard Clarke,
§† Myles Standish,	§ Francis Cooke,	§† Moses Fletcher,	Richard Gardiner,
* John Alden,	§† Thomas Rogers,	§† John Goodman,	† John Allerton,
§ Samuel Fuller,	§† Thomas Tinker,	§† Degory Priest,	§† Thomas English,
† Christopher Martin,	†† John Rigdale,	§† Thomas Williams,	* Edward Doty,
†† William Mullins,	†† Edward Fuller,	Gilbert Winslow,	Edward Leister.
§†† William White,			

Thus these men became the First Americans. They believed that God created all men equal; therefore, *without other precedent*; they made all men equal before the Law. Here was the birth of popular constitutional liberty, foreshadowing our Declaration of Independence and our American Constitution, which guarantees Freedom to all of us today. Tremendous suffering was endured as they grappled with the great unknown. Half their number perished in the struggle of that first terrible Winter. On the sarcophagus, which contains their remains, is this inscription:

"This monument marks the first burying-ground in Plymouth of the Passengers of the Mayflower. Here, under cover of darkness, the fast dwindling Company laid their dead; levelling the earth above them lest the Indians should learn how many were the graves.

READER, History records no nobler venture for Faith and Freedom than that of this Pilgrim band. In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and cold, they laid the foundations of a State wherein every man, through countless ages, should have liberty to worship God in his own way. May their example inspire thee to do thy part in perpetuating and spreading, throughout the World, the lofty Ideals of our Republic.'

(Note: November 21st. of our Calendar is the same as November 11th. of the Old Style Calendar.)

* Has descendants. † Brought wife. § From Leyden. † Died first winter.

THE MAYFLOW COMPACT

The date of November 21st on our calendar corresponds with the date of November 11th, old style, which was the calendar in use at the time of the signing of the Compact. Therefore, when we speak of Compact Day, we use November 21st.

This instrument, signed by forty-one men of the Mayflower passengers before they made a permanent landing, is very brief, less than two hundred words, no attempt to spell out any detail, yet its influence has been as far reaching as any document ever written. It does just four things: it declares a belief in God; it declares them legal subjects of King James; it declares their will to write just and equal laws; it declares their promise to obey such laws.

What does this all mean? First, they believed in God and believing in God, they believed in the equality of all men before God; Therefore without other precedent they made all men equal before the law. Here was the birth of popular constitutional liberty, foreshadowing our Declaration of Independence and our American Constitution. Though they set forth that they were subjects of King James, it should be noted that he was not a party to the Compact. They came without a charter. Their application for one had been refused, and so they were thrown upon their own resources to provide a government for themselves. It is clear that they had a far-reaching purpose in mind, otherwise it would have been very natural in the circumstances, simply to provide that they should be governed by the laws of England. Following through a little further, we find that they established the public recording of deeds and mortgages, the probating of wills and recording of births, marriages and deaths by towns. None of these had existed anywhere as applicable to all the people. The laws they made were the most liberal of any known in their time. In their England there were 149 capital crimes. They established only five. In their England the jury system applied only to the nobility, they extended it to include all men. Instead of the oldest son inheriting all of his father's estate, they provided that it was to be divided among all the children. Their laws and practices have, for the most part, become characteristic throughout our country.

PILGRIMS VS. PURITANS

Before we leave this area we should make certain that we understand the difference between the Pilgrims and the Puritans. The Pilgrims settled the Plymouth Colony and a little later the Puritans established the Massachusetts Bay colonies and which included Salem where the infamous witchcraft trials were held. At the time of the Reformation, the King of England, Henry VIII, wishing to completely control the church, took over the organization of the Roman Catholic Church, appointing the archbishop and maintaining it as the established church in England. Under this government no other church was permitted (this carried into THE NEW WORLD as we find that in Virginia no minister other than Episcopal could perform a marriage ceremony until after the Revolution). During the sixteenth

century and the early seventeenth we find the established Church of England ruling with an iron hand, brooking no interference with their edicts and refusing to permit any difference of opinion. This brought protests and about the year 1600 we find demands for reform arising. Out of this grew two schools of thought; one, the Separatists, demanding complete separation from the Church of England and from which group developed our Congregational Church, the church the Pilgrims brought to America. The other group were the Puritans who wanted to reform the church from within, and later emigrated to America to form the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Less than half the Mayflower passengers were Separatists, the balance joining the company for various reasons, all were welcome regardless of religion.

THE SEPARATISTS EMERGE

Delving into history we find resistance to the established church appearing in several parts of England prior to the real development of the Pilgrims (Separatists) as we know them today. In Southark, London, there stands a very small church known today as "The Pilgrims Church" and while it has been rebuilt several times, the last after being destroyed in World War II, and records lost, it is very certain that it was used by Separatists as a meeting place. The actual beginning of the Pilgrims was at Scrooby, about half way between London and the Scottish border. This is still a very small village today, can not be much different than it was in the day when William Brewster lived there in a small cottage adjoining the church where he worshipped. Both cottage and church are still standing, the cottage preserved in memory of Brewster and the church still in use. William Bradford, the son of a prosperous yeoman, was born at Austerfield about two miles from Scrooby. He and Brewster became close friends and were the wheel-horses of the Pilgrim Company; without them it is doubtful if we would have had this movement. They came under the influence of Richard Clyfton, rector of the church at nearby Bawtry, who, by preaching separation from the established church, lost his "living" at Bawtry for his refusal to conform to orders of the church. Clyfton then came to Scrooby and lived with Brewster, later going with the Pilgrims to Holland.

This is a very beautiful countryside and it is difficult for us to understand how this band of people could find it possible to leave their homes and migrate to a foreign country. They were principally farmers living in a very fertile and prosperous community, a good life for that period. About 1606 John Robinson appeared in the congregation and it was he who shepherded the flock while in Holland. After realizing that their ambitions could not be accomplished in England they regretfully decided to migrate to Holland where there was religious freedom. The first attempt was made in 1607 when they hired a vessel to sail them from Boston, England, but when reaching there they found that the skipper had sold them out. They were arrested by the authorities, Brewster, Bradford and others thrown into jail. The cells in which they were incarcerated are preserved in the Boston jail and are so marked. The rest of the company

returned home and before too long Brewster and Bradford were released and also returned. Again in 1608 they made another attempt and this time reached Amsterdam, Holland. In the next several years many others followed them.

THE PILGRIMS (SEPARATISTS) IN HOLLAND

The big city presented a formidable front to these simple people from plain English country villages. After a scant year they found a more congenial atmosphere in the smaller city of Leyden, Holland. A writer of that time has called it the most beautiful city in Europe. Certainly the University there was the largest and most liberal in Europe. Furthermore, the city was of growing industrial importance, particularly as a textile center. Thus they found a place for intellectual and spiritual development, as well as an opportunity to earn a livelihood. They must have been thrifty, for in May 1612, in spite of the loss, through confiscation, of nearly all their property in England, they purchased a tract of land for the equivalent of \$12,000. in cash. This tract was large enough for a house for their Pastor, and also for twenty-one smaller houses.

Family life was the vital air of the Pilgrims in Leyden. Every orphan or young unmarried person was required to become at least a temporary member of one of the families of the Church. They availed themselves of the advantages of the Free Public School system, though, of course, in so doing, they had to learn an alien language. This community was probably made up of members representing all the different classes of English life outside of the circle of noble families, bound together by a common religious faith, regardless of differences in education, culture and social standing. Their situation forced upon them a disregard of social distinction, from which came the soundest and most characteristic ideal of our Nation today. They emerged triumphant from the fires of persecution and the afflictions of exile, with added strength and will and firmness, as we shall see, to found a new Nation, in Faith.

JOHN ROBINSON --- SPIRITUAL LEADER

The Pilgrim leader, Pastor John Robinson, for loftiness of spirit and breadth of vision has hardly a parallel. Along with other Pilgrims, he became connected with the great Leyden University, first as a Teacher, then as a Lecturer, and finally, one of the most famous of that group. He laid down the principle that the human conscience is of too subtle a nature to be circumscribed. He taught that the only measure of a man's religion is his direct relation to his God. He coined the word "Independent" and governed this little group on the basis of equal rights and equal duties, and all for the common good. His people were intensely devoted to him.

He personally guided them during their lives in England and Holland and prompted their going to America. He sent them away with a letter containing a plan for setting up a government. This letter is too long to render here but every American should be familiar with it. The Mayflower Compact (the first American State Paper) was the outcome. Though he

never set foot upon American soil, remember this well: His mind first conceived and expressed the Principles of Americanism and saw to it that they were put into effect.

TIME TO MOVE AGAIN

As time went on, the Pilgrims, who were always very forward-looking, began to fear their posterity would finally be absorbed by an alien people. Their children were already inter-marrying with the Dutch. Their intense desire was to perpetuate their identity and their ideals. Few of them took out citizenship papers and available jobs were the poorest paying so they began to consider colonization. Up to this time England had established eight colonies along the American coast. All had failed and been completely abandoned, some with great suffering and loss, save only Jamestown, which even then, was in a dying state. Up to this time no women had come to Jamestown. Not a very encouraging prospect. The Dutch had a trading post at New Amsterdam. They endeavored to persuade the Pilgrims to settle in that neighborhood. They offered to donate a suitable location, stocked with cattle; free transportation thither, with convoy to protect them. This amazing offer of the Dutch to an alien people to colonize under their flag, most strikingly emphasizes the high esteem in which they were held. This was certainly the easy way for the Pilgrims, but they finally rejected it and proceeded with long and discouraging negotiations in England, that they might settle under the flag of their homeland. Their emissaries appeared before King James who had vowed that he would make them conform or harry them out of the land. In a carefully worded petition they asked for a Royal Charter, that they might establish a Crown Colony. When asked how they could prosper there, they replied "by fishing". "God have my soul" replied the King, "tis an honest trade, 'twas the Apostles' own calling". Though he refused them a Charter, he encouraged them so far as to say that he would not deter them, but would connive at them, so long as they carried themselves peaceably. Later the shrewd, far-seeing old Monarch prophetically remarked that if these people could get along without bishops, the time might come when they would try to get along without kings.

After long delays and great expense they succeeded in getting a Patent from the London Virginia Company to settle within its domain in America. Next they formed what we would call a joint stock company, to defray the expenses of the expedition. Subscriptions were obtained, chiefly among London merchants, but it was necessary to offer such attractive returns that the Pilgrims were saddled, at the outset, with a grievous burden. Word finally was sent to Leyden that all was ready. The Speedwell, Captain Reynolds, Master, a pinnace of sixty tons, was awaiting them at Delft-Haven. She had been purchased to accompany the Mayflower, named from a common English wild flower, which had been chartered for the voyage. The Speedwell was to remain in America.

THE LEYDEN PILGRIMS PREPARE TO LEAVE

In Leyden things were moving fast. Well they knew that they were turning their backs on security in their noble venture for Faith and Freedom. They set forth their case in these words: "The Lord is with us and will prosper our endeavors. We are well weaned from the delicate milk of our mother country, and enured to the difficulties of a strange and hard land, which yet, in a great part, we have by patience overcome. Our people are as industrious and frugal as any people in the world. We are knit together in a most strict and sacred band. It is not with us, as with other men, whom small things can discourage, or small discontentments cause them to wish themselves home again."

Though it was intended that the entire group should eventually settle in America, only those considered best fitted to face the immediate hardships were to go at first. Seventy were chosen from among the volunteers. These were led by Brewster and Carver. Robinson remained at Leyden with the greater number. Those going disposed of their goods and closed out their affairs and prepared to sever, perhaps for all time, family ties and others quite as dear. They were destined to be the first in a momentous crusade that has been going on ever since. Freedom, exhausted by the accumulated corruption and oppression of the Ages, breaking forth from the Old World, to breathe the invigorating atmosphere of the New.

The entire Company met at their Pastor's house, in Leyden, for a day of solemn 'humiliation'. Robinson addressed them from Ezra, Chap. 8, Verse 21: "Then I proclaimed a fast there, at the river of Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of Him a right way for us, and for our little ones, and for all our substance." Upon this text he expanded very profitably, strengthening them against their fears and perplexities. For the last time their voices mingled as they sang their old familiar songs. Winslow says they were very expert in music, "and indeed it was the sweetest melody that ever mine ears heard." Then came fervent and tearful prayers to the Lord.

The time being come when they must depart, they were accompanied by most of their brethren, for the twenty-four mile, eight hour canal boat journey southward to the little town of Delft-Haven. And so they left that goodly and pleasant city which had been their resting place for nearly twelve years. But they knew they were Pilgrims, and looked not much on such things. but lifted up their eyes to Heaven, their dearest country, and so quieted their spirits. Arriving at the Speedwell, they found many of their friends from Amsterdam, who had come to see them shipped. So with mutual embraces and many tears they took their leaves one of another, which proved to be the last to many of them. Their sighs and sobs and prayers came from such love as is seldom found on earth. The tide and wind being favorable, those departing went on board, sails were set, a three gun salute fired, and they were off. Forever to be remembered is their last sight of their beloved Pastor, arms wide-outstretched above the kneeling group that remained yet for a time. Thus sailed from Delft-Haven, August 1st, 1620, the First Americans. How did these humble people succeed in their ambitious but visionary undertaking?

THE MAYFLOWER LEAVES FOR THE NEW WORLD

The Speedwell, arriving in England, joined the Mayflower and together they set sail but had hardly left harbor when it was found that the Speedwell was leaking and they returned for repairs. Again they set sail and again the Speedwell was leaking and both returned. Upon examination it was determined that the Speedwell was unseaworthy and with part of the company dropping out, the Mayflower on September 6, 1620 again put to sea with 102 passengers, only 41 of whom were members of the church at Leyden, the others, part hired men, part servants, part joining because they wanted to get to the New World. It was a long stormy voyage and when we visit Mayflower II, in the harbor at Plymouth, we can not help but wonder how they ever completed the voyage, handicapped as they were by the very small space in the ship, the lack of sufficient supplies, the terrible storms encountered. Captain Christopher Jones must have been an excellent Master to have brought them through this voyage and how happy must have been all when the cry "Land Ho" was shouted and the ship dropped anchor at the end of Cape Cod where Provincetown is now located.

THE COMPACT PREVENTS MUTINY

Again we should note that the Pilgrims arriving in a land far from the seat of any government realized that they had a problem of government. Less than half of their number were of the church at Leyden so they were not bound together by religious affiliation, they were from different walks of life, differences of opinion would occur, dissensions were bound to arise, there was no one to whom they could appeal. And so, knowing that they would be dependent upon themselves for government, over a month before making a permanent landing, they wrote the Compact. Though this instrument is simple and brief, it is comprehensive and fundamental. It is the foundation of all the democratic institutions of America and is the basis of our Republic. The obligations and duties of the citizens to the state are definitely expressed, and not merely implied. They were not so concerned with their rights, as we have lately been, even to the forgetting of our duties. Duty was their very life. The signing of the Compact has been called one of the most important acts known to history. It certainly is the most notable contribution ever made to the civic thought of the world.

Former charters of freedom, notably the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights, were, basically efforts to wring concessions from monarchs, who were even thereby acknowledged to be the source of power. On the other hand, the Compact, for the first time, assumes the power to vest in the people. It was most fortunate that King James refused them a charter, though it was a great disappointment to the Pilgrims. This forced them back on themselves, and led them to discover that power comes from within, and so they established popular constitutional liberty. The signing of the Compact has been immortalized by many artists, orators and poets. It is the subject of one of the great paintings in the Rotunda of

the Capitol at Washington, D.C. It is also commemorated, as a notable occurrence in English History, by a splendid mural painting in the Houses of Parliament in London. From Provincetown they made a number of excursions in the shallop seeking the right location and finally, after deciding that Plymouth was the best location, on December 26th, 1620 the Mayflower came into Plymouth harbor. The Mayflower was to remain through the winter and serve as their home until houses could be built.

At this point we should remind the reader that the original destination of the Mayflower was the "northern part of Virginia". There is much speculation on this and many different opinions offered as to why they landed in New England instead of Virginia. History must surely have been changed by this event.

The location had been carefully chosen after explorations of nearly a month. There they found a very good harbor, much of the upland cleared and in former years planted with corn by the Indians before the pestilence had destroyed them and so depopulated the region, leaving it for the Pilgrims to take over peaceably.

They also found several running brooks of very sweet, fresh water, and bubbling springs of the best water they had ever drank. The Company was made up of eighteen married couples, sixteen men, either unmarried or whose wives did not come with them; twenty-eight of both sexes under 21 years, nineteen laborers and three maid-servants. Each of the eighteen couples became the nucleus for a family unit, by dividing among them all the other people. So their first plan called for 18 dwellings and a large common house. This latter was erected first, then a platform on the hill for their defense guns.

THE FIRST WINTER AT PLYMOUTH

This was a herculean program for that company to undertake in the dead of winter and immediately following their long and tiresome voyage. The bad food and crowded quarters on ship-board, and their terrible exposure on their exploring expeditions, soon resulted in the outbreak of their great sickness. Both scurvy and pneumonia, often progressing into quick consumption, attacked them. The sickness became so general and the fatalities so many that for a time only six or seven persons remained who were able to bury the dead and minister to the living; feed and care for them, fetch wood for the fires and water from the springs. Still, in the very end, each one kept inviolate the solemn and sacred bond which united them, of the violation of which they made so great conscience, and by virtue of which all were straightly tied to care for each others good. The devotion with which they performed the most menial tasks for one another during these terrible times is simply beyond all praise.

As spring came on, the deaths dropped off and convalescence set in, fifty-two died and fifty-two remained. Four households were completely obliterated and only four escaped entirely. Only four women who were both wives and mothers were spared. The building program was revised sharply downward. Instead of 18 dwellings, now 7 were deemed sufficient. The food situation had somewhat improved through hunting and fishing,

but the prospects were dubious and they were greatly handicapped by the fact that they had no cattle. This implies serious deprivation.

The crew of the Mayflower were getting restless to return. Their losses in the sickness had been very heavy. Captain Jones had lost his carpenter, the master gunner, the boatswain, the cook, three of the quartermasters and many of the foremast men. As their sick began to recover they set ashore all the gear of the Pilgrims. Huzzahs went up from the ship when it was made known that she was soon to sail. Even the toughest sea-rover was glad to leave that anchorage. It was tainted with bad luck. Gaily they prepared to depart. Singing, they collected rocks for ballast. The ship rode high after she had been emptied of all passengers and their gear.

Captain Jones realized that the families he had brought over were clinging precariously to a savage infested shore, with little hope of survival. All through this time the savages had staged hostile demonstrations in the woods at a safe distance, menacing, though they had not attacked. True, a mutually expedient treaty of friendship had just been concluded with them, but it would be folly to rely much on this. Captain Jones used his best efforts to persuade the Company to return with him. Surely they were so reduced in numbers and the survivors so weakened that they could not hope for success. Did Carver and Bradford, both of them worn with sickness and care, did Brewster and Winslow, did Standish and Hopkins think it better to let the vessel go and leave them there, cut off from all possibility of retreat, from all resources save those which were found in themselves, to keep up the struggle for a foothold on that bleak shore? Surely ordinary prudence would call for their returning in security. All these leaders bravely and persistently declined. It was even more amazing that Captain Jones could not find one, in all rank and file of their followers, who had become faint-hearted and ready to quit.

THE MAYFLOWER RETURNS --- THE PILGRIMS ALL STAY

And so, on April 15th, 1621, the Pilgrims assembled to watch the sailing of the ship which had brought them safely across the sea; which had been their home for so long; within whose narrow walls many earnest councils had been held; plans formed; an immortal State Paper adopted; the sick nursed; children born; the eyes of the dead tenderly closed, and the last tributes paid to departed associates. As the little group assembled on the upland there came a puff of smoke from the side of the ship. The roar from the sea had hardly ceased when came the report of the cannon from the platform in the clearing above. These were the signal guns of departure. The Union Jack on the ship was run up and down three times, while the shrill note of the boatswain's whistle came feebly ashore. The sails then fluttered down from the yards, filling the masts with their whiteness.

As the ship eased off before the wind, the Colonists sank reverently to their knees, while Elder Brewster prayed for the safety of the departing ship, also asking that the Colonists be not forgotten in the wilderness. The women waved farewells with their white neck-cloths. In reply, from

the side of the ship, fluttered bits of white. In solemn silence they watched the white sails grow smaller and smaller, and finally vanish in the wilderness of waters.

Few incidents in the history of the Colony are more tenderly pathetic. Few show the resolute purpose, the high courage, the steadfast faith and moral elevation of the Colonists in a better light. This was the Day of Renunciation; of reconsecration to a noble purpose. Reduced in numbers, weakened by the awful sufferings of that first winter, the Pilgrims stand revealed as man and woman of sublime moral courage, in their unanimous choice on April 15th, 1621, to remain steadfast and complete the work of establishing civil and religious liberty. This handful of men, women and children faced and vanquished the winter, and famine, the wilderness, pestilence and Indian foes, as they turned, unrepining, to grapple with that terrible unknown.

We can hardly overestimate the importance of their decision to America and to the World and particularly its significance in the present world situation. Read what Sir Thomas Hutchinson, Tory Governor of Massachusetts, had to say about the Plymouth Colony. His admiration would have been grudgingly bestowed. He is known to have used Bradford's manuscript history, with its copy of the Compact and in 1767 he said, "These were the founders of the Colony of Plymouth. The settlement of this Colony occasioned the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, which was the source of all other Colonies in New England. Virginia was in a dying state and seemed to revive and flourish from the example of New England. I am not preserving from oblivion the names of heroes whose chief merit is the overthrow of cities, provinces, and empires, but the names of the founders of a flourishing town and colony, if not of the whole British Empire in America".

COMMUNISM FAILS THE PILGRIMS

The Pilgrims were firm in their belief in the free enterprise system and that each should reap the rewards of his own labor. In the beginning, the colony was run on a communal basis. All work was allotted and all food and provisions were placed in the community storehouse, in which all shared alike. It was the collectivists' dream. But human nature, the crucible in which all social and economic theories are ruthlessly tested, quickly asserted itself. "This communitie," writes Bradford, "Was found to breed much confusion and discontent, and retard much employment that would have been to their benefite and comferte. For ye young men that were able & fitte for labour and service did repine that they should spend their time & strength to worke for other men's wives and children, without recompence." After much debate the Governor and his advisers decided that each family should be assigned a parcel of land, plant their own crops and prosper or suffer according to their ability to produce. The change in attitude was little short of spectacular. Governor Bradford tells us that this new policy had "very good success" and "it made all hands very industrious." Never thereafter was the Colony short of corn and its success was assured. Although fine idealists, these Pil-

grims were sound, intelligent and practical men and women, and when this socialistic venture proved unsuitable to the nature of man, they threw it out.

THE FIRST NEW ENGLAND THANKSGIVING

Living in the Plymouth Colony was lean and rough during those early years but even so we find them, after the first meager harvest, declaring a day of Thanksgiving and inviting their Indian friends, with whom they made treaties which were never broken, to enjoy it with them.

The background for the first Thanksgiving is found in Bradford's History. In the fall of 1621, their first fall in the New World, "They began now to gather in the small harvest they had, and to fit up their houses and dwellings against winter, being all well recovered in health and strength, and had all things in good plenty, for as some were thus employed in affairs abroad, others were exercised in fishing, about cod and bass and other fish, of which they took good store, of which every family had their portion. All the summer there was no want. And now began to come in store of food, as winter approached, of which this place did abound when they came first, but afterward decreased by degrees. And besides water fowl, there was a great store of wild turkeys, of which they took many, besides vanison etc. Besides they had about a peck of meal a week to a person, or now since harvest, Indian corn in that proportion. And thus they found the Lord to be with them in all their ways, and to bless their out-goings and in-comings, for which let His Holy Name have the praise forever, and to all posterity."

The original account of the First Thanksgiving is in a letter from Richard Winslow in Plymouth, dated Dec. 21st, 1621, to George Morton, in England. It was printed in "Mourt's Relation", London, 1622. Here is the story, "We set, last spring some twenty acres of Indian corn, and sowed some six acres of barley and peas. According in the manner of the Indians we manured our ground with herrings (alewives) which we have in great abundance and take it with great ease at our doors. Our corn did prove well, and God be praised, we had a good increase of Indian corn. Our barley did indifferent good, but our peas not worth the gathering. We feared they were too late sown, they came up very well and blossomed, but the sun parched them in the blossom. Our harvest being gotten in, our Governor, sent four men on fowling, that so we might, after a special manner, rejoice together, after we had gathered in the fruits of our labors. They four in one day killed as many fowl as with a little help besides, served the Company for almost a week, at which time, amongst other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and amongst the rest their great King, Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted. They went out and killed five deer, which they brought in to the Plantation, and bestowed on our Governor, and upon the Captain and others. Although it be not always so plentiful as it was at this time with us, yet by the goodness of God, we are so far from want that we often wish you partakers of our plenty. We found the Indians very faithful in their Covenant of Peace with us; very

loving and ready to pleasure us. Some of us have been fifty miles into the country by land with them. There is now a great peace amongst the Indians themselves, which was not formerly; neither would have been but for us, and we, for our parts, walk as peaceably and safely in the woods here as in the highways of England. I never in my life remember a more seasonable year than we have here enjoyed. If we have but one kine, horses and sheep, I make no question but men might live as contented here, as in any part of the world. The country wanteth only industrious men to employ, for it would grieve your hearts to see so many miles together by goodly rivers uninhabited, and withal to consider those parts of the world wherein you live to be even greatly burdened with abundance of people. You might, on our behalf, give God thanks, who hath dealt so favorably with us."

In spite of their numbers having been cut in half by sickness and death, they found reasons for thankfulness. They had gained their foothold on the edge of an inhospitable continent, but at what a price! They were well recovered in health and strength. They were making the best of a hard life in the wilderness. They had proved that they could sustain themselves in the new free land. They were assured of the success of their purpose of establishing freedom. They had made firm friends with the Indians, who had been so kind to them. They lifted their thanks to the Almighty for His gifts of abundant food, courage and hope.

NEW FOODS - - - PLUS OLD

For three days the Pilgrims, and their Indian guests, gorged themselves on venison, roast duck, goose and turkey, clams and other shellfish, succulent eels, corn bread, hasty pudding, leeks and water cress and other "sallet herbs", with wild plum and dried berries as dessert, all washed down with wine made of the wild grape. Had not this native corn been found and served them well for seed, the Colony could not have survived the second winter. The Indians introduced the Pilgrims to popcorn. The affair was more like an outdoor barbecue, for the entire population, than a family reunion dinner, each family in its own homestead, as we think of it today.

The feasting involved the preparation of unusually large quantities of food, some of it unfamiliar. Only four of their married women had survived the great sickness, and only five of the teen-age girls, three of these being the sole survivors of their respective families. They must have been extremely industrious and efficient, and they must have worn themselves ragged, trying to fill a hundred and forty demanding stomachs for three days. Sufficient tribute has never been paid to them for making these festivities a success under trying conditions. Indeed, for that matter, even the success of the Colony rested largely in their most capable and devoted hands.

The gathering was enlivened by the contests of skill and strength, running, jumping, wrestling, also games. The Indians were amazed to learn that the white man could play games not unlike their own. Nothing had made them feel so close to the English as this, nor have they ever suspect-

ed such amiability and versatility in men who otherwise seemed so strangely addicted to hard labor. The Indians performed their dances and struck up their singing. Standish put his little army of fourteen men through their military review. Then followed feats of marksmanship, muskets performing against bows and arrows, in the spirit of good sportsmanship. Flushed with food, exercise and the magic beverage the white man could press out of the grape, Massasoit and his braves headed home at last, with a warmth of feeling for his white friends which survived over the severe tests to which it was soon to be subjected. It must have taxed the ever vigilant Standish to keep watch over these savage guests who outnumbered their own Company, even including their women and children, by almost two to one.

STRANGE MOUTHS TO FEED

Thus they elaborately celebrated the prospect of abundance until their next harvest. However, tragically, the dramatic irony of this festival is that, only a few days thereafter, the ship Fortune came into the harbor, the first to arrive after the Mayflower. She brought them thirty-five colonists. Only one was a woman. Only five were of their own group. The others were mostly adventurers and paupers, thrown upon the charity of the Pilgrims. They came empty-handed and poorly clothed, ill-equipped for the approaching winter. Bradford records, "They were lusty young men, many of them wild enough, who little considered whither or about what they want. But there was not so much as biscuit or cake or any other victuals for them, neither had they any bedding, but some sorry things they had in their cabins, not pot nor pan to dress any meat in, not over many clothes. The Plantation was glad of this addition of strength, but could have wished that many of them had been of better condition, and all of them better furnished with provisions." It was excessive imprudence, if not downright cruelty, in those who sent this ship, thus miserably to furnish her with inadequate provisions, and some of the promised supplies to the Colony, but instead thirty-five more mouths to feed, even leaving the ship itself to be victualed, from the scant stores of the Colony, for the return voyage. It is a wonder that the Colony was not ruined by this ship. Grim starvation now threatened their annihilation.

The sickness of the first winter had cut the number of the colonists to half. Here was an unforeseen addition, from outside their Company, which nearly doubled the number to feed from their stores until the next harvest. What did they do? Bradford writes, "They disposed these late comers into the several families as best they could, took an exact account of all provisions in store, and proportioned the same to the number of persons, and found it would not hold out above six months at half allowance, and hardly that. And they could not well give less this winter time till fish came in again. So they were presently put to half allowance, one as well as another, which began to be hard but they born it patiently under hope of supply."

NEW PLYMOUTH PROVISIONS A SHIP

After a month the Fortune returned to England. "We are forced to spare her some of our provisions to carry back home, which threatened a famine among us, unless we have a timely supply." But this timely supply never came. They could only tighten their belts. From the first, they had been repeatedly promised provisions from England, but the much needed and hoped for relief never came. Instead, many times, the Pilgrims supplied unexpected arrivals and distressed mariners, sometimes in large numbers, from their slender store. The new arrivals busied themselves by making such additions to the seven houses, where they were quartered, as the increased numbers required. The houses were all very small, barely large enough for the families who, despite cold and hunger and sickness, had built them.

This pathetic picture from our small beginnings reveals the origin of the devout spirit, the great heart and dauntless courage which is American. The Pilgrims believed that the chief purpose in this life is the preparation for the eternal life to come, guided only by enlightened conscience. For this, there must be freedom from unnecessary restraint, which is tyranny, freedom of the soul, of thought, a larger measure of freedom of life. These have been the sources of our national fortunes. Today we behold all around us the vast achievements of free men, working together from choice; industry, rectitude, happiness, world leadership.

At the very outset the Pilgrims showed their skill and wisdom as colonists. They knew how to plant a settlement for freemen. Neither hunger nor hardship, not the terrible uncertainties of the future, not pestilence nor death, could check their courage or shake their faith. Earlier English attempts to colonize in New England had ended in disaster. It remained for religious enthusiasm to triumph where the spirit of adventure and commercial enterprise had failed. After the Pilgrims had blazed a trail, in a decade the much larger group settled at Boston. They found the Pilgrim Colony well organized and governed according to democratic principles. The new colony naturally looked to the older one for guidance. And so, through the later colonies, the ideals of the Pilgrims have prevailed throughout our Country.

SUMMARY

The story of the Pilgrims belongs to the Heroic Age of America. Of all the nations of the world, no other nation can boast of such an exalted origin. No other nation can adorn its earliest annals with such a story, as true as it is beautiful; as authentic as it is sublime. Why did they come? Hear their own words ringing down the ages, "For the Glory of God, and advancement of the Christian Faith, and honor of our King and Country." Their history reads like a work of the imagination, rather than a recital of events in this prosaic world. There is a certain poetic quality about it which makes its simple annals very fascinating. The sublime faith of its people; their patience under adversity; their charity toward those who differed with them; their ready forgiveness of those who wronged or injured

them. They had been purified by the fires of persecution. Their gentleness had made them great. The beauty, the poetry of New England have come, in great part, from those who landed on Plymouth Rock. They have taught the world a larger tolerance, gentler manners, purer laws. We have learned from them the grand possibilities which wait for men of faith, who are content to bow their heads to the storm and commit their ways unto the Lord. In the varied tapestry which pictures our national life, the richest spots are those where gleam the golden threads of conscience, courage, and faith, set in the web by that little band. There is no loftier or statelier presence in human history than the Pilgrims of Plymouth. Of all our colonies, the Pilgrims established the only system in which the people actually governed themselves. This gave new impulse and direction and hope to the struggling masses of humanity, and made it evident that men determined to be free, can somehow find a way.

The Pilgrim Company was diversified. It consisted of members representing all the different classes of English life, outside the circle of noble families, bound together by a common religious faith, regardless of differences of education, culture or social standing. Their situation forced upon them a disregard of social distinction, from which came the soundest and most characteristic ideals of our Nation today. Their condition was equal, they stood together in their common manhood, undistinguished save only by these differences which intellect, character, culture of their higher nature and promotion of their supreme welfare. As the germ and nucleus of an independent political state, this little band included as many elements and guarantees of strength, of safety, and of growth, as lay within the whole resources of human nature. Their belief was that Church and State were made for Man, and not Man for them. That the culture and development of the individual for the immortal life were the superior and controlling objects, raising Man to the very threshold of Heaven. This message that the Pilgrims bring to Humanity is greater than any since the time of the Apostles. The great obligation is on us, now to act with the same devotion to principle, the same fidelity to duty. So may our Nation stand forever as the mighty guardian of human liberty, of God-like justice, of Christ-like brotherhood.

The conceptions and ideals which dominated the lives of the Pilgrims, have profoundly influenced the lives of the best part of ten to fourteen subsequent generations in this hemisphere. They still exhibit today, under social and industrial conditions very different from those of the 17th century, an abounding and apparently inexhaustible vitality. They held the fruitful conception of unlimited progress as the law of human institutions, both civil and religious. This means the progressive discovery and application of truth to the conduct of human life. This doctrine was inculcated in them by their leader in Holland, Pastor John Robinson. The recent advance of science has made it familiar to all thinking people. But for the Pilgrims, in their day, to accept it and preach it, discloses an extraordinary and indistinguishable love of freedom. The fruits and issues of their pioneering are the most prodigious in all history.

The social order of the Pilgrims had in it no trace of the feudal system.

No hereditary privileges or titles ever existed among them. All the able-bodied men worked with their hands, and all bore arms, as a matter of course. They exemplified to an extraordinary degree, equality of conditions and of opportunity. It was the duty of the strong to help the weak. They had no theory of social structure which was not perfectly consistent with the facts concerning the extreme diversity of human capacities and powers. They established a community and a government solidly founded on love of freedom and belief in progress, on civil liberty and religious toleration, on industrial cooperation, on individual honesty and industry, on evenhanded justice and a real equality before the laws, on peace and good-will, supported by protective force. With long suffering devotion and sober resolution, they illustrated, for the first time in history, the practices of a genuine democracy. Therefore they are to be forever remembered with love and honor by the vast Republic which has inherited their ideals.

We have no detailed record of the first homes erected but we know that the Leyden Street of today, running from the water-front up the hill to the First Parish Church at the foot of the cemetery, is exactly as originally laid out.

Have you visited Plymouth? It is a very beautiful spot, much of historic interest to be seen. The Jabez Howland House, built by John's son, Jabez, but in which John lived, still stands and is furnished and open to the public. Other Pilgrim houses are still standing in the vicinity and are open to the public.

Plymouth Rock, traditional landing place of the Pilgrims, is on the water-front, not far from the Mayflower Society House, headquarters of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, at 4 Winslow Street. At the House pamphlets may be purchased for under \$1.00, on the Pilgrims known to have left descendants.

Plymouth Plantation, a separate corporation, is building a replica of Leyden Street as it was in 1627. Many of the buildings have been completed and it is interesting to see how the Pilgrims lived. This show place is located adjacent to the south boundary of Plymouth. Mayflower II is anchored in the harbor and is a replica of ships of that period.

Many books have been published on the Pilgrims and which are recommended for further reading and study. The only eye-witness account is the manuscript of William Bradford which has been published in several editions, one of the best of which is HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH PLANTATION, William Bradford, Houghton Mifflin., 2 vol., 1912.

End of the Mayflower Story Traced to Farm

By James Holloway

Special to The Washington Post

LONDON—The signpost on the highway to Oxford just short of Beaconsfield said "Jordans 1 mile" and I turned right down a quiet tree-shaded lane with the rolling Buckinghamshire meadows on either side. My destination? Two unpretentious buildings, one a red brick farmhouse turned guesthouse, the other a barn. It was the barn that I had come mainly to see for it is no ordinary barn. Here the Mayflower story ended.

The barn lies a short step uphill from the equally historic Jordans Meeting House, beneath whose trim lawn lie William Penn, "Proprietor" of Pennsylvania, his two wives and members of his family.

In the days of Charles II, the farmhouse was the home of a yeoman, one William Russell, and there he welcomed the Friends (Quakers). They were still being persecuted. Once, in 1670, the parish constable summoned those present to appear be-

fore the magistrate. On the kitchen wall I read this framed extract:

"... G.W. after some time kneeled down in prayer, which when Lacy the informer perceived he forthwith stepped aside and with a whistle called in another fellow, tenfold more a child of the Devil than himself. This was Poulter who like a savage brute, with a hideous noise, rushing in amongst us, laid hold of G.W. while in prayer and in an outrageous manner dragged him along the floor..."

TODAY THE farmhouse belongs to the Friends. Over the years it has undergone alterations, but the old kitchen, with its brick floor and great open fireplace, remains as it was when Lacy and Poulter did their strong-arm act. Everything has been beautifully renovated and the polished oak tables used by the guests harmonize with the rest of the period furniture.

Part of the farmhouse goes back long before the 17th century. I was shown where a secret chamber—possibly a

Lollard hiding place—had been discovered when the inglenook in the parlor was excavated some years ago.

But the most interesting feature is the outer kitchen door. Made of old timber, its cross pieces still retain an embossed floral carving.

"It's said to be the door of an old ship's cabin," said the warden, "and if this is so, that carved flower could well be the emblem of the Mayflower—we like to think so anyway."

The beams of the great black barn nearby were certainly ship's timbers and the barn has always been known as the Mayflower barn. Many facts support the tradition. The Mayflower was owned by four men, two from Buckinghamshire. It was broken up in 1624. Jordans farm kitchen and the barn were both built a year or so after.

But the most significant evidence is in the beams. One of the big central ones has been cracked and repaired (the one which gave way during the stormy passage of the Pilgrim Fathers?). On another beam you can decipher

the letters R H A R I which is thought to be all that remains of the words MAYFLOWER HARWICH. (The ship was registered at the east coast port of Harwich.)

Finally the farm landlord was a friend of the ship's owners—another reason why, when it was broken up, its timbers should find their way here to this quiet corner of Buckinghamshire.

SUCH IS THE now accepted theory of the barn's origin. The Friends modestly seek no publicity nor make categorical claims that it is historically correct. However, Dr. Rendel Harris, an American who studied the subject for years, wrote a book on it and the evidence is conclusive enough to warrant a tablet on one of the beams, which reads:

"This tablet presented by American Friends marks the place where a piece of timber given by the British Society of Friends from the Mayflower Barn at Jordans has been taken to be placed in the Pacific Highway Association Peace Portal located on the boundary between the United States and Canada..."

Today the great barn—empty and tidy—presents a cultural rather than an agricultural aspect. They wage a constant war against the wood beetle, but it is being kept at bay and beams and boarding look good for many more years. Beneath the lofty web of rough-hewn timbers one now plays badminton and famous musicians give classical concerts. A large black Steinway graces the raised floor at one end. Outside an occasional car hums past but it is the twittering of sparrows and other birds that breaks the silence.

Buckinghamshire, with its beech woods and the gentle Chiltern hills, is one of the most pleasant of the Home Counties. Many famous and historical places are located in this green countryside—all within easy reach of London by car, coach or train.

But for Americans, none have more significance than the farmhouse and barn of Jordans.

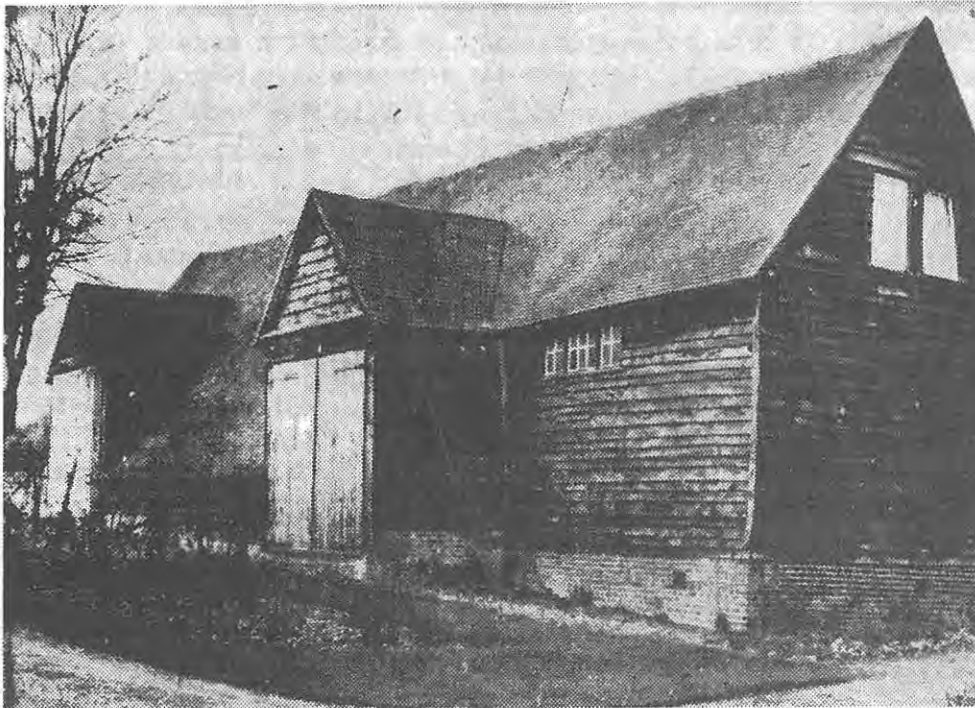


Photo by James Holloway

Mayflower Barn on Jordans farm: tradition and facts.

S O U L E K I N D R E D C O N T E S T

HAS the Mayflower really been found??

Is the Mayflower Barn, described on the opposite page, authentic?? Some authorities question this and so to present the opposite side, the SOULE KINDRED is sponsoring a little contest, a book revue contest, to see what other authorities say about the Mayflower. There will be 3 winners. Anyone is eligible, young or old, however we suggest that school age kindred might "get two birds with one stone" by arranging to use this "Mayflower Revue" for a required book revue at school also.

The prizes are:

FIRST PRIZE.....	\$ 15.00
SECOND PRIZE.....	\$ 10.00
THIRD PRIZE.....	\$ 5.00

The books & articles for revue are:

1. J.R. Hutchinson, "The Mayflower, Her Identity and Tonnage", New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 70 (1916), pages 337-342.
2. R.G. Marsden, "The Mayflower", The Mayflower Descendant, XVIII (January 1916) pages 1-13.
3. J.W. Horrocks, "The Mayflower", The Mariner's Mirror, VIII (1922) A long study in five parts that deals not only with the ship but with the barn in Buckinghamshire and possible mast at Abingdon.
4. R.C. Anderson, "Have the Mayflower's Masts Been Found?", The Mariner's Mirror, XIX (1933), pages 164-171.
5. William A. Baker, "The New Mayflower - Her Design & Construction", published 1964. Mr. Baker was the Naval Architect for Mayflower II, and his book is about this early seventeenth-century ship replica and the tremendous research he did to make it as authentic as possible.
6. William A. Baker, the Mayflower article, The American Neptune, Vol. XIV (1954), Pages 5-17.

All entries become the property of the Soule Kindred, winners will be published in a future Newsletter, and all judging is final. Entries should be neatly typed or written and sent to the SOULE KINDRED, Post Office Box 1146, DUXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS 02332. For Kindred located in remote places, copies of the Mayflower Descendant articles may be obtained upon request from the Kindred.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO WESTERN SOULES!

We invite any of you who can to attend and help represent the Kindred at the World Conference on Records, August 5-8, at Salt Lake City, Utah. This conference, which will be attended by many people from every state and every country, will deal with genealogical records from every conceivable source. One Soule descendant we know who will attend is Rev. Gilbert Doane. See the January Soule Newsletter, Vol.III, page 33 for an article on Rev. Doane and more details about the conference which is sponsored by the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Of special interest will be tours of the Genealogical Society's Library, often described as the "Genealogical Treasure House of the World," and the Granite Mountain Records Vault, where over 600,000 rolls of microfilm negatives (more than 3 million printed volumes at 300 pages each of genealogical records) are kept! We urge any of the Kindred who can, to attend. Further details will be sent to you upon request, including a program brochure. The Soule Kindred will pay the registration fee, although we unfortunately can not cover any personal or transportation expenses. Kindred attending the World Conference on Records will get a chance to meet each other (sort of a West Coast reunion!) and will be asked to prepare a brief report for the following Newsletter.

Vital Statistics

Married at Herrick Memorial Chapel, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California on ~~??~~ Jul 1968 SUSAN MICHELE SOULE daughter of Dr. & Mrs. John Soule and William Eugene Harrison, son of Mrs. Lloyd Harrison of Alhambra and the late Mr. Harrison. The bride was a student at University of Southern California and a member of Delta Delta Delta. (see news item on page 79)

Married at St. Patricks Church, Lewiston, Androscoggin County, Maine on 7 Dec 1968 BERTHA ELLEN¹¹ SOULE, daughter of Everett Elmer¹⁰ & Ellen Louise (Larrabee) (Ray) Soule of Lewiston and George Lacasse of Lewiston. The bride was born at Lewiston on 1 May 1950 and is descended from one of the earliest branches of the family, settling in Maine through Ernest Howard⁹, Elmer William⁸, Albion Paris⁷, Jesse⁶, Jedediah⁵, Jedediah⁴, Moses³, John², George¹ Soule of the Mayflower. (Soule Kindred No. 299562222).

Married at Day's Ferry Congregational Church, Woolwich, Sagadahoc County, Maine on 18 Jan 1969 JILL DEANE¹¹ SOULE, the daughter of Fred Hilton¹⁰ & Marjoria Joanne (Quinn) Soule and Joseph Hunt of Brunswick. The bride was born at Bath, Sagadahoc County, Maine on 20 Jan 1947 and is descended from a Soule family migrating to Maine in 1766 through Fred Alton⁹, Silas Murphy⁸, Samuel⁷, Samuel⁶, Captain John⁵, Deacon Ezekiel⁴, Joshua³, John², George¹ Soule of the Mayflower. (Soule Kindred No. 333-1294). (see news item on page 79)

Married at Skowhegan, Somerset County, Maine on 7 Feb 1969 CAROLEE SOULE of Skowhegan, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Hoyt of Anson and Glendon Dodge of Detroit. (see page 79)

Born at Farmington Memorial Hospital, Farmington, Franklin County, Maine on 16 Apr 1967 ERIC MAYNARD¹²⁻¹³ WEBSTER, son and first child of Maynard Arnold¹² & Charlotte Marie¹¹ (Bragg) Webster of New Sharon, Maine. It is interesting to note that "Ricky" has a double lineage to George¹ Soule of the Mayflower through John² Soule. On his father's Webster side the descent is through John's first wife Rebecca Simmons while on his maternal Bragg side the descent is through John's second wife Esther (Nash) Sampson. (Soule Kindred No. 2254201 & No. 33822631).

Born at Lewiston, Androscoggin County, Maine on 22 Dec 1967 CAROL ANN¹² WALSH, the daughter and first child of Brian & Diana Mary¹¹ (Soule) Walsh and grand-daughter of Alson Lothrop¹⁰ & Edna Madeline (Fickett) Soule of Lewiston. (Soule Kindred No. 29956223).

Born at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania on 6 Jan 1969 NATHANIEL SIKES BACHMAN, fourth child of Joseph & Barbara Bachman and a descendant of the elusive Soule/Sowl Family of Wilbraham, Hampden County, Massachusetts where we find recorded the marriage intention of Sarah Sowl and John J. Sikes on 4 Oct 1786.

Born at Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California on 17 Jan 1969 at 7:35am REBECCA SCOTT¹² SOULE, daughter and first child of Malcolm Scott¹¹ & Jane (Pinkerton) Soule, first nephew for SOULE NEWSLETTER editor George Standish¹¹ Soule and granddaughter of Clayton Everette¹⁰ & Theresa May (Scott) Soule. (Soule Kindred No. 5235-X).

Born at Newport News, (where cities are outside of county boundaries), Virginia on 27 Jan 1969 DAVID PAUL¹² YOUNG, Jr., son of David Paul & Katherine Foster¹¹ (Soule) Young and grandson of Albert Foster¹⁰ & Alberta Nancy¹⁰ (Soule) Soule of Middleboro, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. (Soule Kindred No. 225162 & No. 225371).

Died at Cannon Falls, Goodhue County, Minnesota on 3 Jan 1968 ELIZABETH ALLEN (SHAW) SOULE, widow of Oscar Albertus⁹ Soule (1871-1956). She was born at Sauk Rapids, Benton County, Minnesota on 11 Apr 1874 and they were married at Breckenridge, Wilkin County, Minnesota on 24 Dec 1897. (Soule Kindred No. 337141).

Died at the Twin Pines in Northville, Litchfield County, Connecticut on 29 Nov 1968 MILDRED¹⁰ (PAGE) WARD widow of Frederick D. Ward and daughter of the late William E. & Medora⁹ (Soule) Page. She was born at Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut on

4 Aug 1881 and was a lifetime resident of that place. A veteran member of two local organizations, she was in her 67th year as a member of Kent Grange and her 68th year as a member of Wiona Chapter of the Eastern Star. Survivors include a son, Henry I. Ward of Kent, four grandchildren and five great grandchildren, all descendants of one of the early Soule families of Dutchess County, New York. (see news item on p. 80)

Died at Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan on 1 Dec 1968 EVA JANE (SOULE) Van Der MEIDEN widow of Peter Van Der Meiden and daughter of Frederick (Thompson) & Cassie M. (Sandellius) Soule. She was born at Spring Lake, Ottawa County, Michigan on 10 Nov 1884 and left no children.

Died at Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon on 3 Dec 1968 H. ALLAN DEVOE, the son of Howard R. & Frances (Soule) DeVoe. He was born at Portland, Cumberland County, Maine on 6 May 1941 and leaves, beside a wife and daughter, his mother and two grandmothers, one of the latter being Mrs. N. C. Soule of Portland.

Died at Gorham, Cumberland County, Maine on 19 Dec 1968 BENJAMIN ELWIN¹¹ SOULE son and first child of Ralph L.¹⁰ & Mildred A. (Swett) Soule. He was born at Gorham 22 May 1902 and graduated from Colby College in 1925. (see p. 80) (Soule Kindred No. 29324X16).

Died at Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California on 28 Dec 1968 JOHN ROSZELL¹⁰ JACOBS, Jr., son of John Roszell & Edith Hunter⁹ (Strickler) Jacobs. He was born at Harmans, Anne Arundel County, Maryland on 7 Dec 1909, attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute and graduated from George Washington University where he received a law degree as well as a masters degree in economics. Since World War II he practiced law in Los Angeles where he was the Business Manager of Liberace. His great grandfather was Reverend Isaac⁷ Soule who was born at Freeport, Cumberland County, Maine on 17 Aug 1796, served from there in the War of 1812 then migrated to Virginia to become a Methodist circuit rider. He married in Rockingham County, Virginia 4 Oct 1830 and settled to parish work and farming. Three sons served in the Confederate army which apparently alienated poor Isaac from his "Yankee" kindred and embittered him as census returns and other returns subsequent to the Civil War invariably carry his birthplace as "unknown". (Soule Kindred No. 293316-D).

Died at South Freeport, Cumberland County, Maine on 9 Jan 1969 RODERIQUE FRANCIS⁸ SOULE son of one of South Freeport's famed shipmasters, Horace B.⁷ & Anna F. (Dolley) Soule. He was born at South Freeport on 3 Mar 1895. Details of his education, professional and social activities and of his family appear in reprints elsewhere in this issue. His ancestry was Enos⁶, Barnabas⁵, Barnabas⁴, Moses³, John², George¹ Soule of the Mayflower. (see news item on page 80) (Soule Kindred No. 2939766)

Died at Duxbury, Plymouth County, Massachusetts on 18 Jan 1969 GRACE LILIAN (ENDERS) SOULE wife of John Cushing⁹ Soule. Mrs. Soule was born in England in 1905, the daughter of Francis A. & Jessie (Shoobridge) Enders. John Cushing & Grace Lilian (Enders) Soule were married at Brookline, Norfolk County, Massachusetts on 11 Apr 1942. We know of no children. (Soule Kindred No. 3374761).

Died at - ? - Vermont on 21 Jan 1969 KATHRYN JULIA (ROGERS) SOWLES, widow of the late Dr. John Wesley¹⁰ Sowles of Randolph, Orange County, Vermont. She was born at Barre, Washington County, Vermont on 8 Jan 1900, the daughter of Fred Hill & Ola (Johnson) Rogers, and was married at Barre on 8 Aug 1923. Her survivors include a brother, Dr. John Rogers of Amherst, Mass.; a sister, Nadine (Rogers) Jackson of Barre; a daughter, Sarah Ola¹¹ (Sowles) Smith of Attleboro, Mass.; a son, John Jerome¹¹ Sowles of Colchester, Vermont; and eleven grandchildren. (Soule Kindred No. 333-433).

Died at Fort Lauderdale, Florida on 27 Feb 1969 ELWIN S. "Babbie" BABCOCK of Wickford, Washington County, Rhode Island, widower of the late Edith May⁹ (Soule) Babcock. He was born at Hope Valley, Rhode Island; his wife Edith May Soule was born at Wickford on 25 Aug 1883 and died at St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida 21 Feb 1966. She was the daughter of Dr. George Canning⁸ & Annie Celia (Nelson) Soule with descent through Dr. William⁷, Ivory Hovey⁶, Beza⁵, Deacon Ebenezer⁴, Benjamin³, John², George¹

Soule of the Mayflower. A daughter, Helen C.¹⁰ (Babcock) Dwelley (Mrs. Enoch) of North Kingston, Washington County, Rhode Island, two grandchildren and a great grand-child survive. (Soule Kindred No. 256781).

Died at Portland, Cumberland County, Maine on 9 Mar 1969 EVERETT LITTLEFIELD¹⁰ SOULE son of Horace M.⁹ & Viola E. (Littlefield) Soule, both natives of Chebeague Island, Maine. Born at Portland on 29 Aug 1895, Everett L. Soule was married twice: at Portland on 26 Jan 1929 to Elizabeth B. Bynon and again at Portland (divorced) on 29 Apr 1939 to Leona Hazel Morse, both of whom bore him children. (Soule Kindred No. 2932A34).

Died at Phoenix General Hospital, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona on 13 Mar 1969 FLORENCE M. (WESTWOOD) SOULE, aged 87, widow of the late William Ellsworth⁹ Soule (1875-1953). She was born at Portland, Cumberland County, Maine the daughter of John H. & Nellie (Wing) Westwood and was married at Portland on 22 Jun 1904 moving shortly to Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts where she resided until removal to Arizona in 1954 to live with her son Norman Westwood¹⁰ Soule (1907- . Her late husband was named in the Soule Kindred "WHO WAS WHO" (see SOULE NEWSLETTER 1:23) and was the active sponsor of Soule Family reunions for his branch of the family (SOULE NEWSLETTER 1:13 to 1:16).(see news items on page 81) (Soule Kindred No. 293248-A).

Responding to numerous requests for the inclusion of more lineages in SOULE NEWSLETTER we have made every reasonable effort to identify fully and accurately each individual reported in our "Vital Statistics" section. The Soule Kindred Number cited indicates and identifies the lineage on file in our archives. Subscribers in good standing may, upon request by number to the Historian, obtain without cost a reasonable number of copies of any specific lineage. Lineage numbers mentioned elsewhere in the NEWSLETTER are also available.

Questions & Answers

By Colonel John Soule - Family Historian

Q. There are a number of variations noted between Colonel Soule's "Five Generation Project - Progress Report", the accepted standard Mayflower Index, Ridlon and other references. How come?

A. Colonel Soule is of the opinion that his conclusions and reported facts generally are correct. He recognizes that deviations do exist and is prepared to defend his position in each instance. Details will be published in future issues of SOULE NEWSLETTER as these problems are resolved - hopefully to the mutual acceptance of all authorities concerned. The Society of Mayflower Descendants has recognized that the vast accumulation of genealogical intelligence in recent years may well make obsolete many earlier conclusions.

* * * * *

Q. We have always thought our branch of the family was descended from George Soule of the Mayflower but do not know if this is actually the case or not. We would like to know but are not able to go to any expense to find out. Can you tell us?

A. Our top priority for research continues to be the Mayflower Society's Five Generation Project - the determination and indexing of all of the descendants of George Soule of the Mayflower for five generations. Hopefully, that work should be completed during 1969. In next priority, we plan on preparing for publication in SOULE NEWSLETTER some of the vast collection of data on the family your Historian has gathered during the past 35-years. Following that, we hope to resume work on the Soule Genealogy which will necessarily include the tracing of the ancestry of all our subscribers known or suspected to be descendants of George¹ Soule. There are no plans to make charges for this work.

* * * * *

Q. Can you give details of the Howland ancestry indicated in many Soule Lineages?

A. The principal project worker for the JOHN HOWLAND segment of the Mayflower Five Generation Project is also descended from George Soule. We have already compared notes but are reluctant to hazard "muddy waters" until the research on the two families has reached a stage wherein the SOULE-HOWLAND relationships can be readily and authentically presented. Hopefully, the facts may appear in a later 1969 issue of SOULE NEWSLETTER; certainly by early 1970.

* * * * *

Q. Are you able to get a copy of the Boston Transcript of 19 Nov 1934 by H. J. B. Bancker of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., which includes an article concerning a Sarah Soule who was killed by the Indians at Saratoga Springs, New York?

A. The difficult we try to do promptly, the impossible a bit longer. With the help of the Library of Congress we have obtained and reprint below a copy of the article to which your query apparantly pertains. It's fascinating and would be more so if we could identify her for you.

(9310.) 1. DEUILL, DEUEL, CARPENTER. F. T. C. Oct. 19, 1934. As I understand Deuel is the usual spelling of the family in New York State, while Devol prevails farther East. One of the earliest migrants to the colony of New York changed his name to Deuel "not liking to be called Devil."

The immigrant to America, William Devol or Davol, is said to have applied for land at Duxbury, Mass., as early as 1640. E. R. D., Transcript, Sept. 17, 1924, says that the land for which William (1) petitioned is located in Marshfield, not Duxbury. From 1640 until as late as 1679 the name of William appears in various records of southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. So far as I know, it is not known when or whence he came or who was his wife, but she was living in 1650 when he, his wife and others were summoned before the grand jury for meeting on the Lord's Day from house to house contrary to an order of the court enacted June 12, 1650. The family were, therefore, presumably Quakers at that time. (See Frederick Gates: "Ancestry and Descendants of William Gates," page 28.)

Mrs. Joseph C. Frost: "Ancestors of Frank Herbert Davol and his wife Phoebe Downing Willets," published in 1925, names the children of William (1) as: John, Joseph, Jonathan, Benjamin. Since she mentions no girls it may be surmised that there may have been others. Mrs. Frost adds that Jonathan was of Dartmouth in 1698 and that he married Hannah Odlin (or Audley). She was a daughter of John and Margaret (—) Odlin and was baptized in the First

Church of Boston, Mass., under the name of Audlyn, "the 29th day of 8th month, 1648, aged about 8 days." Mrs. Frost gives as issue of Jonathan Davol and Hannah Odlin: Jonathan, Joseph, Benjamin, Jeremiah, Mary, William, Anne, Hannah, Abigail, Sarah and Elizabeth. To these may be added, apparently, Maribah, born Oct. 21, 1707. E. R. D., as cited above, says that in 1730 Jonathan seems to have married a second wife, Martha Spooner of Rochester, Mass., widow of John Wing, by whom he probably had no issue.

Jeremiah (3), son of Jonathan (2) and Hannah (Audley) Deuel (according to Gates in the work previously cited, page 39), married twice: first, May 24, 1711, Sarah Allen, by whom he had nine children, and second, Sarah Whitridge, by whom he had three children. All of these children are recorded by Gates, among whom there was by Sarah Allen his first wife, Silas (4) who married Nov. 1, 1744, Mary Wilbur.

Silas (5) son of Silas (4) and Mary (Wilbur) Deuel, married twice; his first wife is said to be Sarah Soule, daughter of Benjamin Soule (proof desired). By her he had a daughter, Hannah, who married Benjamin Tripp of Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., and who has many descendants now living. According to a family tradition, the mother of Hannah was killed by Indians in Saratoga County, apparently at the time of Burgoyne's invasion, when Hannah was a baby. It is related that the mother seeing the Indians approaching, hastily put the child in the well-bucket and lowered it into the well, where it was later found,

having escaped the notice of the Indians. Silas (4) Deuel, Sr., in his will, made May 22, 1799, and recorded in Poughkeepsie (Liber B. 170-3), gives a small legacy "to my granddaughter Hannah Tripp." "Silas Deuel, Jr.," appears several times in Dutchess County documents as a witness to signatures even as late as 1787.

Silas (5) married second Mary Wood, by whom he seems to have had many children: Susan married an Arnold; Polly married James Thombs; Patience married Stephen Post and was living in 1850; Jeremiah, born in 1787, died in December, 1842, and had issue; Anne married Lyman Allen; Jonathan C., born March 17, 1793, married in 1820, Polly Jones and went to Ohio where he died Feb. 17, 1871; Adosia, born April 25, 1795, married twice, first — McKnutt; second, Taylor Basey, and died Aug. 9, 1887; Beulah, born 1800, married, March 23, 1820, Seth Covill and died in 1872; Gideon, who was living in Saratoga in 1843, and Reuben Ephraim, born Aug. 23, 1799, married Betsey Cross, daughter of Theodore Cross. (See Rev. R. T. Cross: "My Children's Ancestors," page 72.)

Can F. T. C., or anyone, give, through the Transcript, further particulars of Silas (5) or of any of his descendants by his second wife, Mary Wood, or of her ancestry? I have delayed reply to this query, hoping that a response would be called forth from others better qualified than I to reply, especially E. R. D., cited above, who may be able to give further light on the Lewis Deuel line. (See Transcript of Feb. 20, 1922.) H. J. B. C.

* * * * *

Q. Please clarify the discrepancy between conflicting records on the name of the first husband of John Soule's second wife. Some say Sampson and some say Simmons. Which is correct?

A. John² Soule (1632-1707) married first about 1654 Rebecca Simmons; second about 1678 Esther, the daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Nash, and the widow of Samuel Samson/Sampson. This is shown correctly on page 139 of Shaw's "Families of the Pilgrims"; erroneously on page 140. The gravestone of Esther (Nash) (Samson/Sampson) Soule in the old cemetery at South Duxbury says she died 12 Sep 1735 age 95 years, 6 months and 6 days. This fixes her apparent birth date at 6 Mar 1639-40. John Soule was appointed 5 Mar 1683-84 by the General Court to appraise the property of "aged Lt. Samuel Nash" (Plymouth Colony Records 6:124-126).

* * * * *

Q. We desire information about my husbands great grandmother, Maria Soule, born Schoharie County, New York, about 1800, married Cyrus Hall about 1820 and lived in Cortland County, New York where she appears with Cyrus until 1855.

A. While our indexing of husbands of Soule daughters is very sketchy below the 5th Generation, we are unable to put our fingers on any record of a Soule female's marriage to a Cyrus Hall. Assuming that your information is correct regarding a Schoharie County birthplace, we are led to suspect that your Maria Soule was the daughter of Recompense Soule/Sowle but the possibility that she was the daughter of Lemuel should not be overlooked. We do not have any conclusive evidence at this time. The following evaluation of pertinent U. S. Census Returns from Schoharie County provides the basis for our present opinion. Maria apparently used the Soule spelling whereas Recompense appears to have used most frequently but not invariably the Sowle variant. Lemuel appears to have preferred a final "s" - but here again, not invariably.

Head of Family / Age groups-Females	Census			
	1800 Census Under 10	1810 Census Under 10-10 to 16	1820 Census 16 to 26	
(1) Jacob Sowle, Jr.	0	2	0	0
(2) Lemuel Souls	2	*2	*0	#
(3) Lewis Sowl	#	1	0	0
(4) Recompense Soule/Sowl	2	1	0	#
(5) Silas Souls	0	4	0	1

Notes: Above spellings from Census returns. *From Onondaga County rather than from Schoharie County. #Not in Schoharie County; have not found elsewhere.

- (1) Born ca 1775 probably Rhode Island but possibly New York state; had wife named Rebecca and daughters Hannah, Phebe and Sally.
- (2) Born Rhode Island ca 1778/9; at Camillus, Onondaga County, N.Y. in 1810; whereabouts in 1820 unknown; at Elbridge, Onondaga County in 1830 and Onondaga, Onondaga County in 1853. Family names unknown.
- (3) Born at Tiverton, R.I., 4 Jul 1784; 1st wife Oliva Madison, 2nd wife Clarissa Brown; daughters Delilah and Data.
- (4) Born probably ca 1775-85 and probably Rhode Island; whereabouts in 1820 unknown; enumerated at Verona, Oneida County, N. Y. in 1830; wife's name is unknown; names of only a few children are known.
- (5) Born Rhode Island 8 Dec 1769; removed to Schoharie County during 1790s; from Family Bible daughters under 10 in 1810: Wealthy b. 20 Jul 1801, Rachel b. 7 Jun 1803, Marsey b. 19 May 1805, Elsey b. 19 Feb 1807, Lovilla b. 29 Jul 1809. We have nothing further on either Wealthy or Elsey, consequently it appears that one of these two died before 1810.

As usual, we ask that any reader able to add to the foregoing please be good enough to forward same.

* * * * *

Q. What data do you have on parentage of Hannah Soule who married Potter Sheldon (born in 1745) and lived in Dover, Dutchess County, N.Y.; also her relationship to Content Soule, daughter of George & Avis (Tibbetts) Soule, who married George Sheldon (born in 1738) and lived in Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N.Y.?

A. This is really a tough one to answer since we apparently do not have your information. Consequently, please do send in your references for your premises. That might help clarify some of the confusion now existing in this area. Here is what we do have:

- (1) A pamphlet by Rev. Williams on the Russia Union Church (1820-1930) records that Potter Sheldon, born 1745, the 7th child of Thomas & Harriet (Winters) Sheldon married one Hannah Soule. The Sheldons had moved from Rhode Island to Dutchess County, New York and resided in the Pawling - Dover area. We have been told by a correspondent that this Soule-Sheldon wedding took place about 1763 and that Hannah (Soule) Sheldon was living in 1790 - place not stated. We

- have no clues as to her parentage.
- (2) Content⁵ Soule, the daughter of George⁴ & Avis (Tibbetts) Soule, was born at Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts on 2 Apr 1734 and was married at the Oblong, Dutchess County, New York on 10 Jan 1750 to Nathan Birdsall - not to George Sheldon as your question indicates.
 - (3) Mary (Gifford) Soule/Sowle, the mother of George⁴ Soule (who married Avis Tibbetts), left a will dated 7 Jan 1772, proved 27 Jan 1772 and filed in the Bristol County Probate Registry at Taunton, Massachusetts. That will bequeaths to various Soule/Sowle sons and grandchildren; also to Davis grandsons and a great-grandson; then to granddaughters Eliphel Taber (identified as daughter of son Cornelius), Margaret Devol and Content Sheldon. Presumably the latter caused earlier researchers to jump at the erroneous conclusion that grand-daughter Content Sheldon was the daughter of George & Avis (Tibbetts) Soule. We do know that Mary, the testator, had a daughter Mary (her youngest and a sister to George and sister-in-law to Avis (Tibbetts) Soule) who married Joseph Davis to account for the Davis grandsons and great-grandson. There was an older daughter Content Soule/Sowle who was born at Dartmouth on 29 May 1705. Here is an unsolved problem. Did Content marry a Sheldon and thus produce the grand-daughter Content Sheldon? Did she marry a Devol and thus have the grand-daughter Margaret Devol? Or did she marry a Mr. "X" and have daughters Content and Margaret who married respectively men named Sheldon and Devol? Perhaps this is where your George Sheldon (born 1738) comes into the picture but his wife's name would not have been Soule unless Mr. "X" was a Soule cousin!

* * * * *

Q. Your information about recent births in the 15th Generation stirred my imagination, but in the opposite direction. People have always expressed surprise when I tell them that I was born more than 100-years after my grandfather. My two sons were born in 1958 and 1960 respectively and are members of the 11th Generation from George Soule of the Mayflower. Are they the youngest members of the 11th Generation? Or are there younger members, perhaps some children even in the 10th or 9th Generation? How wide has the spread in generations become? I know that your genealogist is much too busy with research to pursue this line, but if there are any statisticians in the family, I should think a graph showing the spread of generations currently living would be fascinating, albiet complicated.

A. Your sympathy with the family historian is really appreciated. However, you have intrigued him. We are sure that the several programmers who have volunteered their help in writing a program which would permit placing our statistics into computer systems would be glad to point out that such information would be readily obtainable if and when we are computerized. We dream of such a day! After predicting that 13th Generation would be the top and then finding the sizeable number of 15th Generation members now with us, we refuse to take a position or make a guess. Your query did prompt us to take a look at the Vital Statistics reported in this issue and the last one (Jan 1969). Here is what we've found with respect to identified Generations:

Generation	Births	Marriages	Deaths
8th	0	0	1
9th	0	0	5
10th	0	1	4
11th	0	4	1
12th	7	1	1
13th	1	1	0
14th	0	0	0
15th	1	0	0

Sooo - let's have a survey. Everyone help. Please report every birth occurring since 1960 in the 11th Generation that you know about. Note that our inquirer has already a son in the 11th Generation born in 1960. Also, please report any and

all births in the 10th and lower generations which may have taken place since - say 1 Jan 1950. At the risk of becoming known as a poor prophet and a poor statistician, we hereby hazard a very tentative guess, prediction or what have you: There will be a few 11th Generation descendants born since 1960 - but not many. There will be no 10th or lower born since 1 Jan 1950.

* * * * *

Q. Can you establish the parents of Elizabeth Cynthia Soule born in New York City on 5 Jan 1849? This place and date established by her death certificate which gives "don't know" regarding her parentage.

A. The only hope appeared to be a tedious check of the multi-volumed 1850 Census returns of the City of New York simplified somewhat by the limited number of Soule families listed in the New York City Directory for 1851. Fortunately, this search became unnecessary when a distant cousin came up with a few more clues. Based on this additional information we determined rather readily that your ancestry was as follows:

Isaac⁷ Soule (Isaac⁶, Benjamin⁵, George⁴, William³, George², George¹ Soule of the Mayflower) was born at Columbia County, N. Y. on 23 Nov 1774 and died at Kendall, Orleans County, N. Y. on 7 Jan 1864; married at Madison County, N.Y. on 10 Mar 1803 to Cynthia Carter, born at - ? - on 9 May 1780 and died at Kendall, Orleans County, N. Y. on 6 May 1841. Their children:

- i. Theron⁸ Soule b. 20 May 1803 at Freehold, Greene County, N.Y.; m(1) 1837 Sarah Foote, m(2) 1841 Sabra (Pickens) Dean; died at Albion, Michigan 19 Mar 1885; bur. Greenwood Cem., Kendall, N.Y.
- ii. Milo Soule b. 8 Jul 1804 at Madison County, N.Y.; m. 1830 Irene Blodgett; died at Marengo, Calhoun County, Michigan on 2 Apr 1891.
- iii. Hiram Carter Soule b. 8 Oct 1805 at Freehold, Greene County, N.Y.; m.1831 Sophia Hickok Turner; died at Newton Falls, Ohio on 20 Aug 1889
- iv. Stephen Platt Soule b. 29 Mar 1809 at Freehold, Greene County, N.Y.; m(1) Hannah Barker, m(2) Lucinda Crowell; d. perhaps Wisconsin.
- v. DeAlanson/Alanson Soule b. 13 Jan 1811 at Freehold, Greene County, N.Y.; m.1841 Jane L. Bullock; d. at Kendall, Orleans County, N.Y. on 18 Jan 1892.
- vi. Lydia Amanda Soule b. 12 Jan 1813 at Freehold, Greene County, N.Y. and died unmarried at Kendall, Orleans County, N.Y. on 4 Oct 1856.
- vii. Harriet Adelia Soule b. 4 Jul 1816 at Freehold, Greene County, N.Y.; m. 17 Feb 1836 to NORMAN ROBLEE; d. at Canisteo, Steuben County, N.Y. on 9 Dec 1905.
- viii. George Soule b. 29 Jun 1819 at Freehold, Greene County, N.Y.; m. ca 1842/43 Lucy Ann Plocker; died prob Wisconsin 1867/68.
- ix. Emily Soule b. 22 Jun 1821 perhaps Livingston County, N.Y.; m.184- CHARLES HIGGINS; d. Kendall, Orleans County, N.Y. on 20 Mar 1907.
- x. Isaac Soule, Jr. b. 20 Jun 1824 at Geneseo, Livingston County, N.Y.; m(1) 1849 Harriet Porter, m(2) 1859 Anna Hartman; served Union Army during Civil War 13 Jun 1861 to 2 Aug 1865 after 1863 as Hospital Steward and Assistant Surgeon; d. at Wahoo, Saunders County, Nebraska on 8 Mar 1896.

George⁸ Soule (Isaac⁷, Isaac⁶, Benjamin⁵, George⁴, William³, George², George¹) Was born at Freehold, Greene County, N.Y. on 29 Jun 1819 and removed with his parents to Orleans County in 1823 and married probably there about 1842-43 Lucy Ann Plocker, born in Holland about 1813. Their children, probably all born at Kendall, Orleans County, N.Y.:

- i. Cornelia Ann Soule b. 1844
- ii. William Soule b. ca1846-47
- iii. Elizabeth Cynthia Soule b. 5 Jan 1849; died at Long Beach, California on 22 Mar 1933.

References: Mayflower Index Nos. 31,882 and 31,981; California Society No. 1225; Ridlon pp745-765; 1850 Census Returns for Orleans County, N.Y.; DAR Cemetery Records for Orleans County; 1855 New York State Census for Orleans County. (Soule Kindred No. 5235-173).

* * * * *

Q. Our great grandfather was Richard A. Ballard born in Vermont about 1828 (aged 52 in 1880 census). Death certificates of his children indicate he had a wife Mary - ? - born in Vermont; the same wife or another one named - ? - Soule/Soules; later a wife named Miranda - ? - born in New York state about 1840 (aged 40 in 1880 Census). We conclude that either wife Mary or Miranda might have had the maiden name of Soule/Soules or that she might have been still another wife with still another given name. Can you tell from your records whether either Mary or Miranda was named Soules? Or the given name of the Soules who married Richard A. Ballard?

A. Our cross-index of husbands of Soule daughters is very incomplete. While we have a dozen or so Ballard men, none meet your requirement. We have only one Miranda Soule and she was born in Maine in 1811 - obviously not of the proper age. Please note that the absence of a card record is by no means conclusive evidence that no other Soule female exists or existed with that given name. There may be dozens. We have nearly a hundred cards on Marys named Soule or variants who were born between 1825 and 1850 and none seem to fit. Here again, we cannot be certain that we have recorded all such Soule women. These searches exhaust our internal capabilities. However, since it seems highly possible to us that at least the first marriage of your great grandfather took place in Vermont, we suggest that you write Division of Vital Records, State House, Montpelier, Vermont 05602 for any such marriage record on file. Those records presumably (but not really always) are on file for events which have taken place since 1760. The cost of a copy is only \$1.00. Good hunting!

* * * * *

Q. George F. Willison's book "Saints and Strangers" (pub. 1945) says on page 443 that George Soule of the Mayflower was "of Eckington, Worcestershire" and Ridlon (pub. 1926) points to this as the most likely of several hypotheses. Has positive proof ever been found that George Soule did indeed come from Eckington and, if so, is there proof or any real knowledge of his ancestry?

A. Both Willison (page 491) and Ridlon (page 114) cite as their authority the late erudite Dr. Charles Edward Banks who has stated positively that the identification is tentative. Our views are unchanged from the Commentary reprinted below from our puny beginnings of a new Soule genealogy which accompanied our April 1967 issue:

It is quite interesting to note the way the printed word is revised from time to time to achieve perhaps an involuntary but none-the-less substantive change in meaning. A classic example exists in connection with the parentage and birthplace of George Soule of the Mayflower. Dr. Charles Edward Banks in 1929 concluded that George was born "possibly in Eckington" and tentatively identified him as the son of John Soule of that place. By 1945 Willison, citing Banks as his authority, eliminated these qualifications as did Stoddard in 1952, again citing Banks. Thus we read that he really was born in Eckington; that his father certainly was John Soule. Others have found "evidence" of the name of the wife of John Soule but have been unable to state from whence came that evidence. A similar situation exists concerning his birth date. Banks and his plagiarizers prefer about 1600 but Ridlon with some logic contends that if our George had been in his minority at the time of the writing of the Mayflower Compact, he would not have been one of the signers so he prefers a date "as early as 1590". To compromise, we have recorded "about 1597", circa 1597 or ca 1597. Fortunately, these arguments may soon become academic or moot as the Genealogical Helper for March 1967 reports that the Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints (the "Mormons") have stepped up the microfilming in the British Isles of church and government records of interest to genalogists; also that their "Records-Tabulation (R-Tab)" program has so far extracted more than five million names with dates, places, and relationships from the birth, christening and burial entries contained in over 1,500 English parish registers. This information is being transferred to an electronic data processing system. Presumably it should not be too many years before the data concerning George Soule and his ancestors can be retrieved through this source.

* * * * *

Sorry folks - no more space, no more time. See next issue for unanswered queries.

Olan Soule Talks His Way to Success

BY PAUL HENNIGER
Times Staff Writer

When Filmation Co. undertook the assignment of producing next fall's Batman cartoon series for CBS, there was a moment of indecision.

Could they get Adam West, who popularized the longjohns-clad hero on ABC, to do the voice? It was never revealed if West was approached for the job. Chances are he would have felt just doing a voice-over might damage his TV image. Then again maybe Filmation couldn't have met his price, anyway.

So producer Norman Prescott put in a hurried call to the Jack Wormser Agency, specialists in supplying commercial talent, and they sent over one of the best-known voices of radio's golden era.

"I heard it was an audition for what I thought might be another narration job," said Olan Soule, veteran of over 7,000 radio shows in 25 years. "I never dreamed it was for the lead voice of Batman. I've only been doing voice-overs for what they call soft-sell spots in TV commercials."

But Soule got the job. Adding to his perplexed feeling about the assignment is the incongruity of his physical appearance. Smallish in stature, he's a man in his late '50s. He's never weighed over 135 and has always worn glasses. Hardly in the muscular, wall-climbing image of Batman.

Skinny Build

"People can't get over my skinny build when they meet me in person after hearing me play heroes and lovers on radio," laughs Soule, who was on the last 10 years of radio's First Nighter, co-starred with Barbara Lud-
dy.



OLAN SOULE

"Usually they're complimentary. But one guy really laid it on the line. My wife and I had just purchased some patio furniture. When I wrote the check he recognized my name. He looked me over and his parting shot was, 'Well, I don't mind telling you I'm disappointed.'"

But Soule has always had a voice that can sound authoritative, and that can do wonders for the imagination.

"The closest thing I've ever had to playing a dynamic character before was when I did Coach Hardy in the Jack Armstrong radio series," recalled Soule, who also revealed Batman is the first time in his 42 years in show business that he's done an animated show.

Soule joined a repertory company in 1926 to perform under tents in Wisconsin. For six nights a week he played a full line of juvenile leads, sang and danced between the acts, played drums, chased

props, drove trucks and helped erect the tents—all for \$35 a week.

His first radio break came in Chicago. He played Daddy Warbucks' Chinese cook, Aha ("I got a waiter in a Chinese restaurant to teach me how to say things phonetically"). Between leads in dramatic shows at night he also was heard for 11 years in the daytime soap opera, Bachelor's Children.

Following Don Ameche and Les Tremayne ("Everytime I see Les now he gets mad at me. He's reminded that he's five years younger, lost his hair and that he got gray before I did"), Soule joined First Nighter in 1943. When they moved the series here in 1947 Soule came to stay.

Prooves a Boon

The TV commercial field has proven a boon to ex-radio performers like Soule. Their ability to sight-read with cultivated voices is an essential commodity to sponsors.

Soule smiled recalling when he joined the Wormser Agency 10 years ago. "On some of those first interviews a producer would hand me a script and ask if I wanted to go out in the reception room to study it a while. They were always dumbfounded when I'd ask how they wanted it read, then I'd do it right on the spot."

Since radio dramas were quietly laid to rest around 1953, Soule turned to TV and movies for acting roles.

"But because of my build and glasses I've mostly played lab technicians (particularly Ray Pinker in Dagnet), newscasters and railroad clerks," says Soule, not the least bit remorsefully.

"However, doing commercials mainly (157 voice-overs for 95 clients) has been quite rewarding (his income is in the executive class). I've been very happy. I seldom have to go to work before 10 a.m. The hours aren't long. And where else can you wear sports clothes all day?"

In the 166 on-camera acting roles he's had on TV, by any chance did he ever do a Batman episode? "Yes, I did one. Played a newscaster," he grinned.

Los Angeles Times
1 Aug 1968

TV Scout Reports

By JOAN CROSBY

MINI-INTERVIEW — With Olan Soule, who plays lab technician Ray Pinker on Dagnet 1969. He has been associated with the series longer than any other performer except Jack Webb. "I sold Webb on the idea of the Noah's Ark series, but I wasn't too happy with the way he handled it. It sounded too much like Dagnet. I think he could have done better. Jack himself got a little disenchanted. He cancelled the series."

The Union, 4 Mar 69,
Springfield, Mass.

Bankers To Meet

Erwin S. Soule, president of the First National Bank of Bar Harbor, is the general chairman of the 28th Annual Maine Bankers Study Conference. The session will be held today and Thursday at the Sheraton-Eastland Motor Hotel in Portland.

The conference, co-sponsored by the Maine Bankers Assn., the Savings Banks Assn. of Maine and the Maine Savings and Loan League, will be attended by approximately 150 bankers from all over the state and is of educational nature for both senior and junior officers of the banking industry.

KENNEBEC JOURNAL (m)
AUGUSTA, ME., 12 Mar 69

Judith Soule to wed Charles Mark Stevenson

FREEMPORT -- Mr. and Mrs. Nelson S. Soule of Harraseeket Road, South Freeport, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Judith Ann Soule, to Charles Mark Stevenson, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Stevenson of Spokane, Washington.

The wedding date has been set for July 5.

The bride-elect was graduated from Freeport High School and Eastern Baptist College, St. Davids, Pa., cum laude with a bachelor of arts degree in economics. During her junior year she studied at the University of the Americas in Mexico City. She now is employed as a service representative for Union Mutual Life Insurance Company in Portland.

Mr. Stevenson was graduated from St. George's Preparatory School, and is a senior at the University of Washington, Seattle, majoring in oceanography. He attended the University of the Americas during his sophomore year. Mr. Stevenson is affiliated with Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

Times Record, Brunswick, Me. 29 Jan '69
& Sunday Telegram, Portland, Me. 9 Feb.



JUDITH A. SOULE

GAIL LAURA SOULE

Mrs. Fleurette Soule of 44 Doris St., Manchester, announces the engagement of her daughter, Gail Laura, to Norman Paul Cormier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cormier of 49 Marguerite St., Manchester.

The daughter of the late Ernest C. Soule, Miss Soule is in her senior year at Manchester Memorial High School.

Her fiance, a 1968 graduate of Memorial High School, will begin training in the U.S. Army at Ft. Dix, N.J., in February.

N.H. Sunday News, Manchester, N.H., 2 Feb 1969

Double ring ceremony unites Miss Jill Soule and Joseph Hunt

WOOLWICH -- The Day's Ferry Congregational Church was the scene of a candlelight wedding Saturday, Jan. 18 when Miss Jill Soule, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hilton Soule of the Murphy's Corner Road became the bride of Joseph Hunt of Brunswick. Mrs. Francis Bignell, pastor of the church performed the double ring ceremony.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a white velvet gown and elbow length veil attached to a leaf cluster of seed pearls and crystals. She carried a white Bible with cascade bouquet of red roses.

Miss Joanne Osgood of Bridgton, maid of honor, wore a

pink crepe gown and matching headpiece of pink roses. She carried a bouquet of pink roses.

John Hunt, brother of the groom, was best man. Ushers were Richard Jenkins of Arrowsic and Joseph Schmidt of Brunswick.

Organist for the ceremony was Miss Clarissa Brown of Yarmouth, cousin of the bride. Miss Osgood sang The Lord's Prayer.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the Day's Ferry Community Club.

Mrs. Hunt is a senior at Gorham State College and her husband is employed at Benoit's in Brunswick. The couple resides in Brunswick.

The Times Record, Brunswick, Me. 6 Feb 69

Miss Burkhardt to Wed Bowdoin College Graduate

BATH -- Mr. and Mrs. Donald T. Burkhardt of Severna Park, Md., formerly of Bath, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Donna Burkhardt, to David B. Soule Jr., son of Attorney and Mrs. David B. Soule of Woolwich.

A June wedding is planned. Miss Burkhardt was graduated from Morse High School, Bath, and is a senior at Russell Sage College, Troy, N.Y.

Mr. Soule was graduated from Morse High School; Philips Exeter Academy; and Bowdoin College. He is presently attending Boston University Law School.

Times Record, Brunswick, Me. 10 Jan '69

& The Journal, Lewiston-Auburn, Me. 15 Jan '69



Donna Burkhardt

Carolee Soule, Glendon Dodge Married Feb. 7

Carolee Soule of Skowhegan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Hoyt of Anson, became the bride of Glendon Dodge of Detroit, Feb. 7. The double ring ceremony was performed by Frank Kennedy of Skowhegan, justice of the peace.

The bride was attired in a yellow dress of bonded lace, complemented with a corsage of miniature red roses.

Mrs. Patsy Langley of Skowhegan was the maid of honor. She wore a turquoise blue lace dress accented by corsage of miniature red roses. Thomas McCarthy of Skowhegan was the best man.

Mrs. Dodge graduated from Madison High School, class of 1962. Her husband attended schools in Detroit and is employed by the Gufford Mills Incorporated in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Dodge are residing at 69 East Front Street, Skowhegan.

The Sentinel, Waterville, Maine 13 Feb 1969

Susan Soule Wed at Altar

Herrick Memorial Chapel, Occidental College, was the setting for the wedding of Miss Susan Michele Soule, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Soule, and William Eugene Harrison, son of Mrs. Lloyd Harrison of Alhambra and the late Mr. Harrison.

The bride is attending USC and is a member of Delta Delta Delta. The bridegroom attended East Los Angeles College.

Los Angeles Times Thurs., July 25, 1968



PHIL SOULE

Coach Phil Soule, Brunswick, Maine, appears to have quite a good wrestling squad this year at Bowdoin College: The Journal, 5 & 21 Mar 69, Lewiston-Auburn, Me. & Times Record, 13 Mar 69, Brunswick, Me. & Rockland Std., Mass. 12 Mar.

Ann Soule completes 3-year realtor course

Mrs. Ann Soule, 5 Belmont Street, has been awarded the status of Graduate, Realtors' Institute (GRI) and



MRS. ANN SOULE

was honored recently at ceremonies at the Framingham Motor Inn.

A realtor, owner of the firm, Ann Soule, Realtor, she was one of 81 who successfully completed a three-year course of study at

the Realtors' Institute of Massachusetts and passed three comprehensive examinations covering all facets of the real estate industry.

The institute, sponsored by the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards, is a segment of MAREB's educational program which is designed to make realtors more knowledgeable in the constantly changing real estate industry.

The Bay State was the sixth state in the nation to recognize the value of such a program and inaugurated it for members of the Association.

Mrs. Soule is past president of the Essex North Board of Realtors. She was named Realtor of the Year 1968 - 1969 of the Essex North Board. She is serving on the Education Committee of the MAREB and is a member of the commercial investment division of the Brokers' Institute. She is president of the Rockingham N.H. Board of Realtors and is a member of the Rockingham Multiple Listing Service.

To gain the title of GRI, Ann Soule completed the 90-hour course which included such topics as industrial marketing, urban renewal, income property and investments.

The News, Amesbury, Mass. 5 Feb 69



David Soule Negotiated Land Sale

AMESBURY — David Soule, realtor with the Ann Soule Realty agency here, negotiated the sale of land in Salisbury on which a \$175,000 telephone exchange building will be constructed.

The proposed site is on the corner of Rte. 110 and Merrill t. near the intersection of routes 110 and 95.

The New England Telephone Co. expects to employ about 50 in the new building.

The parcel was formerly owned by Walter E. Libby.

The News, Newburyport, Mass. 24 Feb 1969



Roderique F. Soule Rites in Maine

SOUTH FREEPORT — Roderique F. Soule of Spar Cove Road, retired grocery buyer for the First National Stores, died at his home Thursday.

Mr. Soule was born in Freeport, the son of Horace B. and Annie F. Dolley Soule, and was graduated from Hebron Academy and Dartmouth College. He retired from his post with the supermarket chain six years ago and became the representative in Maine for Food Products, Inc.

He was a member of the Freeport Lodge of Masons, the American Legion, Portland Country Club, Dartmouth College Club of Boston, Harraseeket Yacht Club, a junior navigator of the Casco Bay Power Squadron, a member of the Boston Athenaeum and the American Philatelic Society.

Surviving are his wife, the former Audrey J. Jackson; and a son, William J. Soule of Nashua, N. H.

Memorial services will be held at 2 p.m. Monday in the South Freeport Congregational Church. Burial will be in South Freeport Cemetery in the spring.

Boston Herald, 16 Jan 69 & Morning Globe, Boston, Mass. 18 Jan 1969

Bromica and Flanders.

She is survived by a son, Henry I. Ward of Kent; four grandchildren; five great-grandchildren.

Funeral services were held Monday at the First Congregational Church, with the Rev. Donald Ketcham, minister, officiating.

Burial will be in the Congregational Cemetery.

BENJAMIN E. SOULE

GORHAM — Benjamin E. Soule, 66, a claims agent for the Maine Turnpike Authority, died unexpectedly Thursday in his home at 62 Hillview Road.

Mr. Soule had lived in Gorham for 20 years, coming here from Westbrook.

He was born here May 22, 1902, son of Ralph and Mildred Swett Soule.

He was a graduate of Gorham High School and after attending Hebron Academy was graduated in 1925 from Colby College, where he starred in football.

Mr. Soule is survived by his wife, Theo Miller; a son, Gerald Soule of Muskegon, Mich.; three grandchildren; a brother, Alfred Soule of California; an uncle and several cousins.

Funeral services will be at 2 p.m. Sunday at 795 Main Street, Westbrook. Interment will be in Eastern Cemetery.

The Sentinel, Waterville, Maine 21 Dec 1968

CHESTER E. THOMPSON

YARMOUTH — Chester E. Thompson, 83, of 83 East Main St., died in a Portland hospital late Saturday evening.

He was born in Brunswick, Nov. 27, 1885, son of John and Margaret Grows Thompson. He was graduated from Freeport High School and came to Yarmouth about 30 years ago. For most of his life Mr. Thompson was self-employed as a gardener and maintained a small greenhouse. During World War II he worked at the South Portland shipyards.

His wife, the former Florence Soule, died in November, 1961.

Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Irving (Hilda) Salisbury and Mrs. Harold (Anne) Parenteau, both of Yarmouth, and Mrs. Nancy York of Phoenix, Ariz.; and 11 grandchildren.

Funeral services will be at 2 p.m. tomorrow at the Lindquist Funeral Home, 37 Portland St. Interment will be in Riverside Cemetery.

Mrs. Frederick Ward

Mrs. Mildred Page Ward, 87, widow of Frederick D. Ward, died Nov. 29 at the Twin Pines in Northville after a long illness.

Mrs. Ward, life-long resident of Kent, was born there on Aug. 4, 1881, a daughter of the late William E. and Medora Soule Page.

Mrs. Ward was a veteran member of two of Kent's organizations. She was in her 67th year as a member of Kent Grange, having joined in 1901. She joined Wiona chapter of the Eastern Star in 1900 and had been a member the last 68 years.

In her earlier years she was very active in town affairs and served as agent of the town deposit fund, and was also an auditor.

She taught school in three areas of Kent -- the Village,



THOMAS SOULE'S NAIAD, RHODES-33, No. 21 (Frank Rice at tiller.) The Soule Kindred wishes to thank the Sea and Pacific Motor Boat magazine for permission to use the above material.

Rhodes-33 (SEA-Dec '68)

To enlighten and brighten the Class Fleets department, here's some news of a real boat and the thoroughbred of class racing from Newport Harbor to San Francisco Bay.

Phil Rhodes never designed a better boat. There were 41 of the Rhodes 33s built by South Coast over a 15-year period. Twenty were built in the pre-war years from '37 to '41. The remaining 21 were built from '47 to '51. The San Francisco Bay Fleet numbers eight; Long Island Sound, the Great Lakes and Seattle have one each. The remainder of the fleet is in Southern California with the greatest number based at Newport Harbor. The Ocean Racing fleets and the Olympic aspirant skipper lists boast many graduates of the competitive Rhodes 33 Class.

Although it is getting harder to achieve the 12 and 14-boat turnouts of past years, you know you have a race on your hands if only two or three Rhodes are on the line, and there's still a chance to test the competition on nearly every weekend all year long at Newport.

The Rhodes starting line is not for the meek and cautious; and the more breeze, the more these boats love that beat out to the windward mark. The Rhodes never have a dull start, and when you see the Newport fleet tacking up the beach with the skippers hanging on to the last wave over the bar and tacking out on the return, it's enough to put a marine insurance man in line for a coronary.

Rhodes skippers were surfing years before the long-haired beachboys. Watch the fleet around C-Mark and set spinnakers in a 20-knot westerly: it takes a pretty good wave to stay up with the flying boats. Then watch a light-wind race. There is nothing to match a Rhodes carrying on from puff to puff. The boat will go in breezes heavy or light, and the first boat to the windward mark is usually a Rhodes.

The breezy Los Angeles Harbor is made to order, and the Mid-Winter Regatta and the race from Newport up to the Harbor is one of the main events of the year. So are Balboa YC's Easter Week, Newport Harbor YC's Gold Cups in spring and fall—and all the other regattas in between. And watch out for those north-south team races if you want some real drag-out racing for blood! Then there are the Catalina Island and return race-cruises, and the Long Point fun race.

These are the boats that make the heart beat a little faster. Come out and try a sail!
— THOMAS W. SOULE

MARY SOULES, AD. DICKINSON, North Dakota, received the 1968 Distinguished Service Award of Montana's Public Health Association at its annual meeting. Dr. Soules is Director of Disease Control and assistant executive officer of the Montana State Department of Health. She was a member of Chapter B, Dickinson, and in 1946 became one of the charter members of Chapter AD.
P. E. O. RECORD, MARCH, 1969 ★

EVENING GLOBE
BOSTON, MASS.
14 Mar 69
& MORNING GLOBE
BOSTON, MASS.
15 Mar 69
→

Mrs. Florence Soule

Service Today in Arizona

Services for Mrs. Florence W. Soule, 86, former Newton and Natick resident, will be held today in Phoenix, Ari. where she had been residing for the past five years. She died there on Thursday.

Mrs. Soule was the widow of William E. Soule, former member of the Boston Globe advertising staff. She was a longtime resident of Newton Corner until the death of her husband 10 years ago.

She leaves a son, Norman W. of Phoenix; a sister, Mrs. William Shaw of Augusta, Me., and a grandson, Harold L. Hawkins of Natick.

Florence Soule

Mrs. Florence W. Soule, 87, who moved here in 1954 from Newton, Mass., died yesterday in Phoenix General Hospital.

Mrs. Soule, 3340 E. Thomas, was born in Portland, Maine. Services will be at 3:30 p.m. tomorrow in Mercer Mortuary, 1541 E. Thomas, where friends may call after 6 p.m. today. Cremation will follow.

Survivors include a son, Norman W. of Phoenix; a sister out of state; and one grandchild.

The Arizona Republic
Fri., March 14, 1969



Another Annie Oakley?

The Canal Jaycee's Shooter Education Program is not limited to boys. Maureen Ellis, age 9, of 52 St. Margaret St., Buzzards Bay, is getting her first lesson in shooting from Bill Soule who is in charge of the program. Nineteen boys and three girls showed up at the Bourne Police rifle range for the first lesson. Canal Jaycees will be host to the State shoot-out this year and graduates of this class will have an opportunity to qualify for it. (Photo by John Smart)

Cape Cod Standard Times, Hyannis, Mass., 6 Mar 1969

In Maine ... GO TO SOULE

"The Pine Tree State" . . . "As Maine goes, so goes the Nation" . . . "From Maine to California" . . . all are familiar references to the most northern of the New England states. Here's another one familiar to most Maine people—"When you need auto glass go to Soule".

Soule Glass and Paint Company, in Portland, Maine, is the headquarters for PPG auto glass parts for the entire state. With branches in Bangor, Lewiston and Presque Isle, Soule blankets the state with auto glass installation service plus complete inventories of PPG auto glass parts for distribution to their many customers . . . auto body shops and car dealers.

The Soule story started in 1934 when brothers William and Wallace joined to found the Soule Glass and Paint Company in Portland. They welcomed their brother Frank to the thriving company in 1937. At that time they had six employees. The present multi-branch organization now employs 100 people.

Glass was not an unknown quantity to the Soule brothers. Their father, William G. Soule, managed PPG's Boston warehouse from 1897 until he retired in 1935, and he encouraged his sons to follow in the glass tradition.

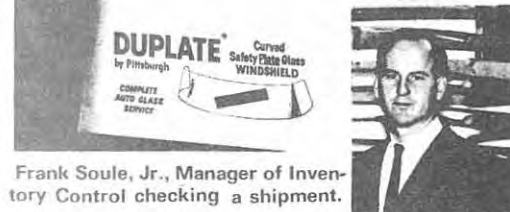
A younger generation of Soule's has taken over the operation to a large extent. Charles (son of Wal-

lace) is now treasurer and general manager. Frank Jr. oversees the auto glass portion of the business and controls the inventory of all the glass products distributed by the company. Of the founding brothers, William is now chairman of the board and retired from day-to-day activity. Wallace is president, and Frank Sr. died two years ago.

While auto glass installation and distribution shares a major part of Soule Glass, the company is also the biggest glazing contractor in the state. Recently completed is the beautiful new Portland Airport Terminal, glazed by Soule. They are currently glazing a high-rise apartment building, plus an addition to the Portland Medical Center.

A staff of six salesmen accounts for the thriving trade sales, plus an additional 10 contract salesmen. Soule maintains a fleet of 18 trucks to handle the distribution of their products plus the glazing business.

What do the Soules do in their spare time? Being practically surrounded by water it's easy to understand their enthusiasm for boating. As a matter of fact the family has the sea in their blood. Many of the great Yankee clipper ships that sailed the seas in the 1800's were built by Portland's Soule family. And this great tradition is carried on in their glass business with top quality materials and excellent workmanship both in their auto glass installations and their glazing.



Frank Soule, Jr., Manager of Inventory Control checking a shipment.

Charles P. Soule, Treasurer and General Manager



The Windshield, V. 11, No. 4, Nov 68, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.



(Herald Traveler Photos by Don Young)

AGONY for Melrose High hockey fans is expressed by cheerleader Sue Soule as team fell behind, 2-0, early in game, team scored 5-2 victory over Wakefield to remain in first place in Middlesex League. Sunday Herald Traveler, Boston, Mass. 9 Feb 69



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Soule hanging a driftwood light in their new flower shop in Wiscasset. (Stewart photo)

New flower shop opening in Wiscasset

By MILLIE STEWART

WISCASSET — "A dream come true" is the most appropriate way for Mrs. Robert Soule to explain "The Village Flower Shop" which she opens Sunday in her home on the Old Bath road.

A native of Germany, Mrs. Soule is opening the flower shop because it is something she has always wanted to do in her lifetime. She learned the trade through a correspondence course, and received a diploma in flower arranging and floristry. The course which only took five months for Mrs. Soule to complete, was based on the "honor system, you work harder that way."

Then she served what she calls an apprenticeship at Kennebec Greenhouses in Bath under Melvin Henderson. Mrs. Soule said in Germany "on the job training is the thing," and she strongly believes in this type of program.

Mrs. Soule will make flower arrangements for all types of occasions, including weddings and funerals, and stock potted plants and evergreens. The shop will be open, Monday, through Saturday from 9 to 12 noon, and 1:30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday, during the public open house, the flower shop will be open from 9 to 5, with refreshments served.

The first customer for Mrs. Soule will be the family dentist, Dr. Jesse Levin of Bath.

One of the particularly charming fixtures in the shop is the ceiling light which is a piece of driftwood found at China Lake wired with two small lamps and decorated with artificial greens.

The blonde, personable Mrs. Soule was born in Neustadt-Wstr, Germany, and came to the United States 10 years ago with her husband, whom she met in Germany when he was stationed there with the Army. Is she a United States citizen? "You bet I am," she exclaimed.

Her husband will do the bookkeeping for the business. Also expected to help whenever they can are their three sons.

The Times Record,
Brunswick, Maine
14 Mar 1969

Is Elmhill A New Way To Solve Old Problems?

For many years, people have been discussing the idea of small residential treatment centers for disturbed children. Vermont now has such a center, under the directorship of Al Soule, 1950 Goddard graduate, and Sue Metric, a graduate of Tufts.

Elmhill, a special resource for the state, was incorporated as a non-profit charitable institution in January 1967. It is supported by Social Welfare and has an experienced Board of Trustees as well as a consulting psychiatrist. Elmhill is located in Plainfield, at Al's converted 14 room farm house. Five boys, ages 9-13, are residents.

Elmhill was established because of the sad fact that there are some children who aren't wanted, who just don't fit anywhere in the established order of alternatives. They are too disturbed for homes, foster homes, or public school settings. They have had it rough and in turn make it rough for those who care for them.

However, in the small, informal, home-like atmosphere of Elmhill, the children are able to receive the attention they so desperately need. Through the efforts of the four paid staff members, the children are making slow but steady progress both in academic and emotional areas.

Goddard students have also volunteered their assistance. They have taught in such areas as drama, ceramics, language, sports and science.

Jay, the first child placed at Elmhill, starred last year in the Goddard Player's production of "Oliver." This year, he and Mark, the second Elmhill child, are volunteer workers in the Goddard Nursery-Kindergarten.



AL SOULE DIRECTOR OF ELMHILL

In dealing with the hyperactive and often disturbing behavior of the children, Al and Sue make it clear that the child is always accepted although his behavior is often criticized. They emphasize the learning potential in every conceivable situation.

It seems that Al's goal with these children is not only to provide a comfortable and happy place to live, but to broaden their experiences so that as adults they feel they have as many alternatives and opportunities as others. The group travels as much as possible to fulfill this goal. A winter trip to Mexico is planned if adequate funds can be raised.

Al feels that his life at Elmhill has been much more rewarding and challenging than his previous job as State Historian. He is deeply concerned with the many children who have no families and the many children who will never return to their families. For this reason, the work being done at Elmhill is viewed as an important experiment, one which in the future may have an impact on the lives of many concerned adults and deprived children.

The Silo Quarterly
Goddard College,
Plainfield, Vermont

Meeting at the Montpelier Tavern on Friday afternoon were approximately 35 persons interested in Elmhill, Inc. The Department of Social Welfare describes Elmhill as "a privately owned and operated therapeutic foster home in Plainfield."

Since Elmhill opened in January, 1966, six boys have been placed there by Social Welfare. Co-directors are Allan and Sue Soule. The home has grown through the efforts of a group of private individuals and various public agencies.

The purpose of the Friday meeting, sponsored by the trustees of Elmhill, was to evaluate the development of this home and to consider ways of expanding this general kind of service to other children with severe behavior problems.

Members of a panel discussing Elmhill were Carlton D. Marshall, M. D., medical consultant, Department of Social Welfare, and medical director, Rutland Mental Health Service; and Mrs. Susan Soule, co-director of Elmhill:

Dr. Marshall described the guidelines observed in setting up Elmhill. It was not to become an "institution" and would adjust the environment to the child, having few rules. There would be a broader view of education. "All living experiences had to be considered education," he said. In this way, they hoped to inspire motivation for learning and then meet the specific need. Most important, he said, the child would not be rejected. Elmhill would be "his home for the rest of his life if he chose." He could always return, the same as a child in any other family.

Marshall listed observations he has noted since Elmhill began operating. Coping with a deviant child is a full-time occupation for a couple, he said, in contrast to a normal home where the father works away from the home. The deviant child needs almost constant exposure to both parents, he added.

Whether there is lasting change in these children, we can't yet tell. But change has occurred, he said.

Mrs. Soule spoke next. "Sometimes at formal meetings and formal talks, I don't recognize Elmhill," she said. She talked briefly and directly about how Elmhill operates. Backgrounds of the children are the standard broken homes, foster homes, and a history of general abuse by adults. "They (the children) have a rational approach to abuse," she said. "They don't like it!"

We try to tell them that, while they have been abused we are going to try to change that, she said.

The staff includes the Soules, one person full-time and a number of student volunteers. Mrs. Soule stated that it is a full-time job for four, however.

She commented that all the boys now in Elmhill came from distinctly lower class homes and that their experiences at the home have turned them into middle class children, an "advantage" which she appeared to question, if only from a financial viewpoint. The boys have been exposed to material things they never had and now want them. They now talk of college as well.

The Times-Argus,
Barre-Montpelier,
Vermont, 21 Jan 69

Anthology Of Works About Sea

UNDERSEA FRONTIERS: Exploring by Deep-Diving Submarines. Gardner Soule. Rand McNally, \$6.95

Deep-diving submarines are newer than manned spacecraft, yet already they can submerge as deeply as three miles to get a look at what's inside Davy Jones' locker. Each sub is equipped with wheels (the Gulf Stream actually is like a road) and mechanical arms capable of lifting 4000 lbs. each, with 8" fingers that can pick up a pencil. Their tungsten iodide lights can illuminate the depths. This startling book describes what Navy, Coast and Geodetic Survey men (among them Jon Morrow Lindbergh, Scott Carpenter, Piccard and Cousteau) have already done and seen. It makes incredible, exciting reading, beats science-fiction hollow: diamonds and valuable metals on the ocean floor; oxygenless "deserts" where nothing lives; sea serpents (jellylike creatures entwined like ropes 70' long); weird creatures, vegetation—and most amazingly, dugong graveyards! (Dugongs are 1000 lb. sea mammals whose faces and womanlike breasts gave rise to the mermaid myth.) Gardner Soule includes an account of our search for, and finding of, the H-bomb on the seabottom off Palomares, Spain, that reads like a terrific murder mystery. A fascinating book that actually makes facts thrilling. For anyone alive enough to read.

"UNDER THE SEA," edited by Gardner Soule. (Meredith Press. \$6.95)

While this volume will make interesting reading for the experts in oceanography, it is mainly pointed to that segment of the public which is becoming increasingly aware of the new environmental field of scientific endeavor.

In the form of an anthology, Gardner Soule has compiled the works of over 80 explorers, adventurers, scientists, authors and journalists into a highly readable and instructive book.

These are all men who know the sea and write about the sea. Among them are Jacques-Yves Cousteau, Jacques Piccard, Rachel Carson, J.W. Mavor Jr., William Beebe and C.P. Idyll.

One of the chapters describes the Hydro-Lab constructed by Perry Submarine Builders, Inc. for Florida Atlantic University as an underwater classroom for the study of the Atlantic Ocean.

As fascinating as some of the recent space travel are the accounts of man's first attempts to live for long periods beneath the sea.

If you are a student of the sea or have only wondered what goes on beneath the waves, this is the book for you. You won't be able to put the volume down once you pick it up.

CARL THORBAHN
Palm Beach Post-Times,
Sunday, Jan. 26, 1969

"AL" SOULE tells us that ELMHILL (see article on opposite page) is a non-professional, low-cost, therapeutic home-school for emotionally disturbed children operated at his farm in Plainfield, Washington County, Vermont. Born HORACE ALLEN¹⁰ SOULE at Randolph, Orange County, Vermont on 14 Dec 1923 son of Horace Allen⁹ & Ada Merle (Allen) Soule, this family line of descent is Horace Wheeler⁸, Salmon⁷, Timothy⁶, Joseph⁵, Timothy⁴, Nathan³, George², George¹ of the Mayflower which establishes Soule Kindred No. 5351376. Our cousin got into the habit of using "A" during his army career in World War II (1943-46) and subsequently in college but formalized this a bit as Allen Soule during his ten year service as Vermont's State Historian which he left on his 40th birthday (14 Dec 1963). His highly creditable contribution in that capacity has qualified him for inclusion in our eventual catalog of "WHO IS WHO IN THE SOULE FAMILY". Susan Bea Metric, who became Al's third wife at Plainfield on 28 Aug 1968, has been his co-worker for the past three years in the development & management of ELMHILL. Good luck Al & Sue in your worthy venture.



By Steve Szabo—The Washington Post

Mrs. Arthur Hendrick, a dinner committee co-chairman, with Linda Soule Preston, designer of her own dress.

LOOK for a new name on the Washington couture scene soon, if we are lucky. At the moment Linda Preston is designing only for Mrs. Arthur Hendricks, and both the designer and Jackie were smashing Preston pants designs to the Washington Performing Arts dinner concert at The Shoreham Monday night. Mrs. Preston is teaching French in a Langley Park Montessori school now but count on Jackie and Linda teaming up soon. Another Washington customer is Mrs. Charles Percy who has already purchased Linda's clothes in Colorado.

THE WASHINGTON POST
WASHINGTON D.C. Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1969

Julia Ermelinda "Linda"¹¹ (Soule) Preston (daughter of our Col. John Soule), also appeared on the local TV news and was one of the feature of Washington Arts Club's "A Tribute to Artu^x" Ball with her fashion designs. (* Artur Rubenstein)

Though their past may be mysterious, the Basques have left a firm mark on the present. The women are noted for their beauty, and the men for their drive and perfectionism. Gourmets who remember the late Henri Soulé, founder and dynamo of Le Pavillon, will recall the vigor with which he guarded his Olympian eminence, thereby setting a standard that has ever after served as a benchmark for the other *grands restaurants* on this continent. M. Soulé was a Basque.

"Gourmet" Magazine, Feb 1969

SOULES IN THE NEWS.....

In the course of a 3 month quarter we receive many news clippings about the same Soules. For some, it seems to suffice just to say how many times these Soules had their names in the news. The winner this quarter is Atty. **LEWIS F. SOULE**, who as Town Counsel for Salem, N.H. was mentioned 16 times that we know of (twice with 'SOULE' headlines!). Cousin Lewis is also President of the newly formed Rockingham County Trust Company (story on page 84 of Vol.II, No.3 Soule Newsletter.).

We have another town attorney also, **DAVID SOULE** of Wiscasset, Maine. Perhaps David and Lewis Soule will have a chance to meet and share some of their experiences as attorneys from their respective towns at our **SOULE REUNION!**

CHARLES E. SOULE, Worcester, Mass., was in the news at least 11 times in his duties as General Campaign Chairman for the Central Chapter of the 1969 Heart Fund. (We even count the article from the Community Leader which called him Charles V. Soule!)

DAVID E. SOULE, realtor in Amesbury, Mass., is the Heart Fund Publicity Chairman for his area. Helping him has been Mrs. **ANN SOULE**. Perhaps David and Charles will also meet for the time at the Soule Reunion!

One would expect Senator **RICHARD C. SOULE** of Fairfax, Franklin County, Vermont, to be in the news a lot. Working in his elected capacity, Senator Soule was in the news 4 times that we know of.

RICHARD H. SOULE of Lexington, Mass., was in the news twice through his work with the Boy Scouts of America. Cousin Richard is District Chairman, Battle Road District, Minuteman Council of the Boy Scouts of America. We all are pleased to see so many Soules in Scout work...from Maine to Florida and Oregon to Oklahoma! (See Camp Soule, B.S.A., St. Petersburg, Florida, page 88, Vol.II, No.3 Soule Newsletter.)

HAROLD L. SOULE, 81 Summer St., Stoneham, Mass., sales representative of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. was awarded a Recognition Certificate during National Salesmen's week, as a gentleman of ethical standards, of courteous standards, an ambassador of his company and a truly professional salesman. This was granted by the chairman of National Salesmen's Week Committee, Sales and Marketing Executives of Greater Boston, Inc. Cousin Harold is also chairman of the Grange Ways & Means Committee which held a successful Whist Party in the Odd Fellows Hall, despite inclement weather.

Not to be outdone, Mrs. **HAROLD L. SOULE** was in the news 6 times to husband's 2 times, through her many civic and social activities in the Garden Club and Stoneham Women's Club.

GILBERT M. SOULE, Wakefield, Mass., outgoing Chamber of Commerce President, has served as chairman for various money raising & civic beautification activities and was in the news 3 times that we know of.

COLONEL JOHN & ADELIA (ROSASCO) SOULE have returned to their Washington, D.C. home from exciting month-long sailing cruises in the Caribbean. Their itinerary included San Juan, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Montserrat, Saint Maarten, Saint Barts (St. Barthelemy), Isles des Saintes, Martinique, St. Lucia and Dominica. A minor shipboard accident injured our Historian's knee requiring an ankle to hip cast. Result: Personal immobilization and enforced stoppage of Soule-Sowle research projects.

H. V. SOWLE FLORIST, INC., 249 Ashley Blvd., New Bedford, Mass., has been selected as a Gold Medal Florist by the national selection committee of Gold Medal Florists. Selections are based on excellence in design, quality and high business standards. **Sun. Standard Times**, New Bedford, Mass., 16 Mar 1969.

ELSIE SOULE won the most interesting display award at the Stoneham, Mass. Grange hobby show with an album of photos dating back to 54 years ago. Stoneham Press, 9 Jan 1969, Stoneham, Mass. Elsie Soule is also active in the American Legion Auxiliary. Stoneham Independent, 6 Mar 1969

DR. ROBERT SOULE, chairman of the music department at Central Connecticut State College, was a guest speaker at a meeting of the New Britain High School College Club. He discussed the many opportunities for careers in music. Sunday Courant, 12 Jan 69, Hartford, Conn.

DR. ROBERT SOULE, Melrose, Mass. School Committeeman, is involved in the new school construction program for his town. The News, 28 Mar 1969, Malden, Massachusetts.

ALBERT F. SOULE, Jr. of Middleboro, Massachusetts, is coordinator of the Citizens Scholarship Foundation fund drive. Helping is his son DONALD SOULE along with other school mates, by painting the drive's progress thermometer on the Town Hall lawn. Standard-Times, 28 Mar 69, New Bedford, Mass. DONALD F. SOULE ALONG WITH his brother CHARLES SOULE were also in the news with their Pilgrim Fellowship activities. Charles is president of the group and Donald ushers. Standard-Times, 28 Jan 69. CHARLES is also National Honor Society president. The Enterprise & Times, Brockton, Mass. 13 Mar 1969.

MILDRED SOULE of Cambridge turnpike, Concord, Mass., has an exhibit of her oil paintings in the Young Gallery at Concord Academy. These paintings are landscapes and abstractions based closely on nature that Mrs. Soule has interpreted in warm monochromatic color. The exhibit closes January 25. The Journal, 23 Jan 69, Concord, Massachusetts.

THOMAS T. SOULES, Director of the Port of Boston, spoke at a big reception in Tokyo, Japan in March. Soules emphasized that the Boston port, traditionally linked to the Orient in Clipper Ship days, could again be used to great advantage by Japanese shippers. The Telegram, Worcester, Mass., 22 Mar 1969. Tom also spoke about the implications of the long longshoremen's strike in the Boston Monitor, 28 Jan 1969.

MRS. WESLEY SOULE, 9 Devonshire Drive, Darien, Conn., hosted the Circle 11 of the Noroton Presbyterian Church in her home, Tuesday, Feb. 4. The Advocate, 29 Jan 1969, Stamford, Conn.

RAYMOND E. SOULE is a Finance Committeeman in Amesbury, Mass., & reviewed the town's budget Feb. 6. The Gazette, 7 Feb 69, Haverhill, Mass.

MRS. GRACE SOULE was in the news with the Women's Society of Christen Service of the Middleboro Central Congregational Church which read correspondence from her at their Feb. meeting. The Enterprise & Times, 10 Feb 1969, Brockton, Massachusetts.

GEORGE V. SOULE, Chairman of the Winslow Park Commission, Freeport, Maine, stated that the park is "never to be commercialized" at a recreation committee meeting. The park and beach are available to campers & we hope any Soules that camp there will say hello to cousin George. (See Soule Newsletter, Vol.I, No.4, page 40 for a story about George V. Soule.) News from The Times Record, 14 Feb & 19 Feb 69, Brunswick, Me.

DANIEL W. SOULE of Orono, Maine, is the debate coach for the Orono High School, which recently had a team in the 21st New England Debate Tournament at the Univ. of Maine. The News, 17 Feb 69, Bangor, Maine.

A meeting of Orleans, Mass. voters in the Regional High School gym had a lively pro-con debate about building a new school which was ended on a light note by EMERY SOULE who observed that the Town had "piddled around with Town Water" for years before approving it. "It's high time we got off our it's time to vote this through." Cape Codder, 20 Feb 69, Orleans, Massachusetts

MRS. LAWRENCE SOULE'S junior high school class at East Weymouth Congregational Church sponsored a program on the dangers of smoking to which all Weymouth Camp Fire Girls were also invited. The Patriot-Ledger, 22 Feb 69, Quincy, Massachusetts.

RUSSELL SOULE of the Portland Maine Boys' Club was a double event winner in the Washington's Birthday swim meet Portland Boys' Club. He finished first in the 50-yd. butterfly and 100-yd. backstroke events and second in the 100-yd. freestyle. Congratulations Russell! Sunday Telegram, Portland, Maine, 23 Feb 69.

Mr. & Mrs. GLEN SOULE were installed as treasurer at the Couple's Club in Townsend, Mass. at their annual dinner March 1 in the Berkshire Country Inn, Nashua. The Times, Townsend, Mass., 27 Feb 1969.

THERESA SOULE was elected as a Library Trustee in Sheldon, Vermont. The Messenger, St. Albans, Vermont, 5 Mar 1969.

KENNETH SOULE of Boy Scout Troop 24, Braintree, Mass., was presented the God and Country medal, the highest religious award possible for a Boy Scout, on Scouters Sunday. The Kindred congratulates Kenneth on earning this! The Sunday Forum, 9 Mar 1969, Braintree, Massachusetts.

BRUCE SOULE, Sudbury, Mass., performed with the Adventures in Music symphony orchestra March 8. Young Bruce plays the clarinet. The Citizen, 13 Mar 69, & the Fence Viewer, 27 Feb 1969, Sudbury, Massachusetts. (Bruce attends the Peter Noyes school in Sudbury.)

WILLIAM D. SOULE, Head of Bay Rd., Buzzard's Bay, Mass., is Co-chairman for the Canal Jaycee "lazy eye screening" project for children ages 2 to 9. The Enterprise, Falmouth, Mass., 14 Mar 1969.

DIANNE SOULE of Hudson, Mass., has been accepted at the University of Massachusetts. She plans to major in Sociology. The News-Enterprise, 19 Mar 1969, Hudson, Massachusetts.

Boy Scout JOHN SOULE of Quechee, Vt., was on a "Polar Bear Campout" with Boy Scout Troop 220. Vermont-Standard, 20 Mar 69, Woodstock, Vt.

GEORGE SOULE of Cream Hill entered Charlotte Hungerford Hospital on Monday, March 17, and underwent surgery on Tuesday. Mr. Soule is Tax Collector of Cornwall. The Journal, 20 Mar 69, Lakeville, Conn.

Miss INEZ SOULE of Dover, N.H., is Superintendent of the Assembly of God Church school, 30 Pearl St., which is having a training course for workers for Christian ministry in the church and home. Foster's Democrat, 20 Mar 1969, Dover, N.H.

Miss VIRGINIA SOULE is the cashier in the Plymouth branch of the Registry of Motor Vehicles. South Shore Mirror, 20 Mar 69, Scituate, Mass.

Mr. & Mrs. AARON SOULES, representing the New England Science Advisory Council, are, along with representatives of many other groups, considering the need for a new teen-age drop-in center in Waltham, Mass. The News-Tribune, 25 Mar 1969, Waltham, Massachusetts.

HERB SOULE received a U.S. Savings Bond as an award for excellence in machine tool sales from the Kawie Tool Supply Co. during the company's recent sales promotion contest. Sunday Courant, Hartford, Conn. 30 Mar 69.

Mrs. JOHN SOWLE, New Canaan, Conn., will be installed as the new Recording Secretary of the Southern Fairfield Pi Beta Alumnae Club on April 17. Time, Greenwich, Conn., 31 Mar 1969.

GEORGE SOULE of Cream Hill, Cornwall, Conn., entered Charlotte Hungerford Hospital on Monday, 17 March, and underwent surgery on Tuesday. George is Tax Collector of Cornwall. The Journal, Lakeville, Conn., 20 Mar 1969

Cousin Carl W. Soule, Jr. is collecting unusual automobile license plates. He already have some that spell "SOULE" and he requests that Kindred send him any old SOULE plates that they may have, and to save for him any SOULE plates now in use. Carl's address is: Carl W. Soule, Jr., 643 Haverhill St., Reading, Massachusetts 01867.

Five Generation Project - Progress Report

By Colonel John Soule, Family Historian

Descendants of Elizabeth² Soule (George¹)
and FRANCIS WALKER, Sr. revised 31 Mar 1969

SOULE	File		LAYFLOWER	Index
	1100 (3) Francis Walker, Jr.	Anne Wells		74794
	1110 (4) Jonathan Walker	Penelope - ? -		-
	1111 (5) ? David Walker ?	- ? -		-
	1120 (4) David Walker	- ? -		-
	1130 (4) Ann(e) Walker	JOSEPH DRAKE		74767
	1131 (5) Joseph Drake, Jr.	Ruth Dunn		-
	1132 (5) Ebenezer Drake	Anne Dunn		-
	1133 (5) Abraham Drake	- ? -		-
	1134 (5) Mary/Mercy Drake	JOHN DUNHAM		50327
	1135 (5) Anne Drake	- ? -		-
	1136 (5) John Drake	Ann Fitz Randolph		-
	1137 (5) Philip Drake	Christian Dunn		-
	1140 (4) Francis Walker	1) Sarah - ? -		74793
	114- (5) William Walker	- ? -		-
	114- (5) Benjamin Walker	- ? -		-
	114- (5) Silas Walker	- ? -		-
	114- (5) Asher Walker	Phebe Miller		74770
	114- (5) Mary Walker	- ? -		-
	114- (5) Prudence Walker	- ? -		-
	114- (5) Anne Walker	- ? -		-
		2) Jane Brooks		-
<p>Compiler's Note: The above list of children were taken from the will of Francis Walker of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, N. J. dated 14 Feb 1748-49 proved 20 Mar 1748-49, in the order in which listed in the will. There as at this date no assurance that the sequence is in proper order nor that there may have been other children dying young or otherwise omitted nor which wife mothered each one.</p>				
	1150 (4) Martha Walker	JOHN CAMPION/CAMPYON		-
	1151 (5) Joanna Campion/Campyon	SAMUEL BARRON		-
	1152 (5) Francis Campion/Campyon	Mary - ? -		-
	1153 (5) Ann Campion/Campyon	JOSEPH CUTTER		-
	1200 (3) Mary Walker	JOHN AYERS		-
	1210 (4) John Ayers	Mary Creshon/Crocheron		-
	1211 (5) John Ayers	1) Joanna - ? -		-
		2) Sarah Bailey		-
	1212 (5) Silas Ayers	Probably unmarried		-
	1213 (5) Stephen Ayers	do		-
	1220 (4) Thomas Ayers/Ayres	Mary - ? -		-
	1221 (5) Abraham Ayres	- ? -		-
	1222 (5) Sarah Ayres	- ? -		-
	1223 (5) Peter Ayres	- ? -		-
	1224 (5) Mary Ayres	- ? -		-
	1225 (5) Levi Ayres	Temperance Week (?)		-
	1226 (5) Rachel Ayres	MULFORD MARTIN (?)		-
	1230 (4) Obadiah Ayers/Ayres	1) Elizabeth Compton		-
	1231 (5) Patience Ayres	- ? -		-
	1232 (5) Elizabeth Ayres	- ? -		-
		2) Deborah - ? -		-
	123- (5) Ezekiel Ayres	1) Anna Stack		-
		2) Effie (Van Wyre) Longstreet		-
	1240 (4) Patience Ayers/Ayres	- ? -		-

Descendants of Elizabeth ² Soule & FRANCIS WALKER, Sr., - continued -			
1250	(4) Francis Ayers/Ayres	- ? -	-
	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
1260	(4) Nathaniel Ayers/Ayres	- ? -	-
126-	(5) Jonathan Ayres	1) Anne - ? -	-
	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
1270	(4) Benjamin Ayers/Ayres	- ? -	-
	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
1280	(4) Moses Ayers/Ayres	1) - ? -	-
1281	(5) Nathaniel Ayres	1) Elizabeth Worth	-
		2) Sarah - ? -	-
		2) Jane Chambers	-
1282	(5) John Ayres	1) Phebe Dalglish	-
		2) Anna Rhodes	-
1283	(5) Mary Ayres	- ? -	-
1284	(5) David Ayres	Elizabeth (McDowell) McCollum	-
1285	(5) Lydia Ayres	- ? -	-
1286	(5) Phebe Ayres	- ? -	-
1300	(3) Isaac Walker	Desire Shelley	74806
1310	(4) Elias Walker	- ? -	-
	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
13--	(4) Isaac Walker	- ? -	-

Compiler's Note: Monnette suggests that this man probably was the Isaac Walker of Marshfield, Plymouth County, Mass. While we have been able to collect rather complete information on Isaac Walker of Marshfield and his family, we are as yet unable to confirm or disprove Monnette's theory. We are working on this - among many other similar activities.

13--	(4) Desire Walker	JOSEPH FREEMAN	74780
13-1	(5) Capt. Mathew Freeman	Margaret Cotheal (Cottle?)	52573
13--	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
13--	(5) Joseph Freeman, Jr.	- ? -	-

Compiler's Note: Will of Joseph Freeman, Sr. dated 10 May 1791, proved 18 Mar 1797 (gravestone indicated he died 8 Mar 1797) mentions "oldest son" Mathew and "youngest son" Joseph together with daughters. This implies that there may have been other sons. Contemporary possibilities are Enos Freeman and Azel Freeman. Joseph Freeman, Sr., left widow Susanna - ? - whom he married after the death of Desire (Walker) Freeman on 22 Dec 1779 per her gravestone. Since Joseph Freeman, Sr. was already aged 70 when Desire died and the will of Susanna (- ? -) Freeman named different children, it must be presumed that Desire bore all of Joseph's children. The daughters named in his will include:

13--	(5) Elizabeth Freeman	- ? -	-
13--	(5) Desire Freeman	- ? -	-

Compiler's Note: The above were certainly married as Joseph's will mentioned his grandchildren by these daughters. The following were mentioned merely as "daughters":

13--	(5) Jane Freeman	- ? -	-
13--	(5) Naomi Freeman	- ? -	-
1400	(3) Patience Walker	FRANCIS DRAKE	74825
1410	(4) Martha Drake	Probably unmarried - died young	-
1420	(4) Ephraim Drake	Mercy - ? -	-
1421	(5) Experience Drake	- ? -	-
1422	(5) Ephraim Drake	- ? -	-
1430	(4) Hezekiah Drake	Probably unmarried - died young	-
1440	(4) Martha Drake	WILLIAM JONES	-

Compiler's Note: We consider any children from this marriage as most unlikely since she was not married until age 46 and there is no evidence of an earlier marriage.

1450	(4) Rachel Drake	REUNE RUNYON, Sr.	50328
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1451	(5) Mary Runyon	JOSHUA MARTIN, Jr.	-
1452	(5) Ephraim Runyon	1) Ruth Mollison	68424
		2) Sarah Drake	-
1453	(5) Rachel Runyon	Died young - unmarried	-
1454	(5) Rev. Reune Runyon, Jr.	Anna Bray	-
1455	(5) John Runyon	1) Violet Layton	-
		2) Sarah Wheaton	-
1456	(5) Rispah Runyon	JAMES COMPTON	-
1457	(5) Keziah Runyon	Died young - unmarried	-
1458	(5) Benjamin Runyon (?)	- ? -	-
1459	(5) Francis Runyon (?)	- ? -	-
1460	(4) Elizabeth Drake	1) HEZEKIAH DUNHAM	-
1461	(5) Hezekiah Dunham, Jr.	- ? -	-
		2) - ? - BURGESS	-
1470	(4) Francis Drake	- ? -	-
1480	(4) Benjamin Drake	- ? -	-
1490	(4) James Drake	Esther Langstaff	-
1491	(5) Delilah Drake	- ? -	-
149-	(5) - ? -	-	-
14X0	(4) Henry Drake	- ? -	-
14X1	(5) Patience Drake	- ? -	-
14X2	(5) Francis Drake	- ? -	-
14A0	(4) Joseph Drake	Sarah Mathis (Matthes?)	50321
14A1	(5) Joseph Drake	Died young - unmarried	-
14A2	(5) Ephraim Drake	- ? -	-
14A3	(5) Reuben Drake	- ? -	-
14A4	(5) Simeon Drake	- ? -	-
14A5	(5) Emley/Imla Drake	Temperance McPherson	50318
14A6	(5) Joseph Drake	- ? -	-

Descendants of Patience² Soule (George¹)
 and JOHN HASKELL, Sr., revised 31 Mar 1969

6100	(3) John Haskell, Jr.	Mary Squire	16825
6100	(4) Sarah Haskell	Unmarried - died "in 5th year"	-
6110	(4) Mary A. Haskell	SAMUEL WHITMORE	55438
6111	(5) Mary Whitmore	JONAS SHEPARD	-
6112	(5) Samuel Whitmore	- ? -	-
6113	(5) Zerviah Whitmore	- ? -	-
6114	(5) Martha Whitmore	EBENEZER COVELL	76307
6115	(5) Ruth Whitmore	SAMUEL RUSSELL	-
6120	(4) John Haskell III	Mary Smith (?)	-
612-	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
6130	(4) Squire Haskell	Elizabeth Russell	16827
6131	(5) Sarah Haskell	JONATHAN BARRITT	-
6132	(5) Jonathan Haskell	"liaison" (dau) Elizabeth Trembal/Trumbull	-
		1) Tamar Moffett	-
		2) Anna Lothrop	55395
6133	(5) Elizabeth Haskell	JACOB LEAVENS	55412
6134	(5) Mary Haskell	- ? -	-
6135	(5) Susannah Haskell	- ? -	-
6136	(5) Eunice Haskell	- ? -	-
6137	(5) Squire Haskell	Esther Humphrey	-
6138	(5) Jeremiah Haskell	Hannah Nichols	55424
6139	(5) John Haskell	- ? -	-
613X	(5) Samuel Haskell	- ? -	-
613A	(5) David Haskell/Hascal	Martha Nichols	16835
613½	(4) Sarah Haskell	Unmarried - died "in 2nd year"	-
6140	(4) Jonathan Haskell	- ? -	-

6150	(4) Joseph Haskell	Catherine Green	55427
6151	(5) Joseph Haskell	Unmarried - died young	-
6152	(5) Katherine Haskell	- ? -	-
6153	(5) Joseph Haskell	Alice Fitch (?)	-
6154	(5) John Haskell	Martha Lauson	-
6155	(5) Benjamin Haskell	Sarah Foster	55404
6156	(5) Jacob Haskell	- ? -	-
6157	(5) Abigail Haskell	- ? -	-
6158	(5) Lydia Haskell	- ? -	-
6159	(5) Jesse Haskell	- ? -	-
6160	(4) Patience Haskell	- ? -	-
6170	(4) Samuel Haskell/Hascal	- ? -	-
6180	(4) Susanna Haskell/Hascall	- ? -	-
6190	(4) William Haskell/Hascall	Hannah Butler (?)	-
619-	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
61X0	(4) Abigail Hascall	WILLIAM RAINSFORD	-
61X-	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
6200	(3) Elizabeth Haskell	THOMAS DRINKWATER	16846
6210	(4) Walter Drinkwater	- ? -	-
621-	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
6220	(4) Elizabeth Drinkwater	JOHN DUDLEY	-
622-	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
6230	(4) Warren Drinkwater	- ? -	-
623-	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
6240	(4) William Drinkwater	1) Elizabeth Benedict	-
6241	(5) Thomas Drinkwater	Apparently unmarried; d. 3 Nov 1755 "at the Camp at Fort Edward under Capt. Samuel Dimmick"	-
6242	(5) John Drinkwater	- ? -	-
<p>Compiler's Note: This man was born at New Milford, Conn. 7 Jul 1731 and died 8 Sep 1755 "at the Camp at Lake George under Capt. Benjamin Hinman! Orcutt's "History of New Milford" pp292-293 attributes to him wife Welthea and offspring we credit to another John (see 6260 below). Our objection to Orcutt's placement is the fact that the oldest child of John & Welthea was born 16 Dec 1743 when this Joh would have been only 12-years of age. We are unable to find any really valid evidence that this man ever married. Note that he was only 24 when he died in the French & Indian War.</p>			
6243	(5) Elizabeth Drinkwater	JOHN BEEHMAN	-
6244	(5) Hannah Drinkwater	- ? -	-
6245	(5) Mary Drinkwater	- ? -	-
6246	(5) Abigail Drinkwater	HEZEKIAH BROWNSON	-
6247	(5) Sarah Drinkwater	STEPHEN FERRIS	-
6248	(5) Jerusha Drinkwater	GAMALIEL HURIBUT	-
6249	(5) Samuel Drinkwater	Olive Grey	-
624X	(5) Ann Drinkwater	Unmarried - died young	-
624A	(5) Mercy Drinkwater	- ? -	-
624B	(5) Ebenezer Drinkwater	2) Susannah Washburn	-
624C	(5) Joanna Drinkwater	- ? -	-
624D	(5) Thomas Drinkwater	- ? -	-
624E	(5) Ann Drinkwater	? Nancy Kilbourne ?	-
6250	(4) George Drinkwater	- ? -	-
6251	(5) Elizabeth Drinkwater	Elizabeth Parker	-
6260	(4) John Drinkwater	Unmarried - died ae 2 yrs	-
6261	(5) Welthea Drinkwater	? Sarah Staple? ?Welthea -?- ?	-
6262	(5) Warren Drinkwater	ABRAHAM / ABEL SMITH	-
6263	(5) Prudence Drinkwater	- ? -	-
6270	(4) Joseph Drinkwater	- ? -	-
6271	(5) Thomas Drinkwater	Jane Latham	11724
		1) Ruth Cole	-

Descendants of Patience² Soule & JOHN HASKELL, Sr., - continued -

6271 (cont'd)		2) Margaret Stackpole	-
6272	(5) Joseph Drinkwater	1) Mary Leech	11725+11726
		2) Elizabeth (-?-) McKinley	-
6273	(5) John Drinkwater	Susanna Brown	-
6274	(5) Micaiah Drinkwater	Elizabeth Bradford	11732+11733
6275	(5) Anna Drinkwater	OBADIAH MOORE	-
6276	(5) Samuel Drinkwater	Rhoda Bradford	-
6277	(5) Sarah Drinkwater	JOSEPH YOUNG	-
6278	(5) Sylvanus Drinkwater	Rachel Sweetser	11736+11737
6279	(5) David Drinkwater	Rachel Farrar	-
627X	(5) Daniel Drinkwater	Rebecca Fisher	-
627A	(5) Phineas Drinkwater	Margaret Sweetser	-
6280	(4) Samuel Drinkwater	Dorothy Josselyn	50399
628-	(5) Phebe Drinkwater	DAVID CUDWORTH	50398
628-	(5) Mary/May Drinkwater	CHARLES CUDWORTH	-
628-	(5) Elizabeth Drinkwater	JONATHAN BRYANT	-
628-	(5) Dorothy Drinkwater	NATHANIEL CUDWORTH	-
628-	(5) Thomas Drinkwater	- ? -	-
628-	(5) Abigail Drinkwater	EDWARD CUDWORTH	-
628-	(5) Susanna Drinkwater	- ? -	-
628-	(5) Desire Drinkwater	- ? -	-

Compiler's Note: While above family listing appears to be complete, the sequence of placement is tentative only to be clarified after further investigation now pending.

6290	(4) Patience Drinkwater	TIMOTHY MAXFIELD, Jr.	-
6291	(5) Elizabeth Maxfield	WILLIAM TRIPP	-
6292	(5) Edmund Maxfield	Rachel Russell	-
6293	(5) Lydia Maxfield	DANIEL SHERMAN	-
6294	(5) Capt. Zadoc Maxfield	Susannah Sherman	-
6295	(5) Patrick Maxfield	Freelove Badcock	-
6296	(5) Timothy Maxfield	Welthea Kempton	-
6297	(5) Patience Maxfield	JONATHAN SHERMAN	-
6298	(5) Thomas Maxfield	Judith Hathaway	-
6300 (3)	William Haskell	- ? -	-
6400 (3)	Patience Haskell	Unmarried - died in 27th year	-
6500 (3)	Bethia Haskell	- ? -	-
6600 (3)	Mary Haskell	SCOTTO/SCOTTOW/SCOTTOWAY CLARK	16684
6610	(4) Andrew Clark(e)	Bethia Hall	-
6611	(5) Content Clark	- ? -	-
6612	(5) David Clark	- ? -	-
6613	(5) Ebenezer Clark	- ? -	-
6614	(5) Bethia Clark	- ? -	-

Compiler's Note: Search of unpublished Harwich Town records and Barnstable County records appears necessary to complete this family.

6620	(4) Scotto Clark	Thankful Crosby	7669
6621	(5) Elisha Clark	Hannah Hopkins	7551
6622	(5) Reuben Clark	Jerusha Freeman	-
6623	(5) Tully Clark	Huldah Clark	-
6624	(5) Mark Clark	Huldah Bangs	-
6625	(5) William Clark	- ? - "lost at sea"	-
6626	(5) Mercy Clark	SYLVANUS DREW	11698
6627	(5) Barnabas Clark	Mehitable Hall	-
6628	(5) Capt. Scotto Clark	Sarah Griffiths	-
6629	(5) James Clark	Desire Howes	46681
662X	(5) Abigail Clark	Col. ZENAS WINSLOW	7493
662A	(5) Roland Clark	Rhoda Bangs	-
662B	(5) Joshua Clark	- ? - "lost at sea"	-
662C	(5) Fessenden Clark	- ? - "lost at sea"	-

Descendants of Patience² Soule & JOHN HASKELL, Sr., - continued -

662D	(5) Thankful Clark	1) HENRY HOWES	-
		2) JOSEPH SEARS	-
6630	(4) Mary Clark	- ? -	-
6640	*(4) Joseph Clark	Phoebe Crosby	#
664-	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
664-	(5) Phoebe Clark	SETH CROSBY	#
664-	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
6650	*(4) Benjamin Clark	*-twins	- ? -
6660	(4) Lydia Clark	LEMUEL BERRY	3259+46603
666-	(5) - ? -	- ? -	-
666-	(5) Scotto Berry	Hannah Mayo	3277
666-	(5) Mehitable Berry	JOHN HASTINGS	3265
666-	(5) Mary Berry	JESSE SNOW	42282
<p>Compiler's Notes: This family is also awaiting Harwich, Mass. research. Obviously, it is not now complete.</p>			
6670	(4) Nathaniel Clark	1) Mary North	-
6671	(5) Mary Clark	- ? -	-
		2) Lydia Thatcher Freeman	13913+13914
	(5) Eliza Clark	- ? -	-
	(5) Winifred Clark	N - ? - BERRY	-
	(5) Lydia Clark	- ? -	-
	(5) Solomon Clark	- ? -	-
	(5) Enoch Clark	Lydia Mayo	7564
	*(5) Thacher Clark		-
	*(5) Mary Clark	*twins	-
<p>Compiler's Notes: The Clarke-Clark Genealogy (page 21) calls the head of this family a brother of the first Scotto Clarke(e) rather than his son as given here. He resided in Harwich and Lyme, Connecticut. Further research is indicated for verification.</p>			
6680	(4) Sarah Clark	JONATHAN COBB	46899+46645
668-	(5) Jonathan Cobb, Jr.	Rachel Higgins	46900
668-	(5) Scotto Clark	Mary Freeman	46930
<p>Above fully verified; probably others.</p>			
6690	(4) Ebenezer Clark	- ? -	-
66X0	(4) Seth Clark	- ? -	-
6700	(3) Josiah Haskell	1) Sarah Canady/Kanady	-
6710	(4) Benjamin Haskell	Sarah Sherman	-
<p>Children, if any, not ascertained to date.</p>			
6720	(4) Elizabeth "Betty" Haskell	- ? -	-
6730	(4) Noah Haskell	Abiah Sherman	-
6731	(5) Noah Haskell	1) Sarah Weston	-
		2) Sarah Gibbs	-
6732	(5) Josiah Haskell	Sally - ? -	-
673-	(5) David Haskell	- ? -	-
673-	(5) Benjamin Haskell	- ? -	-
6740	(4) Patience Haskell	BENJAMIN WOOD	-
<p>Children, if any, not ascertained to date.</p>			
6750	(4) Hannah Haskell	? JOSHUA GIBBS ?	-
<p>Either this Hannah Haskell or a contemporary by the same name married as above. We have not as yet confirmed this marriage as being of the indicated lineage; neither have children, if any, been ascertained to date.</p>			
6800		2) Sarah Brayley	-
6810	(4) Josiah Haskell	Margaret Westcoat/Westcott	-
681-	(5) Benjamin Haskell	Elizabeth - ? -	-
681-	(5) Roger Haskell	Abigail Pittsley	-
681-	(5) John Haskell	- ? -	-
681-	(5) Mary Haskell	NEHEMIAH DeMORANVILLE	-

Descendants of Patience² Soule & JOHN HASKELL, Sr., - continued -

681-	(5) Margaret Haskell	- ? -	BRAYLEY	-
681-	(5) Isaac Haskell		Salome Brayley	-
<p>Compiler's Note: The foregoing data is taken from "Chronicles of the Haskell Family" by Ira J. Haskell of Lynn, Massachusetts (1943). It is understood that these families are of Freetown, Bristol County, Massachusetts and a current analysis of the records of that town (unpublished) will confirm, clarify and possibly extend our data. Bristol County probate records have not been found to be too helpful.</p>				
6900	(3) Susannah Haskell		THOMAS PAIN/PAINÉ	16877
69--	(4) Ralph Pain/Paine	- ? -		-
69--	(4) Mary Pain/Paine	- ? -	FARROW	-
69--	(4) Elizabeth "Betty" Pain/Paine	- ? -	WINSLOW	-
69--	(4) Patience Pain/Paine		JONATHAN WINSLOW	25382
69--	(5) Jesse Winslow		Keziah Spicer	38735
69--	(5) Jonathan Winslow		Sibyl Potter	77032
69--	(4) Job Pain/Paine		Hannah Terry	25467
69--	(5) Silas Paine		Chloe Chase	25563
69--	(4) Thankful Paine	- ? -		-
69--	(4) Charles Paine	- ? -		-
69--	(4) Peter Paine	- ? -		-

Compiler's Note: Data on the 4th Generation of this family is taken from the will of Thomas Pain/Paine. Consequently, it is quite likely that some of the last named may be through his second wife Annabelle Brayley, whom he married 19 Aug 1731. Also, since he was married for nearly 20-years to Susannah Haskell, it is also reasonable to presume that there may have been other younger children who died before the date of the will. Those individuals of the 5th Generation named above are taken from lineage papers on file with the Society of Mayflower Descendants. Obviously, there are undoubtedly a number to be added following on-site study of the Freetown records as this entire family was of that town.

This completes our initial report on the status of research into the descendants of George of the Mayflower for Five Generations. It does not by any means complete the Project. As we have previously pointed out, the absence of a complete four digit "Soule File" number indicates doubt concerning birth dates or any other dependable data upon which to establish a proper sequence of the family members in that group. The symbol ? or (?) indicates a probable or possible situation concerning which we are not yet fully satisfied of the facts. Similarly, the - ? - indicates that to date we have been unable to determine whether or not in fact there is a complete name, an actual spouse, an early death or other reason for non-marriage. There are also a few other annotations which should be self explanatory. Our present plan for the near term is to concentrate on research in an attempt to eliminate as many of these deficiencies and inadequacies as practicable.

Several of our readers have pointed out apparent errors or inconsistencies in our presentations to date while others have contributed additional information. We are most grateful for this assistance. Once again, we solicit the help of our readers in their continuing critical review of our work and the submission of any further comment in the way of criticism, additions or corrections. Hopefully, we will present in proper perspective in the July 1969 issue of SOULE NEWSLETTER a sufficient number of such additions and corrections to warrant the indexing of this work. Due to other commitments, the dead-line for information of this nature to reach the family historian must be 10 Jun 1969.

Recollections of Plympton **The Soule Family** By Eugene A. Wright

Many of Plympton's earliest settlers came in from Plymouth, Kingston and Duxbury. Quite naturally many of them were the descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims. Those who came a few years later may be called Plymouth Pilgrims.

The latter include the early Wrights, Thompsons and Churchills. Equally natural it was for Mayflower Pilgrims to marry Plymouth Pilgrims and this many of them did. There is no evidence that those who came from the Puritan towns to the north ever violently disagreed with the early Plymouth folks. In fact they had much in common--the need to find food, make shelters and guard against further Indian attacks. After the end of King Phillip's War the settlers could clear their land, build their houses, raise their families, build a church and attend to the serious business of establishing a new town government.

Benjamin Soule, a grandson of the Mayflower's George Soule, was one of the very early Plymptonians. He built his house down near the end of the lane which leaves our Main street right in front of the village store. The house now occupied by Andrew Jacobson is not the original Soule house, though it is quite old.

The first Soule house on the property was on the hill a bit north of the present one. Later Soules built a more modern house beside the Green. I suspect William Hudson Soule, who was born in 1791, built this house. His son, William S. Soule, occupied the house when in Plympton. Mostly, he lived in Cambridge where he manufactured trunks. When his son, George H. S. Soule, retired from his work in the Boston Stock Exchange he returned to Plympton and occupied the place until his death a few years ago.

* * *
One hundred and four Soules

appear in the birth list up to 1850. A census of Plymouth County, dated 1867, lists three bearing the name still living in Plympton. There were 21 living in Duxbury where Pilgrim George cleared his farm and 17 appeared in the Middleboro list. These lists counted only the male members in the family, so our count represents about half of the number actually living in these places at the time. Not one Soule name appeared in the Plymouth list, although a few names were found in the census lists in the towns to the north.

Two sons of the first George Soule came at an early period and cleared farms in nearby East Middleboro. In the generations which followed their numbers grew. So much that when I drove through the place where they first settled it was known locally as the Soule neighborhood.

We drove over Soule street, past the little Soule mill, close to the Soule School, to the residence of Orlando Soule where we delivered our load of chickens. Before reaching the Soule district we passed the Washburn and Soule mill. The passing of George Soule a few years ago brought to an end the list of local citizens bearing the name. Though they did not enter heavily into local politics, we find the name connected with many successful businesses.

Since all of the local Soules are distant relatives of mine, I am sorry to see the name disappear. They came early into our town life and played a considerable part in the growing community. Plympton is no doubt a better town because of their presence here so many years.

Thursday, July 21, 1966 SILVER LAKE NEWS

PARADE - 18 Aug 1968

CENSUS SECRECY On April 1, 1970, the nation's next decennial census will be carried out largely by mail. In its efforts to insure accuracy, privacy, and efficiency in the census, the Department of Commerce plans to feed all correctly filled-out forms directly into a computer. Once names and addresses are detached, even a computer expert will be unable to track down any one person.

By guaranteeing such privacy, the Census Bureau hopes to promote honesty in reporting vital statistics. You may have gotten a job, a loan, a divorce on the basis of false information, but the census will not tell on you. You will simply appear in census publications as one of mil-

lions in any category of age, income, occupations, education, etc.

As an example of discretion, the Department of Commerce's index of occupations includes that of robber. Any individual who so identified himself in 1960 is now grouped with 308,497 other "professional, technical, and kindred workers not elsewhere classified."

If on the other hand, you need to prove your age, say for Social Security, the Census Bureau has a special office in Pittsburg, Kans., which handles old census records -- with names and addresses. For a fee of \$4 you can obtain a transcript of your earliest census entry, which is legally acceptable in lieu of a birth certificate.

Colonel Soule, our family historian, comments that census secrecy is applicable solely to returns of the last 75 years. With minor exceptions, returns are complete and available for reference for the Census of 1790 and for each ten years thereafter through and including 1880. Copies are in the National Archives in Washington and certain other places. These copies provide invaluable clues for the genealogist. We hope to publish in SOULE NEWSLETTER about mid-1969 a partial list of the Soule families enumerated in the 1880 Census. The 1790 Census returns are in print and copies are in most libraries. The 1890 returns were destroyed by fire; the 1900 returns are scheduled for release to the public about 1975. In the interim, access to 1900 and subsequent returns can be had only as described above.

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CHARLES SOULE, president of Escambia Treating Company, completes his term as Mayor of Pensacola, Florida on June 9. He took office in 1967. *Alabama Alumni News* Mar-Apr 1969 University of Alabama

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§ The survey for number of readers of the Soule Newsletter which was included with the January issue indicates that we have 530 readers.

§ NEEDED TO BOOST 1970 STAMP

A design for a postage stamp to commemorate the 350th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims has been submitted to the Post Office by Irene K. Lenher, former Governor of the Delaware Mayflower Descendants, and a well-known Wilmington, Delaware artist. (re: Soule Newsletter, Vol. II, No. 2, Page 48).

Unfortunately in this day and age, much support needs to be shown for anything that the Government is asked to do. To make this stamp a reality, we urge each of you to write to your Congressmen and to:

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