

## BARNABAS HORTON NOTES

By Frank Swayze, DJS 2016

Barnabashorton.blogspot.com

1. Born 1600 in Mowsley, England – SE Leicestershire – Midlands
2. Apprenticeship records from this period haven't survived.
  - c. age 14, he would have been apprenticed for 7 years, plus 3 years as a journeyman.
  - Records indicate that, by 1633, he was a Master Baker
  - Moved to neighboring Nuneaton, in Warwickshire
3. Why did he emigrate to N. America?
  - As a Master Baker, his most expensive item, his oven, couldn't be moved.
  - Query would he forfeit the time and money spent in setting up an independent bakery just because he had to receive communion while kneeling, vs. standing or sitting.
  - No evidence that Barnabas was excommunicated, or that he was a nonconformist or sympathizer.
  - Dissenters in the Midlands were not routinely persecuted and excommunicated.
  - Bubonic plague. He had lost at least two wives and two children.
  - It was the reign of Charles I (1625-1649). Political unrest – possibility of civil war (1642-1649).
  - His third wife was Mary Langton. Her brother Roger was a freeman already settled in New England, in Ipswich.
4. Date of arrival in North America not known. But records indicate he was in Ipswich in 1641/42.
5. Southold says it's the oldest English settlement in New York (1640).
  - It appears that Southampton (on the Long Island South Fork) came together in 1640, while Southold doesn't appear in records until 1642.
  - With diminishing available land, Puritan members of the Massachusetts Bay Colony moved elsewhere, founded the New Haven Colony, and expanded to Long Island.
4. Why did Barnabas move to Long Island?
  - There was a recession going on in New England: Puritan migration had largely halted, cutting off access to English credit markets and European manufactured goods.
  - Much of the best land in Massachusetts had been taken, and freemen were cautious about approving newcomers (towns were full).
  - He had contacts who'd already gone to Long Island.

5. Some concepts

- A man signing on as one of the first inhabitants of a new plantation or settlement was called a proprietor, commoner, or freeholder – an economic designation.
  - Provided initial funding or arrived during the building phase.
  - Lots available for a small fee or for free (hence freeholder).
  - Possibly also offered as an inducement for those who plied a particular trade.
  - All undivided land would be in the custody of the proprietors as common land (hence commoners)
    - Freemanship: a political designation, akin to citizenship
      - Only freemen could vote in town meetings or serve in public office
      - New Haven Colony (like Mass. Bay) required freemen also be church members.
    - Church members (or saints): an ecclesiastical designation for one admitted to the church in accordance with Puritan rules.

6. It appears that Southold wasn't founded in any sort of planned, orderly way, but was an isolated, frontier community that came together first, then affiliated with the New Haven Colony.

- First pastor was the Rev. John Youngs, who had immigrated with his extended family.
  - No record that Barnabas was a member of Rev. Youngs' church before their arrival on Long Island.
    - It does appear from the initial group with Rev. Youngs that family and mercantile interests were above ecclesiastical ones as the new settlement was established.
    - Barnabas would have been among the skilled craftsmen who would have been welcomed into the community.

7. Social strata: Southold reached a consensus re those who claimed original proprietor status by 1662, when they voted to divide common land purchased in 1657. This marked the closing of Southold to new proprietors. All common land was owned by 43 proprietors.

- At top of the list were persons of wealth, entrepreneurs, gentry and the clergy.
- Next were persons of industry – artisans and craftsmen, including Barnabas.
- Finally were dependents – women, slaves, servants, natives and children.

8. Political positions: Barnabas served multiple terms as deputy constable (not high office), and New Haven authorities eventually appointed him justice of the peace. Later in his life, he served in higher status positions. After Southold switched its political allegiance to Connecticut Colony, he was a commissioner and by 1676 was recognized as a town elder, one of the three remaining founders still living.

9. There appears no doubt that Barnabas was a religious man, but it appears that he was tolerant, e.g., of Quakers, and that his Puritan affiliation may have been grounded at least in part on economic motives, for himself and his family.

10. Occupation: other than a mention of his trade in Ipswich records, no record exists to show Barnabas plied his baking trade in New England. No license seems to have issued. No physical evidence, i.e., a large commercial baking oven, was ever found on his Southold property. However, the estate inventory at his death did include some baking implements, so he probably didn't give it up entirely.

- Records indicate that his wealth accumulated slowly over time.
- Animal husbandry probably the most important part of his accumulated wealth.

11. It appears that Barnabas never completely retired from public service, and appears in records during the 1670s – ceremonial roles as a town elder.

12. Death in summer, 1680. His tombstone probably came from eastern Massachusetts or Rhode Island in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- The inscription: HERE LYETH BURIED THE BODY OF BARNABAS HORTON  
BORN AT MOUSLEY IN LESTER-CHIRE IN OLD ENGLAND &  
DIED AT SOUTHOLD THE 13 DAY OF JULY 1680 AGED 80 YEARS

HERE SLEPES MY BODY TOMBED IN ITS DUST  
TILL CHRIST SHALL COME & RAISE IT WITH THE JUST.  
MY SOUL'S ASCENDED TO THE THRONE OF GOD WHERE  
WITH SWEET JESUS NOW I MAKE ABOARD.  
THEN HASTEN AFTER ME MY DEAREST WIFE TO BE  
PERTAKER OF THIS BLESSED LIFE.  
AND YOU DEAR CHILDREN ALL FOLLOW THE LORD.  
HEAR AND OBEY HIS PUBLICK SACRED WORD, AND IN  
YOUR HOUSES CALL UPON HIS NAME, FOR OFT I HAVE  
ADVISED YOU TO THE SAME. THEN GOD WILL BLESS  
YOU WITH YOUR CHILDREN ALL AND TO THIS BLESSED  
PLACE HE WILL YOU CALL.

HEBREWS H & V. 4  
HE BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH

*ALSO AT HIS FEET LIE THE REMAINS OF HIS YOUNGEST SON  
JONATHAN HORTON  
THE FIRST CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY IN THE COUNTY OF*

SUFFOLK.

HE DIED FEB. 23, AD 1707, AGE 60

- The house: fund raising efforts to preserve the original house failed and it was demolished in 1878. The current house doesn't bear much resemblance to images of the original.

## SLIDES

1. Long Island
2. Long Island North Fork
3. First Presbyterian Church sign
4. Church
5. Church and The Old Burying Ground
6. Sign: Oldest English Burying Ground
7. Commemoration Monument
8. Barnabas' Box Tomb
9. Barnabas' Box Tomb top with inscription
10. Barnabas' House Site Marker
11. Horton House Site
12. John Swayze House Site
13. Horton Point Lighthouse Sign
14. Horton Point Lighthouse
15. New Jersey
16. Chester and Hope
17. First Congregational Church, Chester
18. Congregational Church and Churchyard
19. Judge's and Penelope's stones
20. Penelope's headstone crown
21. Judge's headstone crown
22. Judge Samuel Swayze 1735 house
23. Judge Samuel Swayze 1747 house
24. Judge Samuel Swayze 1747 house
25. Headstone drawing
26. Israel Swayze House 1941
27. Israel Swayze House 1941
28. Israel Swayze House, June
29. Bob May at Israel Swayze House
30. Israel Swayze House
31. Israel Swayze House
32. Israel Swayze House
33. Interior wall showing thickness
34. Fireplace (one of five)
35. Swayze Cemetery seen from the House
36. Barnabas Swayze House
37. Judge's headstone crown
38. Penelope's headstone crown
39. Israel's stone, 1941
40. Israel's stone, June 2015
41. Israel's headstone crown
43. Israel's stone, April 2016
44. Israel's stone, April 2016

## INSCRIPTIONS

### BURYING GROUND MARKER

The Oldest English Burying Ground In New York State, 1540  
Founders Monument Erected 1890-1893 Honors The  
Southold Town Founders And Site Of The Oldest English  
Meetinghouse Of The State, 1640  
The First Meetinghouse Served For Church, Town Meetings,  
Fort, Court And Prison

### MONUMENT INSCRIPTION

This monument marks the site of the first meeting house of  
Southold and commemorates the founders of the town and of  
the church which the Rev. John Youngs organized here,  
October twenty-one 1640.  
It is part of the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration and was erected  
by the Committee of Arrangements for that celebration.

### BARNABAS HORTON HOUSE MARKER

Historic Side Of The Barnabas Horton House Early 1640's - 1878  
Where Generations Of Hortons Lived Until 1873  
In Part, Became The First Suffolk County Court House 1684 - 1729  
In 1683, After Suffolk County Was Organized From The  
East Riding Of Yorkshire, County Courts Were Held For 45 Years  
In The Upper Story Of The Horton House

### SAMUEL SWAYZE INSCRIPTION

Here lies the body of Samuel Swayze, Esqr., who was born in  
Southold, Long Island, March 20, 1689; and removed from thence  
to Roxbury, May 17, 1737, where he continued to reside until he  
departed this life May 11, 1759, aged 70 years 1 month and 11 days

### PENELOPE SWAYZE INSCRIPTION

Here lies the body of Penelope, the wife of Samuel Swayze, who was  
born in Southold, Long Island, Feb. 14, 1690, and removed from  
thence to Roxbury, May 17, 1737, where she continued to reside until  
she departed this life December 1, 1746, aged 55 years 9 months and 17 days.

### ISRAEL SWAYZE INSCRIPTION

In Memory of Israel Swayze who was born on Long Island and removed  
with his father to Roxbury in Morris County & from thence removed to  
Oxford in Suffox County & died August 27, 1774 Aged 53 Years & 10 Months

My flesh shall slumber in the ground  
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,  
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,  
And in my Savior's image rise.