

Southwold had given the world - ministers, teachers, doctors and others. He referred to the story of Neil McAlpin, who farmed the farm now owned and operated by Ross Tufford, Talbot Road - the man who in a year of crop failures offered poor farmers their seed grain from his supplies on a bushel for bushel repayment basis after harvest the following year.

"I am glad we have that sort of tradition in Southwold," he said.

Mr. McKay also spoke in complimentary terms of Mrs. R. J. (Dorothy) Fatcher, who is representing Ontario, and naturally Southwold, in a great gathering of women in Denmark this summer, as president of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Ontario. Mrs. Fatcher is carrying on the high traditions of Southwold.

Warden Coulter recommended that the lives of the pioneers be studied for guidance in this advanced day and age.

"I feel that we must recapture some of the fortitude and courage, the vision and perseverance of the pioneer past, if the freedom that they gave us is to prevail," he said. "May we learn those things before it is too late."

Warden Coulter said he believe the pioneers thought more of life and got more from life than the present age. They found joy in living in the simpler things - in the works of Shakespeare and other great writers and in the Bible. They knew the characters in Dickens works like they knew their neighbors. They added beauty and comfort and dignity to their lives and mode of living. He recalled the hawthorne hedges that his grandfather planted on the old Coulter farm when he came from Ulster in Ireland to settle in Scotland. He recalled also the flowering shrubs of his boyhood, the wonderful old apple trees in the orchard, with "punkin sweets" and other varieties of apples that were gone and almost forgotten.

F. S. Thomas had a word for the younger people. He believed in their integrity and ability to emulate the lives of their fathers and forefathers.

"Your sons and daughters will be living in a new era," he said. "They will be living a different way, but they will have the same privileges of thought and action and integrity and endurance and I have no fear that this township will continue in its democratic way of life." Speaking as a public man, Mr. Thomas referred to the men of Southwold who had served in parliament and other public capacities before him.

"Irrespective of party, those who are elected must be close to those who live along the concessions," he said. "Your pioneer representatives must have got their inspiration and direction from the people along the concessions, just as you and I in public life do today. To render public service, you must have

that inspiration and direction."

Heading up the committee which arranged the centennial program was Mrs. Ed Down, of Shedden. In charge of the grounds and parking arrangements were Deputy Reeve Walter Auckland and Vermont Pow, superintendent of roads. Southwold Junior Farmers assisted in the program. All persons attending were registered and the registry sheets are to be bound and preserved as records of the occasion.

Horton Family of Elgin County Can Trace Lineage Back More Than 600 Years

Elgin County has at least one family that can trace its lineage back 600 years or more in British and American history. That is the family of Horton or Horten. Horton is a name of Anglo-Saxon derivation that admits of little, if any, variation. Horten, Hortun or Hortoun are perhaps the only variations. The name is from ort or wort, meaning herbs or vegetables, and tun, meaning an enclosure or a garden.

Those who bear this surname have reason to be proud for Horton has been an honorable name, a name born by courageous and God-fearing men, if we are to believe history, especially the early American history.

One motto of the Horton family is "Pro Rege et Lege" (For King and Law), which is also the motto of the Stewart family. Another Horton motto is "Quod Vult Valde Vult" (What he wills, he wills heartily and cordially).

The coat-of-arms of the family is blazoned gules, a lion rampant, argent, charged on the breast with a boar's head, couped, azure; a bordure engrailed of the second. The lion is a valued charge of great dignity; the boar denotes the bearing of a warrior and is also the symbol of hospitality. Engrailed denotes land; gules, magnanimity; argent, sincerity; azure, loyalty, while the red roses seeded and barbed proper, which appears on the crest, is emblematic of hope.

That is the Horton coat-of-arms, the coat-of-arms that the first American ancestor, Barnabas Horton, bore when he landed at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1633 or 1638.

The Earliest Records

The antiquity of the Horton family is established by old records showing that one Robert De Horton manumitted a bondman to his manor of Horton, probably in the 13th century, and long before the time of Henry Larey, Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1310. It also has been ascertained that the Hortons had a manor house in Great

Horton with a mill and certain demesne lands at a very remote period.

In the time of Charles I. of England, one William Horton of Hawroyde was a man of sufficient importance that his name has been handed down. Sudbrooke Park, Petersham, England, is one seat of this ancient family. It was the home of the author and statesman, Sir Robert Horton, Governor of Ceylon, who was knighted in 1830. It was his wife, Lady Beatrix Horton, who was the subject of Byron's lines, "She walks in beauty."

It is the American branch of the family, however, that undoubtedly is of greatest interest locally, inasmuch as the Hortons of Elgin county appear to have sprung from that line.

On Long Island, N.Y., stands—or stood a few years ago—the oldest frame house in the United States. It was built by Barnabas Horton, a Pilgrim Father and the first American ancestor of the family.

Barnabas Horton was the son of Joseph Horton, who was the son of William Horton of Frith House in Barwisland, Halifax, England. Barnabas was born in 1600, in Leicestershire, England, and came to America in the good ship "Swallow," in 1635, according to one record. With him on that voyage were his young wife and two children and seven other families and Peter Hallock. Hallock did not bring a wife and family with him to America. The others were: Rev. John Youngs, William Wells, John Tuthill, Richard Terry, John Conklin, Isaac Arnold and John Budd. All had been members of Puritan churches in England and all were of the stern, God-fearing Pilgrim type.

Founded Southwold Town

This little band of Christian adventurers went first to Massachusetts where it is believed they resided about four years; and where they organized themselves into a Congregational church with the assistance of Venerable Reverend

John Davenport and Governor Eaton. Then, with four other families—thirteen in all—on October 21, 1640, they sailed to Long Island, the first persons of any civilized nation to settle on the east end of that now populous island, according to Griffin's Journal. There they founded the town of Southold (a name familiar in Elgin county because of its similarity to Southwold) and Barnabas Horton was elected first magistrate of that town and a member of the court.

Barnabas Horton appears to have been a man of keen foresight, for it is on record that he provided himself with a tombstone—perhaps before leaving England—and his grave on Long Island is still marked. About 70 years ago the tombstone was re-lettered. Of the thirteen founders of Southwold Town Barnabas Horton is said to have been the only man who Lares and Penates included a monument. It is even recorded that he had the epitaph engraved upon that tombstone himself. This shows the cautious and wise nature of old

Barnabas Horton. And the epitaph was by no means uncomplimentary to the memory of the first American ancestor. He died at the age of 80 years, leaving five sons and five daughters, all of whom married and are said to have had numerous issue.

The New York Branch

History records other Horton Pilgrim Fathers, Thomas of Springfield, Mass., and Jeremiah, of the same state; but the New York branch of the family was founded by Joseph of the second generation and to trace back to him is to find an ancestor with a record. He was a selectman, a justice of the peace and also captain of the militia. He had five sons and several daughters. The Hortons figured prominently in Revolutionary history. Jonathan of the fifth generation in America and of Long Island, was one of the signers of the Pledge of Independence in 1775 while there was a Colonel Nathan Horton who was a bold soldier and on guard at the execution of the unfortunate English soldier, John Andre, at Washington. The gun that Colonel Nathan Horton carried at the time is now a relic treasured by the Horton descendants in North Carolina.

Others who figured in the American Revolution and who were from New Jersey, were Captain Joseph and Surgeon Jonathan Horton. From New York there were Captains Ambrose and Thomas and Lieutenant William; from Massachusetts, Lieutenant Jotham and Ensign Elisha and from Connecticut, Captain James.

Major John Horton began as a waggoner and worked up by ability. He was the son of Lieutenant Israel Horton, also a soldier. Throughout the records, one finds many distinguished soldiers in the Horton family and this courageous spirit did not stop with the men. A most valiant woman whose record has been handed down was Deborah Perry Horton, one of the number who spent the night in the famed "Forty Fort," the night after the terrible Wyoming massacre.

No Sabbath Breakers

The Puritanical strain in the American Hortons appears to have prevailed through the centuries and to have been marked in the early days of the American Republic. Of old Jason Horton of Long Island, the story is told that he was such a strict observer of the Sabbath that it hurt his feelings and sorely grieved his honest soul, when a neighbor appropriated the day to cut wood for his family. So much was old Jason disturbed by this desecration of the Sabbath that he took matters into his own hands and deposited a load of wood at the door of his neighbor. The neighbor not only accepted the offering but the hint, as well, and no longer sawed and chopped wood on Sunday.

Good old Biblical names were preserved in the Horton family from one generation to another. For instance, the children of Barnabas Horton, the first American ancestor, were named Joseph, Benjamin, Joshua, Jonathan, Hannah, Sarah, Mary, Mercy and Sbigail.

This unique record of the Horton Family was presented to Paynes Mills W.I. for this Book and is gratefully acknowledged by same to

Mrs M. Simpson whose name was Horton and who is a direct descendent of the lineage.

→ The children of Jonathan, son of Barnabas—eleven in number—were named Caleb, Bethia, Barnabas, William, Mehetable, Abignail, Jonathan, Mary, Caleb, Patience and James.

James, youngest of that third generation, was born in 1694 in Southold and married one Anna Goldsmith. He was an office bearer in the church at Southold from his majority to the close of his life

→ and from his religious activities he became universally known as Deacon James. He died May 16, 1762, and his wife on March 8, 1783. Both are buried in the Southold cemetery on Long Island. To them were born eight children, names as follows: James, Barnabas, Abigail, Anna, Thomas, Silas, Erza and Bertha. The boy Thomas of this family married Susan Conklin in Southold in 1757 and later moved

→ to Goshen, N. Y., and settled there. To them were born ten children, Thomas, James, Samuel, Hannah, Gamaliel, Erza, Paul, Peter, Susan and Bethia. Thus it is seen how Bible names—largely taken from the Old Testament—prevailed in the Horton race generation after generation, with Jonathans, Barnabas, Calebs, Bethias, Abigails, Hannahs and Marys in every collateral branch.



JULY 1958

In 1951 Thomas Alfred Blackman decided to come back to Paynes Mills to live and continue his work as a railroad brakeman with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway in St. Thomas. He purchased a lot from Archie Abbott on # 3 highway,,part of Lot 33 N. and with the help of his father Alfred Blackman built a house that summer.

He moved in December 1, 1951 with his wife Frances and five children--Beverley Marie, Stephen Thomas, Patricia Louise, Keith Donald and Kenneth Ronald. In October 1957 Beverley Marie died of Asian Flu. In October 1958 another son and daughter were born, Bradley Francis and Barbara Jean.

In April, 1962, the house was sold to Ronald E. Somerville, who moved in with his wife Lois and one son Todd. Another son was born that same month and named Clifton William.

Mr. Somerville built a small barn on the property and keeps riding horses. He works in St. Thomas at VioBin (Canada) Limited.

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The home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Blackman built in 1961 on a half-acre lot purchased from Mr. Ken Small on the sideroad next to the spring. It is said that the original farmhouse stood on this spot.



This lovely home was built by Mr Stephen Blackman--eldest son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Blackman in 1979. He purchased part of Lot # 33 from Mr B Wiley.

It is on # 3 Highway at Paynes Mills.



Mr. and Mrs. John Blackman with their granddaughter Eva Boughner in front of their home in 1892.



Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Blackman at the side of their home
in 1947.