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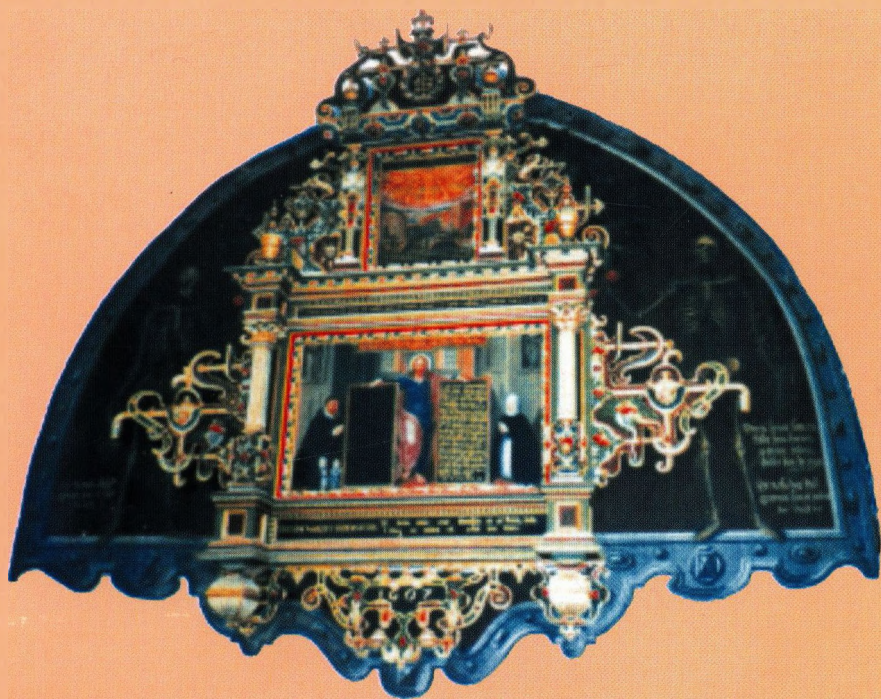
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# Zenthon

*The English Branch of a Danish Tree*



by

Edward R Zenthon

# Zenthon

*The English Branch of a Danish Tree*

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*This book is dedicated to my dear wife, Luisa, for  
tolerating me in the time and effort that I have  
spent in researching the family name.*

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There are many people who need to be thanked: Harry Petersen, retired archivist of the Danish Forestry Department, and the late Gustav Lemboke of the Lansarkivet, both of Copenhagen, who did so much local searching for me; the help, stories and copies of drawings and paintings given to me by my cousins in Denmark, Signe Munster, Kara Munster and Helle Munster; and Karl Erik Mynster. Reminiscences and documents of my grandfather, Albert Zenthon, and my father, Ted Zenthon, have been provided by my brother Bert Zenthon, and my aunt Florrie Wood who recorded tapes of her memories which were transcribed by her daughter, Linda Constantine; and, finally to my daughter Ann Gimpel for encouraging me to organise my notes and to write this book.

In writing this book I have endeavoured to ensure that all facts given are accurate and to acknowledge all the sources I have used.

# INTRODUCTION

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In 1959 my father passed on some old family papers, amongst which were some ship discharge forms and letters of reference from the masters, concerning my great grandfather, James Zenthon. The earliest of these referred to voyages by the *Maria Grace* from Liverpool to St John's, Newfoundland via Cadiz and return 1847–48, and the last on the *Waitangi* from London to Lyttleton, New Zealand and return 1876–77. There was also a death certificate, issued by the Seaman's Hospital, Greenwich, dated 19<sup>th</sup> March 1877, for James Zenthon – just two weeks after leaving the *Waitangi*. All these papers give his place of birth as Whitby, variously recorded from 1823 to 1827.

At this time I made contact with long lost relatives in Australia, who knew less about the family background than I did. My grandfather, Albert Zenthon, a sergeant in the police, had tried in vain to discover the origin of the surname.

Armed with the foregoing I resolved to trace the family name, my first step being to acquire the marriage certificate of James. He married Sarah Wilks, daughter of John Wilks, gunsmith, at Christ Church, Stepney, London on 17<sup>th</sup> April 1856. The certificate gives his father's name as Peter Zenthon, mariner.

I went to Whitby in Yorkshire and Whitby in Cheshire to search the parish records for the entry of James's birth, all to no avail. A search of the relevant census returns also proved fruitless. Indeed nobody of that or similar name came to light. However, purely by chance, I came across the name Zenton, a witness to a London baptism 1609; and I also discovered that my grandfather's death had been wrongly recorded under Lenthon. This encouraged me to consider possible variations in the spelling; the most likely seemed to be Senton, a name found in Yorkshire. In 1960 I searched through most foreign

telephone directories and noted the name Zeuthen, although phonetically it didn't seem to make sense. I also wrote to Lloyds and the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen (RGSS), but apart from some shipping information little headway was made.

The first real breakthrough came in 1973 with the release by the RGSS of the old shipping documents to the Public Record Office (PRO). I later discovered that from 1861 only a random 10% are at the PRO, the bulk of the remainder, some 70%, are with the Memorial University of Newfoundland, and a further random 10% at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. The crew lists and agreements give the name of the previous ship in which the seaman served. I was therefore able, as time permitted, to trace back to James's first ship – the *Eleanor*. Some documents are lost, notably the crew list and agreements of the *Eleanor* 1840–44 inclusive. However, I was able to obtain much of the missing information by reference to Lloyds Lists and Registers, National Maritime Museum, Customs House, Newspaper Library and others.

It was not until 1976 that the first real evidence of James's true identity came to light. This was through the index register of apprentices in which I found a Theodor Zeuthen indentured to T Wilson, owner of the *Eleanor* entered 1<sup>st</sup> March 1841, Whitby. The actual start of his apprenticeship on 12<sup>th</sup> October 1840 at København is recorded on later crew lists both under the name of Jens Rasmus Theodor Zeuthen and James Zeuthen. His actual indentures were destroyed by the RGSS, only a random sample remaining.

My search was now directed to Denmark, and during the summer of 1976 my wife, Luisa and I managed a long weekend in København. The Landsarkivet, Record Office, were most helpful, and in particular the late Gustav Lemboke. No trace of James's baptism had been found in any of the main churches and we were about to leave for the airport and



home when Gustav appeared beaming all over his face – he had been searching independently and found it recorded at Tårnby Church on Amager – Jens Rasmus Theodor Zeythen, born 1<sup>st</sup> January 1823, baptised 9<sup>th</sup> March 1823, father Peter Laurentius, mother Caroline Marie née Rold. At the same time Gustav produced a book by J C L Lengnich, a Danish genealogist, giving details of the Zeuthen family including James – which stated that he was a mariner, fate unknown. The Zeuthen family was known as the “Vicar Family”.

I have worked carefully through these Danish records and have checked them independently. I have been able to verify them and in some instances extend them.

I was to discover that James had two brothers – Christian Olavius, a landscape painter, and Knud Ladorp, an organist - and seven sisters, four of whom died in infancy. Knudsine Roldine married Andreas Jacob Peter Münster; their son Lauritz Christensen Münster married his cousin, Olavia Dorothea, daughter of Knud.

For much of my success in researching Peter Zeuthen, James’s father, I am indebted to my very good friend Harry Petersen, a retired archivist of the forestry department.

James left home a year after his father died; and history was to repeat itself when his son, Arthur James, also a mariner and chief steward, left his ship at Melbourne in 1878 and never returned to England. He was drowned at sea on the 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1910 en route from Samarang to Sydney aboard the *Guthrie*. Of James’s other two sons, my grandfather, Albert Edward, made five voyages to Australia and New Zealand, before joining the Metropolitan Police. The remaining son, Walter Henry, was for many years verger at the Church of the Annunciation, Marble Arch in London.

A most pleasant sequel to the foregoing was the unexpected finding of a book *De Hellige Tre Kongers Kapel* by J O Arhning, which had a photograph of Christian Olavius, supplied by Gutzon Münster, along with some 100 pages

referring to his work on restoring the frescoes of Roskilde Cathedral. This indirectly led me to Karl Erik Mynster, who henceforth has shown a most kind and helpful interest in my quest for more information. Through him I was put in touch with cousins – Signe and Kara Münster, descendants of Knudsine Roldine Münster. My wife, Luisa, son, Alan, and I have had the great pleasure of meeting them. Imagine my surprise and delight when they showed me a pencil sketch of James Zeuthen by his brother Christian, and also two paintings by him of their parents.

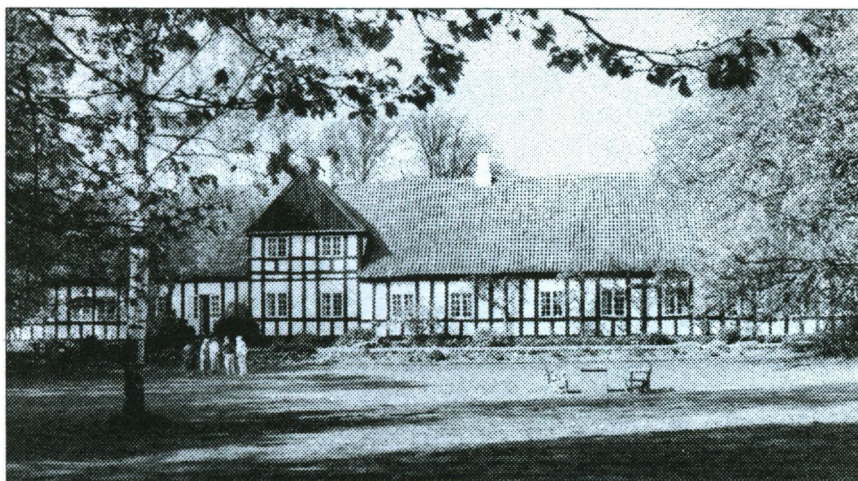
What seemed initially an easy task with such an unusual name and then impossible, has, by perseverance, a little luck, and the very kind assistance of others, been finally resolved.

**ERZ**



*Knudsine Roldine Münster (née Zeuthen), 1825-1894, taken circa 1850. She is the sister of Jens Rasmus Theodor Zeuthen (alias James Zenthon).*

*Parish Priest of Søften and Folby Menigheder*



*Kierbygård Manor*

Laurits Sørensen\* was born in Kierbygård Manor south-east of Søften in Jutland. The date and his parentage are unknown. He was Parish Priest of Søften and Folby from 1564 until his death in 1578. He was the third Parish Priest succeeding Hans Hansen Bruun – the first being Niels Poulsen in 1513.

Following Bruun's name under Søften (Zeuten) in Wiberg's book on Denmark's Priest History is a son named Hans Hansen Zeuthen. He is something of a mystery man, but is recorded as being Resident Curate of Vor Frue Kirke, Århus, who married the widow (Cecilie Lauridsdatter Fogn, daughter of the Mayor of Århus) of C O Blichfield – when

\* Copy of *Catalogus sive Ricensio Pastorum Nomarciarum Diacefeos AARHUSIENSIS*, 1727 reads as follows: Paraochia Zeuthen & Foelbye 3, Dn Laurentius Severini natus in villa fruetuaria Kierbygaard ordinatus a Mag. Langio 1564, oblit 1578, Pastor an. 14.

Note: The manor of Kierbygaard still exists (1987), and the names Severini and Sørensen are one and the same.

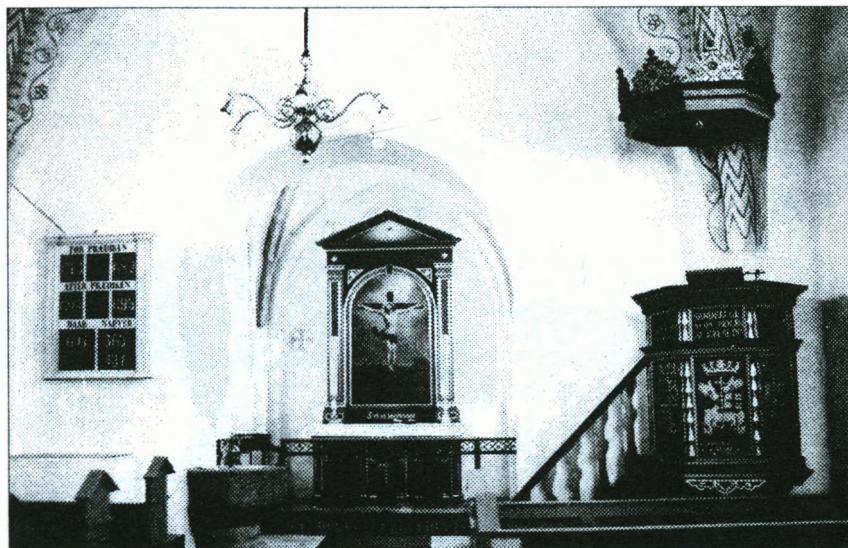
the latter died in 1596. Hans is believed to have died in 1616. Could he simply have adopted the surname “Zeuthen”, or was he a brother or some other relative of our progenitor, Jens Lauritsen Zeuthen? A specially marked up copy of Wiberg’s book is held by the Rigsarkivet, København.

*Søften,  
about 1840  
(from Århus  
Stiftstidende,  
5 January  
1992)*



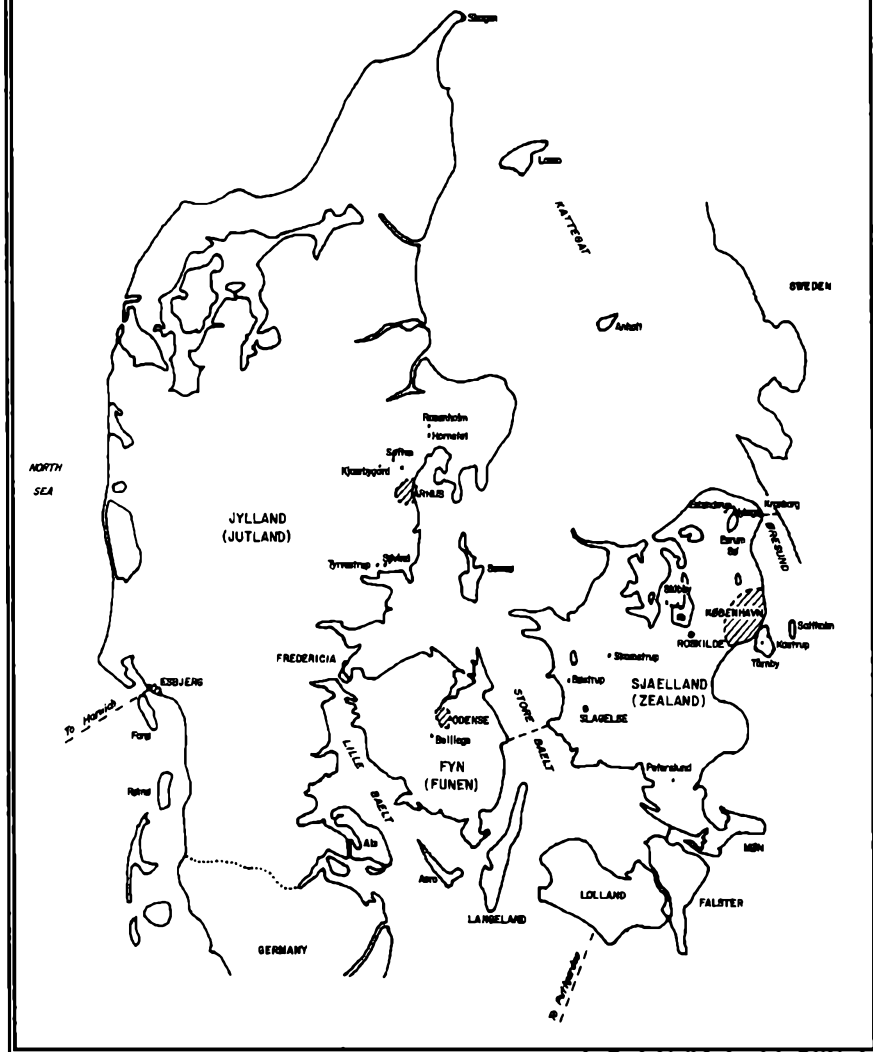


*Søften Church*



*Søften Church, Interior*

# DENMARK



## JENS LAURITSEN ZEUTHEN (1573 - 1628)

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*Parish Priest of Hornslet Church and Rural Dean of St Knud's Church, Odense*

Jens Lauritsen has left a fascinating record. He was born circa 1573 in the village of Søften where his father was Parish Priest. There are no details of his mother.

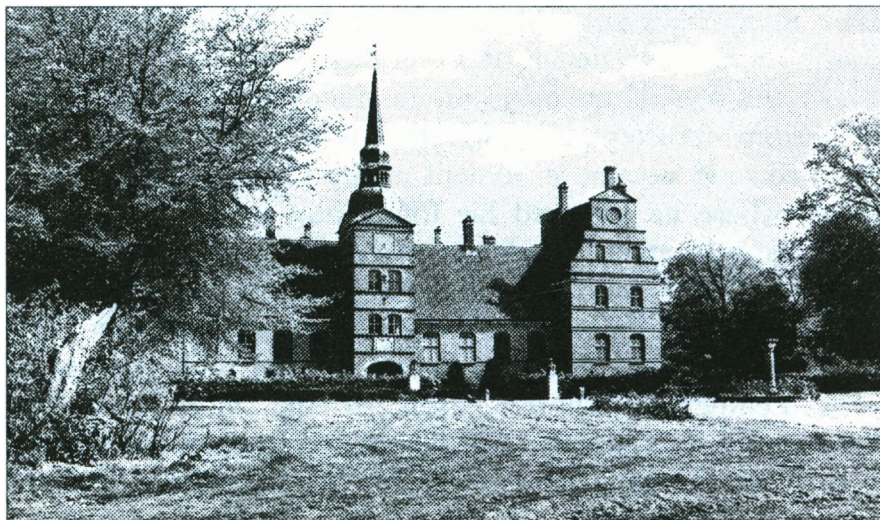
At the age of 20 in 1593, he followed in his father's professional footsteps, although there is no record that he was educated, and became a Student at the Cathedral School in Århus, where he achieved his foundation in 1594. It was while he was at the Cathedral School that he adopted a surname.

Around that time in 1578 the village he came from was called Seuten or Seuftan and Jens Lauritsen took the Latin form Zeuthen, a shorter form of the more pedantic Zeuthennius. In October 1598 he entered Rostock University in northern Germany and during 1599 and 1600 he studied at Wittenberg University where he took his Master of Arts

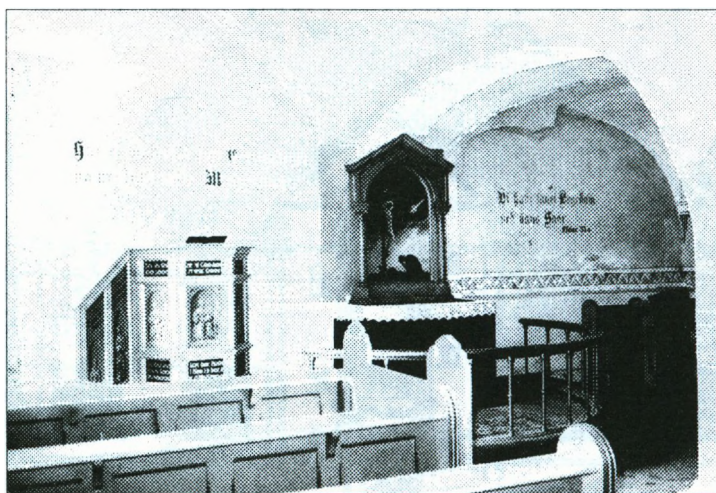


*Cathedral School in Århus (from engraving for postage stamp)*

degree. Wittenberg was where Martin Luther had lectured and protested in 1517 against the selling of indulgences; it was the home of the Lutheran Church which was Jens Lauritsen's base.

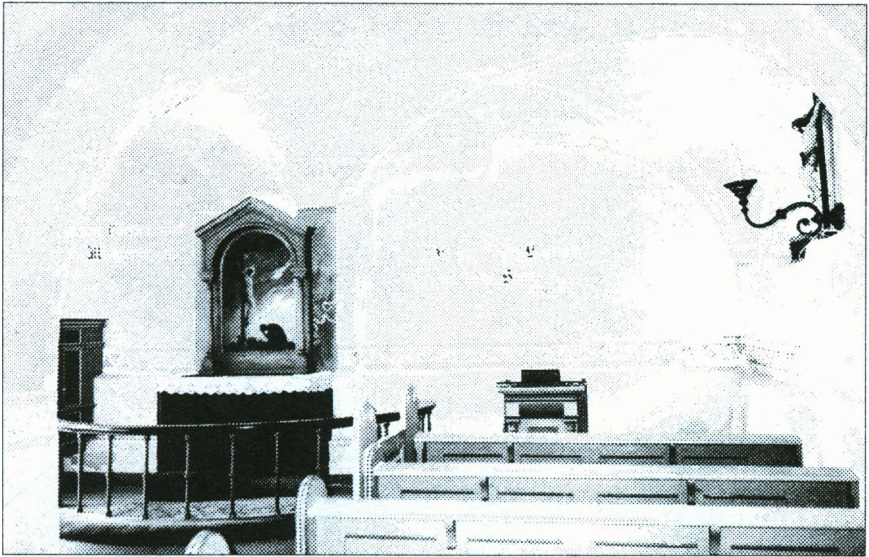


*Rosenholm Castle*



*Private Chapel at Rosenholm where Jens preached*





*Private Chapel at Rosenholm*

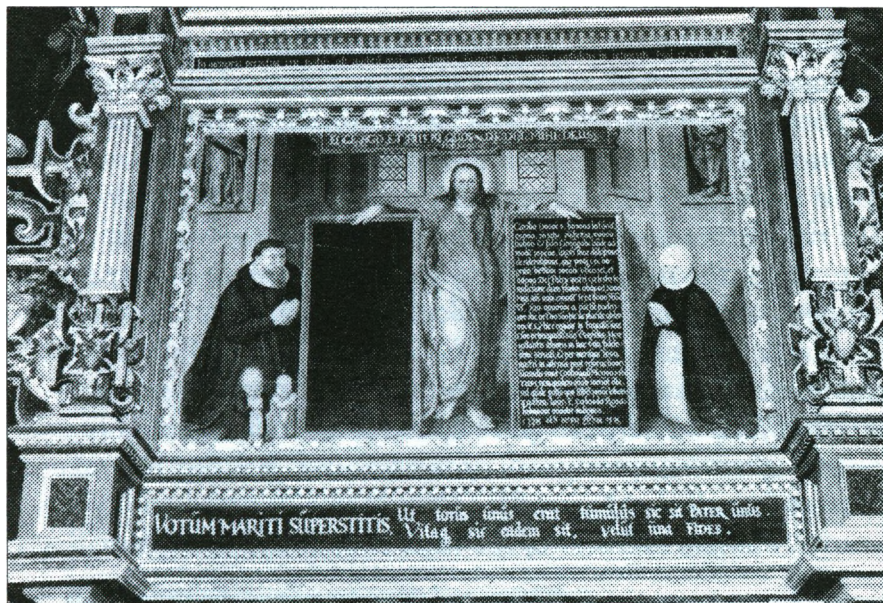
Returning to Denmark, Jens Lauritsen came back to his homeland of the countryside of Jutland and was appointed in 1602 Headmaster of the Learned School in Århus. The following year he became the Personal Priest to the Learned Nobleman, Holger Rosenkrantz (1574-1642) at Rosenholm Castle, north-east of Århus. The name of Rosenkrantz is recorded by Shakespeare in the tragedy of Hamlet. The castle is still a hospitable lived-in family home, now open to the public, and amongst the grand apartments, with their beautiful furniture and paintings, one can visit a small chapel, with a pulpit, where the noble family would have met with their priest. Holger the Learned's humanitarian interests were typical of the ways of the Rosenkrantz family; he encouraged the teaching of theology, history and Latin, for which he built a small pavilion, founding what was in effect the first university in Jutland.

Jens Lauritsen was well cared for by the Rosenkrantz family. His children were recorded as being born at Rosenholm which probably indicates that the family lived in the castle although he had other duties as the Parish Priest in the village of Hornslet.



*Hornslet Church*

In 1604 he married Zidse Rasmusdatter (Caecilia Erasmi) but tragically she died on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1606 after giving birth to twin boys, who also died. Jens Lauritsen must have been very fond of her for there is an impressive epitaph to her in Hornslet Church. It was carved by Mikkel van Gronningen in 1607, who came from Holland and had a workshop in Hornslet from 1598. His other works included a beautifully carved cupboard at Rosenholm Castle and the carved pulpit in Århus Cathedral.



*Part of the Zeuthen Epitaph in Hornslet Church, 1607*

The memorial, which was paid for by the Rosenkrantz family, shows portraits of Jens, Zidsel and the twin boys – though the boys are shown as toddlers, not babies. There is a moving inscription in the panel to Zidsel, but the panel for Jens remains blank as he died in Odense and possibly was no longer connected to the village. The memorial was restored in 1907.

The epitaph is written in Latin with quotations from the scriptures and a line of Hebrew (Appendix B). The translations read:

*From the beginning I fear no evil for I have faith in God. Psalm 12<sup>6</sup>*

*Here am I, and the children whom God has given me. Hebrews 2<sup>13</sup>*

*To Caecilia, daughter of Erasmus, most excellent and distinguished woman, who was noted and praised for her piety, her chastity, her gentleness, and her faithfulness, my sweetest and most beloved wife, who lived with me for barely two whole years during which time she bore with the blessing of God our Father in Heaven two little sons. On the ninth of May, 1606, the saddest of all my years, thirteen days after the last birth, she fell asleep in her God faithfully and peacefully. She is now buried with her first born in the transept area. I have placed this monument to the constant love, served in a faithful life, which by the grace of our Jesus will continue to eternity after the resurrection of my beloved. It is less than she deserves but all that I am able to do. Johan Zeuthen, son of Lauritz, humble minister of the little church of Rosenholm.*

---

*I am for her but she is not for me.*

(This line, written in Hebrew, is possibly adapted from II Samuel 12<sup>23</sup>, *I shall go to him; he will not come back to me.*)

---

*The vow of the surviving husband. There was one ring, this grave is with one Father and this life is like one faith.*

At the entrance to the church there is a burial slab in the floor which is believed to be either that of Johan Zeuthen or his wife. The burial slab was uncovered in 1960. The symbol of the skeleton with the vine leaf and the tree refers to the Resurrection and links with the epitaph on the wall. Three associated quotations at the side of the memorial say:

*The righteous flourish like the green leaf  
May their bones send forth new life from  
the ground where they lie  
The righteous flourish like a palm-tree*

Proverbs 11<sup>28</sup>

Ecclesiasticus 46<sup>12</sup>

Psalms 92<sup>12</sup>

Jens did not stay single for long. The same year that Zidsel died, he married again in 1606 to Abel Christensdatter and they had two sons and three daughters, all but the last one born in the castle at Rosenholm. Life with the Rosenkrantz family has given us valuable information. In 1608 and 1609 Jens officiated at the burials of members of the family in Hornslet. In 1614 he was one of the men who kept minutes of a meeting in Kolding, and pleaded for Vicar Kocks against Bishop H P Resen.

Using his Latin name of Johanne Zeuthenio/Laurentii, meaning Jens from Søften, (son) of Laurits, he published a number of works; two oratorios, being explanations of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Psalm of David, and funeral addresses for five members of the Rosenkrantz family.



*Burial Slab at the  
Entrance to  
Hornslet Church*

In 1617 the wealth of information comes to an end when Jens was appointed Parish Priest of St Knud's Church in Odense. He was the eighth priest – the first being Jacob Frost in 1532. In 1618 he was also appointed Vicar of Albani, thereby becoming Rural Dean.

On 7<sup>th</sup> January 1625 it is recorded that he carried out a betrothal ceremony at the home of the prospective groom, Povell Mattzøn and Karren Pedersdatter. The bride received a certificate of betrothal from Jens. The betrothal system was later dropped.\*

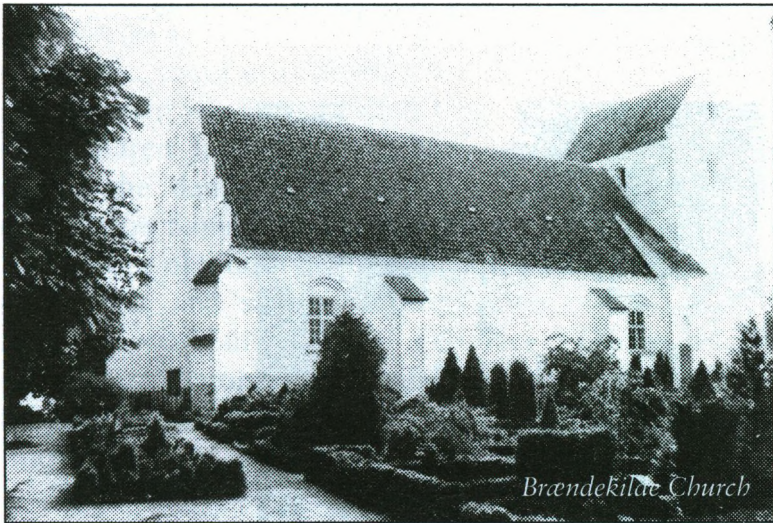
Jens died in Odense on 9<sup>th</sup> February 1628. His wife lived on for several years, dying on 24<sup>th</sup> January 1660, also in Odense.

\* *Perlestikkerbogen* by Anders Pedersen Mavorm, 1887

# CHRISTEN JENSEN ZEUTHEN (1612c - 1659)

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*Parish Priest of Brændekilde and Bellinge*



Christen Jensen Zeuthen was born about 1612 in Rosenholm in east Jutland. His father was Jens Lauritsen Zeuthen, the Rural Dean of St Knud's Church, Odense. His mother was Abel Christensdatter. There are no details of his marriage, but it must have been prior to 1643. There were four sons and three daughters. He was the Parish Priest of Brændekilde and Bellinge from 1641 until his death in 1659. He was the sixth priest of the church succeeding Peder Olufsen Bang – the first priest was Rasmus Eriksen in 1549.

Bellinge church was built about 1300 and was a smaller structure than it is today, consisting of a nave and a chancel. In the Middle Ages a tower was built. Part of the roof is still tiled with tiles made in the Middle Ages. Inside, the church has wall paintings dating from the end of the fifteenth century and they particularly show the Passion story and St George and the Dragon.

The altar is made of brick and dates from medieval times. The triptych shows the Calvary scene, the church fathers and the twelve apostles and was painted at the end of the sixteenth century; the pews also date from this time. The font is made of granite and may pre-date the existing church building.



*Bellinge Church*



*Bellinge Church,  
Interior*



# OLE CHRISTENSEN ZEUTHEN (1644 - 1720)

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## *Parish Priest of Gangsted and Søvind*

Ole Christensen Zeuthen was born in either 1644 or 1643 in Braendekilde, south-west of Odense, where his father Christen Jensen Zeuthen was Parish Priest. His mother is unknown. He married Maren Jensdatter Burchardsen (Borchard) in 1690, who was the daughter of Jens Burchard, Parish Priest of Tranebjerg on Samsø, an island east of Horsens. There were ten sons, four of whom died in infancy, and also included two sets of twins, and seven daughters, two of whom died in infancy. He was buried on 8<sup>th</sup> February 1720 in Gangsted, aged 76 years 3 months. His wife's grandfather was Dr Niels Chrisensen Foss of Skoane, and this no doubt accounted for the introduction of "Foss" in one son's name.

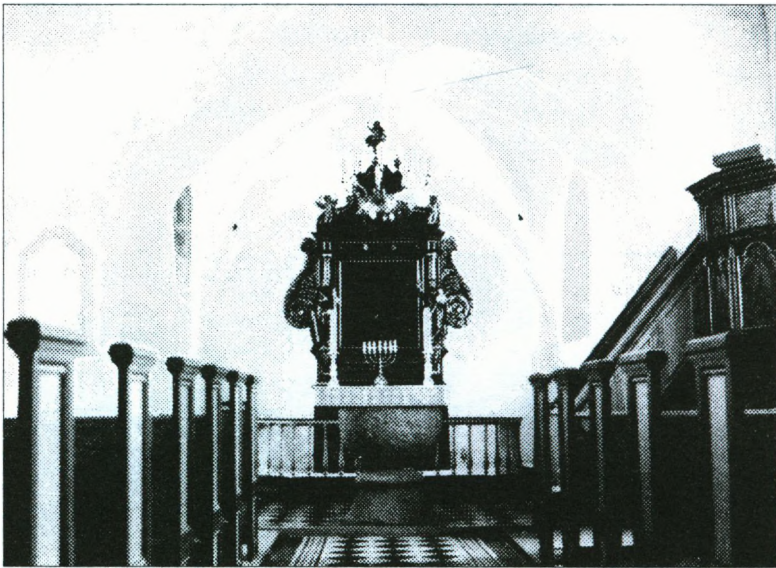


*Gangsted Church*

Ole was Parish Priest of Gangsted and Søvind from 28<sup>th</sup> June 1690 until his death in 1720. He was the ninth priest succeeding Oluf Rasmussen Rytter – the first being Jorgen Gregorius in 1536.

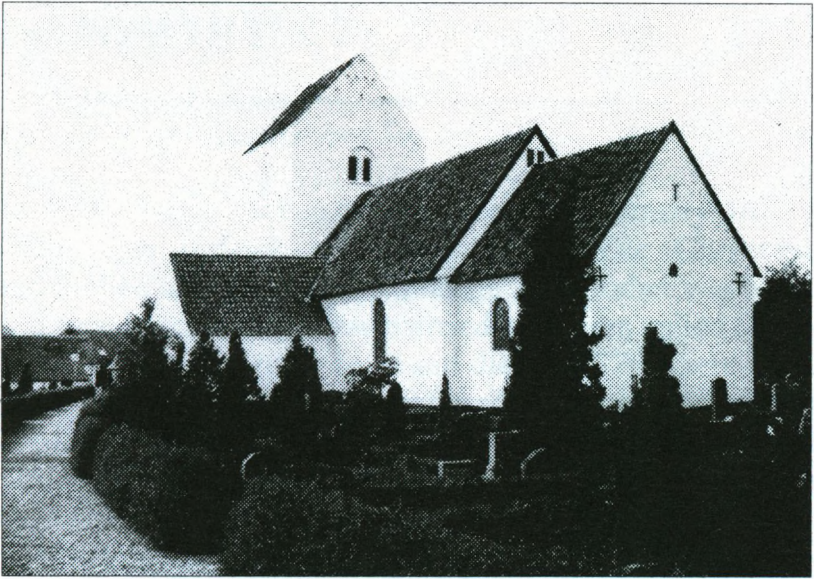
In 1694 it was recorded that the people of Aggestrup forbade Ole from taking a direct route from Elbaek (where the rectory almost certainly was) to the church. He insisted on his rights and ignored their request to take another route to the west of Aggestrup\*.

His wife's sister, Karen, was married to Oulf Olufsen Svane on Vorsø.



*Gangsted Church, Interior*

\* From M R Mikkelsen of Søvind: 1979 extracts from the Parish Register of Gangsted: *"Hr Oluf Christensen Zeuthen syngs at have vaeret en meget ordentlig mand, der tillige stod paa sin ret, som det synes af vejsagen fra Aggestrup. Da Aggestrupperne vilde formene ham den lige vej fra Elbaek til Søvind maatte han til gendrivelse af deres falske tingsvidne af 1694 optage et nyt, hvorved han be holdt vejen vest om Aggestrup."*



*Søvind Church*

His son, Jens Foss Olsen Zeuthen, became Curate, then Parish Priest in 1720, in succession to him.

His daughter, Marie Margrethe Zeuthen married Caspar Johan Pedersen Als, a Bookbinder and later Lacquerer in Horsens and København. Their son, Peder Als (1725-1776) was Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy of Art, København, and also a Royal Court Painter. He remained unmarried. His painting of Queen Caroline-Mathilde, the youngest sister of King George III, dressed in the adapted uniform as Colonel-in-Chief of her own regiment, Dronningens Livregiment, the Queen's Life Guards, in the autumn of 1770, was regarded as the most beautiful and flattering image of the young queen.

Their other son was Ivar Als (1722-1770) who was married and was an Actor.

Two of Ole Christensen's sons carried the name 'Burchardsen' after his wife.

## JENS FOSS OLSEN ZEUTHEN (1693 - 1737)

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### *Parish Priest of Gangsted and Søvind*

Jens Foss Olsen Zeuthen was born on 10<sup>th</sup> January 1693 in Søvind, east Jutland, where his father, Ole Christensen Zeuthen had also been the Incumbent. His mother was Maren Jensdatter Burchard. He was married to Maren called *Sladder* (gossip) who was born in 1690 and died in 1770: there are no further details. On a Danish-produced family tree Jens is also recorded as having married again to Kirsten Andersdatter Raarup who died on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1770, but there is no confirmation of this. There was one son and six daughters, one of whom died in infancy. Jens died in 1737.

Jens was ordained on 20<sup>th</sup> May 1717 and was made Curate on 21<sup>st</sup> January 1718. He took over from his father, on his decease in 1720, as Parish Priest of Gangsted and Søvind, and was the tenth Priest in line.

The name he left behind is, unfortunately, not a good one. He spent his latter years boozing and gambling nearly every



*Tyrrestrup Manor*

day of the week with Major Müller at his manor in Tyrrestrup.

His wife's Christian name was Maren, but her surname is unknown. Possibly she had been a lady's maid in Åkjær, at a manor to the east of Gangsted. Their eldest daughter was named after Karen Lassen, also a maid from Åkjær and her godmother. Maren was nicknamed *Ma Sladder* on account of her strong talk, and lived as a widow in a house in Gangsted for nearly 30 years.



Jens perhaps disliked his home life on account of Maren's gossiping, and therefore he regularly visited Tyrrestrup where he often stayed from Sunday afternoon until the following Sunday morning. When he returned to the rectory by carriage, horse and trap, "Ma Sladder" in her foolishness would say, "You have left your hat and wig in the rear boot".

During his period of office everything deteriorated, the parishioners were neglected, and the parish register was written without precision. An example of the latter being his failure to record the deaths of Major Müller in 1732 and that of his wife in 1735; nor were the births and baptisms of many

children recorded. This information has to be sought in the state letters of administration, for example, “Skifte-protokol for Skanderborg og Aakjaer Amter 1661-1799 page 76”. The buildings of the rectory became dilapidated, and it was therefore a blessing that his time was not long.

The foregoing is a translation from the notes in the Gangsted parish register by the Revd Hans Brøcher, and his reports printed in *Samlinger til jydsk Histories og Topografi* 4 bind, Tyrrestrup efter Hjemmel of Sagn, dated 1837.



*Søvind Church, Interior*

His brother Peder Laurentius Zeuthen (1711-1776), a bookkeeper of the Widows' Pension Fund in København, was the father of Peder Christian Frederik Zeuthen (1755-1823), Titular Councillor of State, who in turn was the father of Christian Frederik Zeuthen (1794-1850), Master of the Hunt, who by marriage to Countess Sophie Hedevig Schulin established the Barony Zeuthen of the ancestral estates in 1843. The latter died without a male heir, but a daughter, Charlotte of his brother, Wilhelm Peder Zeuthen, married Count Johan Sigismund Schulin, and the title continues in the name Schulin-Zeuthen.



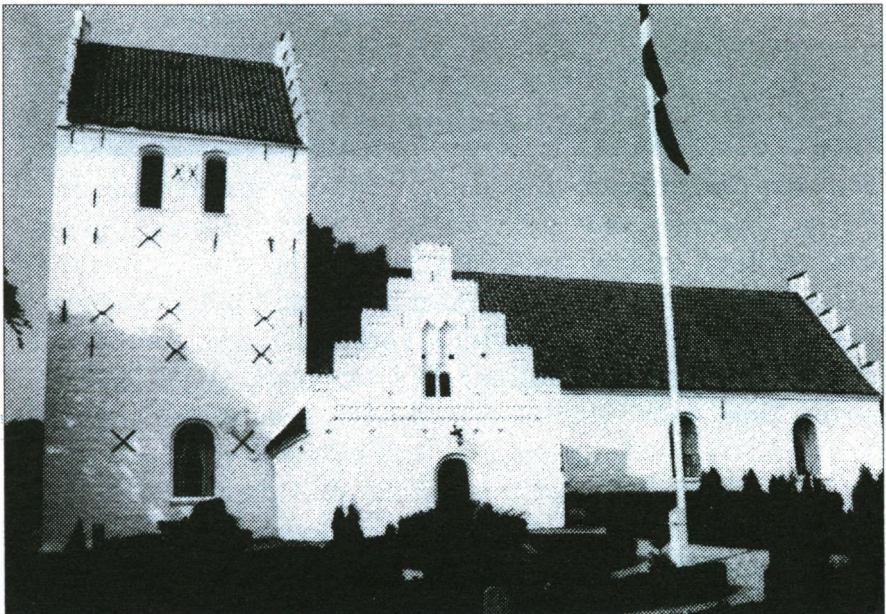
*Gangsted and Søvind  
Memorial Board for  
Parish Priests*

# OLE FOSS JENSEN ZEUTHEN (1729 - 1796)

---

*Parish Clerk and Teacher in Skamstrup and Frydendal*

Ole Foss Jensen Zeuthen was born 1<sup>st</sup> July 1729 in Gangsted near Horsens, south-east Jutland, where his father Jens Foss Olsen Zeuthen was Parish Priest. His mother was Maren, called *Sladder*. He married Dorthe Birgitte Rasmusdatter Bødstrup on 5<sup>th</sup> October 1759 in Kallundborg, north-west Zealand. Following her burial on 25<sup>th</sup> April 1781, aged 54 years, he married Christiane Cathrine Bøjesen on 18<sup>th</sup> December 1781 in Stiftsbjerby, north-west Zealand. There was one son by the first marriage, and three sons and five daughters, (four of whom died in infancy) by the second marriage. Ole died on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1796 in Stiftsbjerby (Stigs Bjerby) – the first Sunday after Easter, and he was buried on the fourth Sunday after Easter aged 54 years.



*Skamstrup Church*



In 1750 he was a Student in Horsens. In 1759 he was a Teacher in Frydendal. From 1765-67 he was a Teacher in Skamstrup.

He was also Parish Clerk for Stigs Bjerby.



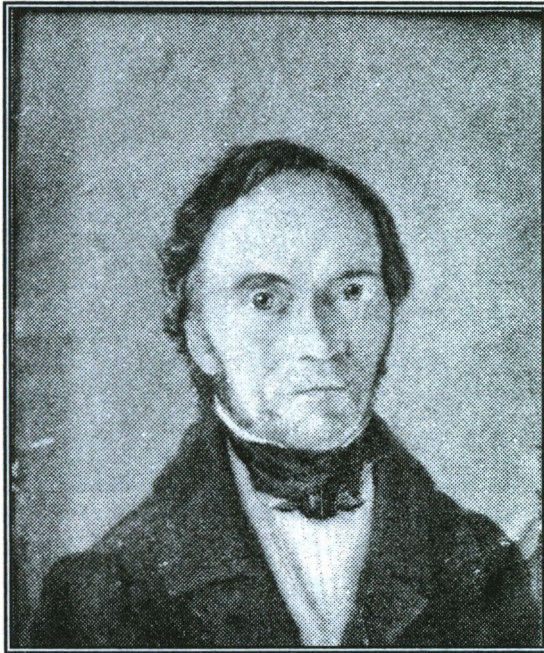
*Skamstrup Church, Interior*

In view of his father's supposed second marriage to Kirsten Andersdatter Raarup – date unknown, his mother's name remains uncertain. Only by seeing details of his actual baptism can the matter be clarified.

# PETER LAURENTIUS ZEUTHEN (1783 - 1839)

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*Royal Ranger/Forester of Amager*

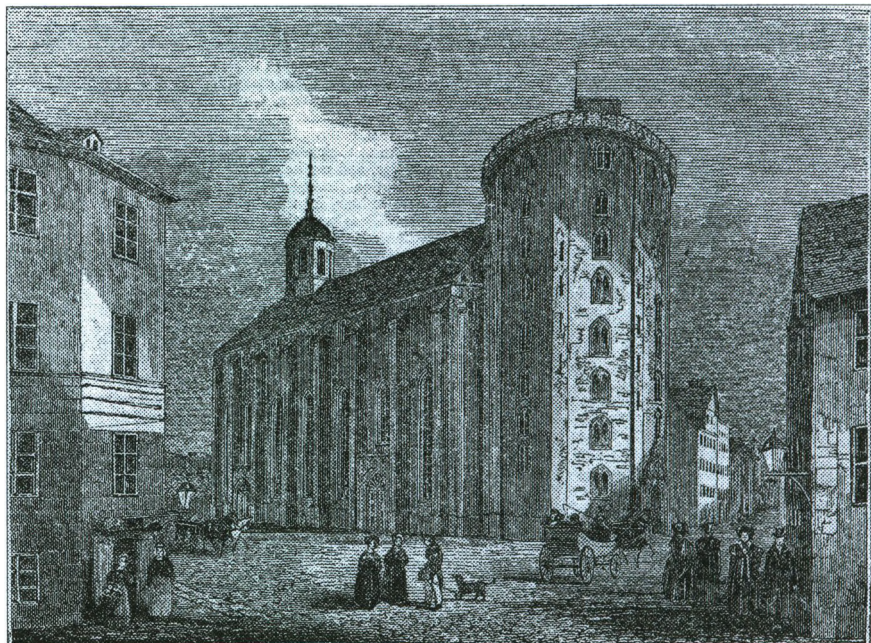


*Peter, painted by his son, Christian*

Peter Laurentius Zeuthen born 8<sup>th</sup> September 1783 in Stiftsbjerby, north-west Zealand, and was baptised on 6<sup>th</sup> November 1783. His father Ole Foss Jensen Zeuthen was Parish Clerk and Teacher in nearby Skamstrup and Frydendal. His mother was Christiane Cathrine Bøjesen. He married Caroline Marie Rold on 13<sup>th</sup> December 1811 in Trinitatis Church, København. There were three sons and seven daughters, (four of whom died in infancy).

On 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1796 his father died in Stiftsbjerby.

In 1807 Peter was Gamekeeper on Mr Van Deurs' Bødstrupgaard Estate, in the parish of Drosselbjerg, county of Holbæk, north-west Zealand. Mr Van Deurs was a Counsellor of Justice.



*Trinitatis Church, København*



*Trinitatis Church, Interior*

In August 1807 the English attacked Zealand and several corps of volunteers were created. Among them was a corps of hunters from the manor houses and Peter joined the corps under the command of Mr Van Krogh who was a Chamberlain and Inspector of Customs. They participated in the defence of København when the city was besieged by the English forces. Several attacks were made against the English positions. The Corps of Hunters took part in attacks on the 17<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> August 1807. On 2<sup>nd</sup> September the English forces began a terrible bombardment of the city, and on 7<sup>th</sup> September the city was forced to surrender. After having destroyed the Danish navy the English forces left Zealand but the war continued. On 25<sup>th</sup> December 1807 it was decided to name the Corps on Zealand “Sjællandske Ridende Jaegerkorps” or Zealand Mounted Corps of Chasseurs. The members of the Corps were dressed in a green jacket, a white waistcoat, and a pair of grey trousers. It was employed as the coastguard on the coast of Øresund (between København and Elsinore) for the rest of the war. It was disbanded in 1814.

A muster roll of 1807 states that Peder Zeúten took part in all attacks and was very brave. On 16<sup>th</sup> August 1810 he was discharged from the Corps. A Chasseur was paid 16 skilling per day plus bread and remuneration for his horse’s fodder. Every man was due 8½ lbs of bread every fifth day, which was paid with 10 skilling.

(The historical background has been provided by Bjørn Nielsen, Curator of the Tojhusmuseet, København, and Harry Petersen, retired forestry archivist.)

In November 1810 Peter was appointed Gamekeeper of Amager and Saltholm by the Supervisor, Christoffer Landsperg at an annual salary in silver of 100 rigsbankdaler<sup>A</sup> plus a free house, land and 3 fathoms of wood fuel per year – the latter being remuneration for looking after the coverts

<sup>A</sup> Rigsbankdaler = about 2 kroner

(remisser). He was also appointed Warden of the coverts and shipping beacons (lodsmarkere) on Amager.

During 1817 a house was built for him near Maglebylille with 8 tønder<sup>B</sup> of land, about 4½ hectares.

In 1819 his mother, Christiane Cathrine died.

On 29<sup>th</sup> May 1822 he petitioned the Exchequer (Rentekammer) for permission to enlarge the outhouse because of a bigger crop and the need for a place for a farm hand – whose bed was set up in the barn. He applied to be granted permission to build a 7 fag<sup>C</sup> outhouse, to provide for the grain and straw, and also the farm hand. The petition was recommended by the Master of the Hunt, Von Listow, on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1822. A royal grant was given on 17<sup>th</sup> July 1822 in the sum of 176 rigsbankdaler 64 skilling.



*Peter's home, Skovfogedhus, Nyhegn 1834, painted by Christian*

<sup>B</sup> Tønder/barrel = 0.55 hectare of 1.36 acres

<sup>C</sup> Fag = bay or section of walling

On 7<sup>th</sup> March 1825 he petitioned the Rentekammer for the position of Royal Ranger/Forester of Amager, and in October 1825 this was granted.

A survey of his house on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1826 gives the following information:

- 1 The farmhouse: nearly 4 fag 15 alen (alen = 0.63 metres or 2 feet) long, 11 alen wide, built up with clay and divided into rooms, kitchen and larder.
- 2 The northern wing: 6 fag 21 alen long, 8 alen wide, built up with clay and divided into a barn and threshing area.
- 3 The southern wing: 7 fag 21 alen long, 8 alen wide, divided into stable, cow shed, hay loft, cart shed and maid's room, built up of half timbering of pine and walls built up of clay.
- 4 In the yard: ramshackle, stone-lined well, and yard partly paved.
- 5 East of the farm: 7½ tønder of land in good condition rye, 2 tønder of land.
- 6 North of the farm: a garden well laid out with 50 fruit trees.
- 7 Estimate of value for:
  - 9 skaepper (a skaepper is 17.4 litres) of oats = 2 rigsdaler 1 mark 8 skilling
  - 10 skaepper of barley = 2 rigsdaler 5 mark 8 skilling
  - 3 tønder (barrels) of potatoes = 2 rigsdaler 3 mark

In a statement dated 30<sup>th</sup> March 1829 Peter says that he had used the land, bought by the Rentekammer, since 1815.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1830 he petitioned the Rentekammer for the position of Royal Ranger/Forester of Nyhegn, No 1 Kronborg district, made vacant by the death of the forester Jens Petersen. The petition was supported by Count Carl Schimmelmann, Chief Game Inspector for the Royal Forests in north Zealand. The application was granted on 17<sup>th</sup> August 1830.



*Esbønderup Church, 1870 (from the painting hanging in the church)*



*Esbønderup Church, Font*



*Caroline, Peter's wife, 1845, drawn by Christian, her son*



In a survey of 16<sup>th</sup> March 1831 the Head Forester (Skovrider) Landsperg stated that when he handed the house over to Gamekeeper, Hans D Nissen, the buildings were in a poor condition. The farmhouse was made of clay (mud) walls and the outhouses of half timbering of coniferous wood with “blind walls”.

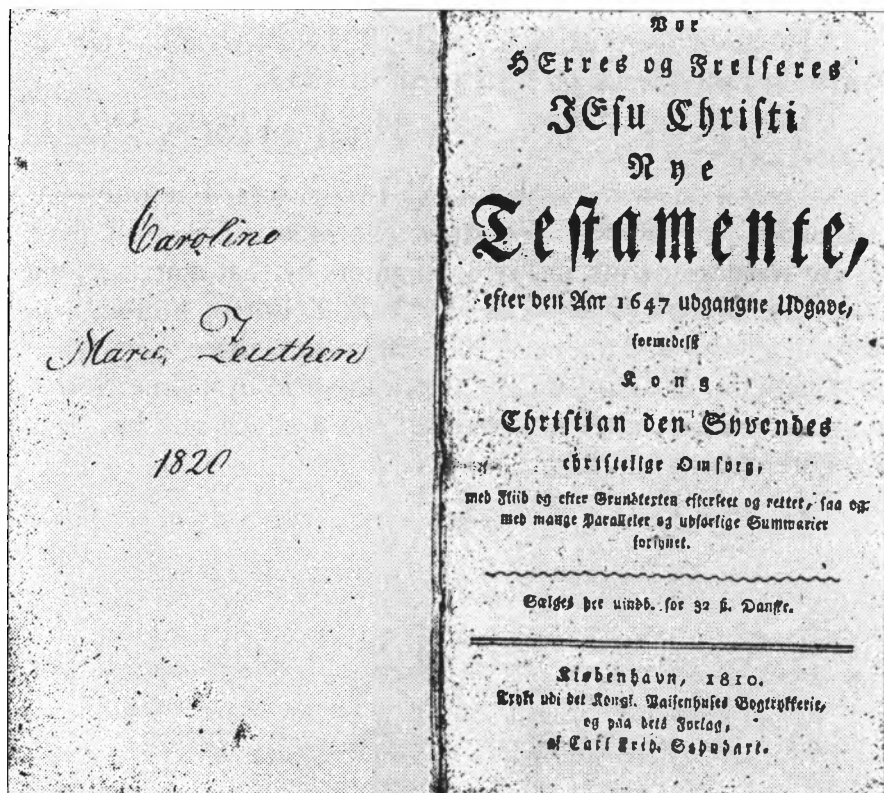
The parish records (tilgangslifte) for Esbønderup in 1831 show the arrival of Peter Laurentius Zeuthen, Caroline Marie Zeuthen, Jens Rasmus Theodor Zeuthen, Christine Nicoline Zeuthen and Knudsine Roldine Zeuthen.

In 1834 the parish records (afgangslifte) show the departure of a Jens Rasmussen aged 19 for Soeborg. He had been in the employ of Peter for six months and was of a good character.



*Emma Zeuthen  
Peter's youngest daughter  
painted by his son, Christian, 1841*

The census of 1834 (folketaellingen) of Esbønderup records Peter living at Nyhegn with his wife, four daughters, Christine Nicoline, Knudsine Roldine, Julie Fredericke Pauline and Emma Augusta Wilhelmine, a pauper boy aged 8 years who was on poor relief, and three servants. It also records a distant cousin, Nicoline Marie Zeuthen married to the Vicar (Søren Bagge Helms) of Esbønderup.



Cover of Caroline's New Testament

*Caroline, 1860  
painted by Christian*



Peter died on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1839 at Nyhegn, and was buried at Esbønderup on 9<sup>th</sup> September 1839.

His wife, Caroline, died on 13<sup>th</sup> January 1862 in København.

Peter had two brothers and two sisters, but only one married – Jens Rasmus Zeuthen who was a Priest on Fem. There were four sons and two daughters by that marriage, but only one son married – Carl Frederik Zeuthen, a merchant, who had three daughters. Of the other three sons it is interesting to note a departure from the priestly connections – a master cabinet maker, a jeweller and a coach builder. Both daughters married school teachers.

# JENS RASMUS THEODOR ZEUTHEN

*alias*

**JAMES ZENTHON**

**(1823 - 1877)**

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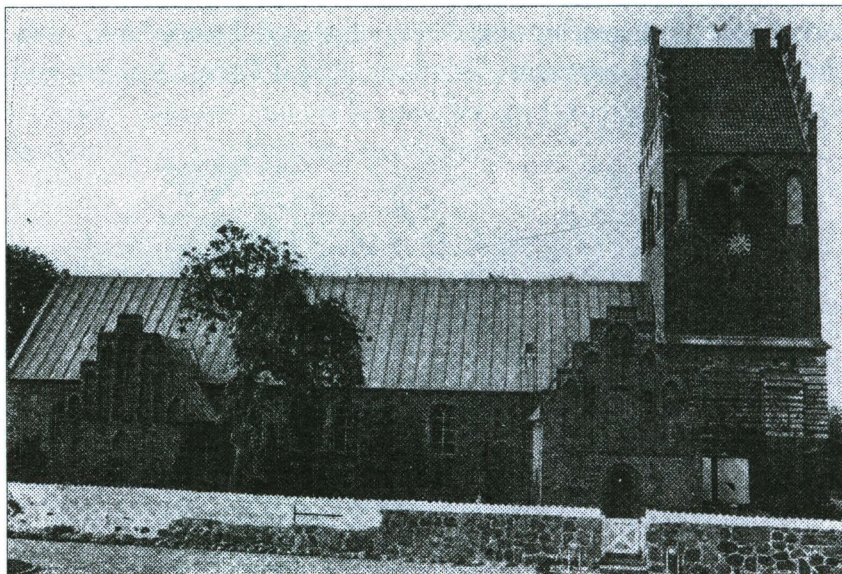
*Chief Steward/Purser*

Jens Rasmus Theodor Zeuthen was born 1<sup>st</sup> January 1823, in Kastrup on Amager, immediately east of København. His father was Peter Laurentius Zeuthen, Royal Forest Ranger and



*Jens, 1835, drawn by his brother, Christian. On the back, written in Danish, "Went 16 years old out as ship's boy and was wrecked." Note that Christian has written on the front of the drawing James Zeuthen.*

Gamekeeper on Amager. His mother was Caroline Marie Rold. Jens married Sarah Wilks (1835-1918), daughter of gunsmith, John Wilks, at Christ Church, Stepney, London on 7<sup>th</sup> April 1856. There were three sons and three daughters. He died of an aneurysm on 19<sup>th</sup> March 1877 at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich and was buried 24<sup>th</sup> March at Greenwich Cemetery.



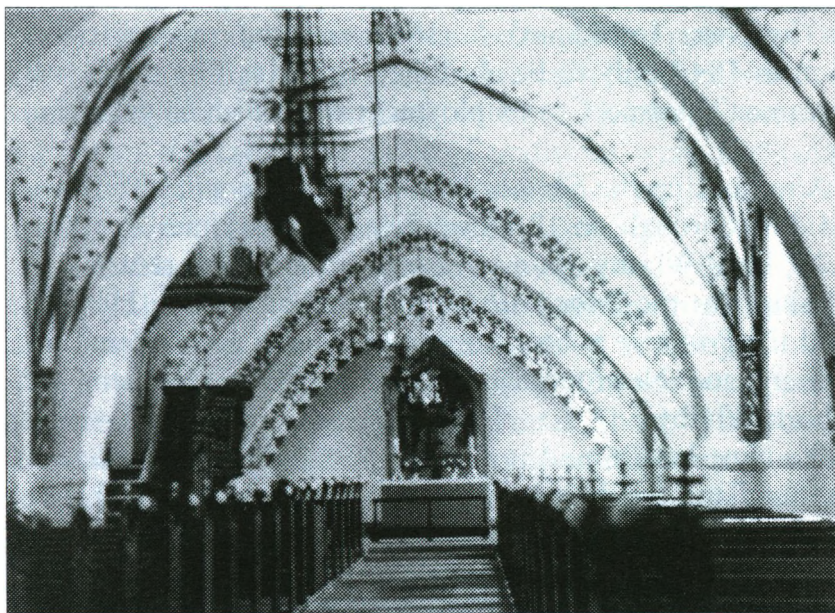
*Tårnby Church*

Jens was baptised on 9<sup>th</sup> March 1823 at Tårnby Church, Amager, and the register shows his father as Peter Laurentius Zeythen (kongel skytte, royal marksman), and Mother, Caroline Marie Zeythen, of Maglebylille. The following were named as godparents – borne to the baptism by Dorthea Marie Rauch Jahn, wife of Christian Jahn, turner, in København (born Berlin); standing by, Sophie Marie Sibber, wife of managing clerk Sibbern of Castrup Mark (field), Møller Rydder a miller, Petter Christensen living at Maglebylille, and Henning Skovsboe of København.

Jens is listed in the 1831 parish book (tilgangslifte) for Esbønderup as living with his parents at Nyhegn: Peter Zeuthen aged 47, Caroline Marie Zeuthen aged 38, Jens Rasmus Theodor aged 8, Christine Nicoline aged 13 and Knudsine Roldine aged 6. But Jens is not listed in the 1834 census.

On 1<sup>st</sup> September 1839 his father, Peter, died at Nyhegn. In the 1840 census Jens is recorded as unmarried, aged 18, and an apprentice accounts clerk in a merchant's office (volonteur paa at handelscomptoir) and lodging with his brother, Knud aged 25, at Gothersgade 333, København – the house of the wine merchant and cask-maker, Augustinus Eggers aged 41, with his wife, Caroline Vilhelmine Schedger aged 31, and a maid Kirstine Marie Sørensen aged 19. There were some other lodgers.

At København on 12<sup>th</sup> October 1840 Jens joined the Whitby-registered 165 ton schooner *Eleanor* (official number 22372) as an apprentice. The master of the ship was John



*Tårnby Church, Interior*

Leng and the *Eleanor* had left Newcastle on 26<sup>th</sup> September 1840 and had passed through the Sound on 9<sup>th</sup> October. She continued her journey to Liebau before returning to Newcastle on 14<sup>th</sup> December with a cargo of linseed, hides, flax, mats, deal, planks and treenails.

The number of vessels which passed through the Sound was 10,985 in 1833, of which 3192 were British. During the first few months of the year the Sound was almost always frozen over, closing it to shipping.

On 1<sup>st</sup> March 1841 he registered in the name of Theodor Zenthen as an apprentice for five years to T Wilson, the owner of the *Eleanor* at Whitby. See Appendix C for a list of the voyages he undertook for the next five years on the *Eleanor*.

On 11<sup>th</sup> October 1845 Jens registered (ticket number 250106) at Whitby as *James Zeuthen, born 1<sup>st</sup> January 1823, Copenhagen, Denmark, capacity seaman, height 5' 5½", first went to sea as an apprentice with no foreign or naval service.*

The registration of seamen by way of agreements and crew lists was introduced in 1835 and the register ticket system in 1844 only to be abolished in 1854. The ticket was the seaman's passport to employment on British ships at that time.

After leaving the *Eleanor* he joined the *Margaret Thomson* at Middlesborough on 18 November 1845 as James Zeuthen, age 20, born Whitby, on a voyage to London and return. His next ship was the *Prince Albert* on a similar voyage. He then joined the *Primrose* at Stockton on 26 March 1846 bound for Hamburg and Newfoundland, again as James Zeuthen, age 20, born Whitby.

He must have found it a rough passage for at Carbonear, Newfoundland, he deserted on 1 July 1846. Also, at that time the port of St John's had been devastated by fire. His immediate movements are in some doubt, but having lost his ticket – lodged with the ship's papers at the Customs House,

he would have experienced difficulty in obtaining another berth. Almost certainly he sailed out immediately on a local ship, the *JD*, to Pictou and New York returning to St John's on 8 September 1846. He departed from St John's on 28 September 1846 on the *Mary Ann* as James Zeuthen, age 20, born Whitby, arriving at Cork on 27 October 1846. At Cork on 29 October 1846 he obtained another ticket No 92175 as *Jas Zeathon* (the original entry has been written over in ink and was probably Zenthon – for that is the name on subsequent ships' papers), *born Whitby, Yorkshire, January 1827, capacity seaman, height 5' 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>", light brown hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, first went to sea as an ordinary seaman 1841, no naval or foreign service, when unemployed resides at Whitby, can write*. On his next ship the *John Jardine* he signed as James Zenthon, age 21, born Whitby. Henceforth he signed on as James Zenthon of Whitby – no doubt it was easier for him to obtain employment by so doing, and probably by that time he could speak English well.

James served for over 36 years in the British merchant navy; details of these voyages can be found in Appendix D. He served on 26 ships, 23 of which were carvel-built of wood, the remainder being clencher-built of iron. Nearly all were lost, but often the crew was saved. Conditions were particularly hard during the first half of his seafaring career, and very few foreign seamen reached the status of master.

The *Eleanor* on all subsequent voyages through the Sound to the Baltic made no official call at København or indeed at any Danish port. The *Cassiterides* arrived at Hong Kong on 13<sup>th</sup> June 1854 with the master and 261 Chinese passengers of the barque *Topaze* stranded on Pratas Shoal. The *Aerolite* experienced very bad weather en route to Melbourne in 1855 losing her top mast, top gallant mast and top sail yard, and was detained for 10 days. Later she lost top sails and courses. Nevertheless, and with 1500 tons of cargo, the ship made the passage out to Australia in 85 days.



The *Orient* served her first two years as a Government transport and hospital ship at the Crimea and outtrode the gale at Balaclava on 14<sup>th</sup> November 1854 which wrecked 34 ships with over 1000 lives lost. The ship accommodated 300 passengers with 64 in cabins and between decks. The *Golden South* ex *Flying Childers* finished her days as a coal hulk at Kerosene Bay, Sydney, and finally burnt to the water's edge when sparks from the old reformatory ship *Vernon* set her ablaze. The *Royal Dane* ex *Sierra Nevada* was a big three-decker with accommodation for 300. She left Melbourne on 8<sup>th</sup> November 1864 with invalid naval and military officers from New Zealand, and cabin passengers, for London.

The *Colonial Empire* carried 450 passengers, and was a very well known ship. The *Mataura* ex *Dunfillan* brought out the second cargo of frozen meat from New Zealand. On the

Seamen's Hospital,  
Greenwich, S. E.

26<sup>th</sup> day of March 1874.

This is to certify, that James Zenthon  
aged 50 years of the Ship *Waianangi* was  
admitted a Patient into this Hospital, on the 10<sup>th</sup> day  
of March 1874, and that he died here from  
~~measles of acute~~ on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of March 1874.

W. Thomson Smith  
Surgeon.

Record of Death of James Zenthon at the Seaman's Hospital

voyage out to Nelson in 1875 very bad weather was experienced and the ship encountered 150 miles of icebergs, resulting in frostbite and 12 deaths out of the 255 passengers. The *Waitangi* carried 270 passengers.

In Kelly's 1861 London Street Directory a James Zeuthon of 64 Kingsland Road (east side) Shoreditch is listed as a cheese-monger. It seems likely that the shop was kept by Sarah whilst he was at sea.

James was married to Sarah Wilks for 21 years, but only four were spent ashore with her and the family. It was said that when he returned from his trips at sea he would put a handful of gold coins on the table for Sarah. All their children were born whilst James was at sea: Arthur in 1859, a stillborn son in 1860, Albert in 1863, Sarah Rosina in 1865, Walter in 1871, Florence in 1873 and Agnes in 1875. The task of bringing up the family was very much in the hands of Sarah Wilks, and although reputedly a small and rather frail person, she outlived James by 41 years.

Arthur emigrated to Australia and in a letter to his "Pet sister", Agnes, dated 12<sup>th</sup> December 1890, he described James, his father as "a good man and a fine looking man". In a later letter to her, dated 25<sup>th</sup> September 1893, he wrote,

*"... I expect he (Walter) has a better chance than I have had because you see, that ever since I was 14, I have been where there was drink. I remember going down onto Father's ship once and I got just as drunk as I could, and I was beastly sick too. I have not forgot that, either. How strange it seems to mention the word Father. What memories it brings to my mind as I sit here by myself without a sound to distract me. You all saw him long after I did, for I never saw him again after I left home to go to sea. How different everything would have been if he had lived. I daresay Bert remembers for I believe that he left you all in his charge. ..."*

The Wilks family came from Birmingham. Her father John and brother William Henry were both gunsmiths, the latter with patents to his name, set up in business in Australia at the time of the gold rush in the 1850s.

Florence Lilian (Florrie), born in 1901, lived with her parents and grandmother, Sarah, in Halton, She remembers Sarah sitting for hours with the cat on her lap, reading the bible and singing hymns each night in her room. At weekends Sarah used to walk to the village shop to collect her pension and always bought some sweets for the children and distributed them at night when they said goodnight to her.

When Florrie was a small child she was given a doll and pram by the de Rothschild family; Sarah made a complete set of clothes for the doll and a matching set for Florrie, including the flannel petticoats. At times Sarah could be quite spiteful to her daughter-in-law, Marion. On one occasion Marion turned and said, "Mother, you'll outlive me", and she did.

Florrie had heard that James and Sarah's children, Florence Elizabeth and Walter Henry, were very well educated by the Seaman's Asylum. Sarah Rosina did beautiful needlework and although she was in a mental institution it was thought that there wasn't much wrong with her. For a time Walter Henry, their son, was a male nurse at a school for the blind in London, before becoming a verger.

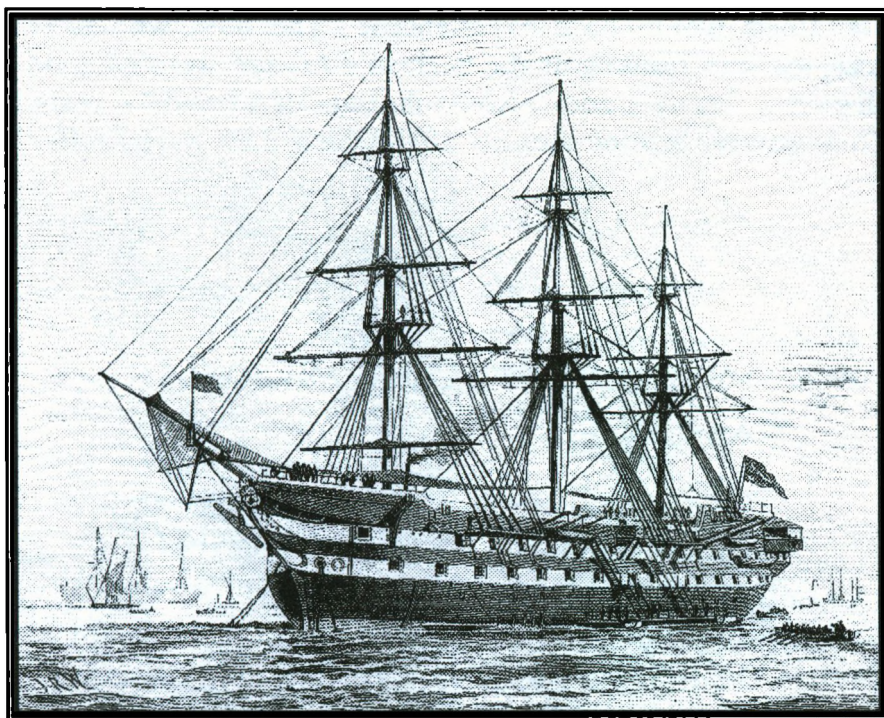
The total number of foreign ships which entered København harbour in 1831 amounted to 1505: 81 were from Danish colonies, 309 from Sweden, 208 from Norway, 160 from Britain, 137 from Russia and 305 from Prussia. By 1875 half of all the merchant shipping in the world was British.

## ALBERT EDWARD ZENTHON (1863 - 1925)

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### *Police Station Sergeant in London*

Albert Edward Zenthon was born 30<sup>th</sup> September 1863 at 18 Sidney Place, Mile End, London. His father was James Zenthon, a Seaman in the Merchant Service. His mother was Sarah Zenthon, formerly Wilks. He married Marion Hodges (known as Polly) at St George's Church, Hanover Square, London on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1887. She was the daughter of farmer Giles Hodges. There were four sons (two died in infancy) and two daughters. He died at Halton, Buckinghamshire on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1925.

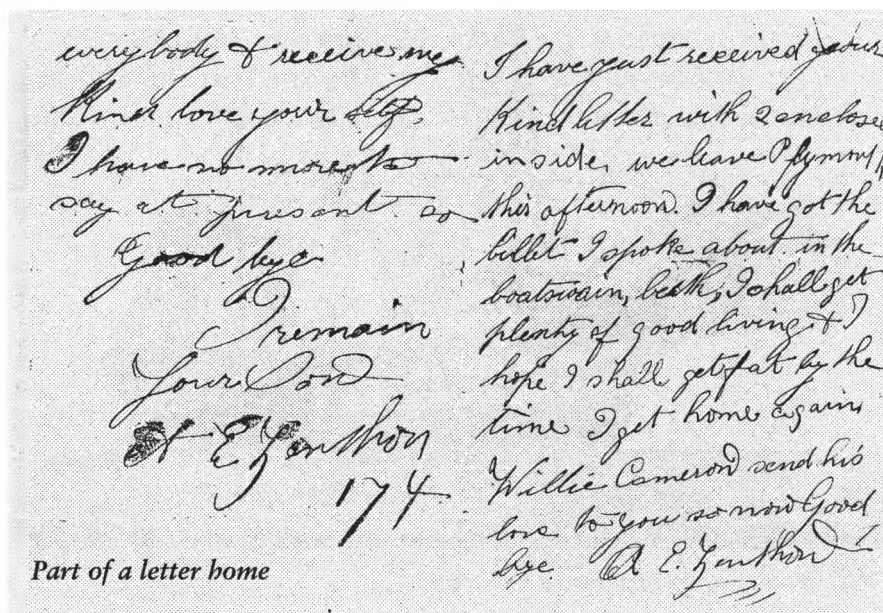


*HMS Warspite, 1877 (Source unknown)*

Albert was baptised on 26<sup>th</sup> March 1865 at Christ Church, Watney Street, St George's in the East, London. Later that year, on 17<sup>th</sup> November 1865 the family was living at 24a Wellesley Street, Mile End. In the 1871 census they are shown as residing at 113 Brunswick Road, Bromley-le-Bow, London. They were still at the same address on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1875.

On 19<sup>th</sup> March 1877, his father, James, died at Greenwich; and later that year on 9<sup>th</sup> August Albert started training for the sea. He boarded the Marine Society's training ship, *Warspite* at Charlton Pier, Woolwich. The records show that he was aged 13 years 10 months with a height of 4' 8¼", and that previously he had been an errand boy. His connections are described as father, dead and mother Sarah (mangle) and living at 12 Zetland Street, Bromley-le-Bow.

From *The Strand Magazine*, 1892, an article illustrated the life Albert would have experienced: "The boys who were accepted into training at the Seaman's Asylum were of good character, destitute and between the ages of 13 and 16 years. They stayed for nine months after which they were drafted



into the navy or merchant service. The Asylum existed solely on voluntary subscriptions. A visit to the training ship, *Warspite*, showed that all the decks were bright and neat, and was full of small, barefooted blue-jackets intent upon their different naval duties, and they showed their expertise at knotting, splicing, going aloft, etc. On admission each boy gets an extensive outfit including in a addition to two suits and a number of other necessities, a pair of mittens, a blue comforter, and an extra jacket, pair of trousers, south-wester and knife when he goes to sea.

“On the day of the author’s visit, a batch of boys, many of whom had been taken from the streets, were having their first meal. They had all been washed, combed, and put into new togs. About many of them there was a noticeably hungry expression, which made one rejoice to think that for some months, at any rate they would have good and regular meals. The meals consisted of beef or mutton and potatoes for dinner, cocoa, bread and pork for breakfast and tea and biscuits for the third meal.



*Marion, Albert's wife, 1910*

“Half of the day was devoted to school, whilst the remainder is occupied with swimming, managing small boats and the practical part of seamanship generally.

“Dumb bell exercises, which is well-known, have a marked effect on the development of the muscles, are performed with beautiful precision to quick, bright music played by the band, and bringing out all the curves and lines

of the lads' little bodies, are very effective and graceful.”

The article concludes, “Will not all the readers echo our wish – that these brave little blue-jackets may make prosperous voyages, and get safely into sunny harbours where kind eyes and hearts are waiting to welcome them.”

Albert was discharged on 8<sup>th</sup> March 1879 and in July he received a Certificate of Conduct and Ability, No 174, showing his age as 15 years 10 months.



*Albert circa  
1886 in the  
Metropolitan  
Police Force*

He then served on the following ships. *Northumberland*, a barque rigged steamer, 1399 tonnes of London, ON 65640, master H Cumming. The ship left Gravesend on 9<sup>th</sup> March 1879 and Albert served on board as boy. The ship was in and out of Plymouth on 12<sup>th</sup> March and arrived in Melbourne about May. There is a letter dated 18<sup>th</sup> May from W H Wilks of Castlemaine, Australia, to Albert which mentions having met him and his brother, Arthur James, in Melbourne. The ship left Melbourne on 1<sup>st</sup> June arriving in Suez on 7<sup>th</sup> July. The ship is anchored off Gibraltar on 19<sup>th</sup> July arriving in Gravesend on 25<sup>th</sup> July.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1881 the census shows that Albert was living with his sister, Agnes, at 15 Kelly Street, St Pancras, the home of their uncle and aunt, Richard and Amelia (née Wilks) Alden. Later that year, on 30<sup>th</sup> September, he moved to 7 Baron Street, Pentonville, London.

Albert served on other ships until March 1882 (see Appendix E).

The next few years are something of a mystery. There is no evidence of Albert continuing at sea and it is said that he undertook clerical work.

On 5<sup>th</sup> April 1886 he joined the Metropolitan Police Force "C" Division (Euston area), No 96C. The following year he married Marion Hodges and they lived at 18 Grafton Street, Marylebone, London. Marion with her sister, Bessie, had gone into service in London before she was 14 years old. Florence Lilian (Florrie) remembers her mother and her Aunt Bessie as such gentle, kind, loving and happy souls.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1887 when they were living at 114 Wardour Street, Soho their first son, Edward James, was born.

On 11<sup>th</sup> September 1888 Albert transferred to "X" Division (Ealing area), No 270X and two years later, in June 1890 the family was living in Ivy Lodge, Ranelagh Road,



### ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Charles Penrose, aged 24, a labourer, of Affleck-street, Clerkenwell, was charged, on Wednesday, at the Clerkenwell Police-court, with being drunk and with assaulting Police-sergeant King, 39 G, and Police-constable Zenthon, 369 G, at High-street. Penrose threw Zenthon to the ground, and kicked Police-sergeant King. The prisoner was so violent that he had to be conveyed to the station on the ambulance. Fined £3; in default, one month's imprisonment.

school to which they could be sent.—*Charlotte Wood*, 50, of North-street, Chelsea, tailoress, was charged with having begged of footpassengers, at Ealing Green.—P.C. 270 Y stated that, shortly before eleven o'clock on the previous night, he was on duty at the Green, Ealing, and saw the prisoner go up to a gentleman and ask him for a penny. Prisoner had her boots off, and was conducting herself in a disorderly manner: one lady was so frightened by her behaviour that she ran into the road to get out of the way.—Prisoner, who denied the charge, and said that she took her boots off because they hurt her feet, was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

### ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Martha Richter, aged 31, married, was charged on Saturday, at the Clerkenwell Police-court, with being drunk, and with assaulting Police-constable Zenthon, 369 G, at High-street, Clerkenwell. Richter was attempting to force her way into the "Angel." She was prevented by the officer, whom she struck in the face. Fined 40s.

### WATCH SMASHING.

Thomas McCarthy, aged 29, a hawker, of Compton-passage, Clerkenwell, was charged with stealing from the person of Albert Stanley a silver watch and chain, value 35s. The prosecutor, a school teacher, said while he was waiting outside the early door of the Grand Theatre he missed his watch. Prisoner, who was standing by him, dropped the watch and chain and made off. He was followed by Police-constable Zenthon, G division, and arrested. Mr. Bros sent him to gaol for three months, with hard labour.

### SMART CHASE AND SMART CONSTABLE.

Harry Nye, aged 21, a costermonger, of St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell, was charged yesterday, at the Clerkenwell Police-court, with stealing from Louise O'Connor of 26, Bloomsmond-crescent; Barnsbury, a purse containing £1 18s. 6d., and a tuning-fork, at High-street. The prosecutrix missed her purse opposite the "Angel" on Saturday afternoon, and at the same time saw Nye running off. The prisoner was chased by Police-constable Zenthon and captured after a smart run. The officer was off duty at home having tea when he heard cries of "Stop thief," and saw the prisoner running. It was then that he took up the chase. Mr. H. Smith—I think you behaved very promptly. Nye was sent to throw the purse into a garden, where it was afterwards found intact. Prisoner was committed for trial.

### GUILDHALL.

ALTHOUGH PICKPOCKETS ON THE UNKNOWNBOUND.—*Aaron Bendora*, 28, and *Emily Bendora*, 22, were charged before Alderman Trossett with attempting to steal from a lady on the Metropolitan railway between Harrington-road and Aldgate. Prisoners were watched on Friday afternoon for some time. They went from Aldgate to Harrington-road, and returned: this they did several times. On one occasion the male prisoner was seen to fumble about in the folds of a lady's dress as she was getting into a train, his movements being "covered" by the woman. They acted in a like manner towards a young woman who became frightened, and entered another compartment.—The alderman remanded the prisoners to Thursday.

### SHOPBREAKING AT HOLBORN.

Yesterday, at Clerkenwell Police-court, *Joe Vaughan*, aged 24, a painter, was charged with breaking into 39, Leather-lane, Holborn, with stealing therefrom 50 pairs of boots, value £12, the property of George Evans, bootmaker. On Monday evening the prisoner was leaving the prosecutor's premises by Police-constable Zenthon, 369 G. The officer saw him, and conveyed him to the station. Subsequent examination of the premises showed that the prosecutor's shop had been entered through a trap door on the floor. A door in the passage had been forced in order that entrance might be gained to the cellar underneath the shop. Two sacks filled with boots were found at the basement door. About 20 pairs of had been removed from the premises. Vaughan denied that he entered the premises with felonious intention. Mr. Horace Smith committed the accused for trial.

### HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

*James Marshall*, thirty-two, a carman, was found guilty at the Old Bailey of robbery with violence on Alfred Batty.

The robbery took place in the early hours of the morning of the 7th inst. The prosecutor, a marble polisher, had returned from Besset Fair, and was sitting in a doorway in the Caledonian-road when the prisoner came up, and saying, "Someone will down you, so I'll do it," he struck him in the breast and robbed him of 10s.

The prisoner was known by the name of "Soldier." He had been many times convicted, and was sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

### UNFIT FOR WORK.

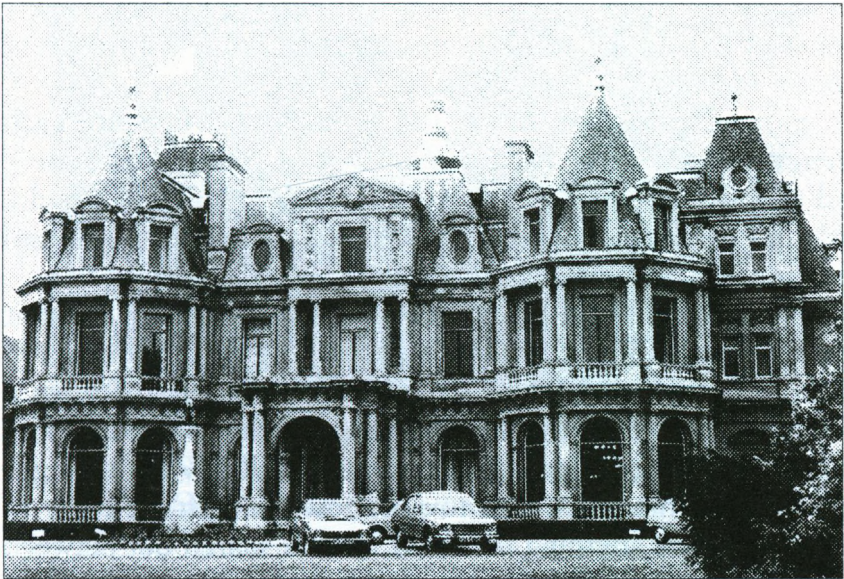
Yesterday, at Clerkenwell Police-court, *Richard Howell*, aged 17, a carman, of Pall-street, St. George's-in-the-East, was charged with working a grey mare while it was in an unfit state at Rocoman-street. Police-constable Zenthon, 369 G, said the animal was attached to a brick-cart. It was lame, and had a sore underneath its collar. Howell said he had been sent out with the horse. Howell was remanded.

Selection of newspaper reports collected by Albert (Sources unknown)

Ealing. By this time their first daughter, Dorothy May was born (23<sup>rd</sup> August 1890).

On 27<sup>th</sup> November 1891 he was transferred to “G” Division (Holborn area), No 369G and by June 1893 they had moved to Pentonville. On 8<sup>th</sup> March 1899 he was transferred to “D” Division (Marylebone), No 15D.

Albert kept a record of more than 300 arrests which he made between July 1886 and February 1900. They show that a third of the arrests were of people who were drunk and disorderly, 20% were arrested for a variety of thieving, from highway robbery to pickpocketing; and, 15% were arrested for disorderly conduct. Other arrests were for assault, begging, cruelty to animals, mainly horses, and children found wandering or out of control. Thirty five percent of those arrested for being drunk were women. In 1906 there was about 10 million destitute people in the country.



*Halton House*

The census of 1901 shows that Albert was a Sergeant of Police, and in that year on 10<sup>th</sup> August, Florence Lilian (Florrie) was born; the family was living at 26 North Bank, Maida Vale. On 5<sup>th</sup> January 1905 their son William Walter was born and they had moved to 21 Ranston Street.

Albert resigned from the Police on 14<sup>th</sup> December 1907 with the rank of Station Sergeant. His reference described his conduct as very good. He was granted a certified pension of £54 10s 7d a year payable from fees received for the licensing of public carriages for which he had been responsible. It is said that poor health resulting from injuries received making arrests had forced him into early retirement.

He then acted as caretaker to Mr Robert English, 21 Portman Square, Marylebone, London. Later, Albert's son, Edward James, was to work for the English family too.

In 1908 Albert became the security guard to Mr Alfred de Rothschild at the Mansion, Halton. Osbert Sitwell, in his book, *Great Morning*, describes visiting Halton and being followed by Mr Alfred's private detective, *a hefty stranger of what is known as 'respectable appearance' ....*

Florrie remembers Mr Alfred used to play patience each evening for which he used a new pack of cards every time – and she was given one of those packs. Also, Mr Alfred had a little dog, a poodle named *Fifi*. Albert used to take it out into the grounds each evening and give it a little walk.

Florrie, her brother Billie and mother Marion loved it when there was a ball or dinner party or some other function at the House, because Albert used to bring home for them a cake each or some goodies which he put on the sideboard in a dish which was covered with porcupine quills. When they got up in the morning they used to rush down and lift the cover to see if there was anything for them. It was shared out between them. On one occasion Florrie remembers a piece of the most gorgeous layer cake she had ever tasted.



*Four generations of Zenthons: Albert, Edward (his son) who is holding baby Albert (Bert) and Sarah, circa 1911*

When Mr Alfred came down from London he arrived at Wendover in his own private train, aboard which would be his London chef, several more maids and his orchestra.

Albert spoke French, was good at mathematics: and seemed very knowledgeable. Florrie said he had infinite patience and would play games with her and Billie for hours. Before he went to work in the evenings he and Marion played cribbage, “once up the board and back”. He was a considerate person who used to take in everyone who needed help.

Florrie once wrote an essay about life in a model village for which she won a prize. In it she mentions that Albert, her father, worked at the Mansion from 9.30pm until 6.00am. The family always knew when Mr Alfred was to come to the Mansion as the flag was flying; then Albert would put on his uniform. He looked smart in his peaked cap with his medal ribbons on his jacket. He always carried a walking stick – a big hefty one, and when she asked him if he was not afraid of walking through the churchyard and woods at night, he would reply, “What me, with my knobbly stick”.

On gala occasions the Mansion was ablaze with light. The dome of the winter garden could be seen for miles around and the orchestra could be heard playing. Many a dainty tit-bit such as truffle chocolates made their way home to the family. Albert would have dinner before he left home at night, but was allowed a supper at the Mansion.

On 7<sup>th</sup> May 1917 Marion died at Halton, and as Marion predicted, her mother-in-law, Sarah, had outlived her: Sarah died on 30<sup>th</sup> October 1918 at Halton. Albert died at Halton on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1925 and lies buried with his wife and mother in Halton churchyard.

A letter from the Ancient Order of Foresters, dated 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1925, to Edward James Zenthon enclosed a cheque for £12 on his father’s death, and a Letter of Administration dated 20<sup>th</sup> October 1925 showed that Albert had left £564 13s 3d gross, £544 15s 9d net.

# EDWARD JAMES ZENTHON (1887 – 1970)

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## *Garage Proprietor in London*

Edward James (Ted or Eddie) was born on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1887 at 114 Wardour Street, Soho, London. He was the first of Albert and Marion's six children.

He first went to school in Cosway Street, Marylebone, where he was particularly good at handwriting.

When they lived at King's Cross, his father, Albert, who was a policeman, was very strict with him. It was said that Ted, on his way to school, used to boo his father because he was a PC.

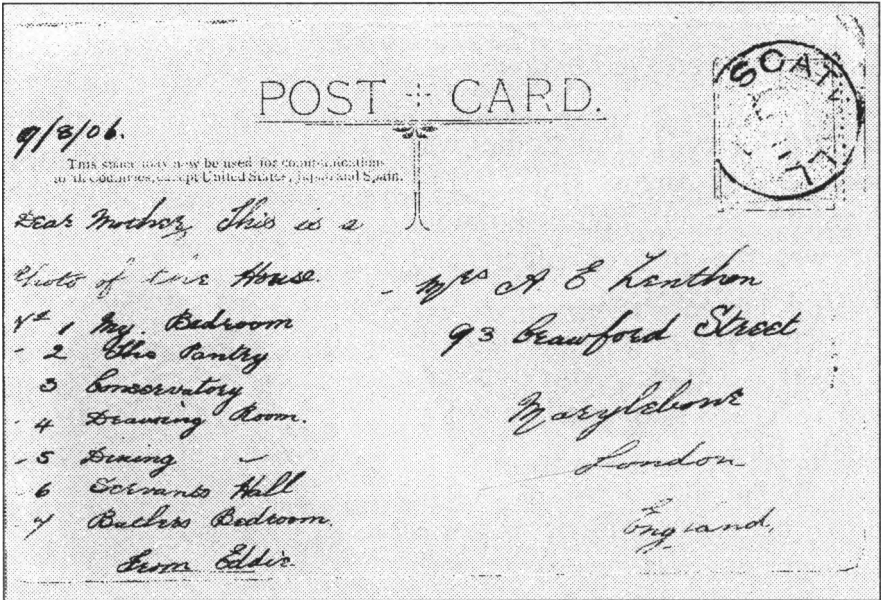
Ted's early hobbies included track cycle racing in Scotland at which he won prizes, and also swimming. And he played the piano which he learned to play by ear.

His first job was as a railway clerk at Marylebone Station. He then left to work for Mr Robert English and his family, as his father had done before him, at 21 Portman Square, Marylebone, and also at their country home in 'Scatwell', Muir of Ord, Strathpeffer, Ross and Cromarty. He worked as a footman and it was here, in the summer of 1907, that he met his future wife, May Fraser, born Macrae, where she was employed as a parlour maid. May was born at Inverness and came from a Wester Ross crofting family.

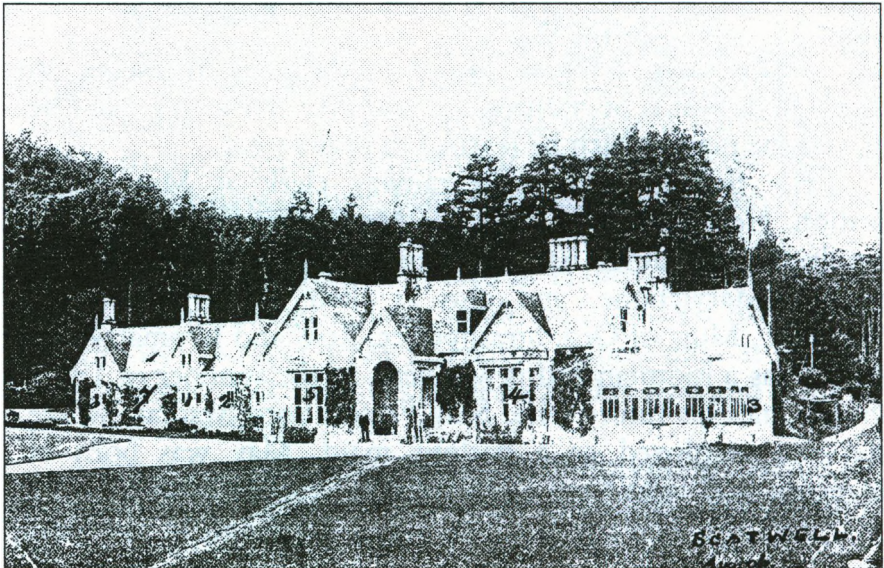
Ted left their employment about 1908 and in that year he learnt to drive with the Royal Automobile Club in London.



*Edward (Ted)*



Postcard of 'Scatwell' sent home, 9 August 1906



Ted and May got married at Willesden Register Office, London, on 24<sup>th</sup> July 1910. Their first home was at 3 Conley Road, Willesden and at that time he was a motor mechanic by trade.

Albert James (Bert), their first child, was born on 6<sup>th</sup> August 1910 at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Marylebone. Later, Eric John was born at 'Thirlemere', Bickley in Kent on 27<sup>th</sup> March 1912.



*May, 1910*

Ted worked as a chauffeur and in 1912 he drove a Panhard car for a Colonel Honeywell, and then for Sir John Rolleston.

In World War I he served with the Royal Flying Corps, Air Mechanic 1, No 25172, on the Western Front in France and Belgium where he drove heavy lorries. While there he caught trench fever which was very common for troops in the front line. After the war he would entertain his family about the RFC aces he knew in his squadron, Ball and McCudden.



*Ted, left, driving a Royal Flying Corps lorry, circa 1916*





*May, Ted, Bert and Eric  
circa 1916*

In 1915 they moved to a tiny flat at 8 Hyde Park Square Mews which remained virtually unchanged over the years and it was here that Edward Rupert (Teddy) was born on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1920. It was built as stables for the horses and carriage with the groom's quarters above. Access, off Southwick Place, was through an archway, then down a steep slope at the bottom of which ran a covered ride for the horses which ran all the way round, with a manure heap in the middle. After World War I and the coming of the motor car, people of different occupations lived there. Shortly after World War II it was demolished completely to make way for new housing.

After the war Ted was employed by Lord St Oswald at the Harma Garage, Bayswater, which had started in 1919. In 1921 Ted acquired the business and in the summer of 1923

the family moved into 12 Clarendon Mews, where the accommodation, which was on the first floor, was very limited: a landing with a sink and stove, and a toilet off the landing. When they wanted to bathe, a tin bath was placed on the landing. There was a very small bedroom in which the three boys slept in one bed. There was Ted and May's bedroom and another small room in which to eat and relax. The whole was lit by gas. Underneath the flat was space for two cars.

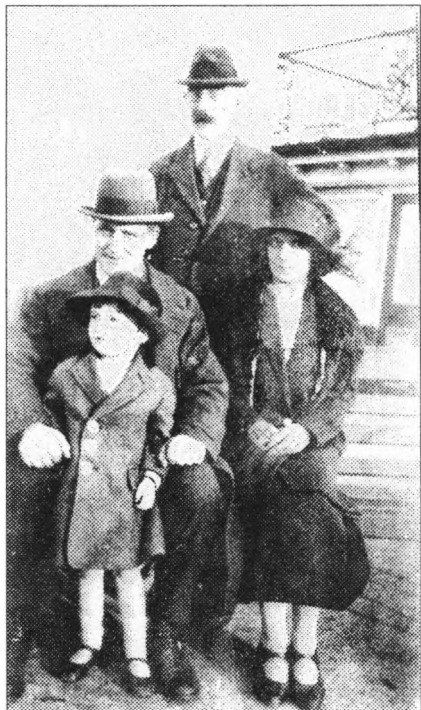
In the late 1930s Ted rented 14 Clarendon Mews where the garage had space for another three cars with a store room, originally the tack room, used as a workshop. Work was carried out on repairs, charging batteries, and selling petrol in two-gallon sealed cans but the main business was hiring out cars to the gentry. The cars were driven by Ted and his son, Bert, who had joined him on leaving school.

Philip Guedella, the historian, lived in the large house immediately to the rear of 14 Clarendon Mews, in Clarendon Place. When the houses were first built there was a speaking tube which was used by the butler to whistle up the groom to bring the carriage round to the master in Clarendon Place. The tube was still there in the 1970s.

Street lighting was by gas until the mid 1930s with a wall-mounted lamp in Clarendon Mews, on the corner of Tommy Tucker's house. In the early evening a lamplighter used to cycle around with a ladder over his shoulder, and a long pole with a flint at the end to light the lamp.

As the work of the garage grew Ted employed more staff, Jack Hodges and Jim Atkinson (who were relatives of his), George Gibbs, Ted Jones and Bill Syme. Among the cars he owned were a Rolls Royce, a Mercedes and a Packhard.

May, too, would be involved in the work of the garage. With Bert, they would wash and polish the cars and have them ready for 9.30am and the day's work. She would also fill the special brass hot water bottles to warm passengers' feet in the



*Albert (Ted's father) with Ted, May and Teddy*

car. During the day May would 'take the orders' from customers using the candlestick telephone mounted on the wall, and with a slate beside it to take down the messages.

The mews was paved with cobbles; it was small and self-contained with a good community spirit, and the people were very friendly. They all had different jobs, chauffeur, policeman, butler, taxi driver, driver. Up until the start of World War II there were still a lot of horse-drawn vehicles - delivering milk, coal and collecting rubbish. Many deliveries were made by bicycles, sometimes tricycles, with large baskets attached in front. Chimney sweeps were a familiar sight, as were barrel-organ players, knife grinders, rag and bone men and hokey-pokey (ice cream) men.

During his spare time Ted liked to bet on the dogs and horses and he enjoyed going to the pub and playing the piano there. He knew many of the music hall songs such as *Billy*



*May and Ted, circa 1950*

*Baggs, the Tramp*, and other popular World War I tunes. He played bowls, snooker and cards with his friends. He was also an active member of the 'Bufs', the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes.

Most years Ted would drive May to Scotland for a holiday to visit her family. He would reckon on driving from London to Glasgow in a day, even in the 1920s. Teddy accompanied them when he was one year old and still has vivid memories of the rough track through Glencoe.

For most of World War II Ted was employed by John Mowlem of Ebury Bridge Road, London SW1, supervising their fleet of chauffeur-driven cars.

In the late 1960s the lease on the flat ran out. The landlords, the Church Commissioners, found them a retirement flat in Warwick Crescent, Maida Vale.

Ted had a stroke whilst changing the wheel of a punctured tyre and died later from bronchopneumonia (cerebrovascular accident) on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1970, at St Mary's Hospital, Praed Street, Paddington.

When May became too frail to live on her own, she moved in with Bert and his wife, Betty Cracknell, in Maida Vale, and she lived there until her death on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1976 at St Mary's Hospital, Harrow Road, Paddington. She died from bronchopneumonia.

## **The Zeuthen/Zenthon Family**

As far as anyone is aware, all the Zenthons in the world belong to the same family.

The patriarchal line of the family passed from Laurits Sørensen, who died in 1578 in Søften, Denmark, to Jens Lauritsen Zeuthen, Christen Jensen Zeuthen, Ole Christensen Zeuthen, Jens Foss Olsen Zeuthen, Ole Foss Jensen Zeuthen, Peter Laurentius Zeuthen, to Jens Rasmus Theodor Zeuthen, the mariner who left Denmark in 1840 and became James Zenthon in England.

The line continued to Albert Edward Zenthon and to Edward James Zenthon. The present generations are Albert James Zenthon, Bruce Edward Zenthon and the youngest, Andrew Edward Zenthon.

# APPENDIX A

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## Variations in the Spelling of the Present Day Place Name, Søften in Denmark

1386	<i>Suten, the earliest instance</i>
1399	<i>Suchten</i>
1427	<i>Sykten</i>
1439	<i>Søwtun</i>
1513	<i>Siwffthen</i>
1544	<i>Søffthen</i>
1575	<i>Søfthen</i>
1578	<i>Seuten or Seufthen</i>
1610	<i>Søftenn</i>
1688	<i>Søfften</i>
1770	<i>Søften</i>
1790	<i>Zøften or Søften</i>
1844	<i>Søften</i>
1845	<i>Søften thereafter</i>

*(supplied by the Institute for Navneforskning, København)*

## The Origins of the Name of ZEUTHEN in Germany

There is a town called Zeuthen in Brandenburg a few hundred kilometres from the town of Søften in Denmark.

The name was first mentioned in the *Codex Diplomaticus Brandenburgensis* in 1317. Zeuthen as a place has a Slav origin from its name; Czyten or Czuten (1375) which derives from the old Slav "Sut-n" meaning "well-shaken or poured" which might refer to its location where the river Dahme flows into the Zeuthen lake. In the seventh and eighth centuries Slav settlements increased as a peaceful occupation.

In 1496 Zeuthen was written "cythen".

## APPENDIX B

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### Latin and Hebrew Text of the Epitaph by Johan Zeuthen to Caecilia Erasmi 1607

In memoria perpetua erit iustus, ab auditu malo non timebit firmum cor insius confidens in jehovah Psalm 12<sup>6</sup>

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Ecce ego et pueri quo dedit mihi deus Hebrews 2<sup>13</sup>

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Caeciliae Erasmi F. foeminae lectissimae eximiae, pietatis, pudicitiae, mansuetudinis et fidei conjugalis laude admodum conspicuae, uxori meae dulcissimae desideratissimae, quae postque vix integrum biennium mecum vixisset, et interea Dei Patris nostri caelestis benedictione duos filiolos edidisset, Nonis Maji am mihi omnium tristissimi MDC VI, XIII nimirum a partu posteriore die, in deo suo pie ac placide obdormivit et hic e regione in transitu una cum primogenito suo est sepulta; Hoc constantis amoris in hac vita fidelissime servati, et per meritum IESU nostri in aeterna post resurrectiones lucundissimae continuandi MONUMENTUM, non quidem quale meruit illa sed quale potui ipse lubes posui Johan Zeuthen, Laur, F. ecclesiolae Rosae-holmanae minister indignus.

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אֲנִי אֶלְיָהּ וְהָאֵל לֹא אֶלִּי :

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VOTUM MARITI SUPERSTITIS. Ut torus unus erat tumulus sic sit PATER unus. Vitaque sic eadem sit, velut una FIDES.

## APPENDIX C

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### **Voyages made by Jens Rasmus Theodor Zeuthen on the *Eleanor*, master John Leng, from 1841 to 1845**

Out Whitby – 1841 for St Petersburg. In Dundee 29<sup>th</sup> June with flax.

Out Shields (Newcastle) 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1841. In/out Gibraltar 2<sup>nd</sup> September. In Palermo 28<sup>th</sup> September, out 22<sup>nd</sup> November. In Gibraltar 31<sup>st</sup> December, out 1<sup>st</sup> January 1842. In Gravesend (London) 15<sup>th</sup> February. In Shields 6<sup>th</sup> March with gloves, oil, manna, shumac, wine, oranges, lemons, walnuts and hazel nuts.

Out Shields 16<sup>th</sup> April 1842. In Riga 28<sup>th</sup> April In Hull 26<sup>th</sup> July with linseed and hemp.

Out Shields 27<sup>th</sup> August 1842. In Riga 9<sup>th</sup> September. In Dundee 8<sup>th</sup> December with flax. Out Dundee with potatoes for Whitby.

Out Whitby – In Riga 12<sup>th</sup> April 1843. In Belfast 24<sup>th</sup> May with flax.

Out Liverpool 15<sup>th</sup> June 1843. In Reval – July; St Petersburg 30<sup>th</sup> July; Gravesend 22<sup>nd</sup> September with tallow, lathwood, firewood and junk.

Out Gravesend 10<sup>th</sup> October 1843. In Riga 2<sup>nd</sup> November. In Gravesend 30<sup>th</sup> September with hemp.

Out Gravesend 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1844. In Riga 17<sup>th</sup> May. In Gravesend 13<sup>th</sup> July with hemp, quills, bristles, feathers, wine, lathwood and spars.

Out Gravesend 20<sup>th</sup> July 1844. In St Petersburg 8<sup>th</sup> August. In Gravesend 21<sup>st</sup> September with hemp and lathwood.

Out Gravesend – 1844. Out Seville 31<sup>st</sup> October. In Gravesend.

Out Gravesend 26<sup>th</sup> April 1845. In Riga 8<sup>th</sup> May. In Dover 29<sup>th</sup> June. Out Dover 12<sup>th</sup> July 1845. In Riga 29<sup>th</sup> July. In Hull 2<sup>nd</sup> September with flax and hides.

Out Hull 16<sup>th</sup> September 1845. In Hamburg 19<sup>th</sup> September. In Stockton 11<sup>th</sup> October.



## APPENDIX D

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### Jens Rasmus Theodor Zeuthen's voyages from 1845 until his death in 1877

*Margaret Thomson* of London, 272 ton barque, master Richard Leng, who was the brother of John Leng.

Out Middlesbrough 18<sup>th</sup> November 1845 as a seaman, for Gravesend, no details in or out. On 31<sup>st</sup> December while riding off Sherringham (Yarmouth) ship struck the beach several times but was assisted off. In Middlesbrough 15<sup>th</sup> January 1846.

*Prince Albert* of London, identity uncertain but probably 217 ton snow, ON 2719. No details of voyage or master. Early 1846.

*Primrose* of London, 136 ton schooner, ON 2238, master William Crossman.

Out Stockton 26<sup>th</sup> march 1846 as seaman. In Hamburg 30<sup>th</sup> march, out 16<sup>th</sup> April. In Harbour Grace, New Foundland, 9<sup>th</sup> June. In Carbonear, Newfoundland, 17<sup>th</sup> June. Jens deserts on 1<sup>st</sup> July – the day the schooner left for Liverpool with a cargo of seal skins, seal oil, cod, blubber and train oil. The port of St John's, Newfoundland, had just been devastated by fire.

*JD* of St John's, Newfoundland, 126 brigantine, master William Brown, was almost certainly Jens' next vessel.

Out St John's 1846. Out Pictou 26<sup>th</sup> July. In New York with coal 3<sup>rd</sup> August, out 19<sup>th</sup> August. In St John's 8<sup>th</sup> September with provisions.

*Mary Ann* of St John's, Newfoundland, 122 ton brigantine, ON 8343, master Samuel Cleall.

Out St John's 28<sup>th</sup> September 1846 as seaman (James Zeuthen, aged 20, born Whitby). In Cork 27<sup>th</sup> October with fish.

At Cork on 29<sup>th</sup> October 1846, registers anew (ticket no 92,175) as Jas Zeathon (original entry written over in ink and difficult to decipher), born Whitby, Yorkshire, January 1827, capacity seaman, height 5' 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>", light brown hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, first went to sea as an ordinary seaman 1841, no naval or foreign service, when unemployed resides at Whitby, can write.

*John Jardine* of Bristol, 599 ton barque, master Joseph Samson. Out Bristol, in Newport 30<sup>th</sup> October 1846. Jens signed Newport 13<sup>th</sup> November. Out Newport 15<sup>th</sup> November as seaman (James Zenthon, aged 21, born Whitby). In Port Hamilton, Bermuda, 5<sup>th</sup> January 1847, out 10<sup>th</sup> February. In New York 19<sup>th</sup> February in ballast, out 9<sup>th</sup> April. In Liverpool 6<sup>th</sup> May with beans, Indian corn, Indian corn meal, wheat and peas.

*Maria Grace* of London, 139 ton brig, master William Dyce Guthrie.

Out Liverpool 24<sup>th</sup> May 1847 in ballast as cook/steward. In Cadiz 12<sup>th</sup> June, out 17<sup>th</sup> June. In/out St John's, Newfoundland. In Pernambuco 6<sup>th</sup> October. In Rio de Janeiro 20<sup>th</sup> October, out 23<sup>rd</sup> November. In Liverpool 11<sup>th</sup> February 1848 with hides, horns, bones, jacaranda wood, tapioca, rosewood, sugar, skins and eight packages (contents unknown). Master's reference dated 12<sup>th</sup> February 1848.

*Wilton* of Workington, 137 ton brigantine, master William Wilson. Out Liverpool 15<sup>th</sup> March 1848 as cook/steward. In Gibraltar 31<sup>st</sup> March, out 11<sup>th</sup> April. In Barcelona 6<sup>th</sup> May, out 31<sup>st</sup> May. In Cadiz 15<sup>th</sup> June, out 2<sup>nd</sup> July. In Vera Cruz 21<sup>st</sup> August, out 1<sup>st</sup> September. In Laguna de Terminus 11<sup>th</sup> September, out 3<sup>rd</sup> October. In Liverpool 27<sup>th</sup> November with logwood and turtle.

*Victoria* of Scarborough, 310 ton snow, master Robert Webster. Out Liverpool 21<sup>st</sup> December 1848 as cook/steward. In Leghorn 25<sup>th</sup> January 1849, out 28<sup>th</sup> February. In Constantinople (Istanbul) 19<sup>th</sup> March, out 20<sup>th</sup> March. In Odessa 26<sup>th</sup> March, out 21<sup>st</sup> April. Off Alicante 25<sup>th</sup> May. In Limerick 7<sup>th</sup> July with wheat.

*Paragon* of Liverpool, 392 ton ship, ON 24032, master John Payne. Out Liverpool 11<sup>th</sup> August 1849 as steward. In Quebec 23<sup>rd</sup> September, out 29<sup>th</sup> September. In Montreal 2<sup>nd</sup> October, out 26<sup>th</sup> October. In Liverpool 1<sup>st</sup> December with flour, tongue, pearl ashes, wheat, staves, deal, dressed oars, handspikes, cranberries, apples, peas, oatmeal, butter and linseed cake.

*General Wiltshire* of Liverpool, 462 ton barque, ON 4296, master Robert Strachan.

Out Liverpool 30<sup>th</sup> January 1850 as steward. In Bahia 25<sup>th</sup> March, out 3<sup>rd</sup> June. In Queenstown 27<sup>th</sup> July, out 13<sup>th</sup> August. In Gravesend 22<sup>nd</sup> August with sugar and pissava.

*Kestrel* of Liverpool, 231 ton barque, ON 1575, master Abraham Vaux Wise.

Out Liverpool 25<sup>th</sup> September 1850 as steward. In Callao 7<sup>th</sup> January 1851, out 31<sup>st</sup> January. In Chinchas, February. In Callao 3<sup>rd</sup> March, out 10<sup>th</sup> March. In Liverpool 20<sup>th</sup> June with guano.

*Kestrel*, master Abraham Vaux Wise.

Out Liverpool 24<sup>th</sup> July 1851 as steward. In Callao 8<sup>th</sup> December, out 20<sup>th</sup> January 1852. In Ilo (Mollendo) 5<sup>th</sup> February, out 10<sup>th</sup> March. In Liverpool 19<sup>th</sup> June with wool, goat skins, seeds, gun, silver, copper, canchalagua, bark and guano. Master's reference dated 24<sup>th</sup> June 1852.

*Harriet Humble* of Liverpool, 486 ton barque, ON 26003, master John Francis Fawcett.

Out Liverpool 17<sup>th</sup> July 1852 as steward. In Shanghai 11<sup>th</sup> January 1853, out 6<sup>th</sup> March. Out Woosung 10<sup>th</sup> March. Sunda Straits 1<sup>st</sup> April. In Gravesend 21<sup>st</sup> July with tea and silk. Master's reference dated 17<sup>th</sup> August 1853.

*Cassiterides* of Scilly, 414 barque, ON 20301, master Thomas Lakey.

Out Gravesend 21<sup>st</sup> August 1853 as steward. In Plymouth 26<sup>th</sup> August, out 2<sup>nd</sup> September. In Port Stanley, Falklands, 19<sup>th</sup> November, out 10<sup>th</sup> December. In/out Calloa. In San Francisco 17<sup>th</sup> February 1854, out 13<sup>th</sup> April. In Hong Kong 13<sup>th</sup> June with 261 Chinese passengers of the barque *Topaze* – stranded on Pratas Shoal; out 17<sup>th</sup> July. In Shanghai 28<sup>th</sup> July, out 22<sup>nd</sup> September. Sunda Straits 5<sup>th</sup> November. In St Helena 25<sup>th</sup> December, out 27<sup>th</sup> December. In/out Plymouth 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1855. In Gravesend 1<sup>st</sup> March with tea, silk, nankeens, handkerchiefs, picture frames and three packets merchandise. Master's reference dated 8<sup>th</sup> March 1855.

*Aerolite* of Liverpool, 911 ton ship, ON 406, master John Francis Fawcett.

Out Gravesend 25<sup>th</sup> April 1855 as steward. Lost top mast, top gallant mast and top sail yard 30<sup>th</sup> April – detained ten days. Lost sails and courses 16<sup>th</sup> June. In Melbourne 24<sup>th</sup> July, out 6<sup>th</sup> September in ballast. In Shanghai (Woosung) 2<sup>nd</sup> November, out 8<sup>th</sup> December. Sunda Straits 27<sup>th</sup> December. In Gravesend 5<sup>th</sup> April 1856 with tea, silk, sweetmeats, merchandise and sundries. Master's

reference dated 24<sup>th</sup> April 1856. Also a reference by R G Alleyne, current master of *Aerolite* dated 9<sup>th</sup> May 1856.

*Orient* of London, 1032 ton ship, ON 12981, master Alexander Lawrence.

Could carry 300 passengers, 64 in cabins and between decks.

Out Gravesend 28<sup>th</sup> June 1856 as steward. In Plymouth 1<sup>st</sup> July, out 4<sup>th</sup> July. In Adelaide 24<sup>th</sup> September, out 24<sup>th</sup> December. In Cape Town 7<sup>th</sup> February 1857, out 11<sup>th</sup> February. In Gravesend 1<sup>st</sup> April with wool, copper, bark, hides, tallow, bones, pistols, wine, whalebone, wheat, box gold dust, jewellery, drapery and merchandise.

*Orient*, master Alexander Lawrence.

Out Gravesend 26<sup>th</sup> June 1857 as first steward. In Plymouth 30<sup>th</sup> June, out 2<sup>nd</sup> July. In Adelaide 22<sup>nd</sup> September, out 21<sup>st</sup> December. In Cape Town 9<sup>th</sup> February 1858, out 12<sup>th</sup> February. In Gravesend 31<sup>st</sup> March with wool, hides, skins, copper, regulus, bones, box gold, wine, furs, bark and merchandise.

*Orient*, master Alexander Lawrence.

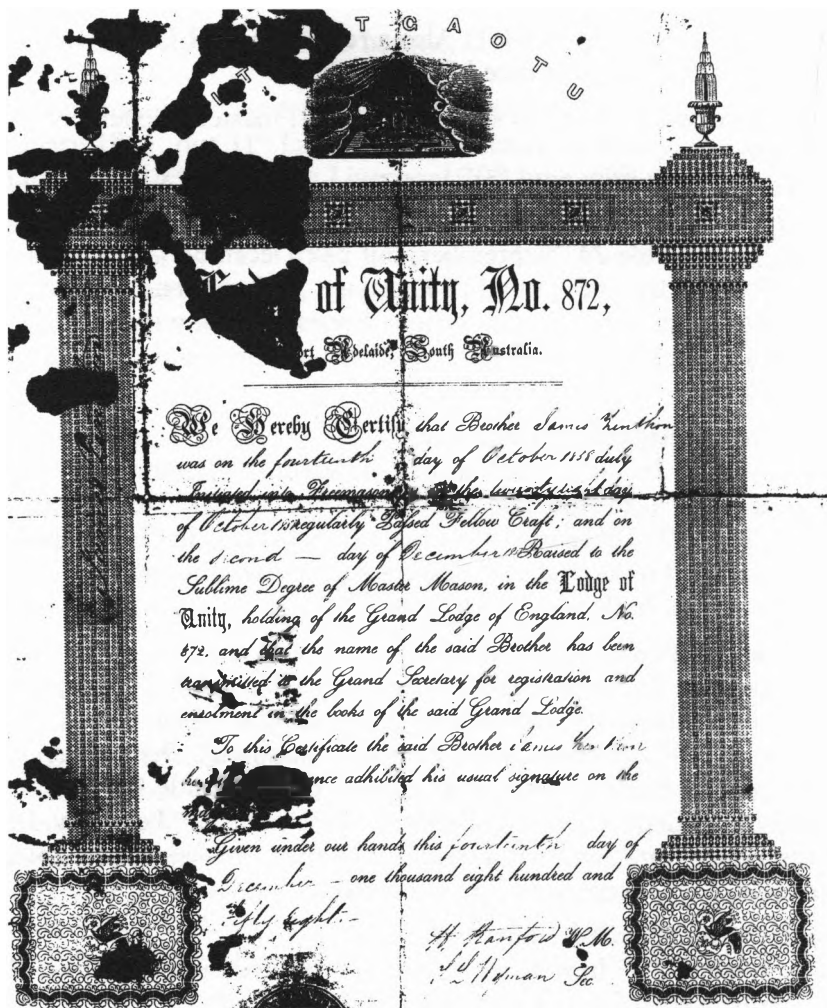
Out Gravesend 28<sup>th</sup> June 1858 as steward. In Plymouth 2<sup>nd</sup> July, out 4<sup>th</sup> July. In Adelaide 18<sup>th</sup> September. James initiated into freemasonry 14<sup>th</sup> October, raised to master mason 2<sup>nd</sup> December, but did not continue further in the matter. Out Adelaide 18<sup>th</sup> December. In Cape Town 10<sup>th</sup> February 1859, out 12<sup>th</sup> February. In Gravesend 6<sup>th</sup> April with wool, regulus, copper, ore, wine, box gold, plate, cow, bark, drapery and merchandise.

*Orient*, master Alexander Lawrence.

Out Gravesend 25<sup>th</sup> June 1859 as steward. In Plymouth 29<sup>th</sup> June, out 1<sup>st</sup> July. Crossed equator 2<sup>nd</sup> August. In Adelaide 23<sup>rd</sup> September, out 28<sup>th</sup> December. In Cape Town 11<sup>th</sup> February 1860, out 16<sup>th</sup> February. In Gravesend 10<sup>th</sup> April with wool, skins, bark, flour, leather, wood, vomica, wine, plants, drugs, fruits, whalebone, regulus, copper and merchandise. Master's reference dated 11<sup>th</sup> May 1860.

*Stuart Wortley* of London, 791 ton ship, ON 136, master Christopher Nicolson.

Out Gravesend 8<sup>th</sup> September 1860 as steward. In Sydney 14<sup>th</sup> January 1861, out 16<sup>th</sup> March. In Bombay 22<sup>nd</sup> May, out 1<sup>st</sup> August.



James's freemasonry certificate, 14<sup>th</sup> October 1858, although not pursued

In Gravesend 26<sup>th</sup> November with cotton, linseed, rape, coffee, cloves, elephant's teeth, gum arabic, pistols, pickles, black pepper and two cases of oilman's stores. Master's reference dated 6<sup>th</sup> December 1861.

Jane Leech of Liverpool, 910 ton ship, ON 1262, master John Cuthbertson.

Out Gravesend 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1862 as steward. In Calcutta 3<sup>rd</sup> July, out 19<sup>th</sup> August. In Gravesend 29<sup>th</sup> December with saltpetre, linseed,

rape seed, jute, lacdye, chussum, safflower, shellac, lac, hides, nux, vomica, talc, corahs, cotton, tea, silk and merchandise. Master's reference dated 15<sup>th</sup> January 1863.

*Golden South* (formerly *Flying Childers*) of London, 975 ton ship, ON 45785, master Henry Faithfull.

Out Gravesend 28<sup>th</sup> February 1863 as steward/purser. Out Gravesend 11<sup>th</sup> March, after returning damaged. In/out Dartmouth 16<sup>th</sup> March. Crossed equator 7<sup>th</sup> April. In Melbourne 7<sup>th</sup> June, out 4<sup>th</sup> July in ballast. In Galle 17<sup>th</sup> August, out 22<sup>nd</sup> August. In Calcutta 1<sup>st</sup> September, out 8<sup>th</sup> October. In/out St Helena 20<sup>th</sup> December. In Demerara (George Town) 11<sup>th</sup> January 1864, out 9<sup>th</sup> March. In Gravesend 17<sup>th</sup> April with sugar, rum cocoa nuts, cigarettes and gum.

*Golden South*, master Henry Faithfull.

Out Gravesend 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1864 as steward. Crossed equator 5<sup>th</sup> July. In Melbourne 7<sup>th</sup> September. James released from ship 9<sup>th</sup> September and transferred 27<sup>th</sup> September to *Royal Dane*. Master's reference dated 27<sup>th</sup> September 1864.

*Royal Dane* (formerly *Sierra Nevada*) of Liverpool, 1615 ton ship, ON 45882, master Lewis Davies. Big three decker carrying 300 passengers.

Out Melbourne 8<sup>th</sup> November 1864 with invalid naval and military officers from New Zealand and cabin passengers, as steward. In Portsmouth 29<sup>th</sup> January 1865. In Gravesend 2<sup>nd</sup> February with spelter, wool, leather, fleece, wine, gold, merchandise and sundries. *Royal Dane*, master Lewis Davies.

Out Gravesend 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1865 as first steward. In Brisbane 22<sup>nd</sup> August, out 29<sup>th</sup> September. In Callao 24<sup>th</sup> November, out 4<sup>th</sup> December. In Chinchas 14<sup>th</sup> January 1866, out 11<sup>th</sup> February. In Callao 3<sup>rd</sup> March, out 7<sup>th</sup> March. In Cuxhaven 15<sup>th</sup> June. James discharges 25<sup>th</sup> June, Hamburg. Master's reference dated 26<sup>th</sup> June 1866. Ship finally arrived London 11<sup>th</sup> September in ballast.

*Colonial Empire* of Aberdeen, 1304 ton ship, ON 42706, master James Ross. Carried 450 passengers.

Out Gravesend 6<sup>th</sup> August 1866 as steward. In Sydney 27<sup>th</sup> November, out 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1867. In Gravesend 9<sup>th</sup> May with wool, timber, hides, carpet cuttings, beeswax, skins, meat, treenails, tallow, two packages metal and plants.

(E.) **CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE.**

SANCTIONED BY THE  
BOARD OF TRADE.  
In pursuance of  
The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

For Seamen not discharged before a Shipping Master.

Name and Official Number of Ship.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Description of Voyage or Employment.
55882 <i>Royal Dane</i>	<i>Liverpool</i>	<i>1615</i>	<i>Foreign</i>
Name of Seaman.	Place of Birth.	Date of Birth.	Number of Fand Ticket (if any).
<i>James Denton</i>	<i>Whitby</i>	<i>1826</i>	
Capacity.	Date of Entry.	Date of Discharge.	Place of Discharge.
<i>Steward</i>	<i>April 20/65</i>	<i>June 26/66</i>	<i>Hamburg</i>

I certify, That the above particulars are correct, and that the above-named Seaman was discharged accordingly.

Dated this 26<sup>th</sup> day of June 1866

(Signed) *James Daniels* Master.

(Countersigned) *James Denton* Seaman.

Given to the above-named, Seaman in my presence, this 26<sup>th</sup> day of June 1866

*George Annesley* H. B. M. Consul.

NOTE.—If the Seaman discharged was possessed of a certificate of competence or service, and it is held by the Master, the Consul will see that it is restored to him. (See Instructions to Consuls, paragraph 55.)

*Colonial Empire*, master James Bruce.

Out Gravesend 10<sup>th</sup> August 1867 as first steward. Off Madeira 28<sup>th</sup> August. Crossed equator 19<sup>th</sup> September. Off Tristan da Cunha 13<sup>th</sup> October. In Sydney 20<sup>th</sup> November, out 10<sup>th</sup> January 1868. In Gravesend 24<sup>th</sup> April with wool, leather, cotton, tortoise shell, copper, hides, treenails, wine, skins, tallow, meat, kerosene shale, provisions and specimens.

*Colonial Empire*, master James Bruce.

Out Gravesend 4<sup>th</sup> July 1868 as first steward. Off Porte Sante 17<sup>th</sup>

July. Crossed equator 8<sup>th</sup> August. Off Tristan da Cunha 29<sup>th</sup> August. In Sydney 13<sup>th</sup> October, out 8<sup>th</sup> January 1869. In Gravesend 6<sup>th</sup> May with wool, cotton, tallow, cocoa nut oil, tortoise shell, meat extract, molasses, leather, gum, wine, trenails, hides, meat and merchandise.

*Colonial Empire*, master James Bruce.

Out Gravesend 15<sup>th</sup> August 1869 as chief steward. Out Torbay 18<sup>th</sup> August. Crossed equator 23<sup>rd</sup> September. Off Tristan da Cunha 12<sup>th</sup> October. In Melbourne 26<sup>th</sup> November, out 13<sup>th</sup> January 1870. In Gravesend 30<sup>th</sup> April with tailings, bark, hides, skins, horns, bones,

This is to certify that James  
Gonthron served on board the  
"Colonial Empire" as 1<sup>st</sup> Steward  
3 Voyages from London to  
Sydney and back (and leaves  
on account of ship being reclassified  
during that space of time has  
conducted himself with sobriety  
and very great attendance to  
his duties in every respect—

May 31<sup>st</sup> 1869 East-India Dock

James Bruce  
Master

Ship Master's Reference for James



tallow, rice, bazils, scrolls, spelter, preserved meat, flax, flux, wool and merchandise.

*Colonial Empire*, master James Bruce.

Out Gravesend 17<sup>th</sup> June 1870 as chief steward/purser. In Plymouth 21<sup>st</sup> June, out 27<sup>th</sup> June. In Melbourne 28<sup>th</sup> September, out 21<sup>st</sup> December. In Gravesend 15<sup>th</sup> April 1871 with phosphates, tallow, wool, leather, skins and merchandise.

*Colonial Empire*, master James Bruce.

Out Gravesend 13<sup>th</sup> July 1871 as chief steward/purser. In Plymouth 18<sup>th</sup> July, out 24<sup>th</sup> July. Off Tristan da Cunha 19<sup>th</sup> December. In Melbourne 27<sup>th</sup> October, out 16<sup>th</sup> November. Out Port Philip 9<sup>th</sup> December. In Gravesend 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1872 with wool, leather, tallow, wine, skins and merchandise.

*Colonial Empire*, master James Bruce.

Out Gravesend 15<sup>th</sup> June 1872 as chief steward/purser. In Plymouth 17<sup>th</sup> June, out 24<sup>th</sup> June. In Melbourne 23<sup>rd</sup> September. Our Port Philip 20<sup>th</sup> December. In Gravesend 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1873 with wool, meat and locks. Master's reference dated 9<sup>th</sup> April 1873.

*Edward P Bouverie* of Glasgow, 997 ton ship, ON 48940, master Henry Steven.

Out Gravesend 11<sup>th</sup> July 1873 as steward. In Wellington 20<sup>th</sup> October, out 3<sup>rd</sup> December in ballast. In Sydney 10<sup>th</sup> December, out 19<sup>th</sup> December in ballast. In Newcastle 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1874, out 10<sup>th</sup> January with coal. In Adelaide 17<sup>th</sup> January, out 13<sup>th</sup> February. In Port Pirie 16<sup>th</sup> February, out 1<sup>st</sup> March. In Gravesend 25<sup>th</sup> June with flour and wheat. Master's reference dated 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1874.

*Pleiades* of London, 997 ton ship, ON 63509, master David Peters.

Out Gravesend 29<sup>th</sup> August 1874 as steward. Off Scilly 8<sup>th</sup> September. Crossed equator 10<sup>th</sup> October. Off Tristan da Cunha 24<sup>th</sup> October. In Lyttleton 16<sup>th</sup> December, out 6<sup>th</sup> April 1875. James intoxicated 4<sup>th</sup> June; master let him off with a caution on 5<sup>th</sup> June. In Gravesend 17<sup>th</sup> July with wool, skins, tallow, wheat, meat and merchandise. Master's reference dated 24<sup>th</sup> July 1875.

*Mataura* (formerly *Dunfillan*) of London, 852 ton ship, ON 60398, master John Gorn.

Out Gravesend 8<sup>th</sup> August 1875 with 255 immigrants, as steward. Crossed equator 14<sup>th</sup> September. Off Tristan da Cunha 2<sup>nd</sup> October. Encountered 150 miles of icebergs 42° 00'S 32° 00'E resulting in

frostbite and 12 deaths. In Nelson 10<sup>th</sup> November, out 13<sup>th</sup> November. In Port Chalmers (Dunedin) 17<sup>th</sup> November, out 29<sup>th</sup> January 1876. In Gravesend 21<sup>st</sup> May with wool, cordage, gold, wheat plants and merchandise.

*Waitangi* of London, 1127 ton ship, ON 70592, master Charles Hodder. Carried 270 passengers.

Out Gravesend 24<sup>th</sup> June 1876 as steward. Crossed equator 19<sup>th</sup> July. In Lyttleton 16<sup>th</sup> September, out 2<sup>nd</sup> December. In Gravesend 5<sup>th</sup> March 1877 with wool, tallow, skins, sand, manganese, meat and merchandise.

## APPENDIX E

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### Voyages by Albert Edward Zenthon 1879 to 1882

*Northumberland* barque rigged steamer, 1399 tons of London, ON 65640, master H Cumming

Out Gravesend 30<sup>th</sup> August 1879 as boy. In/out Plymouth 1<sup>st</sup> September. In Melbourne 23<sup>rd</sup> October, out 24<sup>th</sup> October. In Sydney 29<sup>th</sup> October, out November. In Melbourne 17<sup>th</sup> November, out 24<sup>th</sup> November. Out Aden 27<sup>th</sup> December. In Djiddaly 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1880, out 3<sup>rd</sup> January. In Suez before 8<sup>th</sup> January. In Gravesend 27<sup>th</sup> January.

*Northumberland*, master H Cumming.

Out Gravesend 1<sup>st</sup> March 1880 as boy. In Plymouth 4<sup>th</sup> March, out 5<sup>th</sup> March (letter written to his mother dated 5<sup>th</sup> March refers to Willie Cameron, aged 17 of Aberdeen, seaman and shipmate). In Melbourne 30<sup>th</sup> April, out 1<sup>st</sup> May. In Sydney 7<sup>th</sup> May, out 18<sup>th</sup> May. In Melbourne 22<sup>nd</sup> May, out 29<sup>th</sup> May. Out Cape Town 1<sup>st</sup> July. Out St Vincent (Cape Verde Islands) 23<sup>rd</sup> July. In Gravesend 7<sup>th</sup> August.

*Durham* barque rigged steamer, 1737 tons of London, ON 70590, master Frederick Anderson.

Out Gravesend 18<sup>th</sup> September 1880 as boy, when not at sea resides at 1 Venue Street, Bromley-le-Bow. In/out Plymouth 20<sup>th</sup> September. In St Vincent (CV) 29<sup>th</sup> September, out 30<sup>th</sup> September. In Lyttleton 18<sup>th</sup> November, out 11<sup>th</sup> December. In St Vincent (CV) 29<sup>th</sup> January 1881, out 30<sup>th</sup> January. In Gravesend 11<sup>th</sup> February.

*Durham*, master George Rooke Huddy.

Out Gravesend 24<sup>th</sup> October 1881 as boy (Note: As 8 months have elapsed since leaving the *Durham* it is possible that he completed another voyage in the meantime, but there is no evidence of this). In/out Plymouth 26<sup>th</sup> October. In/out Port Said 7<sup>th</sup> November. In Colombo 25<sup>th</sup> November, out 26<sup>th</sup> November. In/out Batavia 5<sup>th</sup> December. Out Townsville 19<sup>th</sup> December. Out Bowen 20<sup>th</sup> December. Out Rockhampton 22<sup>nd</sup> December. In Brisbane 23<sup>rd</sup> December, out 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1882. Out Rockhampton 6<sup>th</sup> January. Out Bowen 7<sup>th</sup> January. Out Crooktown 9<sup>th</sup> January. In Batavia 25<sup>th</sup> January, out 26<sup>th</sup> January. In Aden 12<sup>th</sup> February, out 16<sup>th</sup> February. In Suez 23<sup>rd</sup> February, out 8<sup>th</sup> March. In Gravesend 29<sup>th</sup> March.

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Copies of letters from Arthur Zenthon to Agnes Zenthon given to me by her daughter, Winnie Dainton.

Photographs taken by the author and Ann Gimpel.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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Ted Zenthon was born in London in 1920. He served in the Royal Engineers during the second world war in North Africa and Italy and he was part of the Eighth Army at El Alamein. At the end of the war he met and married Luisa in Italy. They have five children and one grandson. They live in Loughborough.



His work as a land and engineering surveyor took him all over the country and other parts of the world. He carried out surveys on projects as varied as the docks in Avonmouth and Hong Kong, the London Zoo, trunk roads and motorways such as Westway in London and Spaghetti Junction in Birmingham, and office buildings in London. He invented his own tools for surveying, a special tachymetric staff which allowed him to estimate optically to one inch at 100 feet, and a large protractor which speeded up the draughting process. His drawings were always immaculate and accurate and highly praised by the architects and engineers for whom he worked.

As a young man Ted was a keen and active mountaineer and is a member of the Scottish Mountaineering Club. His climbing took him to the mountains in Scotland and the Ruwenzori, and during the war, he climbed the Pyramids in Egypt. His enthusiasm for genealogy has led him well beyond the family tree recorded in this book.

His other publications include *Sandstone Climbs in South East England*.

# Zeuthen ZENTHON

## *FAMILY TREE*

1573 – 2002

### LEGEND

*	born
⊙	baptised
∞	married
+	died
◇	buried
cr	cremated

# 1

1 LAURITS SØRENSEN (Vicar of Søften and Folby)

\* Kjærbygaard

+ 1578 Søften

2 JENS LAURITSEN ZEUTHEN (Rural Dean, St Knud's Church, Odense)

\* 1573ca Søften

+ 9 February 1628 Odense

∞ 1604

<sup>1</sup>ZIDSEL RASMUSDATTER

\*

+ 9 May 1606 Rosenholm

∞ 1606

<sup>2</sup>ABEL CHRISTENSDATTER

\*

+ 24 January 1660 Odense

## 2

2 JENS LAURITSEN ZEUTHEN (Rural Dean, St Knud's Church,  
Odense)

\* 1573ca Søften  
 + 9 February 1628 Odense  
 ∞ 1604

<sup>1</sup>ZIDSEL RASMUSDATTER

\*  
 + 9 May 1606 Rosenholm  
 ∞ 1606

<sup>2</sup>ABEL CHRISTENSDATTER

\*  
 + 24 January 1660 Odense

3a Dead Son ZEUTHEN

\* 9 May 1606 Rosenholm  
 Twins

3b Dead Son ZEUTHEN

\* 9 May 1606 Rosenholm

3 CHRISTEN JENSEN ZEUTHEN (Vicar of Brændekilde and Bellinge)

\* 1612ca Rosenholm  
 + 1659 Brændekilde  
 ∞ Unknown

4 ZIDSEL JENSDATTER ZEUTHEN

\* Rosenholm

+ 1660ca

∞ 7 September 1628

ANDERS JENSEN RIBBER (Vicar for Graabrødre Hospital, Odense)

\* 1600

+ 8 April 1673

5 ANE JENSDATTER ZEUTHEN

\* Rosenholm

+ 22 February 1701 Frørup

∞

<sup>1</sup>HENRIK CHRISTENSEN ACHTON (Vicar of Frørup)

\* 1500

+ 10 February 1670

∞

<sup>2</sup>CORT CARL ARNTSEN (Vicar of Frørup)

\*

+ 5 April 1695



6 PEDER JENSEN ZEUTHEN (Vicar of Ollerup-Kirkerup)

\* 1617ca Rosenholm

+ 19 October 1680

∞

MAREN ANDERSDATTER ARREBOE

\*

+ 1705

7 MAREN JENSDATTER ZEUTHEN

\*

+ 17 January 1683 Viborg

∞

ANDERS CHRISTENSEN ACHTON (Vicar, Græbrødre Church,  
Viborg)

\*

+ 1667

3

3 CHRISTEN JENSEN ZEUTHEN (Vicar of Brændekilde and Bellinge)

\* 1612ca Rosenholm  
+ 1659 Brændekilde  
∞ Unknown

8 AXEL CHRISTENSEN ZEUTHEN (Vicar of Egense)

\* Brændekilde  
+ 31 May 1721 Egense

∞

MAREN JØRGENSEDATTER WICHMAN

\*

+

9 JENS CHRISTENSEN ZEUTHEN (Curate of Middleart-Kauslunde)

\* 1643  
+ 20 April 1696  
∞ Unknown

10 OLE CHRISTENSEN ZEUTHEN (Vicar Gangsted and Søvind)

1690-1720

\* 1643/4 Brændekilde  
+ 8 February 1720 Gangsted  
∞ 1690

MAREN JENSDATTER BURCHARD

\* 1673ca  
+ 1713

11 LAURITS CHRISTENSEN ZEUTHEN \*

\*

+

12 MAREN CHRISTENSEDATTER ZEUTHEN

\* 1645 Brændekilde  
+ 12 March 1734 Jarslev  
∞ København

DIDERICH MARCUSSEN

\*

+ pre 1703

13 ELSE CHRISTENSEDATTER ZEUTHEN

\* Brændekilde  
1703 Living in Hobro

14 ABEL CATHRINE ZEUTHEN

\* Brændekilde  
+ 11 September 1703 Frørup Vicarage  
Unmarried

## 4

10 OLE CHRISTENSEN ZEUTHEN (Vicar, Gangsted and Søvind)  
1690-1720

\* 1643/4 Brændekilde  
+ 8 February 1720 Gangsted  
∞ 1690

MAREN JENSDATTER BURCHARD

\* 1673ca  
+ 1713

22 JØRGEN WICHMANN ZEUTHEN

\*  
+ 1712

23 CHRISTEN JENSEN ZEUTHEN

\*  
+

24 KATRINE MARIE JENSDATTER ZEUTHEN

\*  
+

25 MARIE MARGRETHE ZEUTHEN

\* 20 February 1692 Gangsted  
+ 1773  
◇ 1773  
∞ 9 June 1712

CASPER JOHAN PEDERSEN ALS (Bookbinder/Lacquerer in  
Horsens and København)

\* 1680  
+ August 1762

26 JENS FOSS OLSEN ZEUTHEN (Vicar, Gansted and Søvind)

1720-1737

\* 10 January 1693 Gangsted  
+ 1737  
∞

<sup>1</sup>MAREN "SLADDER"

\* 1690  
+ 1770

∞

<sup>2</sup>KIRSTEN ANDERSDATTER RAARUP

\*  
+ 12 December 1770

- 27 HANS CHRISTIAN ZEUTHEN  
 \* 30 May 1694  
 + 30 May 1694
- 27a MATHIAS BURCHARD ZEUTHEN  
 \* 20 June 1695  
 + 29 April 1697
- 28 INGEBORG CATRINE ZEUTHEN  
 \* 17 December 1696  
 + 1751
- 28a ELIZABET KIRSTINE ZEUTHEN  
 \* 22 November 1697  
 + 31 December 1698  
 Twins
- 28b FRIDERICK ZEUTHEN  
 \* 22 November 1697  
 + 25 April 1699
- 28c Dead Son ZEUTHEN  
 \* 15 April 1699
- 29 JØRGEN BURCHARD ZEUTHEN (Clerk to the Exchequer)  
 \* 27 October 1700  
 + 1774  
 ∞ 24 October 1742  
 ANNA CATHRINE KYHN  
 \* 1714  
 + 1750
- 30 ELISABETH CHRISTINE ZEUTHEN  
 \* 27 October 1700  
 + 1755  
 ◇ 7 February 1755  
 ∞  
 JOCHUM WULFF (Vicar of Valensved and Førslev)  
 \* 1690 Nøver, Sorø  
 + 7 July 1758
- 31 ABEL CATHRINE ZEUTHEN  
 \* 5 March 1702  
 +  
 ∞  
 JOACHIM JØHADA SCHULTZ (Colonel)  
 \* 1700  
 + 30 January 1764 Norway

- 31a Dead Son ZEUTHEN  
 \* 31 March 1703
- 32 FREDERICH ZEUTHEN (Chief Cashier, Sælbo Copperworks)  
 \* 17 September 1704  
 +  
 ∞  
 1  
 +  
 ∞ 25 February 1746 Regitze, Greenland  
 2  
 +
- 33 NICOLLE JEANETTE ZEUTHEN  
 \* 6 April 1706  
 +  
 ∞  
 ANDREAS WULFF (Kongsberg Silverworks)  
 \*  
 +
- 33a IDDEANE ZEUTHEN  
 \* 29 August 1707  
 + 1707
- 34 JENS BURCHARD ZEUTHEN  
 \* 9 January 1710  
 +
- 35 PEDER LAURENTIUS ZEUTHEN (Bookkeeper, Widows Pension  
 Fund, København)  
 \* 23 July 1711  
 + 13 February 1776  
 ∞ 16 July 1745  
 MARIE MARGRETHE GEERTSEN  
 \* 30 March 1715  
 + 19 August 1778

## 5

26 JENS FOSS OLSEN ZEUTHEN (Vicar of Gangsted and Søvind)

\* 10 January 1693 Gangsted

+ 1737

∞

<sup>1</sup>MAREN "SLADDER"

\* 1690

+ 1770

∞

<sup>2</sup>KIRSTEN ANDERSDATTER RAARUP

\*

+ 12 December 1776

47 KAREN JENSDATTER ZEUTHEN

\* 16 August 1720

+ 19 May 1743 Hedensted

48 ANE JENSDATTER ZEUTHEN

\* 17 December 1721

◇ 14 October 1760

∞ 8 August 1755

JOHANNES WICHER (Royal Teacher in Hylke)

\*

✠ 8 December 1728

+ 14 February 1769

49 MAREN JENSDATTER ZEUTHEN

\* 28 March 1724

◇ 22 September 1751 Palsgaard

Unmarried

50 ULRIKA JENSDATTER ZEUTHEN

\* 19 July 1725

+ 26 July 1726

51 ANE MARIE JENSDATTER ZEUTHEN

\* 5 March 1727

◇ 12 May 1761

∞ 20 July 1753

ARP LYTKEN KOP (Vicar on Genea)

\*

+

52 OLE FOSS JENSEN ZEUTHEN (Parish Clerk and Teacher in  
Stiftsbyerby and Skamstrup)

\* 1 July 1729 Gangsted  
+ 3 March 1796 Styftsbyerby  
∞ 5 October 1759 Kallundborg

<sup>1</sup>DORTHE BIRGITTE RASMUSDATTER BØDSTRUP

\* August 1727 Kallundborg  
+ 25 April 1781 Styftsbyerby  
∞ 18 December 1781 Styftsbyerby

<sup>2</sup>CHRISTIANE CATHRINE BÖJESEN

\* 1762ca  
+ 1819

53 ELIZABETH JENSDATTER ZEUTHEN

\* 7 June 1731  
◇ 3 April 1782  
∞ 17 October 1747

<sup>1</sup>WILLADS BENEDIXEN KOP (Rural Dean of Assens-Klakring)

\* 1693  
+ 20 July 1753  
∞ 16 August 1754

<sup>2</sup>DITLEV MEHL (Successor Priest)

\* 1727  
◇ 28 January 1783

## 6

52 OLE FOSS JENSEN ZEUTHEN (Parish Clerk/Teacher)

\* 1 July 1729 Gangsted  
 + 3 March 1796 Styftsbjerby  
 ∞ 5 October 1759 Kallundborg

<sup>1</sup>DORTHE BIRGITTE RASMUSDATTER BØDSTRUP

\* August 1727 Kallundborg  
 + 25 April 1781 Styftsbjerby  
 ∞ 18 December 1781 Styftsbjerby

<sup>2</sup>CHRISTIANE CATHRINE BÖJESEN

\* 1762ca  
 + 1819

97 JENS RASMUS ZEUTHEN (Vicar on Femø)

\*  
 © 24 October 1760  
 + 5 September 1814 København  
 ∞ 8 October 1792

JOHANNA MARIE OLSEN

\* 10 September 1770  
 + 20 March 1854 København

98a KATRINE MARIE ZEUTHEN

\* 1764  
 + 4 April 1764

98 ANDREAS LADORP ZEUTHEN

\* 29 April 1782 Styftsbjerby  
 1794 confirmed in Bjerby  
 + 1808 København  
 Unmarried

99 PETER LAURENTIUS ZEUTHEN (Royal Ranger)

\* 8 September 1783 Styftsbjerby  
 © 6 November 1783 Styftsbjerby  
 + 1 September 1839 Nyhegn  
 ◇ 1839 Esbønderup  
 ∞ 13 December 1811 København

CAROLINE MARIE ROLD

\* 1791 København  
 + 13 January 1862 København  
 ◇ 18 January 1862 København



100 DOROTHEA KIRSTINE ZEUTHEN

\* 23 October 1785

+

Unmarried

100a KATRINE ELIZABET ZEUTHEN

\* 26 May 1789

+ 22 March 1792

100b FREDERIKKE KIRSTINE ZEUTHEN

\*

⊙ 26 October 1792

◇ 12 July 1793

101 FREDERIKKE CHRISTIANE ZEUTHEN

\* 1 February 1796

+ 1796

- 99 PETER LAURENTIUS ZEUTHEN (Royal Ranger)  
 \* 8 September 1783 Styftsbjergby  
 © 6 November 1783 Styftsbjergby  
 + 1 September 1839 Nyhegn  
 ◇ 1839 Esbønderup  
 ∞ 13 December 1811 København  
 CAROLINE MARIE ROLD (born Karen Marie Rold)  
*(Parents: Knud Petersen Rold (shopkeeper) and Maren Pedersdatter)*  
 \* 4 July 1790 København  
 + 13 January 1862 København  
 ◇ 18 January 1862 København
- 132 CHRISTIAN OLAVIUS ZEUTHEN (Landscape/Architectural Painter)  
 \* 10 September 1812 Kastrup  
 © 20 October 1812 Taarnby  
 + 23 June 1890 København  
 ◇ 1890 København  
 Unmarried
- 133 KNUD LADORP ZEUTHEN (Royal Musician)  
 \* 5 February 1815 Kastrup  
 © 9 April 1815 Taarnby  
 + 7 September 1872 København  
 ◇ 1872 København  
 ∞ 24 January 1861 Kerlev  
 CAROLINE DORTHEA SONNESEN  
 (Parents: Ole Christian Sonnesen, 1802-1886, and Luise Emerenze Krey, 1811-1886)  
 \* 4 February 1843 Taarnholm  
 © 2 July 1843 Taarnholm  
 + 2 January 1914 Uggeløse  
 ◇ 8 January 1914 Assistents Kirkegaard, København
- 133b MARIE PETRONELLE CAROLINE ZEUTHEN  
 \* 30 April 1817 Kastrup  
 © 6 June 1817 Taarnby  
 + 29 October 1817 Kastrup  
 ◇ 2 November 1817 Taarnby

134 CHRISTINE NICOLINE ZEUTHEN

\* 19 November 1818 Kastrup  
© 17 January 1819 Taarnby  
+ 2 October 1861 Nørre Broby  
∞ 15 September 1847

LAURITS CHRISTIAN IPSEN (Vicar of Nørre Broby)

\* 31 March 1802  
+ 24 April 1860 Nørre Broby

134a MARIE PETROE CAROLINE ZEUTHEN

\* 22 May 1821 Kastrup  
© 18 July 1821 Taarnby  
+ 7 September 1821 Kastrup  
◇ 10 September 1821 Taarnby

135 JENS RASMUS THEODOR ZEUTHEN alias JAMES ZENTHON

(Mariner)

\* 1 January 1823 Kastrup  
© 9 March 1823 Taarnby  
+ 19 March 1877 Greenwich, London  
◇ 24 March 1877 Greenwich  
∞ 7 April 1856 London

SARAH WILKS

*Parents: John Wilks, 1797-1863, Gunsmith, and Susanna Nevey, 1801-1878*

\* 14 November 1835 Birmingham  
© 6 March 1837 Birmingham  
+ 30 October 1918 Halton, Bucks  
◇ 1918 Halton

136 KNUDSINE ROLDINE ZEUTHEN

\* 30 August 1825 Kastrup  
© 23 October 1825 Taarnby  
+ 26 April 1894 København  
∞ 27 September 1850 Baarse

ANDREAS JAKOB PETER MÜNSTER (Farmer)

\* 13 May 1822 Ølsted  
+ 15 January 1879 Peterslund

136a JULIE PAULINE FREDERICKE ZEUTHEN

\* 24 May 1828 Kastrup  
© 26 May 1828 Taarnby  
+ 21 March 1830 Kastrup  
◇ 28 March 1830 Taarnby

136b JULIE FREDERICK PAULINE ZEUTHEN

\* 21 December 1830 Nyhegn  
© 6 March 1831 Esbønderup  
+ 23 April 1835 Nyhegn  
◇ 4 May 1835 Esbønderup

137 EMMA AUGUSTA WILHELMINE ZEUTHEN (Governess)

\* 21 December 1833 Nyhegn  
© 16 March 1834 Esbønderup  
+ 21 June 1886 Slagelse  
◇ 26 June 1886 Slagelse

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138/1 JENS RASMUS THEODOR ZEUTHEN alias JAMES ZENTHON  
(Mariner)

- \* 1 January 1823 Kastrup
- © 9 March 1823 Taarnby
- + 19 March 1877 Greenwich, London
- ◇ 24 March 1877 Greenwich
- ∞ 7 April 1856 London

SARAH WILKS

*Parents: John Wilks, 1797-1863, Gunsmith, and Susanna Nevey, 1801-1878*

- \* 14 November 1835 Birmingham
- © 6 March 1837 Birmingham
- + 30 October 1918 Halton, Bucks
- ◇ 1918 Halton

2 ARTHUR JAMES ZENTHON

- \* 12 January 1859 London
- + 2 November 1910 Drowned at sea: 'Guthrie'
- ∞ 11 July 1885 Melbourne, Australia

ADA CLARA MORTON

- \*
- +

3 Dead Son ZENTHON

- \* 2 December 1860 London
- + 2 December 1860 London

4 ALBERT EDWARD ZENTHON

- \* 30 September 1863 London
- + 15 August 1925 Halton, Bucks
- ∞ 22 February 1887 London

MARION HODGES

- \*
- +

5 SARAH ROSINA ZENTHON

- \* 17 November 1865 London
  - + 28 April 1940 London
- Unmarried

- 6 **WALTER HENRY ZENTHON**  
 \* 30 January 1871 London  
 + 26 January 1941 Lower Drayton, Bucks  
 ∞ 14 March 1901 London  
**ALICE RAY**  
 \* 1860  
 + 3 May 1949 Newport Pagnell, Bucks
- 7 **FLORENCE ELIZABETH ZENTHON**  
 \* 23 January 1873 London  
 + 1 June 1943 Melbourne, Australia  
 ∞ 10 January 1918 Sydney  
**WILLIAM JOSEPH JAMES ROBINSON**  
 \* 1873 Ballarat, Victoria, Australia  
 +
- 8 **AGNES LILIAN ZENTHON**  
 \* 8 May 1875 London  
 + 6 January 1951 London  
 ∞ 21 October 1909 London  
**FREDERICK CHARLES MUNDY**  
 \* 16 December 1876 At sea: 'Crocodile'  
 + 28 February 1946 Eltham

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### 4 ALBERT EDWARD ZENTHON

\* 30 September 1863 London  
+ 15 August 1925 Halton, Bucks  
∞ 22 February 1887 London

### MARION HODGES

\*  
+

### 14 EDWARD JAMES ZENTHON (Garage Proprietor)

\* 23 August 1887 Soho, London  
+ 23 September 1970 London  
cr 29 September 1970 London  
∞ 24 July 1910 Willesden, London  
MAY FRASER *formerly Macrae*  
\* 2 November 1886 Drummond, Inverness  
+ 3 July 1976 London  
cr 9 July 1976 London

### 15 DOROTHY MAY ZENTHON

\* 23 April 1890 Brentford, Middx  
+ 28 June 1923 London  
◇ 1923 Halton, Bucks  
∞ 19 March 1909 London

### WILLIAM EDMUND JAMES (Estimator)

\* 20 October 1879 Marlborough  
+ July 1942 London

### 16 ALBERT CHARLES ZENTHON

\* 3 April 1893 London  
+ 4 November 1893 London

### 17 WALTER NOEL ZENTHON

\* 25 December 1894 London  
+ 18 March 1895 London  
◇ March 1895 London

- 18 FLORENCE LILIAN ZENTHON  
 \* 10 August 1901 London  
 © London  
 + 25 January 1999 Pinner, Middx  
 cr 3 February 1999 Ruislip, Middx  
 ∞ 24 July 1926 London  
FRANK WOOD (Engineer/Transport Officer)  
 \* 26 July 1901 Crockenhill, Kent  
 © Crockenhill, Kent  
 + 21 November 1970 Pinner, Middx  
 cr 26 November 1970 Ruislip, Middx
- 19 WILLIAM WALTER ZENTHON (Electrician)  
 \* 5 January 1905 London  
 + 11 January 1978 Stoke Mandeville, Bucks  
 cr 1978 Amersham  
 ∞ 20 August 1927 Aston Clinton, Bucks  
ALICE MAY THORNE  
 \* 6 April 1904 Aston Clinton  
 + 13 April 1993 Stoke Mandeville, Bucks  
 cr 1993 Amersham  
 ◇ Halton, Bucks



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### 14 EDWARD JAMES ZENTHON (Garage Proprietor)

\* 23 August 1887 London

+ 23 September 1970 London

cr 29 September 1970 London

∞ 24 July 1910 London

MAY FRASER *formerly Macrae*

\* 2 November 1886 Drummond, Inverness

+ 3 July 1976 London

cr 9 July 1976 London

### 25 ALBERT JAMES ZENTHON

\* 6 August 1910 London

+

∞ 14 June 1942 London

BETTY MAY CRACKNELL

\* 4 August 1919 London

+ 28 August 1998 King's Lynn

### 26 ERIC JOHN ZENTHON

\* 27 March 1912 Bickley, Kent

+ 26 December 1996 Bedford

∞ 30 October 1937 London

<sup>1</sup>VIOLET AGNES KERR

\* 14 September 1917 Tranmere, Yorkshire

+ 17 October 1989

∞ 18 September 1964 Croydon

<sup>2</sup>IRENE LAZERUS KAHN

\* 26 March 1925 London

+ 11 June 1994 Bedford

### 27 EDWARD RUPERT ZENTHON (Land Surveyor)

\* 3 July 1920 London

+

∞ 27 December 1945 Riccione, Italy

LUIGINA GIORGINA PIAZZANI

\* 22 June 1924 Cairo, Egypt

+



Ted Zenthon traces his unique family name from Zeuthen, the noted “Vicar Family” in Denmark, through Jens Zeuthen who came to England in 1840 as a merchant seaman, anglicized his name and stayed.

*Cover picture: Zeuthen Epitaph in Hornslet Church, 1607*