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The Denbow Diaspora  
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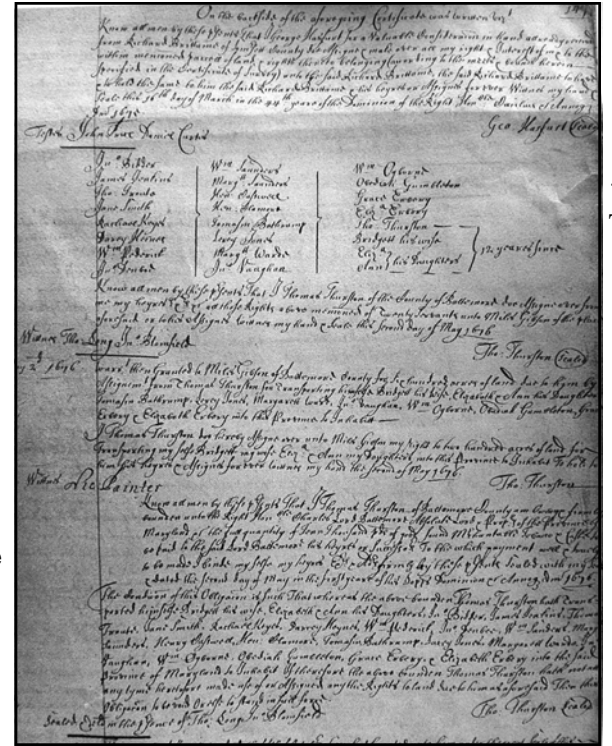


# Genealogical trails — DNA and paper

By Jim Denbow

When I first got interested in our family history it was soon apparent, as a member of the "Iowa clan," that I had two equally possible choices for our earliest ancestor in North America: Salathiel Denbow in New Hampshire and John Denbow in Maryland. Both these men arrived at about the same time, 1662-63, and it was even possible that they were brothers or some other sort of close relative.

The only other bit of family history I had was a story passed down through our line that our earliest ancestor had stowed away on a ship to escape the "apprentice system" in Scotland. Based on the genealogical record collected by my Aunt Lois as a school project in the 1930s, this escape was thought to involve a "James Denbow" who lived in Kentucky, where he married Mary Smith in Hardin Co. in 1807. James was my great-great



First and earliest existing transcript of indenture of John Denbow, 1664 Maryland immigrant.

See Table 1, p. 3

-great-great grandfather. It turns out that our family history telescoped several generations in the New World.

This was as far back as any paper or remembered facts could take us, though there was plenty of speculation involved with possible connections to a Solomon, Robert, or James Denbow who all lived in southwestern Pennsylvania in the 1780s, and skull-duggery with possible connections to New Hampshire through a mysterious Elijah Denbow who was reputed to have died near English, Indiana where a fake tombstone was erected in his honor in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The only thing I thought I knew for certain was that we Iowa Denbows, with an origin in Kentucky and Indiana, had nothing at all to do genealogically with the Denbos who lived in the same areas along the Ohio River at around the same time. I should have known better than to place such faith in the vicissitudes of spelling.

I also suspected that we were an independent branch from the Ohio Denbows. Again, I had no evidence for this – simply a gut feeling that because Carl Denbow had traced his family so neatly back through Maryland to John Denbow and had no record of us, that we probably stemmed from the New Hampshire branch. As the DNA now shows, all of these were pretty stupid and wrong assumptions. First, we can now see that any genetic connections we mid-western Denbo/Denbows had with Denbows in New England, if indeed there are any, must date back thousands of years. Second, we know that Denbos and Denbows share a common ancestor at some point in the last 400 to 500 years, if not more recently. And lastly, we now know that we Iowa Denbows are most closely related to the Ohio Denbows, undoubtedly separating from a common ancestor sometime in the 1700s, and maybe even in the last half of that century.

With this firmer ground, my interest in my earliest ancestor, John Denboe, was rekindled. When Carl and I had first begun correspondence in 1990 he had sent me a hand-written copy of a document that was meant to relate to the transportation of John Denboe from England in 1663. The document had been transcribed by Mary Denbow Petro sometime in the 1970s and it seemed to show that John Denboe had been transported, along with 24 other people, by a George Hasfurt or Hursfurl. Carl and I both lost our copies, which doesn't say much for either of us, so in November 2005 I wrote to the Maryland State Archives to get another. On the web I found two references to this document and, since I wasn't sure what the difference was, I asked for both. It turns out there are no "original" documents since most of these were destroyed in a fire in 1704. Many of those that remained were hand copied into ledgers. Here are the references:

1) LAND OFFICE (Patent Record, Original) Volume WC Page 147 [MSA S920-32, 1/28/4/34]. It turned out this was the original "copy" made in 1724. This copy also had lines drawn between each entry to show the original pagination, or to indicate where one record ended and the next began.

2) LAND OFFICE (Patent Record, Original) Volume 19 Page 258 [MSA S920-46, 1/29/2/61]. This copy is a copy of the 1724 copy, done in 1726. The handwriting style in this copy is much easier to read, but it leaves out the lines between entries found in number 1. There are numbers in the margins, however,

years. 2) The Maryland John Denboe just as legitimately belongs to one of those as any of the other Denbows, and 3) The Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa Denbows without doubt share a common ancestor. This patriarch could be the John Denboe who according to some documents was transported as an indentured servant in 1663, or maybe even someone farther back in England. We don't know yet.

Maine Denbows may or may not come from that same grouping. Maybe they will line up with Nick's group, or even with Maryland -- or maybe not, but probably we can never decide who are the "real" first, original Denbows because there were too many routes to Denbowhood. With Charles in Jamaica another set of possibilities opens up, some certainly less commendatory than others. He could turn out to have an English Denbow profile, and that will tell its tale. Or simply and adoption of the surname under other circumstances. And, here again, we may be dealing with yet another old branch of the family in England that could be just as different as Nick's group.

I think what the DNA studies have done is to open our eyes to just how complex family genealogies are likely to become when one goes past 300 years or so with shaky paper trails. For me, what I am hoping for in the short run is to sort out the relation between Maine and Maryland Denbows, and perhaps with the 37 marker test, to sort out the relationship between Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Maryland. I suspect that Iowa and Indiana will be more closely related to one another, but that depends on whether there has been enough

time for little mutations to accumulate to a point where they can tell us something. Most likely it will continue to lead us into that "black hole" of SW Pennsylvania, between about 1750 and 1790. But I am ever the pessimist.

I really didn't mean to get off on such a rant. The wine was good, but I can see one shouldn't drink and drive.

All the best, Jim

sense of very long term history. I haven't plowed through all those articles yet, but the way "western Paleolithic" versus "eastern or Mediterranean farmer" gets constructed is from interpretations of linguistic, archaeological and genetic data.

First, the fact that languages like Basque (and Finnish, Hungarian, Etruscan, to name a few others) do not belong in the Indo-European language family is the evidence that many use to propose that this language is a kind of "linguistic fossil," and so the people who now speak it are genetically typed as representative of a now submerged "original" hunting and gathering population that inhabited Europe before farming was introduced by, according to some archaeologists like Colin Renfrew, the first Indo-European languages speakers coming from the northern fertile crescent where the J2 Haplogroup is today the most common form. Remember that no one is typing old bones here - but modern genes and associating them with archaeological scenarios and linguistic data gathered mainly from speakers of Indo-European and non-Indo-European languages today. So, what those Haplogroups "could" suggest is a gradual expansion of farmers from the fertile crescent beginning around 6000BC to Greece (following Renfrew's model) and gradually expanding northward up the Danube and other rivers, reaching Scotland, etc. around 3000 BC.

While people in the J2 Haplogroup may have begun this process, Renfrew proposes that farmer's would have been accorded higher status (bigger, more

sedentary villages, more dependable crops, etc.) than the indigenous hunter-gatherers who would have both married them (thus in some cases spreading the j2 gene if it is the women marrying j2 men of higher status), but more importantly assimilated with them. So that by 3000 - 1000 BC, or later, there would have been plenty of culturally indistinguishable farming villages in Northern France and England that had, not the j2 of the first farmers, but even more inhabitants of the R1b, etc. Haplogroups who likely outnumbered any invaders from the Fertile Crescent. In other words, indigenous populations had now also become farmers culturally, if not genetically, identical to those related to the first agriculturalists at 6000 BC.

One of the more interesting aspects of the j2 distribution in western Europe and southern England, at least from looking at the maps in the article we were pointed to, is the concentration of j2 along coastlines -- places that could perhaps indicate a maritime spread of this Haplogroup. A spread that may also be correlated with lots of things besides the spread of farming villages, such as early Phoenicians (from 1100 BC or so) and Carthaginians (after 800 BC) going to southern Spain and possibly even as far as Cornwall in search of tin during the bronze age beginning around 2500 BC or so. Or maybe even later Greek (ca. Post 1500 from Mycenae) and certainly Roman excursions (post 200 BC) into those same areas.

Anyway, that's my take on it so far. In summary: 1) There are likely many unrelated clans in England that have taken up the "Denbow" name over the last 1000

that index the original copy so that what was on page 147 in (1) appears on pages 258 and 259 in (2), but with the notation 147 written in the margin. Because the handwriting in (2) is much larger, the page numbers are not the same in the two versions. In addition, some spelling and other errors exist between the first and second copies.

**Table 1 — List of those transported by Thomas Thurston**

<i>John Bidder*</i>	<i>William Saunders*</i>	<i>William Osborne</i>
<i>James Jenkins*</i>	<i>Margarett Saunders*</i>	<i>Obediah Gumbleton</i>
<i>Thomas Troutner*</i>	<i>Henry Caswell*</i>	<i>Grace Erbery</i>
<i>Jane Smith*</i>	<i>Henry Clamore*</i>	<i>Elizabeth Erbery</i>
<i>Rachel Keyes*</i>	<i>Tomasin Bathrump*</i>	<i>Thomas Thurston*</i>
<i>Darcey Haynes*</i>	<i>Leroy Jones*</i>	<i>Bridgett his wife*</i>
<i>William Lederich*</i>	<i>Margarett Ward*</i>	<i>Elizabeth his daughter*</i>
<i>John Denboe*</i>	<i>John Vaughan*</i>	<i>Ann his daughter*</i>
<i>*12 years since</i>		

When the photocopied documents arrived I got a big surprise. At first they looked identical, but the older copy had more records beneath that of George Hasfurt. And the record containing the name of John Denboe was not only separated from the Hasfurt land record by a line, indicating a new record, but was also signed by one Thomas Thurston, which didn't seem to make much sense since he was also one of those listed as having been transported. To cut a long story short, it was Thomas Thurston who paid for the transport of John Denboe and the others. He included himself in this document, along with his wife, 2 daughters, and 4 other people transported at his expense at a different time, because he was entitled to 50 acres of land for every person transported – including himself and his family. A notation in the margin marks off 16 people, including John Denboe, as well as his family as, "12 years since." The date on the document is 2 May 1676, which means that John Denboe was transported to Maryland in late 1663 or 1664. So we can now categorically state that patriarch John Denboe was not born in America in 1650 or any other time, as some have suggested. Here is a transcription of the first record:

*Know all men by these presents that I Thomas Thurston of the County of Baltemore do assign over from me, my heirs and executors, all those rights above mentioned of twenty servants unto Miles Gibson of the place aforesaid or to his assigns. Wittness my hand and seal this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of May 1676. Tho. Thurston.*

# Cousins Corner

*Where Denbow, Denbo or even Denbeau family history buffs can express their views and ideas on genealogical research.*

This record is the last one on page 258 of the more legible, 1726 document. Apparently Mary Denbow Petro did not go onto the next page, where the following record from Thurston is found:

*1) Warrant then granted to Miles Gibson of Baltemore County for six hundred acres of land due to him by assignment from Thomas Thurston for transporting himself, Bridgett his wife, Elizabeth and Ann his daughters, Tomasin Bathrump, Leroy Jones, Margaret Ward, John Vaughan, William Osborne, Obadiah Gumbleton, Grace Erbery and Elizabeth Erbery unto this Province to inhabit. I Thomas Thurston do hereby assign over to Miles Gibson my right to Two hundred acres of land for transporting myself, Bridgett my wife, Elizabeth and Ann my daughters unto this province to inhabit. To hold to him, his heirs and assigns, forever. Witness my hand the second day of May, 1676. Tho. Thurston. Witness Nic Painter.*

From this it can be seen that he got 50 acres of land for each person he transported, including himself, and then perhaps another 50 each for his family. Other records from the time suggest that larger acreages were given for transporting people to Maryland rather than to Virginia because Maryland was a less popular destination at the time. However, in Virginia, I discovered that the amount was the same 50 acres per transportee. The above record does not mention John Denboe, just some of those who accompanied him. But the very next record on the page does. I have kept the original indentations:

*Know all men by these presents that I, Thomas Thurston of Baltemore County, am owing and firmly bounden unto the right honorable Charles, Lord Baltemore, absolute Lord and Proprietor (?) of the province of Maryland, the full quantity of Ten Thousand pounds of good, sound merchantable Tobacco and Cash to be paid to the said Lord Baltimore, his heirs or successors. To the which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself, my heirs, and .....firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal and dated the second day of May in the first year of his Lordships dominion, Anno dom. 1676.*

*The Condition of this Obligation is such that whereas the above bounden Thomas Thurston hath transported himself, Bridgett his wife, Elizabeth and Ann, his daughters, John Bidder, James Jenkins, Thomas Trout, Jane Smith, Rachel Keyes, Darcey Haynes, William Lederich, John Denboe, William Saunders, Margaret Saunders, Henry Caswell, Henry Claymore, Tomasin Bathrump, Leroy Jones, Margaret Ward, John Vaughan, William Ogborne, Obadiah Gumbleton, Grace Erbery and Elizabeth Erbery into the said province of Maryland to Inhabit. If therefore the above bounden Thomas Thurston hath not at anytime heretofore made use of or assigned any of the rights to land due to him as aforesaid, then this obligation to be void, or else to stand in full force. Sealed and delivered in the presence of Thomas Long and John Blomfield. Thomas Thurston, sealed.*

**4 — The Denbow Diaspora (June 2006)**

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** *We are reprinting a letter from co-editor Jim Denbow that was made incomprehensible by a printer's error in the June 2005 issue. Jim has quite a different take on the lack of DNA linkage between our North American Denbow lines (exclusive of Maine) and the UK ones than your other friendly editor. I still think the illegitimate son theory for John Denboe has some merit. However, since our DNA studies impinge on Jim's area of professional expertise, anthropology, his remarks are probably more learned and should be given more weight than those expressed by me in the opening article in the June 2005 issue. I should also add that since Jim penned these lines, further DNA research has caused him to revise some of what he said here, especially the posited relationships between the Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana clans. — CJD*

Hi all,

It seems like we are getting more and more speculative scenarios here of who are real Denbows and who are not. Before that, I think that it is just as, if not more, likely that there has been linguistic convergence as well as divergence - particularly for surnames that we begin seeing identified later as "Denbow" going back to

before 1200 AD in England. Some of these that have later been together by the quite respected bibliographers in the indices of the King's rolls, etc. as "Denbow" include, as far as I know, from oldest to youngest: de Einebut, de Enebaud, Denebeald, Denbaud, Deneband, Denboude, Deneboude, Donebawed, Denbold, Denbawede, Denbold, Denbolt, Denbowe, and of course in the US all those Denboes, Denbeaux, Denbow, Denbo, etc. and maybe even a few Dinbo, Danbo, that we have never considered.

All of these names come from written records, and all the English ones reference those sometimes wildly variant names in their indices as "Denbow."

For such an old surname, it should come as no surprise that there may be a multitude of lines, some perhaps not even related genetically at all, that have come to suffer the consequences of having the name Denbow or Denbo in this century. So for my part, I say enough with illegitimate children and so forth when there are so many other scenarios that are equally or maybe even more likely at this point.

With regard to the j2 and r1b Haplogroups, I think one needs to keep in mind how these are constructed in the

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# 2006 REUNION RSVP FORM

## Diaspora Dinner

Friday, July 28, 7-10 p.m.

## Schultz Mansion

Please cut out this reply form or make a photocopy and **send it in ASAP**. While reservations are required **only** for the Friday night Diaspora Dinner, your courtesy in replying about all events would be appreciated! **Send your reservations in by July 15.**

\_\_\_\_\_ I will attend the Diaspora Dinner on Friday Night, July 28, 2006. My party will consist of \_\_\_\_\_ people. I've enclosed \$\_\_\_\_\_ (number of attendees x \$28).

\_\_\_\_\_ I plan to attend the Saturday Picnic and Get-together on July 29. (I anticipate \_\_\_\_\_ number in my party.)

\_\_\_\_\_ I'm interested in a Sunday field trip on July 30. If there's sufficient interest, we might plan a field trip. Please indicate what you'd most like to do (circle one): 1. Visit Monroe County, 2. Visit the first Ohio Denbow lands in Carroll County, 3. See historic sites in and around Zanesville, or 4. go to The Wilds (an huge outdoor zoo) near Zanesville.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

So, there is no doubt that Thomas Thurston transported our John Denboe to the New World in 1664 and received 50 acres of land in exchange for paying his passage. What else did he get out of it, and why this rush of documents all dated to May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1676? First, it turns out that Thurston's daughter, Ann, was set to marry Miles Gibson, which she did 2 weeks later on 19 May 1676. So some of the land owed to Thurston as his fee for transporting his servants was passed on to his daughter, perhaps as a wedding present. This land, and more, however, also seems to have been held in some sort of surety to Lord Baltimore, to whom Thurston owed 10,000 pounds of tobacco or the equivalent in cash. I don't know what to make of this debt, but it was common for many transactions at that time to be calculated in pounds of tobacco rather than money.

Can Thomas Thurston tell us anything more about John Denboe? I think so. Thurston first arrived in the New World in 1654 in New England where the local authorities were not tolerant of his religious views and forced him to return to England. New England was especially notorious for its mistreatment of Quakers, with steep fines for ship captains who brought Friends into Boston and severe penalties for any Quakers who failed to take oaths, obey laws, doff hats to magistrates, or serve in the militia. Sent again in 1657 by George Fox, who founded the Society of Friends or Quakers in 1652 in England, he was supposed to lead new Quaker communities in Maryland. He immediately ran afoul of the authorities, however, and, according to one report, in the winter of

1657 he was thrown into jail in Jamestown, along with Josiah Cole, because, like most Quakers, he refused to take the Oath of Fidelity which prevented him, among other things, from serving in the militia. Thurston worked to convince others to refuse to enter the militia, arguing that as Quakers they "would not be a servant to any man." In 1658 an Order of Council was enacted in Maryland that required an oath of fidelity to the Lord Proprietor. Every man capable of bearing arms was to be enrolled in the militia. Refusal was punishable by banishment. In consequence, Thurston was banished from Maryland and threatened with thirty-eight lashes if he did not comply. The master of the ship that brought Thurston and Cole was fined and required to carry them back to England.

Many authorities also refused to accept Quaker marriages as legal, and they were sometimes fined for



#### Editors:

Carl J. Denbow, Athens, Ohio  
Email: [cjd@denbow.org](mailto:cjd@denbow.org)

James Denbow, Round Rock, Texas  
Email: [jdenbow@mail.utexas.edu](mailto:jdenbow@mail.utexas.edu)

#### Editorial Offices:

17 Coventry Lane  
Athens, Ohio 45701-3718

This newsletter is published two or three times a year by the co-editors, who are proud to claim that it is the only newsletter in the world "For Denbows by Denbows." Denbos welcome, too!

fornication. As a result, there are few early records of the first converts to the church apart from those maintained by the Friends communities themselves, such as the Chuckatuck record. Religious persecution was prevalent and, as one pamphlet by Francis Howgill published in 1660 and titled the *Deceiver of the Nations Discovered* put the Quaker's plight,

*And Oh! What havock and spoil hath these Rulers in Mariland made upon their own people,...and how have they exceeded in cruelty, & what tortering and Prisoning, and Whipping, & Scourging have they made,...And how have they grinded the faces of the poor,...And instead of protecting them in that Province, and saving them from wrong, hath themselves been the chief instrument of doing them harm and wronging them, and oppressing them, and yet not for evil doing, it may be for not doffing a Hat, or because they cannot learn to be swift to shed blood.*

After having to return to England to gain more financial support, which was provided by George Fox, Thurston returned to Maryland, bringing John Denboe and the 15 others mentioned with him as servants. The ship sailed from Bristol in 1662 or 63. Bristol was at that time a center for George Fox and the Society of Friends or Quaker movement. But it was a time of trial for those of different faiths and almost 200 Quakers were imprisoned there in 1662, mainly for refusing to swear oaths (saying that their word was good enough). It seems logical to suppose that John Denboe lived in this part of England at that time and may have been caught up in these affairs. While I have no proof, it also seems likely that John Denboe may have become a Quaker or Friend during the first days of this movement since Thurston selected him as one of his servants and paid for his passage, probably with money provided by Fox. Given Thurston's strong religious convictions, it seems unlikely he would have paid to transport non-believers. Payment of transport secured for Thurston land rights in Anne Arundel county, including a property named the Tanyard. As one can see from the map that Carl published in the last issue, just across the bay from the Tanyard is a part of Maryland still known as "Scotland." I believe that a case could be made that it is this Scotland that our early Iowa and Ohio Denbow traditions refer to. [Map reprinted on next page.]

When Thurston arrived back in Maryland, along with John Denboe as one of his servants, in 1663 he found that a schism had developed in the Quaker community over the teachings of a John Parrot, whom Thurston followed. As one report puts it, "the Maryland Friends were deeply dissatisfied with his [Thurston's] new beliefs 'not only for his wickedness, but also ... the disturbance that he brought upon us in our meetings.'" The governor of Maryland, Lord Baltimore, in order to attract more settlers to the eastern shore, did away with the requirement of an oath of allegiance. By 1672, however, things had gotten so bad that George Fox came to America, in part to speak with Thurston about his behavior. But by 1676 — the year of our documents above — Thurston had become so dissatisfied with the Quaker community that he signed over his properties to his daughters [in the case of our documents to Miles Gibson, his son-in-law]. By 1683

As usual, the **Denbow Diaspora Dinner** on Friday requires advanced registration. **The deadline is July 15**, but we would appreciate payment as soon as possible. Send your registration information – name, number attending, phone number, and email address – along with a check for the appropriate amount to **Larry T. Denbow, 567 Winton Ave., Zanesville, Ohio**. If you have any questions, Larry can be reached by phone at: (740) 454-0859. Though the Saturday picnic get-together does not require advanced registration, we'd appreciate an RSVP, if possible, either by email ([Idenbow@aol.com](mailto:Idenbow@aol.com)) or by letter to Larry at the above address.

IT'S NOT TOO EARLY TO MAKE YOUR LODGING RESERVATIONS. THE MOTELS IN ZANESVILLE FILL UP FAST. HERE'S A LINK TO SOME OF LODGING POSSIBILITIES THAT ARE AVAILABLE:



Stone Academy; Built to be the State Capital Building, also the site of the abolition conventions.

### Points of interest near Schultz Mansion

Putnam Historic District  
Downtown Zanesville  
Cottrill Sculpture Gallery  
Artist Colony of Zanesville  
Hartstone Pottery  
Fioriware Art Pottery  
P.U.R.E. Center (Putnam Underground Railroad Education Center)  
Y-Bridge and the Y-Bridge overlook  
Canal with a park, locks, and a lock house  
Zane Landing Park (many monuments, fitness trail, and the Lorena Sternwheeler).

### Points of interest near Coburn Church and the shelter

Colony Square Mall (over 90 stores including JC Penny, Sears, Elder Beerman, and Old Navy)  
Plus many other stores like Kohl's and Tj Maxx across the street.  
Zanesville Art Center (a very cool art museum recently expanded)  
Buchanan Square (a block of unique old houses with specialty shops inside)

## July 29 – Picnic and Get-together

11:00 a.m-5 p.m.

Coburn United Methodist Church Shelter House  
3618 Maple Ave.  
Zanesville, Ohio 43701

Shelter is on the back lot – plenty of tables, restrooms in the church.

Bring a covered dish to share, if you can. If not, just bring yourself. Hamburgers, hot dogs, ice tea and lemonade will be provided.

### Directions to Coburn United Methodist Church:

**From the east:** Take I-70 to the Maple Ave. Exit (153B). Continue North on Maple for 3 miles. When you see the Colony Square Mall on the left, the church will be on the right.

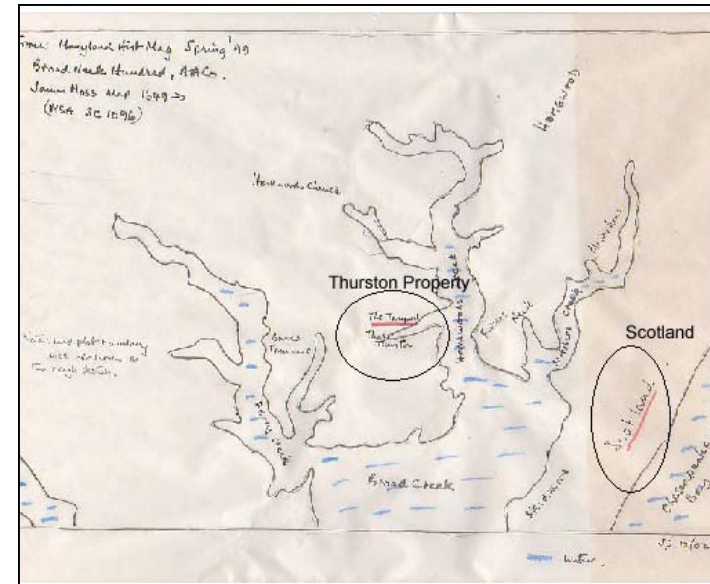
**From the West:** Take I-70 to the 5th St. Exit (155) and turn left at the first light onto Shinnick St. Then turn Left at first light onto 6th St. and stay in left lane. Get back on 70 West bound but don't merge, stay in the far right lane. Get off at the Maple Ave. Exit (153 B). Continue North on Maple for 3 miles. When you see the Colony Square Mall on the left, the church will be on the right.

For a map of church location see: <http://www.yellowpages.com/sp/moreinfo/?id=21213752&q=Churches%20United%20Methodist>



Coburn Church

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Thurston is referred to in other Quaker documents as an “evil instrument” and a “very wrong-spirited man.” Other political developments also made it difficult for many early settlers to remain as Quakers. The accession of William and Mary to the throne in England, for instance, resulted in renewed intolerance towards religious minorities. Catholics and Quakers in Maryland were systematically prevented from holding office for almost a century, despite the

passage of a Religious Toleration Act in 1688. In 1692 Thurston renounced his religion and, just before his death, was made a Colonel in the militia.

John Denboe's life must be read in the context of these few documents that survive. He was likely caught up in the early stages of the Quaker movement around Bristol in the 1650s and 60s and this may have brought him to the attention of Thurston. We don't know how long his indentureship as partial payment for his passage may have lasted, though generally these were for 5 years or, if young, until the servant reached the age of 25. I have no documents that detail his marriage, perhaps others do, or of all his children. I do have, however, copies of documents that resulted from the settling of his estate by his son Thomas Denbo in Cecil County, Maryland in 1702 through 1704. Interestingly, all these documents spell the name Denbo, not Denboe or Denbow. With the exception of an inventory of his estate carried out on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April 1703, all of his debts were calculated in pounds of tobacco or, in the case of his coffin, in tobacco and lbs. of feathers! The handwriting on some of these documents is extremely hard to decipher, but among the tidbits are:

1) a bill from William and Elizabeth Broxon presented to the estate in August 1704 for payment of 100 lbs. of tobacco for “curing John Denbo of the flux,” an intestinal upset that could be some form of dysentery. I guess we have to take their word that they had cured him of this before he died – evidently not long afterward. Thomas Denbo paid this bill.

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2) an invoice from John Falconer or Halconer to John Denbo dated Sassafrax, 4 April 1702 (John was still alive at this time), for:

12 ells of white ozenbrigs [a type of coarse linen cloth]	144 lbs. tobacco
2 pairs of mens falls [no idea what this is, but they are expensive and could be men's breeches, which were called "fall front" because instead of a zipper or buttoned opening the front came down when unbuttoned at the sides]	100 lbs. tobacco
1 pair of woman's shoes	30 lbs. tobacco
4 ells of sail duck	64 lbs. tobacco
6 ells of broad lining	144 lbs. tobacco
½ D of brown thread	18 lbs. tobacco

An ell is 1.25 yards of cloth. It looks as though they sewed their own clothing, with the possible exception of the breeches – if that is what "men's falls" were. Another possibility, I suppose, is that they could be some kind of cheap wig, though the inventory does not list any new ones, but "3 old wiggs" were among John's possessions.

3) on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of December or January 1703/4 (Month is impossible to read, but the 1703/4 date places this before March 25 1704, which was the beginning of the New Year up to 1752 when it was changed to January 1st ), George Veazey was given "eighteen pounds of fethers" for the making of 2 coffins. A later receipt dated August 20<sup>th</sup>, 1704 shows that an additional 216 pounds of tobacco was paid to Mr. Veazey for the coffins, along with 144 lbs. of tobacco to his brother, Edward Veazey, "for the plancks."

4) Much of the inventory of John Denbo's estate taken in April 1703 will require more time to decipher. The total value of his property at his death, however, came to 46 British pounds, 14 shillings and 11 pence [sorry but I can't find the Pound symbol on my keyboard], of which 15-15-5 was composed of 3785 pounds of tobacco. One young and 3 old pigs came to 5 shillings while 1 bull was priced at 1 pound and 2 small yearlings were worth 12 shillings. If you are still awake, you can do the conversions from tobacco to Sterling to see how much a coffin or a pair of shoes cost in Maryland in 1703.

The last issue contained a Denbo(w) Directory. Because of its size it was placed on the internet at denbow.org. If you don't have internet access and would like a personal printed copy, please let one of the editors know.  
— CJD

#### In the Next Issue:

Our plans for the next issue, subject to change because of new and better ideas or simply the whim of the editors, include:

1. An in-depth analysis of the DNA evidence, including the new 66-marker test.
2. A photo section devoted to the 2006 Reunion in Zanesville.
3. Photos of CJD's trip to Hinton St. George, England, in 2005.

## Make tracks to the Denbow Reunion! It's back to Zanesville, Ohio, July 28-30

**July 28 – Diaspora Dinner**  
7-10 p.m.

Schultz Mansion (pictured right)  
441 Putnam Ave.  
Zanesville, Ohio 43701



Cost: \$28.00 per person. This includes: Chicken breast, garlic mashed potatoes, mixed vegetables, cheese cake, beverages (coffee, tea, pop, etc.)

For more information on the historic Schultz Mansion check out this URL: <http://www.schultzmansion.com/>

#### Directions to the Schultz Mansion:

**From the east:** Take I 70 to the Underwood St. Exit (155) and turn left at the light onto Underwood and go under the Interstate. At the third light (next to St. Nicholas Church) turn right onto Main St. At the third light turn left onto 5th St. Stay in the right lane and continue past the canal and turn right on 6th St. and go over the bridge. On the other side of the bridge, the road becomes Putnam Ave. and the Schultz Mansion is about 2 blocks on the right. Parking is in the rear.

**From the West:** Take I 70 to the 5th St. Exit (155). Continue to go south on 5th St. as far as you can, and stay in the right lane past the canal. Turn right onto 6th St. and go over the bridge. On the other side of the bridge, the road becomes Putnam Ave. and the Schultz Mansion is about 2 blocks on the right. Parking is in the rear.