

The Quaker Ogdens

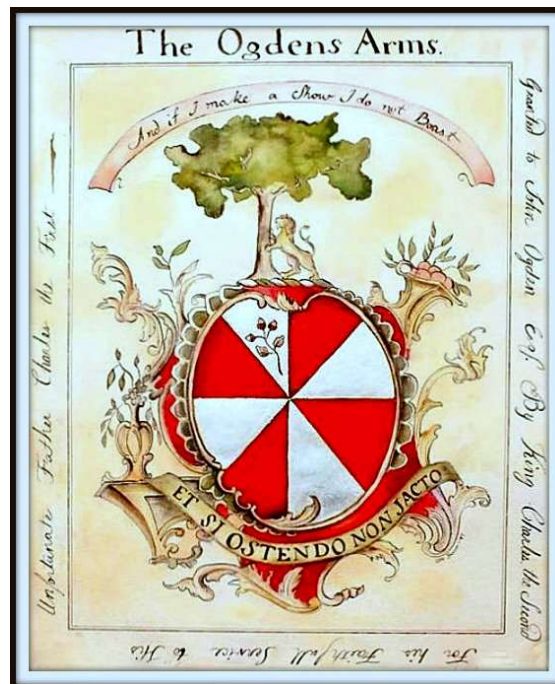
The Birthplace Of David Ogden

The ancestry of David Ogden is not known with any precision, so attempts to pinpoint his place of origin in England all derive from facts associated with his life in America. Renowned genealogist Bernard Burke posited that David Ogden came from Middletown, Chester, GB based upon the fact that David eventually settled in Middletown, Chester, PA. This because the residents of the area supposedly named their new community after their former home in Britain. Since David Ogden eventually moved to Middletown he must therefore have also come from Middletown, county Chester in Britain. Various other places have been proposed, but Lancashire is the predominant location because of an article published in the Philadelphia Sunday Press on Feb 7, 1897, which said that the Ogden Arms associated with the Quaker David descendants were granted to David's ancestor who lived in Lancashire.

The Literary Era monthly magazine of Sept. 1897 (Vol. IV No. 9, pg. 307)) expanded on the Press article and stated that David Ogden was born in Oldham, Lancashire. They reached their conclusion based upon the fact that David Ogden was a weaver and there were Ogdens who were weavers in Oldham. They further stated that all of David's ancestors had been weavers and the family could be traced back to the year 1400 at Oldham. This information was probably taken from some articles printed in the Oldham Standard newspaper sometime between 1887-1889. These hypotheses were all built upon the knowledge that a son of David Ogden the Quaker once had a picture of the Ogden's Arms on his wall, perhaps as early as 1730. Therefore, the crux of the search for the place of origin of David Ogden the Quaker is to determine the origin of the Ogden Arms.

The Quaker Ogden Arms shown below is an exact replica of a copy of the arms once owned by Parthenia Conde (nee Ogden). Her copy probably came to her by inheritance from her parents Jonathan Ogden and Rebecca (?) Wilmot. It is my belief that Conde copy of the arms is also an exact replica of the arms once reportedly owned, and most likely, created for John Ogden, the son of David Ogden the Quaker. Parthenia's copy was well-worn, water-damaged, folded, and frayed, bearing all the marks of a precious family heirloom. In preparation for my

analysis of the Quaker Ogden Arms (below) I want to inform the reader of the various components of the arms.



This is probably what the Quaker Ogden Arms looked like new (reproduction by Jamie Hansen)

The writing along the outer border surrounding the arms is called “the legend”, the oak tree with a lion (rampant) leaning against it is called “the crest”, the oval shield divided like a pie (gyrons) with an oak branch in the top left slice is “the arms”, and the banner below the arms with Latin script is “the motto”. The arms are essentially just the shield, but the crest can be changed by family members and used separately on letterhead, signet rings etc., and can identify a family almost as surely as the arms. The legend and motto are not necessary, but can provide additional details about the bearer, their family history and attitude. In the foregoing discussion it will be necessary to remember these components as we dissect the Quaker Ogden Arms.

The Quaker Ogden Arms share the distinction of being used by several American Ogden families, and the Oakden family which originated in Waterfall, Staffordshire in Britain. The Oakden family can be traced in Waterfall as early as the late 1500’s where they initially appear under the name Okeden. No one seems to know when the Oakden family first assumed these arms, the only examples of their public use come from the later half of the nineteenth century when Ralph Oakden 1806-1885

used them at his Ladham house property in Kent. It is assumed that the Oakden family held these arms as their birthright as long as the Quaker Ogden family, so therefore, any explanation regarding the granting of the arms must also explain how both families came into their possession. The most obvious explanation is that both the Quaker Ogden family of Pennsylvania and the Oakden family of Waterfall, Staffordshire are both related through a common ancestor before the families diverged and developed separately. This calculus requires that the home of David Ogden the Quaker must be located in close proximity to the Oakden home of Waterfall.

Arms—Gyronny of eight, arg. and gu., the dexter charged with an oak branch, fructed, ppr.

Crest—A wolf, rampant, arg., an oak tree, fructed, ppr.

Sent—Ladham House, Goudhurst, near Staplehurst, co. Kent.

Oakden in 1858 edition of Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary

The arms themselves, consisting of a gyronny of eight alternating "gyrons", or rather pie pieces of red and white, told researchers nothing. However, the oak branch with acorns in the upper left white gyron seems to indicate that the bearer was from a branch of the more powerful Okeden family of Rochdale. The legend printed around the Quaker arms provided all the clues necessary. This legend states that the arms were awarded to a John Ogden Esq. by King Charles II for his faithful service to his unfortunate father King Charles I. From this legend the search was on to find a John Ogden involved in some way with King Charles I, it was hoped that this search would result in identifying where John lived. The Literary Era investigated the circumstances surrounding the Quaker Ogden Arms and made a request of one R. J. S. at the Herald's Office in London, who replied: "I had the College of Arms make a search for the Ogden Coat of Arms. They have advised me today that there is no trace either in London, Dublin, or Edinburg, covering the grant of Arms referred to in your letter." and they continued; "the grant of a coat of arms to one Ogden as mentioned in Burke's General Armory does not give the history of them...and the college of arms here cannot find a record of any such history."-The Literary Era vol. IV, No.1, Jan. 1897, pg. 307.

But there was still hope. The following history concerning the granting of these arms was published in the Philadelphia Press, 2 mo. 7, 1897, "Arms were sometimes granted by the Kings of England for curious reasons ; an instance of this

is shown in the grant made to John Ogden , of Lancashire, who was a weaver. During the time of Charles I, when England was involved in a civil war, contracts were made with John Ogden and others for weaving cloth for the use of the Royalist army. This work was paid for by warrants signed by the king. On the accession of Charles II. they were presented for payment. The king not having sufficient money in the treasury at the time (it having been depleted by the expenses of the late war), offered to grant arms to those who held these warrants. As there was no chance of getting the money, they accepted the only alternative.” (Burke’s description then follows] “John Ogden had a son, Jonathan or David, who had a son David, who came to this country with William Penn on the Welcome in 1682, and settled in Chester County, at a place which he and others who came with him from Middletown, County of Chester, England, named after their native town. He died in 1705.”-Charles Burr Ogden; The Quaker Ogdens In America, pg. 22-23. It appeared that the problem was solved, and that John Ogden was from Lancashire.

Still, something was not right, as evidenced by R. J. S, the investigator for The Literary Era; “If you could find out from the Philadelphia Press as to where they got their particulars regarding the grant made to John Ogden by Charles II, I might have another trial to find what you require. The herald at the College, however, says that he cannot find any description in Burke's General Armory which at all tallies with that given by the Press.” I do not think R.J.S. ever got a reply, because the sources claimed by the Philadelphia Sunday Press cannot be verified against anything that Bernard Burke said or from any original documents. For example, Burke only repeated what the legend printed around the Ogden Arms said, but added, that the grant of the arms was temporary. He named no one else besides the John Ogden mentioned in the legend. To this day, no one has produced any proof that King Charles I had a contract with a John Ogden for weaving cloth, nor that an arms was offered in lieu of a payment. Thus, in spite of what appeared to be a “reliable explanation” for the granting of the arms we remain exactly nowhere.

Ogden (granted, *temp.* Charles II., to JOHN OGDEN, for his faithful services to the King). Gyronny of eight ar. and gu. in dexter chief an oak branch fructed ppr. Crest—An oak tree ppr. a lion ramp. against it. Motto—Et si ostendo non jacto.

Ogden in 1884 edition of Burke’s Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary

Fortunately, R.J.S., the investigator at The Literary Era was not satisfied either, “The grant of a coat of arms to one Ogden, as mentioned, does not give the history of them as set forth in the Press, and the College of Arms here cannot find a record of any such history.” R.J.S. then asked the College of Arms to search for any arms that had a pattern like the Ogden Arms, and to whom those arms were granted. This search produced an arms made for one Ogton in “an old volume showing various coats of arms, and drafted somewhere about 1620”, which had the exact same design, but with no legend explaining the grant. What was also not mentioned...whether, or not, there was a crest and there was the motto “Et si ostendo non jacto”. From J. P. Elvan’s Book Of Family Crests Vol. 2 published in 1853, Ralph Oakden was using the same crest and motto as the Quaker Ogden when he was staying at Stockwell Green in Surrey, the only difference being a rampant wolf in the place of the rampant lion on the crest. If the Ogton Arms was the template for the later Quaker Ogden Arms and the very similar Oakden family arms, then it almost certainly also had the same crest and motto as is found on those later arms. I also suspect that the rampant beast against the oak tree on the crest was likely a wolf and not a lion, but it is easy to mistake one animal for another if the rendering was not well executed. Comparing the two crests below one can easily see that only slight details differentiate the wolf on the left from the lion on the right.



Wolf rampant



Lion rampant

OAKDEN, (Stockwell Green,) Surr., a wolf rampant, ar., pl. 13, n. 2, against an oak-tree, fructed, ppr. *Et si ostendo non jactu.*

Elvan, Book Of Family Crests 1853

Given the 1620 timeframe such a grant would have been made by King James I towards the latter half of his reign, although I suspect the grant was made even earlier than that. However, even with the 1620 origin date the legend printed on the border of the Quaker Ogden Arms must be completely trashed. As I have discussed in volume I, the Quaker Ogden Arms has nothing to do with the Royal Oak event, or even anything to do with Charles I. The Ogton Arms predate both Charles II and his father. Therefore, since the Ogton Arms was dated approximately to 1620, the legend on the Quaker Ogden Arms was a later addition, while the Oakden Arms has never used this legend. Researchers were now faced with an additional mystery, how did the Ogden and Oakden families both end up with an arms once ascribed to an Ogton?

Unfortunately, we cannot examine this Ogton Arms, the name or author of the “old volume” was not given, and no one else has brought it to light since the report in *The Literary Era*. Without any kind of provenance given for these arms, my associate Louis Ogden tried a different approach to establish the location of the Ogton grantee. Louis concluded that, “If I were planning to do a deep dive into David the Quaker’s origin, I think I would start with the Ogden family of Wirksworth, Derbyshire. An early record I found there is for George Ogton, baptized at Middleton by Wirksworth on 18 Mar 1622. Both before and after this event, the name Ogton is found there, mostly recorded as Ogden. These Ogdens share an unusual family name (Ralph) with the Oakden family of Staffordshire, and they also share multiple more common family names. The parish churches of the two locations are close, about 13 miles apart as the crow flies”.

If Louis’ theory is correct, then what he is postulating is that the Ogton Arms was granted by King James I, and maybe even as early as the reign of his predecessor Elizabeth I. The grant was probably given as an honorific to an unnamed Ogton who was, in fact, an Ogden. Further, this Ogden was probably the progenitor of both the Quaker Ogdens and the Oakdens of Waterfall, Staffordshire. The Ogton Arms granted as an honor would normally be extinguished upon the death of the recipient, but that is not what happened here. The children of our unknown grantee kept and cherished their copies of the arms, passing them down through the generations where their copies rarely had an opportunity to be displayed publicly. Lest this sounds too far-fetched, we must bear in mind that an arms is really of no use unless someone has a public life where pedigree is deemed to be important. In such cases one must have the means to display the arms at every

opportunity on their carriage, signet ring, stationary, coat buttons, personal library, local church, and finally their burial vault. Unless, or until, someone attains wealth, and/or a position of public responsibility, they simply could not afford the expensive articles someone would display an arms on, let alone the expense of having them stamped, molded, painted, or chiseled onto.

Therefore, both families held a version of the Ogton Arms which was only seen by family members until such time as someone in each family felt that they were in a position to afford to display them. This would explain why the Ogton Arms, only found in an obscure and unnamed book, could possibly have shown up decades later and thousands of miles apart in two distinct family groups which bear the same root name. The alternative explanation for this phenomenon is simply untenable. It is almost unimaginable that a heraldic painter or engraver would own a book so obscure in both England and in colonial Pennsylvania and have it available to copy from when either a Quaker Ogden or an Oakden was in need of an arms to display. Even if that were the case, we would then have to believe that the herald peddler would make the same leap from a request for an Oakden or Ogden arms and then conveniently direct both their clients to an arms labeled Ogton as a proper substitute!

Given this new perspective we have an unresolved issue. If the Quaker Ogden Arms and the Oakden Arms are both held by descendants of a common ancestor, then why aren't the arms in both families exactly identical? The Oakden Arms is likely the more faithful version of the Ogton Arms, it does not presume to explain the reason for their granting and does not appear with a legend. The rampant wolf remains unexplained to this day. I think that David Ogden the Quaker's son, John Ogden, believed that the arms were granted to his grandfather around the time of the English Civil War, and that his name was probably also John. This would make David's son John, the namesake of David's father, and this would be a special source of pride to John the grandson and probably provided the impetus for him to remake the arms in a more presentable fashion.

It is my belief that when John, the son of David Ogden the Quaker, found someone in Philadelphia who created heraldic devices. The herald painter probably had to interpret John's old, faded drawing, and a decision had to be made. Was the rampant beast against the oak tree a wolf or a lion? My guess is that in an attempt to understand and explain his father's arms, John Ogden guessed that the oak tree symbolized King Charles 1st concealment in the Royal Oak, and therefore, the

rampant beast must be the Stuart lion. Of course, the Royal Oak incident happened to Charles II, but history is often remembered in imperfect ways. This interpretation would graphically explain why the arms were granted, and a legend printed along the border would further clarify the interpretation.

The Oakden Arms

I do not know if Ralph Oakden Sr. ever used the Oakden Arms. Two early documents show that the arms were held by Ralph Oakden Jr. (1806-1885). Graham Hooke (an Oakden descendant) sent me a photo of a painting of the Oakden Arms which had a note appended to the painting claiming it was made in 1837. This date appears to be off by at least a year since the image shows the Oakden Arms quartering the Rollison Arms. This would not have been done unless Ralph Ogden Jr. had married Anne Rollison, an event which took place at St. Leonard's Streatham, Surrey on June 27, 1838. The Rollison Arms appears as a shield of three horizontal bands of white, blue, and white, with the blue band featuring what appear to be three dancing yellow lions. From Elvan's, *Family Crests* pub. in 1854, Ralph Oakden of Stockwell Green, Surrey (now the south London, Borough of Lambeth), was using a crest with a wolf rampant against an oak tree. Elvan's 1838 edition does not contain this crest. Since Ralph Oakden Sr. was dead by 1840, this would seem to indicate that Ralph Oakden Jr. was the one who first publicly displayed the Oakden Arms.

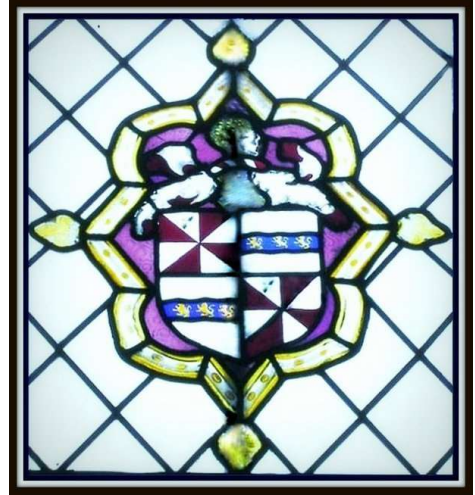


Oakden Arms quartering Rollison Arms circa 1838

Pictured below, St Mary the Virgin Church in Goudhurst, Kent, the final resting place of Ralph Oakden Sr. and Ralph Oakden Jr. The Oakden arms appears as a stained-glass window in St Marys' church, this version of the Oakden Arms also quarters the Rollison Arms. Ralph Oakden Jr. was the grand-nephew of another Ralph Oakden (Sr.) who built a cottage in Ladham Woods with his associate Richard Wright after 1813. Ralph Sr. then built Ladham House nearby in 1831. Ralph Oakden Sr. died a bachelor in 1840, and he appears to have willed his cottage, house, and grounds to his namesake grand-nephew, Ralph Oakden Jr. (1806-1885), the husband of Anne Rollison. "Ladham House remained in the Oakden family until 1870, during which time the building was substantially enlarged, and a new garden was laid out. Sales particulars describe a 12ha estate 'with stables, gardens, grounds, orchards, plantations, cottage and miniature park'. The property was occupied briefly by Sir Henry Mather Jackson, a relative of the Oakdens, until it was bought in 1874 by Sir George Jessel, Solicitor-General in Gladstone's government".-Ladham House-Parks & Gardens; www.parksandgardens.org/places-and-people/site/1989/history. The picture of Ladham House, below, shows the many improvements made to the mansion since the Oakden family owned the property.



St Mary the Virgin Church, Goudhurst



Oakden Arms St Mary's Church



Ladham House, Kent

Before I leave this topic, I would like the reader to understand that we have not discovered who the progenitor of the Ogden/Oakden family was. The fact that both Wirksworth and Waterfall are close geographically makes such a character extremely likely, but also difficult to pinpoint. I do believe that David the Quaker's father was probably named John, but I suspect that the arms were probably

granted a couple of generations before John. The Oakden family of Waterfall traces their descent from one Edmund(us) Okeden (1570-1642), the incumbent at Waterfall, Staffordshire. To be given an incumbency was a coveted religious position which came with perks, like land and perhaps also a house, in exchange for providing spiritual leadership in a community. Such appointments were not given to anyone and generally went to people with status. This reasoning suggests Edmund's family was connected to the religious establishment, which in turn, points to an earlier man named William Okeden.

Not much is known of William Okeden. He was probably born between 1500 and 1520, and he shows up in old Derbyshire records as the Curate of Marston-Montgomery Parish Church between 1558-1572, and as the Vicar of the Rocester Church at Bradley-In-The Moors, Staffordshire, from August of 1559 until Christmas. Even if this William Okeden was not part of the direct line of descent to the Oakden and Ogton/Ogden families, I still think he was of this family, perhaps as an uncle. Aside from William Okeden, it is doubtful that we can identify any others, or even earlier ancestors of this family group. In this region the name Ogden, Oakden, Okeden, and even Ogton, coexisted and were often used interchangeably. The result of this grammatical free-for-all is that it is virtually impossible to track the movements of an individual around this region. This situation is exacerbated by the lack of records for many parishes and villages prior to 1600. Perhaps, one day, an Oakden descendant will take a DNA test and share their results for comparison to the DNA already submitted by our Quaker Ogden family and we can find out if our theory has any legs.

The Harrogate Ogdens

Interestingly, the Harrogate Ogdens make claim to the same Ogden crest as held by the descendants of Quaker David Ogden of Pennsylvania. This is evidenced by an online post made by Henry Ogden of this same family of jewelers on June 21, 2002. "I am Henry Ogden. son of Glen Ogden. When I am 18, I will wear a signet ring with a lion leaning on a tree. My father owns the Ogden's jewelry shop in Harrogate, North Yorkshire". The descendants who currently manage the store in Harrogate have no certain knowledge or tradition of how they came to possess this crest. Being established jewelers since around 1900, it is possible the Harrogate Ogdens simply adopted a suitable crest when some piece of jewelry came into their establishment. It should be noted that the current Harrogate Ogdens do not claim the arms that accompany the Quaker Ogden crest.



Crest of David the Quaker Ogden



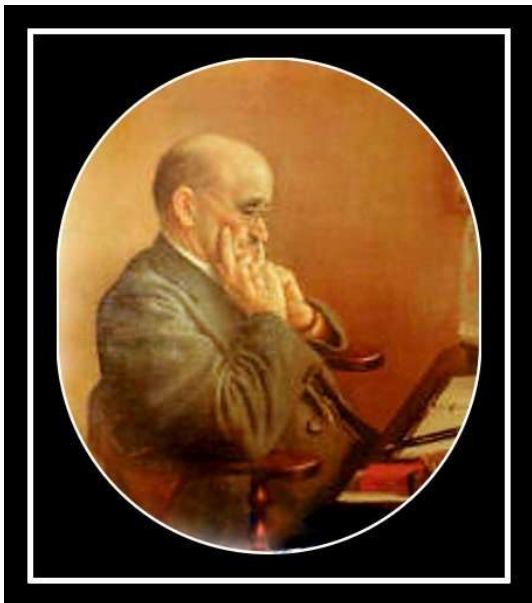
Crest of the Harrogate Ogdens

The founder of the Harrogate Ogdens was James Roberts Ogden born in Leeds on June 22, 1866. James apprenticed himself to Harrogate jeweler John Greenhalgh. In 1893 James opened his Little Diamond Shop on Cambridge Street in Harrogate. James expanded his business and established shops in London operated by his sons. Later, in addition to his work at his jewelry shops, James also served as

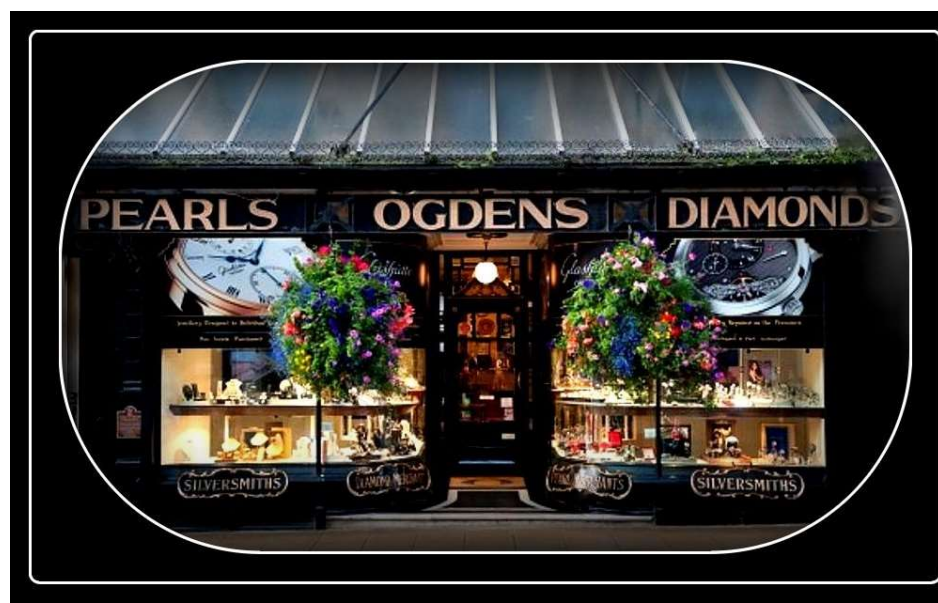
jewelry expert to two leading figures of archaeology, *Howard Carter* and Sir Leonard Woolley. During his work for Carter, he examined some of the tomb's jewelry in his workshop, and he was even given small samples of Tutankhamen's perfumes and embalming fluids for examination. As a result of these endeavors James became the advising goldsmith to the British Museum and was involved in the restoration of gold artifacts in various museums around the world. His clients included Winston Churchill, Eleanor Roosevelt and King George VI.



The Little Diamond Shop, Harrogate



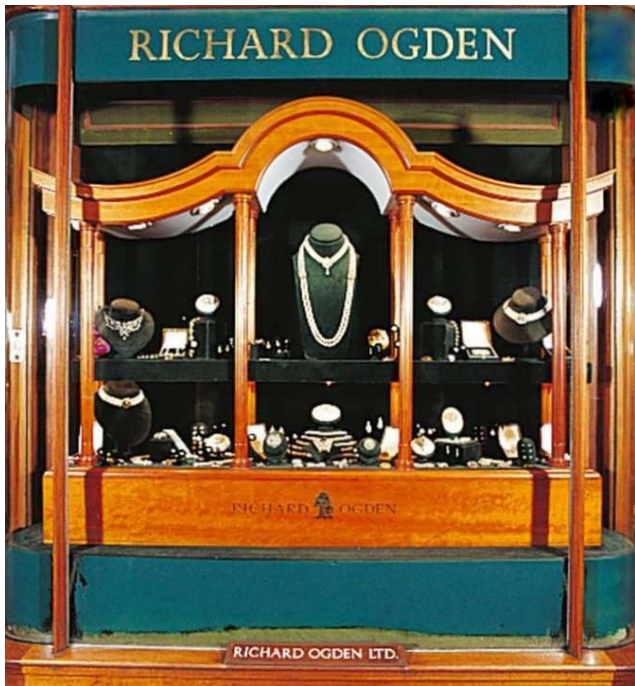
James Ogden



Ogdens Of Harrogate

James son, William, opened a shop in King Street, St James's, London. William sold to royals, and his clients included Queen Isabella of Spain, and the Empress Eugenie. William's son, Richard Ogden, continued the business, opening a shop in the Burlington Arcade in 1951, his customers included actors and actresses Charlie Chaplin, Cary Grant, Ingrid Bergman, Audrey Hepburn, and Madonna. In the 1960s, Richard Ogden converted the lower ground floor into the famous Ring Room, and created new designs, like his famous Twinset engagement ring and wedding ring, he died in 2005. Today his sons continue to operate Ogden's in Harrogate and Richard Ogden in Burlington Arcade. The family interest in jewelry and Egyptology has led one descendant, Jack Ogden, to found the Society of Jewellery (not a mis-spelling) Historians, he is considered one of the world's foremost authorities on jewelry making materials and techniques.

Seeking an explanation for the origin of the Ogden crest, I made enquiry of Jack Ogden who responded, "The crest has been used on some rings for the last two or three generations at least - my father had a ring and so does my brother (I used to, but it was stolen years ago...) Presumably my grandfather wore one and even great-grandfather". Jack continued, "I have no idea when it started - my father was convinced it was just an affectation chosen from Fairburn's Book of Crests". The crest is still used to advertise the Ogden jewelry shops today. To us it seems unlikely that the Harrogate Ogdens are genetically related to the American Quaker Ogdens. It seems more likely that as jewelry dealers the Harrogate Ogdens either came across a signet ring of one of the American Ogdens and adopted it as their own, or, perhaps they found the crest in one of the popular family crest reference books, like Fairburn's, as Jack Ogden's father surmised.



Richard Ogden Jewellery Discovery



Jack Ogden, jewelry expert

The ancestry of the Harrogate Ogdens is only known back to William Ogden of Huddersfield, born about 1764, prior to that we can only speculate. Huddersfield is located in lower west Yorkshire, a long ways north of Derbyshire and Waterfall. Although migration is not out of the question, this explanation cannot be supported by any facts. In conclusion, unless, or until, a DNA comparison can be made between the Harrogate Ogdens and the Quaker Ogdens, I think it best to reserve judgement about the Harrogate Ogdens' right to display the Ogden Crest. Should a match be made between the DNA samples, then the only conclusion could be that the Harrogate Ogdens, the Oakdens, and the American Quaker Ogdens are all descended from the same ancestor.

David Ogden Leaves For America

David Ogden was born in the year 1655, probably in Derbyshire, England. From my research on the "Ogdens Arms" I believe that David's father was named John, but before John it is doubtful that further ancestors can be positively identified, although it is believed that David's ancestors originated in Rochdale under the name of Oakden and Okeden. The earliest we hear of David Ogden was when he

was recorded in London at the Grace Church street or White Hart Court Meeting House, situated near the junction of Lombard and Grace-Church Streets, on November 21, 1681. On that date the Quaker “friends” meeting at London gave David Ogden a certificate of removal, in anticipation of David’s journey to America.

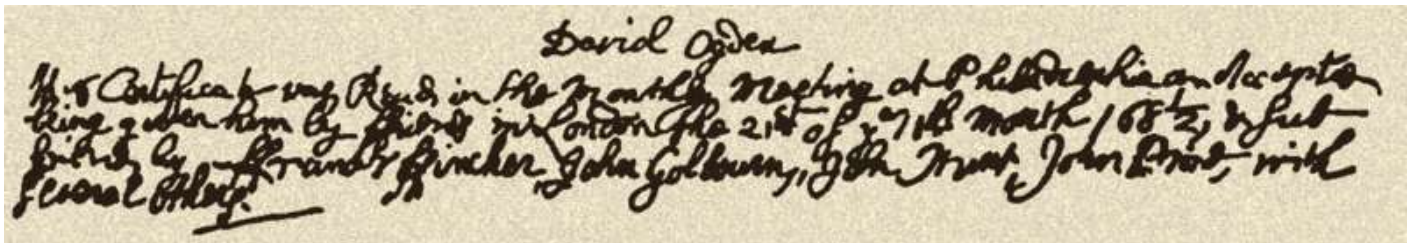


Grace Church Street Meeting, London, about 1750; the Meeting House was destroyed by fire in 1821

Aside from evidence that David Ogden was granted a Certificate of Removal in London, we have no other records of David Ogden’s involvement with the Quakers in England. The early Quakers used these certificates to introduce themselves to other Quaker enclaves. When they left their home meeting to emigrate and join a new meeting group elsewhere, they needed to show proof that they were members in good standing, good behavior, and especially for the unmarried, clear of other marriage promises. When David arrived in Pennsylvania his “certificate was read in the monthly meeting at Philadelphia and accepted being given him by friends in London the 21st of ye 11th month, 1681, & subscribed by Francis

Fincher, John Golbourn, John Hunt, John Price, with several others."-Charles Burr Ogden; The Quaker Ogdens In America, pg. 34.

The original Certificate of Removal has not been found, nor have any documents identified with David Ogden in England. "The Friends of England state that many of their early records were destroyed in the great London fire of 1666, when 13,200 houses and 90 churches were burned" .-Charles Burr Ogden; The Quaker Ogdens In America, pg. 19. Below is a copy of the receipt of David's certificate of removal which Charles Burr Ogden recovered from the Friends Records in the possession of the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, pg. 6.



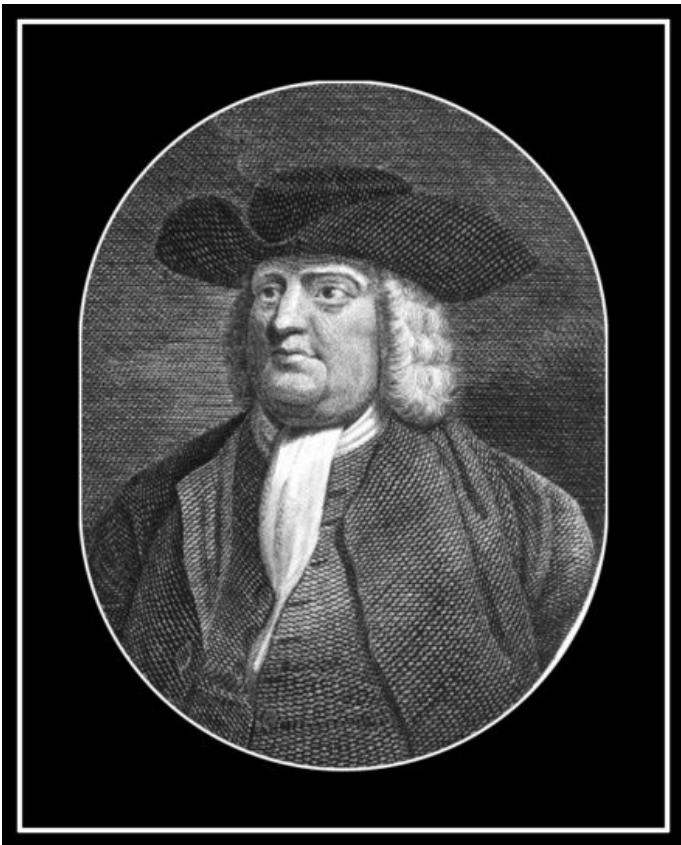
Recording of David Ogden's certificate of removal, monthly meeting in Philadelphia

Arrival In America

A word of caution. The original Quaker creed presumed that the chronology of important world events, as established by the previous corrupt forms of Christianity, should be re-ordered based upon the advent of the Quaker creed. Therefore, the Quakers established their own calendar and dated important events and community ceremonies accordingly. This practice has long since been abandoned, but old foundational documents and letters, birth dates, marriage dates, and deaths were all recorded using the Quaker calendar. Unfortunately, this original practice has led to confusion between dates of events in Quaker communities and the rest of the British empire. For the purposes of our study, I have tried to use only dates that conform to the currently accepted calendar, therefore, the reader may find that dates from original Quaker documents may be

at odds with the dates presented in this text. I cannot say for certain that I have always presented the corrected dates for all events, as I have relied upon the expertise of other scholars to make these date conversions. It is entirely likely that some of the unconverted Quaker dates still exist in my text.

David Ogden took ship with William Penn as part of the founding group of the Pennsylvania Colony. “The Welcome, a goodly hark, carrying about three hundred tons burden, Robert Greenaway master, was off Deal, England, 9 mo. 1, 1682, and, after a voyage of about two months, entered the Delaware capes, 10 mo. 24, arriving at New Castle, 10 mo. 27, 1682 (O. 8.). About one hundred persons accompanied the proprietor, William Penn, who had been granted the territory of Pennsylvania by Charles II., in payment of a claim against the English government for £16,000, left him by his father, Admiral Penn”.-Charles Burr Ogden; *The Quaker Ogdens in America*, pg. 25.



William Penn the younger



William Penn landing site memorial, Chester, PA

The Atlantic crossing was not without incident. Midway during the crossing smallpox broke out, and thirty of the passengers died. "David Ogden appears to have rendered much assistance in caring for those suffering from the malady, as shown in the office of the recorder of wills, etc., in Philadelphia. He signed the nuncupative will of Thomas Heriott, from Sussex, England, declared 7 mo. 19, 1682, on board the Welcome. Isaac Ingram, of Gatton, Surrey, left £2 to David Ogden in his will dated 7 mo. 26, 1682 (O. S.)."-Charles Burr Ogden; *The Quaker Ogdens In America*, pg. 27. During the ravages of the pox the healthy ministered to the relief of the sick, David and William Penn among them. From this episode I have seen it stated that David Ogden was "the ship's doctor" but this is a fallacy, David Ogden has no history of "doctoring" subsequent to his arrival at Pennsylvania.

William Penn and his fellow passengers disembarked at what is now Ethel Water's Park off Chester Creek in Chester, Pennsylvania in 1682. Penn produced deeds from the Duke of York, and took possession of the town and country, signified by "the delivery of turf, and twig, and water, and soyle of the river Delaware. David Ogden was now in Pennsylvania, that same year both John Ogden of Elizabeth and his nephew, John Ogden of Rye, NY died. At about this same time, men bearing the Ogden surname began to appear in Maryland. Due to the close proximity of Philadelphia to New Jersey geographically, there has long been a belief that the Haworth Ogdens of New Jersey and the Quaker Ogdens were of the same genetic stock. This belief was bolstered by the fact that both Ogden groups shared a historic covetousness for the same coat of arms.

"The first Friends' Meeting within the present limits of Philadelphia was held at Shackamaxon in 1681. It was established at the house of Thomas Fairman in 1682 by the consent of the Burlington Meeting. To this meeting David Ogden presented the certificate given him by Friends in London, England, and said certificate was duly recorded in the minutes of the Monthly Meeting".-Charles Burr Ogden; *The Quaker Ogdens In America*, pg. 33. By 1683 David purchased a 200-acre tract in Middletown from the proprietor William Penn. This tract was then surveyed and entered in 1684. Charles Burr Ogden believed that David would have immediately begun to improve his land and probably built a rude cabin for himself in the center of the tract. It is believed that the original cabin was later replaced by David with a

plastered-brick house, perhaps built upon the site of the original cabin. After David's death, his widow, now Martha Ogden Thomas, along with her son Jonathan, jointly sold a 41-acre plot from the middle of the 200 acres with a brick house on it, which is believed to be the same "new hous" mentioned in David's will. After serving many years as a public inn this house again became a private residence which still stands, although somewhat modified from the original structure.

"Surveyed and laid out ye 27th of ye 4th moth 1684 by nature of a warrant from — dated ye 29th of ye 12th moth 1683 unto David Ogden 200 acres of land in ye County of Chester, Pa. Said purchase beginning at a corner of 70 ft. John Hodskinson's thence S.W. by W. by said Hodskinson's land 140 p. to a corner 70 ft. thence N.W. by N. by marked tree 222 perches to a corner 70 ft. thence N.E. by E. by marked trees 140 p. to a corner 70 ft. thence S.E. by S. by ye land of O. Strimusgrand, 222 perches to ye fore mentioned 70 ft. Returned according to which above said survey and bounds unto ye Proprietors & Secretary's Office the 22^d of 5th moth 1684.

"At the request of David Ogden late purchaser &c. a warrant granted him for 200 acres of land in the county of Chester &c. dated ye 29th of ye 12th moth 1683.

(Signed) "WILLIAM PENN [SEAL]"

Two hundred acre land warrant

In 1686 David Ogden, now a successful farmer, wed Martha Houlston, the daughter of John Houlston, a farmer, and possibly the same noted Quaker dissenter from Shrewsbury, and his wife Elizabeth Serrill. It was common practice for the couple to present their desire to be married to the members of their meeting for approval. These meetings were very scrupulous about vetting the potential groom and bride, it was not uncommon for couples to be refused until the community was convinced that both parties were free of any prior commitments or met requirements imposed by the meeting. In 1685 David and Martha first proposed their intentions, but they were denied, although apparently it was not for any serious reason. Perhaps, Quaker custom required that couples should reflect on their decision for a few months, or maybe the delay was meant to flush out rival suitors, or maybe, David had yet to do some convincing to Martha's parents. For whatever reason, a few months later, conditions were deemed such that the couple again declared their intentions and their request was granted.

“CHESTER, PA. ye 4th of ye 11th moth 1685.

“David Ogden now of Chester Co. Pa. and Martha Houlston of the same, proposed their intention of Marriage at a meeting held at Chester, the 4th 11 moth 1685.”

At a meeting held at Chester, Pennsylvania, the 1st 1st mo. 1686, they proposed their intention the second time, and everything appearing clear, they were allowed to proceed according to the order of truth.

“Having declared their Intentions of taking each other in marriage before several Public Meetings of the People of God called Quakers, according to the good order used amongst them, whose Proceedings therein, after a deliberate Consideration thereof, were approved by the said Meeting: They appearing clear of all others. Now these are to Certify all whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishment of their said Intentions, this Twelfth day of First Month in the Year One Thousand Six Hundred, Eighty and Six—They, David Ogden and Martha Houlston appeared in a public assembly of the aforesaid People and others met together for that end

and purpose, and (according to the Example of the holy men of God recorded in the Scriptures of Truth) in a Solemn manner, he the said David taking the said Martha by the hand, did openly declare as followeth—Friends, in the presence of God and before you his people do I take Martha Houlston to be my wife and do promise to be a faithful and loving husband, until death separate us.” (After a similar declaration on the part of Martha, the certificate proceeds:) “And the said David Ogden and Martha Houlston, as a further Confirmation thereof, did then and there to these Presents set their hands.

“DAVID OGDEN

“MARTHA HOULSTON.”

(Names of Witnesses.)

David & Martha’s intentions & wedding 1685-1686

By 1700 David was doing well enough that he purchased from James Serrill another 200-acre tract adjacent to his original tract. Starting in 1687, as David’s farm expanded so did his family. The couple produced nine children, the last child, Stephen was born the year his father died. The births of their children were dutifully recorded as they were born.—Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935, Chester County, Chester Monthly Meeting, pg. 3.

The nine children of David Ogden and Martha Houlston.

1. Jonathan Ogden, 1687-1727 married Ann Robinson.
2. Martha Ogden, 1689-1720+
3. Sarah Ogden, 1691- ; 1st m. Evan Howell ; 2d m. William Surman.
4. Nehemiah Ogden, 1693-1781; no further information.

5. Samuel Ogden, 1695-1748; m. Esther Lownes.
6. John Ogden, 1698-1742; 1st m. Hannah Davis ; 2d m. Hannah Owen.
7. Aaron Ogden, b. 3 mo. 31, 1700; no further information.
8. Hannah Ogden, 1702-1720+.
9. Stephen Ogden, 1705-1760; m. Hannah Surman.



Birth record of David and Martha's nine children

David died on Aug. 22, 1705, and he was probably buried in the old cemetery near the Middletown meeting house, his marker has long since vanished. He left a will dated May 16, 1705, and an inventory of his estate was taken in Middletown on the following Sept. 14. After a mourning period of five years, David's widow, Martha married as her second husband John Thomas. This union was recorded in 1710 at the Middletown monthly meeting. The couple took up residence at Thomas' home in Whiteland, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Martha Ogden Thomas made her last appearance of record on the will of her son John Ogden, dated January 31, 1742, at Philadelphia.

WILL.

" I DAVID OGDEN of Middell Town in the County of Chester & Province of Pensilvania though weake of body yett through mercy in perfect memory thanks be to god for the same Revoakeing all other wills Before by me at any time maide doe for the disposall of all my Estate Ordaine this to be my last will & testament in manner & forme following

" IMP. I give unto my Wellbeloved wife Martha Ogden dureing the space of fore years next after my deceace all my Estate boath Reale & personall & at the Expiration of the sd fore years then my wife to have half the Plantation with all the stock and the new hous dureing the time of her widdowhood (Two horsis plow & geers Excepted) and my wife to bring up all my children Except Jonathan Martha and Sara & to pay unto my Two Eldest daughters that is the sd martha & Sara Thirty pounds a peece & to pay martha in two years & Sara in fore years next following my deceace & my son Jonathan to stay with his mother dureing the space of the foure years before mensioned & there to worke upon the Plantation & to bee anasistance to his mother & to have suffisshant meate drink washing Lodging & apparrell dureing the sd time & at the End of the sd foure years then my son Jonathan for to Enter upon the one halfe of the Plantation dureing my sd wifes widdowhood & at her decease or day of her marage that my sd son Jonathan shall have all my plantation Containg foure hundred acers of land wth all buildings & all other Improvements what soever thereon contained & there unto belonging to the use of him my sd son Jonathan his heirs & assigns for Ever also dureing my sd wifes widdowhood my sd son Jonathan shall have the two horsis plow and geers before mensioned the ould house & halfe the barne and if that my sd son Jonathan doe not stay with his mother dureing the space of the foure years before mensioned that then he shall pay unto his two sisters the sixty pounds before nominated at the Entring upon the one halfe of the plantation and if that my wife should marry then to goe off the Plantation & my son Jonathan to pay her Eight pounds a yeare dureing her Life also my sd son Jonathan shall pay

unto my son Nehemiah thirty pounds at the age of Twenty years & to my son Samⁿ thirty pounds at the age of Twenty years & to my Son John thirty pounds at the age of Twenty years & to my son Aaron thirty pounds at the age of twenty years & to my daughter hanna thirty pounds at the age of twenty years & to my Son Steven thirty pounds at the age of twenty years & if any of them shall dye before that they come to age that part to be Equalidivide a mongst the rest—Also I doe ordaine Constitute & appoint my well beloved wife to be my soule Executrix of this my last will and Testament as witness my hand & Seale the sixteenth day of the fift month in the yeare of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and five

" Signed Sealed & delivered to be my last will & testament, 1705.

" In the presence of

David

Ogden



Joseph Baker

John Goulding Esq^r of Pass.

INVENTORY OF DAVID OGDEN'S ESTATE.

" This foreteenth of the ninth month in the year 1705 An Inventorie of the reale and parsonall Estate of David ogden late deceased in middle town in the County of Chester made by Robart pennell Joseph baker and Thomas vernon as followeth

	£	s	d
wearing apparel with mony in his purs	15	0	0
a new fether bedd with its furneture	10	0	0
an othere feither bedd with its furneture	10	0	0
three bedds more with thare furneture	15	0	0
Table lenens and sheets	9	0	0
Brass and putter	12	17	0
Irn pots and friing pans	3	0	0
tongs fire-shoufel and pottracks	0	18	0
too smouthing Irns & apare of stileards	1	8	0
tinn panes Culender and funnels	0	10	0
Earthen pots and plates	1	0	0
a Casse of knives	0	6	0
one webster loome with a Coate and too shutles and warping } trough	1	15	0
one reed of twenty too beers	0	6	6
a reed of thirty five beers	0	10	6
a reed of twenty fore beeres	0	7	4
a reed of thirty six beeres	0	9	0

Will and estate inventory of David Ogden

The legacy of David Ogden is perpetuated through his name, but the most tangible aspect of this legacy can still be found on the landscape. "In driving through this original 200-acre tract with Charles G. Ogden, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, in 1894, now a rich farming section, it would appear that David built his house near the centre of the tract. It was to this now historic spot that David led his newly acquired and heroic bride in 1686,-and started the various lines of genealogy carried out in the succeeding pages of this volume. The original homestead was probably constructed of logs, and stood upon or near the Edgemont Great Road laid out in 1687, and which ran " from Edgmont to ye Kings High way in Chester being a Sixty foote road." This road passed irregularly through David Ogden's land, and tradition states Henry Hollingsworth, the surveyor, planted an apple-tree every mile, making, as he wrote friends in England, an orchard nine miles long. Some of these apple-trees were standing until a very recent period".-Charles Burr Ogden; The Quaker Ogdens In America, pg. 38.

"In the year 1717, David's widow, then Martha Thomas, and son Jonathan disposed of 41 acres from the middle of the original tract to Peter Hunter, upon which 41 acres a brick house was then standing. This brick house is without doubt the " new hous" mentioned in David's will, and is still standing. It was at first not so

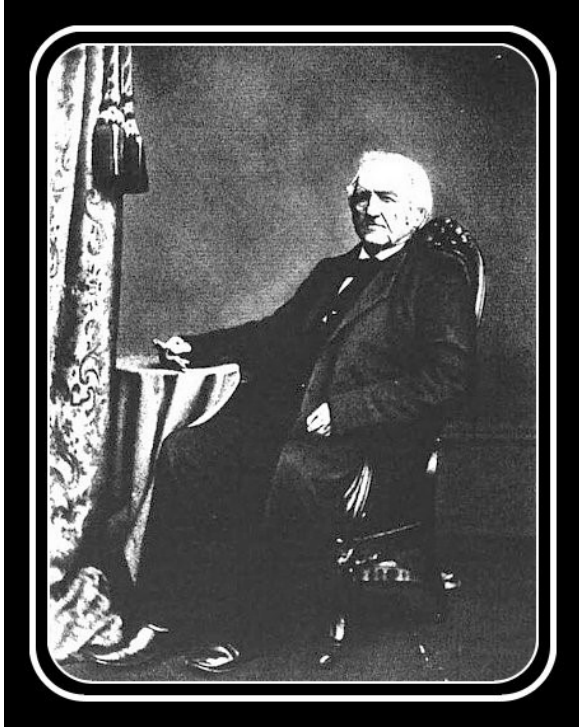
high nor so long, the left end of the larger part having been added, and the whole given a coat of plaster. It stands cornerwise to the road, and near a copious and excellent spring of water in the little valley to the rear. A commodious spring-house is built over the spring, and all constitute a part of the present almshouse property of Delaware County, the almshouse being but a few hundred yards beyond. The old brick house with its original quaint stone kitchen built against the right end is in excellent condition, and has had quite a history as a public inn prior to the close of the Revolutionary War”.-Charles Burr Ogden; *The Quaker Ogdens In America*, pg. 38.

Surviving homes of the early Quaker Ogdens had mostly disappeared by the time photography arrived. There are many surviving homes of family members of a later vintage which I will use to accompany individual biographies. The oldest remaining house, which was David Ogden’s second, “new brick house”, was originally sheathed in plaster. Below is an early photograph of the house already enlarged from the original dwelling, the second photo shows the old house today with further modifications. It remains a private residence and is listed on the National Register of Historic places, located at Swarthmore, PA.



David Ogden’s “New Brick House” then and now

“John Ogden sold 50 acres of his extensive land to Swarthmore College in 1864 to square and enlarge its property. Upon his death the remainder, of over 600 acres, was divided into eleven tracts. Six of his children selected tracts for their personal use; the remaining five tracts were taken in charge by a land company, organized as the West Hill Land Co., —so named because the land adjoined the West



property, where Benjamin West, the famous early American painter, was born. Every deed granted provided that no "brewery, distillery or drinking saloon," or other specified nuisances should ever be erected on the land, nor house costing less than \$3000. The directors of the company were William Ogden, John W. Ogden, Richard T. Ogden, Charles G. Ogden, and Thomas S. Foulke, William M. Thomas, Arthur Beardsley, and Thomas Walter. This enterprise was very successful, and was the origin of the borough of Swarthmore, to which name " West Hill" gave way, as Swarthmore College stands adjacent”.-Charles Burr Ogden; The Quaker Ogdens In America, pg. 79.

John Ogden expanded the Swarthmore farm

Swarthmore College built on part of David Ogden’s land



David Ogden's Family In Pennsylvania

“David Ogden had two sisters, Hannah and Sarah (?), who came to the Province of Pennsylvania about 1685. Hannah probably lived with or near her brother, as she attended meetings for worship and discipline at John Bowater's Meeting. John Barber and John Songhurst came from Sussex, the former having married Elizabeth, daughter of John Songhurst. John Barber's son Robert, a cordwainer, married David Ogden's sister Hannah in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1690. Robert's mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of John Songhurst, a close friend of William Penn, and a prominent minister of the Society of Friends. John Barber, his wife, Elizabeth, and John Songhurst had been fellow-passengers with David Ogden on board the *Welcome* in 1682”.-Charles Burr Ogden; *The Quaker Ogdens In America*, pg. 44.

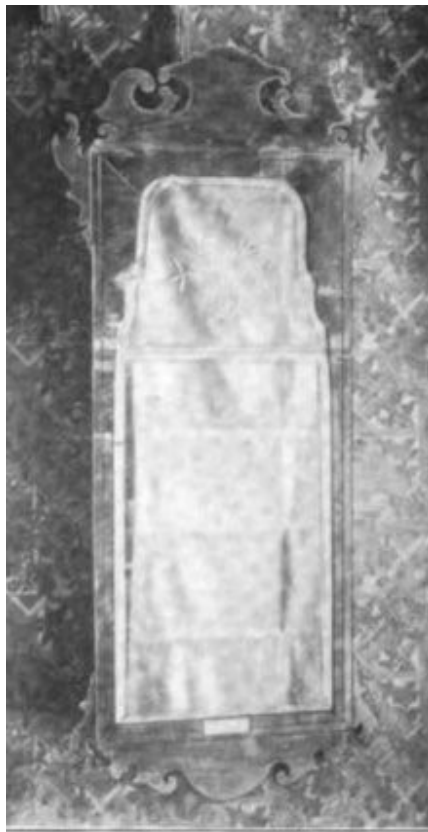
After Robert Barber's death at Providence, in 1708, Hannah (Ogden) Barber did not remain a widow very long, and married "William Hudson, mayor of Philadelphia, 1 mo. 27, 1710. Hannah was Mayor Hudson's second wife and died in 1759. In her will, dated 1743, admitted to probate in 1759, and recorded in Philadelphia, she speaks of her negro slave Daphne, etc. The other sister of David Ogden coming to the province about 1685, married Isaac Williams, and was probably named Sarah. She appears to have become a resident of Philadelphia, not having settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, with her sister Hannah.- Charles Burr Ogden; *The Quaker Ogdens In America*, pg. 45-46.

Not much remains of any early American Ogden families in the way of artifacts, but the Quaker Ogden line had some few items that survived long enough to either have a drawing made of them or a photograph made. Below are some relics that were displayed in the Quaker Ogden book. This concludes the history and ancestry of David Ogden the Quaker. Henceforth we will follow the careers and ancestry of his sons, Jonathan, Samuel, John, and Stephen of the second generation. As no further information about the careers of Nehemiah and Aaron was known or given to the authors of the *Quaker Ogdens In America* book, the possibility remains that some of the unknown Ogden lines may be descended from these two boys.



Ogden Relics; Joseph Ogden's bible and his silver, a small glass hat possibly David's from a sick passenger, and David's delft plate ware

The old mirror belonged to David the progenitor of the Quaker Ogden family, either it came over with him, or it was given him by a grateful passenger whom he helped nurse during the smallpox outbreak on board the Welcome. The old case of drawers



THE OLD "WELCOME" MIRROR.



THE OLD CASE OF DRAWERS.

appears to have been made in England for Martha (Houlston) Ogden. This chest of drawers was held in 1914 at the Pennsylvania Statehouse. The top half of this case, minus the bottom 2 drawers, recently showed up at a museum, on its top surface can clearly be seen the initials MO for Martha Ogden. Another item, not shown, also brought over by David was a crude copy of the Ogden family arms, it was probably tucked away for safe keeping, perhaps in David's bible.

Dozens of prominent men have descended from David Ogden the Quaker. Most of David's descendants have been recorded faithfully in Charles Burr Ogden's work, *The Quaker Ogdens In America; David Ogden Of Ye Goode Ship Welcome And His Descendants 1682-1897*, but some descendants were lost or declined to provide Charles with information. In later chapters of this work, I shall discuss a couple of individuals who appear to have been direct descendants of Quaker David Ogden whose ancestral connection to Quaker David has been lost. Connecting these lost descendants to Quaker David is impossible to prove conclusively through records, therefore, I shall clearly state that descent through Quaker David is speculative, although I hope that eventually comparative DNA will ultimately decide the matter.