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THE WORRALL FAMILY

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Worrall

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## WORRALL

Sir Hubert de Warel, Lord of Arles in Provence, and several of his sons were with William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings, 1066; three of the sons fell in this battle, and William granted the coat-of-arms to Sir Hubert de Warel for his gallantry, and gave him large possessions in the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, and in the latter he, by grant, erected a stately palace. His name is also recorded in the Domesday Book. He was succeeded by his youngest son, Rodolph, who founded the Monastery of Blackburn.

Sir William de Warel, during the wars in the Holy Land, accompanied Richard, Cœur de Lion, and was the means of saving his life by defeating an ambuscade, headed by an Eastern noble. In return he received from the King the arms, which the family retained until its titles lapsed. His only son, Rudiger, Count of Arles, had estates in Provence. Upon his death he was interred in the Monastery of Arles.

From this time the name was changed to Wirrell, then Worrell and now Worrall is in general use.

The Worralls of Pennsylvania and the eastern shore of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, through John Worrall, who came with the colony of William Penn, are lineal descendants of Sir Hubert de Warel. Both Dean Swift and the poet Dryden belonged to this family; also the authoress, Miss Muloch.

Descendants of John Worrall still reside on and own land given to him by grant from William Penn in the early days of the Colony.





Compiled by Mrs. May (Tibbetts) Jarvis of San Diego, California.

Descendants of Peter Worrall, early settler of Marple township, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania, through the line of his grandson, Jonathan Worrall, who married Mary Taylor, and was also a resident of Marple, Delaware Co., Pa.

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 ashmead's History of Delaware Co., Pa., published in 1884, by Henry Graham Ashmead, Esq., contains many records of the Worrall family, and makes the following statement:

"The family of Warrall, or Worrall (for the latter is the modern spelling of the name), are believed to be descendants of Sir Hubert de WAREL who lost three sons at the battle of Hastings, which victory gave William the Conqueror absolute possession of England."

(See also Smith's History of Delaware County, Pa., by George Smith, M.D., printed in 1862. See also, History of Chester County, Pa., by John Hill Martin, Esq., published in 1867). It is elsewhere stated that Sir Hubert de WAREL was granted a coat of arms for the loss of these three sons.

We trace our Worrall ancestry through the line of my great-grandmother, Phoebe Worrall, wife of Jeremiah Burnight, who removed from Lebanon, Pa., to Franklin township, Marion Co., Indiana near what is now the town of Acton, in 1822, and was among the earliest settlers in that ~~township~~ locality.

Phoebe Worrall was born April 9, 1788 in Marple township, Delaware Co., Pa., a few miles from the town of Media. She was daughter of Seth Worrall, born Nov. 1, 1751, son of Jonathan and Mary (Taylor) Worrall, Jonathan was son of Peter<sup>2</sup> Worrall of Marple township, Delaware Co., Pa., who was the son of Peter<sup>1</sup> Worrall, tanner, of Crudelanes, Cheshire, England, who came to Pennsylvania with the first of Penn's colonists in 1682. He was a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers).

William Penn, by deeds of lease and release, March 21-22, 1681, conveyed 500 acres of land in Pennsylvania to Peter Worrall of Crude-lanes, County of Chester, England, and Joshua Worrall of Newtown in same County, tanners. It is probable that Joshua did not come to America, as his name does not appear on the records of Chester or Concord monthly meetings, and there is no record of his having settled in any of the places where the other Worralls are found.

John Hill Martin, Esq., in his History of Chester County, states: "I have before me a deed from William Penn, dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> of March A.D. 1681, to Peter Worrall of Crude-lanes, Chester County, England, Tanner, and Joshua Worrall of Newton in the same county, Tanner, for 500 acres of land within the limits of his grant from Charles II, called Pennsylvania, to be entered and enrolled within the space of six months after such time as a public Register shall be appointed and settled within the said Province. This old deed was in 1877 in possession of Thomas J. Worrall Esq., a member of the Bar, and late city solicitor of Philadelphia, a descendant of Peter Worrall, one of the grantees named in said deed, who settled in Chester County, now Delaware County, Pa. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, Nov. 29, 1862. He married (2ndly) Elizabeth daughter of the late William B. Wood.

The tract of land located by Peter Worrall the original settler, was situated in Marple township, lying between 'Crooked Hill' or Crum Creek and the road from Radnor to Chester, Laid out in 1691. (See Dr. Smith and Holmes' Maps).

Marple township.

At the court on the 5th day of the sixth month 1684 occurs the first mention of Marple in the records of Chester County (now Delaware County). Why the locality was called Marple is now unknown.

The great road of Marple which enters the township at the southern boundary just above the Springfield Meeting House, was laid out in 1683 and ran almost due north through the center of this district, when it diverged in a westwardly direction, uniting with the West Chester, a short distance south of Newton line.

Among the taxables in Marple township in 1779 were Abel Worrall, Joseph Worrall, Seth Worrall, Owen Worrall, Isaiah Worrall, Daniel Worrall, James Worrall, Aaron Worrall, Nathan Worrall, John Worrall, and Eneas Worrall.

Although Marple township during the Revolution was removed from the clash and din of war, nevertheless the British foraging parties and their Tory allies caused considerable injury to several residents of Marple. The accounts filed of the losses thus sustained, which is doubtless but a small part of the great sum, are set forth in Ashmead's History of Delaware County, Pa.

William Worrall, son of Jonathan and Mary (Taylor) Worrall, was born 12-29-1730 and lived to the venerable age of ninety-six years. He died at his home in Marple township, Delaware Co., Pa., 12-23-1826. His farm along Crum Creek was part of the Peter Worrall tract. His recollections of the early days in Chester County (now Delaware County), Pa., were written by George C. Leiper in 1820 and published in the newspapers of that time. They were afterward reprinted in the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Vol. 2, Part 2, page 163. He pointed out to Judge Leiper the old road which Penn and his followers took when on their way by land to Philadelphia, as it passed through his farm, and stated that frequently in plowing his fields the plowshare would throw up nails and other articles dropped by the settlers in journeying across the land.

Springfield Meeting House is near the line of Marple and Springfield townships. Most of the older generations of Worralls of our line are buried in the Friends' burying ground near Springfield Meeting House. Near the Meeting House is a place called Warrell or Worrall Post Office, located on the original purchase of the first settler Peter. Since the rural deliveries it has probably lost its post office, but any of the old road maps will show where it is. In motoring from Philadelphia to reach this place, drive out along the West Chester Pike until you come to the old Springfield road: it does not look very good on entering but improves in about a mile. This road leads past Peter Worrall's land, which is just before you come to the Springfield Meeting House.

In a corner of his old land on Crum Creek, within a few years, a large stone was visible bearing the initials P. W., and it is supposed and hoped that this stone still marks the spot. Worrall Post Office is beyond Media.

Seth Worrall inherited part of the Worrall land, about twenty acres of which were, in the year 1919, owned by heirs of Enos<sup>6</sup> Worrall, of line: (Job,<sup>5</sup> Seth,<sup>4</sup> Jonathan,<sup>3</sup> Peter,<sup>2</sup> Peter<sup>1</sup>), having been held in an unbroken line in the Worrall name since 1681.

Seth Worrall's farm is about three miles northeast of Media, Pa. At the time of his death it was divided and part of it sold to Isaac Bond, and in 1919 was owned by Samuel Weaver and children of Enos<sup>6</sup> Worrall.

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Smith's History of Delaware Co., Pa., by George Smith, M.D., printed in 1862, has many notes on the Worrall family and biographical sketches of four persons by the name of Worrall, viz., Richard, John, John and Dr. Thomas Worrall.

Delaware Co., Pa., was at one time a part of Chester County, and in the History of Chester County, Pa., by John Hill Martin, Esq., pub. 1877, Martin quotes from Smith's History of Delaware County, as follows:

"Dr. Smith says: 'It is supposed that the name of Worrall or Worrell was originally Warel, and that those bearing it are descended from a Sir Hubert de Warel who lost three sons at the battle of Hastings, the town at which William the Conqueror first landed.' I have made the above brief extracts from Dr. Smith's articles, which are much more minute, for the purpose of calling attention to the other settlers of Delaware County of the name of Worrall.

"I have before me a deed from William Penn dated the 22nd of March A.D. 1681, to Peter Worrall of Crude-Lanes, Chester County, England, Tanner, and Joshua Worrall of Newton in the same County, Tanner, for 500 acres of land within the limits of his grant from Charles II, called Pennsylvania, to be entered and enrolled within the space of six months after such time as a public Register shall be appointed and settled within the said Province."

This old deed is now (1877) in possession of Thomas J. Worrall Esq., a member of the Bar, and late City Solicitor of Philadelphia, a descendant of Peter Worrall, one of the grantees named in said deed, who settled in Chester County, now Delaware County, Pa. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, Nov. 29, 1862. He married (2ndly) Elizabeth, daughter of the late William B. Wood.

The tract of land located by Peter Worrall, the original settler, was situated in Marple township, lying between "Crooked Kill", or "Crum Creek", and the road from Radnor to Chester, laid out in 1691. (See Dr. Smith's and Holmes' Maps).

No mention is made of Joshua, so I presume that the whole 500 acres were located in Peter's name. It is possible that Joshua did not come to America, as I do not find his name on the Records of Chester or of Concord Monthly Meetings.

"In 1683 another tract of 300 acres was surveyed to Peter and Joshua Worrall (but mentions that there is no record of Joshua having settled in any of the places where the other Worralls are found).

The following is copied from a History of Delaware County, Pa., by Henry Graham Ashmead, pub. 1884: "The family of Worralls or Worrells (for the latter is the modern spelling of the name) are believed to be descendants of Sir Hubert de Warel who lost three sons at the battle of Hastings, which victory gave to William the Conqueror absolute possession of England."

Peter Worrall, the Pioneer of the family was born in England and emigrated with William Penn to America in 1682.

Marple Township.

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Among the taxables in Marple township in 1779 were Abel Worrall, Joseph Worrall, Seth Worrall, Owen Worrall, Isaiah Worrall, Daniel Worrall, James Worrall, Aaron Worrall, Nathan Worrall, John Worrall, Eneas Worrall.

Marple township - Tract of land near Ridley Creek. The remainder of the township is Ridley lying north of Amosland and extending westward from a line drawn due west from the northwest corner of the farm of J. L. Moore to that of William Worrall's on Crum Creek, was part of the two thousand acres surveyed by John Simcock, who, prior to his leaving England, purchased from William Penn many thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania.

John Simcock was a man of large means, a member of the Society of Friends, and came to Pennsylvania about the time of Penn's first visit in 1682.

The old road called the King's Highway crossed Ridley township almost in a straight line from Irvington to Darby.

William Worrall, born in 1730, died in 1826 (son of Jonathan and Mary (Taylor) Worrall), whose recollections were written by George C. Leiper in 1820 and published in the newspapers of that time, stated that frequently in plowing the fields, the plowshare would throw up nails or other articles dropped by the settlers in journeying across the land. He pointed out to Judge Leiper the course of the old road which Penn and his followers took when on their way by land to Philadelphia as it passed through his farm. The recollections of William Worrall were afterward reprinted in the "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Society", Vol. 2, Part 2, p. 103.

Although Marple during the Revolution was removed in a great measure from the clash and din of war, nevertheless the British foraging parties and their Tory allies caused considerable injury to several residents of Marple. The accounts filed, of the losses sustained thus, which is doubtless but a small part of the gross sum, are the following: (gives names, etc., etc.).

At Springfield Meeting House is a small settlement known as Marple Post Office, on the line of Marple and Springfield townships. The second Springfield Meeting house was built in 1738. It appears that a meeting had been held prior to 1686 at the house of Bartholomew Coppock. At quarterly Meeting, 6 mo. 2, 1686, "Agreed y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> meeting at Francis Stanfield's upon fresh consideration be removed to Bartholomew Coppock's y<sup>e</sup> younger, to begin y<sup>e</sup> next first day and y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> day following, until friends see cause to remove it.



Third No. 4. 1696. This Meeting consents yt y<sup>e</sup> meeting at Bartholomew Coppock's be settled every first ~~day~~ and 3rd day. Two years later the mid-week meeting was altered to the 5th day.

Twelfth mo. 6, 1698-9. The Friends belonging to Springfield Meeting propose their intentions of building a meeting-house at their graveyard which this Quarterly Meeting consents unto.

The name of Springfield first appears in the account of collections 12 mo. 24, 1700-1 and the monthly meeting was held in that meeting house 3 mo. 26, 1701.

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