

Part 4. The Revells of Derbyshire to *ca* 1650.

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Version 3
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Early 15th century records of possible Revells have been identified at Shirland, with a clear connection to the de Grey family of Codnor, who are also associated with Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire

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Summary of the major changes

Since posting the second version of this document, many new pieces of information have come to light, and it has become necessary to make an extensive revision. Of particular interest is a 1440 record showing that **Thomas of Higham, yeoman**, was already of age. A National Archives record dated 1444 catalogued as '*Robert Renett of Higham*' has been examined and could possibly be '*Robert Reuell*', potentially a relative of **Thomas of Higham**. This **Robert** held land of the manor of Shirland, land owned by the de Greys of Codnor, resident at the castle there.

Two records from the Agincourt Roll, dated 1417, one transcribed as **John Rewell** and the other as **Thomas Kevill**, soldiers in the retinue of lord John of Codnor who held Shirland, both potentially **Revells**, have been located. The de Greys also had connections to Pembrokeshire, and this **John Rewell** might be the **John Revell of Shirland castle** who moved to Haverfordwest.

Examination of a Chancery pleading has established that **Thomas of Higham's son Robert** had at least five daughters and almost certainly one son.

A significant error has been identified in the National Archives description of a record relating to **John Revell of Earl Street, Coventry**, who was a trustee of land in Derbyshire in the early 15th century.

Another error has likewise been identified in the National Archives description of a document where the defendant has been described as '*Robert son of Thomas*' when in fact it is clearly **Richard of Bosworth**.

[Tables 4a to 4f](#), inclusive, have been revised to illustrate the descent of the Revells as described in this document.

Introduction

Several published sources refer to a belief common among the Revells that their line originated in Warwickshire, probably at Newbold Revell. Newbold Revell, formerly Fenny Newbold until acquired by **Hugh Revell**, is located at Stretton-under-Fosse approximately 60 miles from Alfreton, Derbyshire and 4 or 5 miles north-west of Rugby.¹

It is said that the Arms granted to **Robert Revell** on July 10th 1545 are very similar to those of Revell of Newbold Revell,^{2,3,4} making such a connection plausible. These Arms are discussed more extensively in [Part 1](#). In the 'Arms of the gentlemen of Derbyshire' those for **Revell** are described as follows:⁵

Revell of Ogston. *Ardent on a chevron gules three trefoils slipped ermine within a bordure engrailed sable. Crest: on a wreath of the colours a dexter arm bowed in armour argent, garnished or. holding a dagger point downwards of the first, hilted and pommel of the second, between tivo wy vents' wings gules (the spines gold), all issuing from clouds proper (59, "the auncient coate").*

Revell of Carlingthwaite. *Quarterly, 1 and 4, ermine on a chevron gules three mullets or, within a bordure engrailed sable (Revell). 2 and 3, or three lions passant gardant in pale sable (Mallory). Crest: on a wreath of the colours a ubit arm proper holding a lion's jamb erased gules (50 "Edward Revell, of Cornthwate, 1569"). "This Coate and Crest was confirmed to Robert Revell of Norton Lees in Com : Derby Esq. p Wm. Flower Norroy 10 Jul. A° 37 Hen. VIII." (Had. MS. 1093).*

The following coat is also given (45), but it belongs to a later date than the rest of the MS. The arms here assigned to Revell are those of the Warwickshire family, from which the Derbyshire houses are derived. Quarterly of six. 1, argent a chevron gules and a bordure engrailed sable (Revell of Newbold). 2, azure two bendlets and a chief argent (Newbold). 3, gules two bars and in chief as many mullets argent (Canton). 4, sable billety or a canton ermine (Jouke). 5, or three lions passant in pale sable (Mallory). 6, gules a fess argent between three cross-crosslets or (Peverell). Crest: on a wreath of the colours a cubit arm argent habited or holding a lion's jamb erased gules. Two other crests are added. i., on a cap of maintenance gules a boar's head argent, ii., out of a ducal coronet two garbs.

The main centre of Revell history in Derbyshire is an area of about 5 miles radius centred just west of Alfreton. The earliest reliable record (1440) refers to Higham and the manor of Shirland, but other early records concern an area just south of Chesterfield. There are outliers further west near Buxton, and south-east into Nottinghamshire. The Derbyshire centre is approximately 25 miles from the Yorkshire centre discussed in [Part 5](#), but the Yorkshire Revells also had a presence in and around Dronfield, and these two groups are connected indirectly as illustrated in [Table 4f](#).

Parish records have survived and are available on the IGI for Dronfield (from 1560), Morton (from 1576 but baptisms only), North Wingfield (baptisms from 1569, marriages from 1573) and Pinxton (from 1561).

The move from Warwickshire to Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire: Accounts unsupported by references

With regard to the Revells of Derbyshire, Lysons in *Magna Britannia* Volume 5 says, 'Revel, of Ogston and Carnfield. — This ancient family was originally of Newbold-Revel in Warwickshire. The Visitation of 1569 makes the Derbyshire branch to have descended from Simon, third son of **Sir William Revel, Knt. John**, the elder son of **John Revel**, (the first of the family who came into Derbyshire,) settled at Ogston in the fourteenth century. **Hugh Revel**, a younger brother of **John Revel, the younger**, abovementioned, settled at Carnfield or Carnthwaite in South-Normanton'.⁶ This is effectively the same as Hunter's [MS 174](#) in *Familiae Minorum Gentium*. However, as pointed out by Williams this cannot be correct. **Hugh Revell** who settled at Carnfield is a son of **Thomas Revell**. **The proposed descent seems to be a deduction based on the Revell–Deincourt marriage discussed below.**

Confusingly, Pedigree [MS 170](#) suggests that the descent is from **Sir John Revell** of Warwick extant 1310, his son Sir John, and John's son Sir Simon to **Thomas Revell of Higham**, but this is not consistent with original documents, such as deeds, wills and

1 <http://www.sufvillage.co.uk/content/history.asp>

2 'Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families'

3 [Magna Britannia: volume 5](#)

4 *Grantees of Arms* <http://www.uiowa.edu/~c030149a/northern/granteesofarmstext.pdf>

5 JDANHS 1913–14 vol.35–36 pages 73–4.

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6e6a702e3323130313037363338333134383b766965773d696d6167653b7365713d3436303b71313d726576656c6c3b73746172743d313b73697a653d31303b706167653d7365617263683b6e756d3d3734>

6 *Magna Britannia* Volume 5 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50708&strquery=ogston>

marriage settlements that are available electronically. For example, it is recorded that the **Sir John Revell** extant 1310 had three sons who died without issue and accordingly this pedigree would appear to be incorrect and must be treated with great caution.

The pedigree given by Dugdale in the 1611 Visitation of Derbyshire commences with **Simon Revell**, third son of **Sir William Revell** of co. Warwick, and has **Thomas son of Simon** marrying daughter of Dowman of co. Derby, with **Thomas** having three sisters, one of whom married '*Carneswith*'.⁷

C.J. Coxe states '*John Revel, the first who came into Derbyshire, settled at Ogston in the fourteenth century*',⁸ but gives no specific source for this information. Neither does he identify this **John Revell** other than to say, '*Hugh Revel, a younger brother of the above-mentioned John, settled at Carlingthwaite, Carnthwaite, or Carnfield, as it is now called, in South Normanton*'. If the date is correct, then this **John** must be an ancestor of **Thomas Revell, Serjeant-at-Law of Higham**, and **Hugh** must be an Uncle (and not Thomas's son who died 1504). Unfortunately, none of these accounts quote primary references to support their assertions and the true details are unknown. Again, it seems very likely that the proposed descent is a deduction based on the Revell–Deincourt marriage discussed below.

The move from Warwickshire to Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire: Early records in the two counties and a critical examination of the Revell–Deincourt connection

Up to at least 1307 the name '*Revell*' in all its various forms does not seem to appear in the Pipe Rolls for Nottinghamshire or Derbyshire,⁹ in *Inquisitions Post Mortem* relating to Nottinghamshire in the period 1350 to 1436,¹⁰ nor does the **Revell** name appear among those holding knights' fees in 1431,¹¹ the list of knights, esquires and gentlemen listed in the *Patent Rolls* in 1434 who had taken an oath '*not to maintain Law-breakers*',¹² or the list of those paying tax in Derbyshire in 1436.¹³ However, at about this time, and certainly before 1438, a **John Ryvell of Coventry** and his daughter **Joan Belgrave née Ryvell** are in turn trustees of property in Derbyshire originally belonging to the Faseman family. *Wright in The Derbyshire Gentry in the Fifteenth Century* does not consider the **Revells** to be part of that gentry before 1470.¹⁴

The list in the *Patent Rolls* is of interest but its interpretation somewhat contentious. The name **Revell** does not appear for Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire or Yorkshire. With regard to this list Turbutt in a *History of Ogston*¹⁵ cites a letter written by a Henry Kirke of King's Newton in 1869 / 70 which was published originally in *The Reliquary*.¹⁶ This letter by Kirke refers to the listing in the Calendar of Patent Rolls of 332 individuals in Derbyshire who had taken the oath '*not to maintain Law-breakers*' but for some obscure reason Turbutt interprets this as a list of '*the freeholders in Derbyshire who opposed the claims of the Duke of York to the throne of England*'.¹⁷

More importantly in the present context, the eighteen names listed in the letter by Kirke, including '*Revell of Ogstone*' are in fact names that were not included in the list in the Patent Rolls, in direct contrast to what Turbutt says in '*History of Ogston*'.

It is possible that Kirke had some hard evidence supporting his assertion that '*Revell of Ogstone*' was present in 1434 and of sufficient standing to merit inclusion, and had in fact been omitted. However, it might simply be an assumption by Kirke on the basis that **Revell of Higham** was indeed present by 1440.

I have been advised by Matt Tompkins, a historian at the University of Leicester, that if Revell was established in Derbyshire in 1434, then reasons for exclusion from the list might be that '*The 18 omitted families were either not influential enough to be included, or at that particular time were headed by minors or invalids or aged men, or were themselves the lawbreakers who had to be stamped out, or perhaps were just left out by accident*'.¹⁸

There are obscure references to an **Agnes Revyle** (or *Revyte*) who supposedly was born 1347 in Derbyshire and who married a Richard Patten, belonging to a family recorded at Baslow from at least the end of the 15th century. The earlier Patten ancestry is

7 Visitation of Derby <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.c2524486;view=1up;seq=83>

8 C.J. Coxe, '*Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Volume 1*'. Page 337

<http://www.archive.org/stream/notesonchurches00unknqoog#page/n397/mode/2up>

9 *The Pipe Rolls for Nottingham and Derby* http://ia600306.us.archive.org/20/items/extractswithnote00yeat/extractswithnote00yeat_bw.pdf

10 *Abstracts of the inquisitions post mortem relating to Nottinghamshire, 1350-1436* edited by K.S.S. Train

11 *Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids* <https://archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse01grea#page/272/mode/2up>

12 *Patent Rolls* <https://archive.org/stream/calendarpatent01blacgoog#page/n423/mode/2up>

13 *Incomes from Land in England in 1436*: H. L. Gray: *The English Historical Review*, 1934, 49, 607–39. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/552827>

14 *The Derbyshire Gentry in the Fifteenth Century* by Susan M. Wright

15 '*A History of Ogston*' by Gladwyn Turbutt. Pages 38 and 168.

16 *The Reliquary* 1869 / 70, 10, 190 http://books.google.com/books?id=u_M9AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA190

17 '*A History of Ogston*' by Gladwyn Turbutt. Pages 38 and 168.

18 Personal communication from Dr Matt Tompkins, Honorary Visiting Fellow at the *University of Leicester's* Centre for English Local History

uncertain and there are no verifiable references available for this supposed marriage,^{19, 20, 21, 22, 23} but, if it did occur, it might in fact have been during the 15th century.²⁴

It has been suggested in *'Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacye Families'* that the Revells arrived in Derbyshire in the period 1300 to 1350.²⁵ In contrast, *Magna Britannia* gives *'The family of Heriz possessed Ogstone and Brackenfield, then called Brackenthwayte, in the reign of King John. Sir Richard Willoughby held Brackenthwayte under the Deincourts in 1369. About this time Ogstone became the property and seat of the Revels'*.²⁶

Gladwyn Turbutt believes that a marriage between a **Sir John Revell of Newbold Revell** and Joan Deincourt is how the Warwickshire Revells first acquired land in Derbyshire, and suggests that it was the second marriage of **Sir John Revell senior**.²⁷ **However, John Revell, senior, died in 1347 and it must be his son.** Further investigation of this suggestion has yielded the following information.

On August 10th 1331 Roger de Eyncourt witnessed a release and quitclaim performed at Shirland.²⁸ On May 10th 1339, a gift in fee simple records as follows: *'Hugo de Wylughby, parson of Ruddington church grants to his brother dominus Sir Richard de Wylughby his manor of Brackenfield (Brakyntheyt) in the county of Derby with all its appurtenances; also one toft in Gonalstone and the advowson of its church with all its appurtenances in the county of Nottingham'*. Among the witnesses is *'Roger Deincourt, dominus and miles'* father of Joanna Deincourt who married **John Revell of Warwickshire**.²⁹

The IPM for Sir William Deincourt the Elder held at Derby on July 16th 1351 records *inter alia 'Brakenthwayt and Tupton. One knight's fee, held by Richard de Whilughby, knight' and 'Morton. One knight's fee, held by the heirs of Roger Deincourt'*. The IPM held at Nottingham on July 15th 1351 records *inter alia 'Knapthorp. A fourth part of a knight's fee, held by the heirs of Roger Deincourt'*.³⁰ *Richard de Whilughby* died 1362.

These records clearly establish that the Deincourts held land in and around Morton in Derbyshire, and in an area around Newark, Nottinghamshire in the middle of the 14th century.

The *Plea Rolls* for the mid-14th century, as extracted in *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* published in 1891 and 1893, record an interesting case in Nottinghamshire which defines the heirs of Roger Deincourt and confirms the marriage of **Sir John Revell** and Joan Deincourt, as follows:^{31, 32, 33}

'John de Aslacton, parson of the Church of Brigeford, was summoned at the suit of Nicholas de Longeford, the younger, and Alice, his wife, and John Ryvel, Chivaler, and Joan, his wife, the daughters and heirs of Roger Deincourt, Chivaler, for forcibly ejecting the said Roger from the wardship of the land, and heir of John de Aslacton ; and the plaintiffs stated that the said John de Aslacton, held of Roger, the father of Alice and Joan, 100 acres of land and forty acres of meadow, in Aslacton, and the third part of the manor of Aslacton, by military service, and by the service of a Knight's fee, and died in the homage of the said Roger, and the said Roger was in peaceable seisin of the said tenements from the Feast of St. Michael, 24 E. Ill, up to the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 27 E. Ill, when the said John de Aslacton, the parson (the heir being under age), had forcibly ejected the said Roger, and whilst a suit on the subject was proceeding in the King's Court, the said Roger had died, and the right of action had accrued to the said plaintiffs, as daughters and heirs of Roger under the Statute, and they claimed 100 as damages.

19 *A genealogical and heraldic history of the commoners of Great Britain*

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=yshsAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA79&lpg=PA79&dq=%22john+patten%22+dagenham&source=bl&ots=rdUyHmuAV7&sig=rjmj6JgYULD4LuMqEuVQMhKffs&hl=en&ei=q9osTPzxMsKTsQb79tyoAg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBKQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=revyle&f=false

20 *Memorial of Bishop Waynflete*

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=BFjeeJRR57IC&pg=PA71&lpg=PA71&dq=%22john+patten%22+dagenham&source=bl&ots=ysJfSkZy1I&sig=zm4ycAu66t4tXWkBTX7MYA72Kww&hl=en&ei=q9osTPzxMsKTsQb79tyoAg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CCUQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22john%20patten%22%20dagenham&f=false

21 *The life of William Waynflete* <http://www.archive.org/stream/lifeofwilliamway00chanuoft#page/240/mode/2up/search/patten>

22 <http://www.ourfamilyhistories.org/getperson.php?personID=I147257&tree=00>

23 <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/g/o/r/Kathleen-D-Gorman/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0261.html>

24 *The particulars of the capital and very valuable estates at Stoke Newington*

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=PHxbAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA20&lpg=PA20&dq=%22humphrey+patten%22+derbyshire&source=bl&ots=l3SkXqu2lw&sig=ttqLFUipY3NGqs3kaO2pXbjOCMY&hl=en&sa=X&ei=jLiEUsmQDqTE7AbD8oDAAQ&ved=0CFkQ6AEwCQ#v=onepage&q=%22humphrey%20patten%22%20derbyshire&f=false>

25 *Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacye Families'*

26 *Magna Britannia* Volume 5 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50732>

27 *'The History of Ogston'* by Gladwyn Turbutt

28 *Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters* http://archive.org/stream/cu31924028219636/cu31924028219636_djvu.txt

29 Mi D 4698/1 <http://mss->

cat.nottingham.ac.uk/DServer/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=5&dsqSearch=%28%28Description%3D%27deyncourt%27%29OR%28ContentDescription%3D%27deyncourt%27%29OR%28Title%3D%27deyncourt%27%29OR%28AltRefNo%3D%27deyncourt%27%29%29

30 *Inquisitions Post Mortem* <http://ia700401.us.archive.org/26/items/cu31924011387895/cu31924011387895.pdf>

31 *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* http://www.archive.org/stream/collectionsforhi12stafuoft/collectionsforhi12stafuoft_djvu.txt

32 *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* http://www.archive.org/stream/collectionsforhi14stafuoft/collectionsforhi14stafuoft_djvu.txt

33 AALT http://aalt.law.uh.edu/E3/KB27no385/aKB27no385fronts/IMG_7727.htm

John de Aslacton, the defendant, denied that John de Aslacton had died seised of the tenements, as stated by the defendants, because under the name of John, the eldest son of Sir Reginald de Aslacton, Knight, he had granted by his deed to him under the name of John de Aslacton, the parson, the third part of the manor of Aslacton, and all his lands and tenements, in Aslacton, and Thorlaston, which were not held of the lord of Watton, of the fee of Gaunt, to be held by him for his life, and he was in seisin of the tenements until the said Roger, claiming the custody of the lands had intruded himself into them and removed him, and he appealed to a jury which was to be summoned for the Quindene of St. Hillary. A postscript shews the process was continued till the Friday after the Feast of St. James the Apostle, 30 E. III, when it was heard at Nottingham, by writ of nisi prius, and a jury gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs; but a writ from the King ordered the record and process to be returned coram Rege on the Morrow of St. Martin, 30 E. III. m. 44.'

Matt Tompkins advises that:

'The dispute originated in the death of John de Aslacton some time before Michaelmas 24 Edw III [29 Sept 1351] and began when sir Roger de Deyncourt was disseised by John de Aslacton on Midsummer day, 27 Edw III [24 June 1353]. The case was heard at Chester (I presume) on Tue after Holy Trinity, 29 Edw III [2 June 1355], then at Nottingham on Fri after S James apostle 30 Edw III [29 Jul 1356], where it was ordered to be heard on the morrow of Martinmas, 30 Edw III [12 Nov 1356].

It isn't clear when sir John Ryvel married Joan Deyncourt but it must have been before they began their action, which would have been sometime in late 1353 or early 1354, I'd guess - but how much before, it is impossible to say'.

At Nottingham, the jury found in favour of the plaintiffs but the king issued a writ requiring '*the process to be returned coram Rege on the Morrow of St. Martin, 30 E. III*'.³⁴ However, the case was heard about six weeks early, as described below,³⁵ and Matt Tompkins has suggested that perhaps the plaintiffs '*pulled a fast one and won for that reason*'.

'Notts. The suit of Nicholas de Longeford the younger, and Alice his wife, and John Ryvel, chivaler, and Joan his wife, the daughters and heirs of Roger Deyncourt, chivaler, against John de Aslacton, parson of the church of Brigeford, for the wardship of the heir of John de Aslacton, was brought into court by a writ of error, and decided in favour of the plaintiffs, m. 98'.

The marriage contract for Alice Deincourt and Sir Nicholas de Longford was signed on September 29th 1346,³⁶ and a grant in tail of land at Duckmanton was made to them on April 3rd 1347.³⁷ The date of Joan Deincourt's marriage to **Sir John Revell** is not known, but it must have been shortly after the death of her first husband sir Robert Nevill, lord of Scotton in Lincolnshire,³⁸ who is said to have died on August 10th 1353.³⁹

There is considerable confusion at this point. Some have Joanna marrying Sir Philip Neville of Scotton after the death of Sir John Revell, and then having a son also Philip who left a heir Matilda who married Sir John Bussey.^{40, 41, 42} Other accounts have this Joan Deincourt marrying Sir John Bussy,⁴³ but this seems unlikely and may have been proposed merely to account for the recorded descent of property.

Gladwyn Turbutt asserts that the Deincourt lands such as the manor of Morton, manor of Brampton, North Wingfield and Pilsley (all in Derbyshire) and Knapthorpe (Nottinghamshire) plus the advowson of the churches at Morton and North Wingfield all descend to the families of Bussey and Longford, but seemingly the land at Ogston did not.

It seems to have been assumed that **John Ryvel** and Joan had inherited at least the part of the manor of Morton that includes Ogston, but no evidence supporting this has yet been found. Indeed, some accounts have this **John Ryvel** dying without issue, but this might not be correct.

34 *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* http://www.archive.org/stream/collectionsforhi12stafuoft/collectionsforhi12stafuoft_djvu.txt

35 *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* http://www.archive.org/stream/collectionsforhi14stafuoft/collectionsforhi14stafuoft_djvu.txt

36 *Plantaganet Ancestry* <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=kjme027UeagC&pg=RA1-PA440&pg=RA1-PA440&dq=%22Roger+Deincourt%22&source=bl&ots=quKjHw0bel&sig=JLSQpEaNGsP-QhC8rf1gLnVmHM&hl=en&sa=X&ei=YrFWUuOMDsLQhAe81ID4Bg&ved=0CFUQ6AEwCTgK#v=onepage&q=%22Roger%20Deincourt%22&f=false>

37 http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028029050/cu31924028029050_djvu.txt

38 *Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire Volume 3* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=76946>

39 *Tudor Place* <http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/NEVILLE7.htm#Phillip%20De%20NEVILLE5> and <http://gen.cookancestry.com/getperson.php?personID=I17997&tree=1>

40 '*The History of Ogston*' by Gladwyn Turbutt

41 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Bussy

42 *The History of Parliament* <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/bussy-sir-john-1399>

43

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=U5RJAAMAAJ&pg=PA188&pg=PA188&dq=%22Roger+Deincourt%22&source=bl&ots=9rOvrUbd7y&sig=MCmZjEebJXH2DE0W4m6VuVtiQa8&hl=en&sa=X&ei=Y7RWUpiPGeO80QXNz4HoCg&ved=0CFUQ6AEwCTgU#v=onepage&q=%22Roger%20Deincourt%22&f=false>

About 1359 / 60 there is a reference in the *Calendar of Wills* to the will of a '**John Ryvel, knt**' who refers to his wife **Joan Revell** and property in London as follows '...And in case Johanna his wife be enceinte, and the infant be a male, he gives her his hostel in London in fee; and if the infant be a female, the said hostel is to be sold for the said infant's marriage; and if there be no infant his wife is to enjoy the same for life; remainder to pious uses'.^{44, 45} This will is dated April 25th but the year is not stated. It was proved 1361 / 2.

The location of this property in London is not known, but it is possible that his father's indebtedness to '*Richard de Lambethe and William de Lambethe, citizens and fishmongers of London*' subsequently cancelled on payment, recorded in the *Close Rolls* on April 8th 1340 is a reference to the same property.⁴⁶

Unfortunately, only the part of the will relating to London was enrolled, and thus only this limited portion appears in the calendar. It is certain that **sir John Ryvel** held property elsewhere, but the details, and his proposed distribution of it, is not known.

As discussed above, there is no doubt that Roger Deincourt held land at Morton, and it is possible that some of this was settled on his daughter Joan when first she married, and she might have retained this in dower when her first husband died, but it would probably have reverted to her son Philip Neville when she died, or even when she remarried. It is possible that Joan had some land at Morton in her own right, and it could have descended to a son of her second marriage, if there were one.

Following discussions with Matt Tompkins, he has commented as follows:

*It does seem unlikely that any lands came to **John Revell's** descendants by pure common-law inheritance under the canons of descent from his wife Joan Deyncourt, but at this time it was becoming increasingly uncommon for land to descend by pure inheritance — increasing use of settlements, jointures, entails, feoffments to use, wills, common recoveries, etc meant that much land passed to relatives, by blood or by marriage, who would not have inherited under the general law. And of course sometimes people just acquired properties which ought properly to have gone to someone else, in defiance of the law. Or they just bought it.*

So I would hesitate to place too much weight on pure common law inheritance.

If there were such a descent other than by pure common-law inheritance, then there ought to be some evidence to explain it.

It is conceivable that such a descent could have been from **Sir John Revell, junior**, who married Joan Deincourt, to his eldest sister recorded as **Margaret Langham, formerly Margaret Malory née Revell**, at least as late as 1371, and then to the son of her first marriage, John Malory who married **Alice / Agnes Revell**. The Malories inherited the manor of Newbold Revel and in 1391 they settled it on themselves in tail. A John Malory, possibly their son of the same name, was resident at Erll Street, Coventry in 1424.⁴⁷ See also [Part 2](#).

This **Alice / Agnes Revell** must have been born no later than *ca* 1366, the sister of **John Revell of Earl Street**, Coventry, and aunt to **Joan Ryvel** who married William Belgrave, who were enfeoffed as trustees of property in Derbyshire originally owned by the Faseman family, discussed below.

A 15th-century link between Coventry and Derby

That said, there is an intriguing connection between a **John Revell, merchant of Coventry** who married Alice, and their daughter **Joan Ryvell** who married William Belgrave, who with others were trustees of property in Derbyshire owned by William Faseman, who in his will stated it should pass to his wife Johanna for her life and then be divided between their two daughters. The exact location of these three messuages is unknown, but probably near Duffield rather than around Higham and Shirland. Two Chancery pleadings relating to this property are imprecisely dated, one to 1386 × 1558 and the other to 1432 × 1443,^{48, 49, 50} but an inquisition regarding knights' fees and a memorandum inserted at the foot of the second pleading establish that William Faseman's widow held the property by socage in 1431 and that the second pleading was made before November 5th 1438.^{51, 52} The Faseman family can be traced back to Derbyshire as summarised below.

44 *Calendar of Wills* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66902&strquery=ryvel>

45 *Calendar of Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarofwillsp02lond#page/16/mode/2up>

46 *Calendar of the Close Rolls* <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarclosero04offiqoog#page/n475/mode/1up>

47 *Coventry Leet Book* <http://www.archive.org/stream/coventryleetboo00unkngoog#page/n104/mode/1up/search/malory>

48 C 1/1514/1 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2474811&CATLN=7&accessmethod=5>

49 C 1/9/111 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2404438&CATLN=7&Highlight=%2CJOHN%2CPOERS&accessmethod=0>

50 AALT http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT4/ChP/C1no9/IMG_0129.htm

51 'Inquisitions and assessments relating to feudal aids, with other analogous documents preserved in the Public record office; A.D. 1284-1431' http://www.archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse01grea/inquisitionsasse01grea_djvu.txt

52 *The Feudal History of the County of Derby* http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924091761472/cu31924091761472_djvu.txt

John Nayl, chaplain, seems to be the person described as ‘*John Nayle of Derby, House of Derley*’ appointed as a subdeacon in April 1375,⁷⁴ as a deacon in March 1376,⁷⁵ and as a priest in October 1376.⁷⁶ He is recorded along with two other priests as a beneficiary of a grant made in 1397, as follows:^{77 78}

‘*Grant from Henry de Maunsfeld to Robert de Maunsfeld, John Curson of Ketelleston, John Nayl, William de Brynaston, and Richard de Shardelawe, the last three, chaplains, of all his lands, etc., in the fees and vills of Chestrefeld, Boythorp, Dronfeld, and Walton. Witn, John Bate, sen., Roger Boler, etc. Dat. M. a. Michaelmas Day, 21 Ric. II. [1397]. (Foljambe.)*’.

John de Strelley of Strelley is possibly the son born *ca* 1390 of Sir Nicholas de Strelley, but some records have this John dying 1421,⁷⁹ and others 1430.⁸⁰ These relatively early dates of death, and the fact that the feoffee is described as ‘*bowier*’, probably indicate that the feoffee is a different person and of a lower social class. A more likely candidate is John de Strelley, bailiff of Derby, witness to a grant dated October 1st 1430.⁸¹ William Stoke has not been traced. Strelley is some ten miles east of Duffield, and Darley Abbey some three miles south, about two miles from the centre of Derby.

The second chancery pleading dated to 1432 × 1443 is described as:

‘*John Poers and Margery his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Faseman. v. Thomas Tate, of Coventry, executor of Joan, late the wife of the said William, and husband of Alice his daughter.: Lands, &c. in the town and fields of Derby, enfeoffed by Edmund Faseman, father of the said William.: Derby*’.^{82, 83} **A full transcript is at Appendix 4.6.**

Following an Inquisition of knights’ fees held in the town of Derby, in 1431, William Faseman’s widow Johanna Faseman of Warwick is recorded as holding one knight’s fee in Derby by service (socage) thus, ‘*Johanna Faseman de Coventre in comitatu Warrewici, huswyff, habuit dicto die Veneris in dominico liberum tenementum in Derby, quod tenetur in socagio, et valet per annum ---- xx s.*’^{84, 85} It is not recorded of whom she held the fee. The name does not appear in the list of knights, esquires and gentlemen listed in the *Patent Rolls* in 1434 who had taken an oath ‘*not to maintain Law-breakers*’,⁸⁶ and she was dead by 1438.

Daughter Margery Faseman married John Poers of Coventry. A ‘*John Poers of Warrewyk*’ is mentioned in two documents dated 1441 with reference to the seisin of property in Warwick adjacent to the tenement of Thomas Huggeford.⁸⁷ There are further references to a John Poers of Warwick as a witness in 1448,⁸⁸ in 1453,⁸⁹ and in 1468.⁹⁰

Daughter Alice Faseman married Thomas Tate of Coventry and a Thomas Tate, Mercer, was resident in Much Park Street, Coventry in the period 1434 to 1461,⁹¹ and Spon Street until at least 1471,⁹² and must surely be the husband of Alice Faseman and executor of Joan Faseman referred to above.

The exact location of this property, which might not be the whole property placed in trust, is uncertain, but the record is from an inquisition held in Derby concerned with property in the town of Derby. Property in Morton, including that held by Bushey [Bussey], and further north was dealt with in an inquisition held at Chesterfield, whereas that dealing with property at Crich and

74 *The second register of Bishop Roger de Stretton*

http://www.archive.org/stream/newcollectionsforhi08stafuoft/newcollectionsforhi08stafuoft_djvu.txt

75 *The second register of Bishop Roger de Stretton*

http://www.archive.org/stream/newcollectionsforhi08stafuoft/newcollectionsforhi08stafuoft_djvu.txt

76 *The second register of Bishop Roger de Stretton*

http://www.archive.org/stream/newcollectionsforhi08stafuoft/newcollectionsforhi08stafuoft_djvu.txt

77 *The second register of Bishop Roger de Stretton* http://archive.org/stream/descriptivecatal00jeay/descriptivecatal00jeay_djvu.txt

78 DD/FJ/1/64/130 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=157-ddfj_1-1&cid=1-98-128#1-98-128

79 *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* <http://www.nottshistory.org.uk/articles/tts/tts1906/summer/strelleychurch2.htm>

80 *Thoroton’s History of Nottinghamshire, Volume 2* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=76831>

81 D(W)1734/J/925

<http://www.archives.staffordshire.gov.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsglni=DserveV.ini&dsgApp=Archive2&dsgDb=Catalog&dsgCmd=show.tcl&dsgSearch=%28RefNo=%27K002%2F1%2F5%2F6%2F8%27%29>

82 C 1/9/111 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2404438&CATLN=7&Highlight=%2CJOHN%2CPOERS&accessmethod=0>

83 AALT http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT4/ChP/C1no9/IMG_0129.htm

84 *Inquisitions and assessments relating to feudal aids, with other analogous documents preserved in the Public record office; A.D. 1284-1431*

<https://archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse01grea#page/278/mode/2up>

85 *The Feudal History of the County of Derby* http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924091761472/cu31924091761472_djvu.txt

86 *Patent Rolls* <https://archive.org/stream/calendarpatentr01blacgoog#page/n423/mode/2up>

87 DR115/22 and 23 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=187-dr1085&cid=6-2-7-10#6-2-7-10>

88 CR 237/354/8 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=187-cr237&cid=7-177-1-8&kw=John%20POERS#7-177-1-8>

89 ER 2/426 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=188-er2&cid=1-2-34&kw=John%20POERS#1-2-34>

90 BA/B/16/262/9 http://www.coventrycollections.org/collections/?id=COVHC_BA_B_16_262_9&title=Declaration

91 *The Coventry Leet Book Volume 1* <http://www.archive.org/stream/coventryleetboo00unknqoog#page/n117/mode/1up>

92 *The Coventry Leet Book Volume 2*

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e68617468697427573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d696e752e33303030303131323934343130373b766965773d696d6167653b7365713d3132343b6e756d3d3336363b71313d746174653b73746172743d313b73697a653d31303b706167653d736561726368>

Wheatecroft, and south thereof, was dealt with in a separate inquisition held at Derby. Property at Duffield, where the Faseman family held land, was held in yet another inquisition at Derby. Higham, *per se*, is not mentioned in any of these inquisitions.

At the time of Joan Faseman's death at some date in the period 1431 to 1438, William Belgrave of Coventry and his wife **Joan Belgrave née Ryvell**, hold property described as '*Messuages in Derby, late of William Fasemon, deceased*'. This William Belgrave is likely to be the person of that name residing Earl Street, Coventry, from 1424 to at least 1437,^{93, 94} and the son of William Belgrave who was bailiff in 1403, mayor of Coventry in the period 1409 to 1417, Master of the Guild of Holy Trinity in 1412, and who with his wife Margery is listed as a member of the Trinity Guild of Coventry on page 92 of the register. '*Willelmus Belgraue, junior, et Johanna*' are listed on page 97. Entries for '*Willelmus*' occupy pages 90 to 100. The records cover the period 1340 (when the Guild was formed) to *ca* 1450, and for any given forename the entries are in chronological order,⁹⁵ but it is not possible to date them precisely from this list, although clearly the William Belgrave married to Johanna must have been entered well towards 1450.

There are fairly numerous documents in the *Patent Rolls*, in the Coventry City Archives, the *Coventry Leet Book*, and the *Register of The Guild of Holy Trinity* that refer to a **John Ryvell**, merchant of Coventry, from as early as August 31st 1395.⁹⁶ He is a second cousin, twice removed, to **John Ryvell** who married Joan Deincourt — see [Part 2](#) and [Table 2](#). At some uncertain date, estimated to be in the period 1410 to 1420, **John Revell of Earl Street** and his wife **Alicia** are listed in the *Register of The Guild of Holy Trinity*. Someone of the same name is a party to an agreement dated May 8th 1413,⁹⁷ and a remise, release and quitclaim dated January 21st 1423 / 4,⁹⁸ both of which refer to property in Gosford Street. In a grant in fee dated October 7th 1430, that also refers to Gosford Street, he is referred to as '*John Revell of Coventry, passenger*'.⁹⁹ According to the OED '*passager*' is a Middle English word derived from Old French, meaning transitory or transient.¹⁰⁰ The *Coventry Leet Book*, which as available electronically has records from 1420, records that a **John Revell of Eril Street** paid 1s-8d tax in 1424, 3s-4d in 1434, and 6d to the *King's gift* on June 20th 1434.¹⁰¹ The levels of tax paid indicate that he was by no means the most wealthy inhabitant of Erle Street.

In addition to the foregoing, on August 27th 1425, Richard Corbrond, chaplain, granted property on Little Park Street to **John Ryvell, merchant**, that was formerly occupied by Henry Preston,^{102, 103} and a demise, i.e. a transfer by lease or will, dated October 6th 1447 which refers to the same property, states:

'*By Giles Allesley (merchant), John Shadd' (mercet) and John Norton' (chaplain), all of Coventry, to Henry Adderton', Robert Adderton' of Coventry and John Broun' (chaplain) of PA468/5/3/33/5's tenement [i.e. Henry Preston's tenement], which the demisors had from John Ryvell (late of Coventry, merchant)*'.¹⁰⁴

It has not been possible to determine when **John Ryvell** transferred this property to the demisors. It is probable that **John Ryvell** is deceased, but it is not inevitable, and the term '*late*' might simply indicate that recently he has left Coventry.

Note that *The Coventry Leet Book* has records up to 1496 but does not contain any record of these Revells after 1434 hypothetically consistent with, albeit not proving, a move away, possibly to Derbyshire. However this is far from certain and there could be other reasons for the **Revell** name disappearing from these records.

John Ryvell the father was living in 1434 but dead by 1443, at which date his daughter **Joan** was married by 1443 and described as heir. The fact that his daughter **Joan** was enfeoffed and described as heir rather suggests that there was no male heir to serve

93 *The Coventry Leet Book Volume 1* <http://www.archive.org/stream/coventryleetboo00unkngoog#page/n179/mode/1up>

94 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=143-ms3888_1&cid=2-1-589&kw=mayor%20coventry%20william%20belgrave#2-1-589

95 *The Guild of Holy Trinity* <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsdugd13dugdsoft#page/n17/mode/2up>

96 Calendar of Patent Rolls [Richard II, vol. 5, p. 618](#)

97 BA/B/16/201/4

<http://www.coventrycollections.org/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=0&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27ryvell%27%29>

98 PA468/5/3/32/6

<http://www.coventrycollections.org/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=3&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27ryvell%27%29>

99 BA/B/16/211/1

<http://www.coventrycollections.org/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=0&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29>

100 OED http://oxforddictionaries.com/view/entry/m_en_gb0608560#m_en_gb0608560

101 *The Coventry Leet Book Volume 1* <http://www.archive.org/stream/coventryleetboo00unkngoog#page/n57/mode/1up>

102 PA468/5/3/33/4

<http://www.coventrycollections.org/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=1&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27corbrond%27%29>

103 PA468/5/3/33/5

<http://www.coventrycollections.org/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=0&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27corbrond%27%29>

104 PA468/5/3/33/6

<http://www.coventrycollections.org/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=5&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27ryvell%27%29>

as trustee. **Joan's** uncle **Richard Revell**, also listed for Earl Street as paying tax in 1424 (1s-0d), 1430 (1s-8d) and 1434 (2s-0d), moved to London — see [Part 2](#) and [Part 3](#).

Despite the coincidence of these **Revells of Earl Street** being distant relatives of **Sir John Ryvell** and Joan Deincourt, and their role as trustees of property in Derbyshire, there is no evidence that the **Revells of Earl Street** ever lived in Derbyshire, that the land they held in trust was at or near Higham, or that they had a male relative who might have moved to Higham. Indeed it seems as though at least part of the land was within the town of Derby.

It is clear that a **Thomas Revell** and a **Robert Revell**, both **yeomen of Higham**, held land of the manor of Shirland, near Morton in Derbyshire some 80 years after the **Deincourt–Revell** marriage, but it seems very likely that those **Revells** were established there by 1417, significantly predating the trusteeship discussed above. Exactly how and from whom the **Revells of Shirland** acquired their land remains unclear, but it now seems less likely that the two groups of **Revells** are closely related.

Did the Revells of Higham hold Deincourt Land?

Despite the assertions discussed above, no independent evidence has been found that the earliest land definitely associated with the Derbyshire Revells, i.e. that at Higham, was ever possessed by the Deincourts. Higham is considered to have been part of the manor of Shirland, and at Domesday Shirland was held by William Peverel.¹⁰⁵ Subsequently the manor of Shirland was held by the de Grey family from at least 1286 to at least 1431.^{106, 107, 108} An archer named '**John Rewell**' accompanied John, Lord Grey of Codnor, and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, to France in 1417,^{109, 110} and a '**Richard Rewell**' is named as a household servant in the will dated 1492 of Henry, lord Gray, of Codnor castle.¹¹¹ **Thomas of Higham** is recorded there from as early as 1440 and **Robert Rennet of Higham** from as early as 1444, this latter record explicitly placing his land within the manor of Shirland. A late 16th century map of the area is available.¹¹²

The earliest reference so far located that associates the **Revells** with Ogston in the parish of Morton is dated May 4th 1488 reads as follows:

'... all lands in Howne, Hoggeston Hall, Brakenfeld and Whetecroft, co. Derby, forfeited by Humphrey Stafford, esquire, and **Richard Revell**...' ¹¹³

Later records make it clear that **Richard Revell**, as distinct from Humphrey Stafford, did hold land at Ogston,¹¹⁴ but how and exactly when he acquired it is uncertain, although before his attainder in 1485. **Richard** might have inherited it either from his father **Thomas** who was dead by 1484, or from his older brother **John** who died intestate in 1480, but the lack of detailed wills makes it impossible to judge. He might simply have bought it. **John Revell** who died 1480 is often said to be the founder of the Ogston branch,¹¹⁵ but he is more clearly associated with the manor of Baslow and there is no evidence currently located to prove that he ever lived at Ogston.

The Domesday record for Derbyshire as presented in *Magna Britannia* lists '*Ougedestun*' and '*Ougedhestune*' considered both to correspond to the modern '*Ogston*'. '*Ougedhestune*' is shown as held by the high-born '*Swain Cilt*' prior to the Conquest, but the corresponding holder of '*Ougedestun*' is not stated. Post-conquest the holders are shown as Ralph Fitzhubert for '*Ougedestun*' and Walter Deincourt for '*Ougedhestune*'.¹¹⁶ The modern-day Hognaston, near Ashbourne, is dealt with separately in the Domesday and does not seem to have been confused in this account.

This account in *Magna Britannia* implies that there were two parcels of land at or near the modern Ogston, and if this is correct, then it does not necessarily follow that the land held by **Thomas Revell** and **Robert Revell of Higham** in the first half of the 15th century necessarily belonged originally to the Deincourts, even if **Sir John Revell, junior**, did in the 14th century hold some by his marriage to Joan Deincourt.

The *Victoria History of the County of Derby* shows extensive lands for '*Ralf the son of Hubert*' [Ralph Fitzhubert an ancestor of the Frechevilles] including '*Wistanestune*' [Wessington] and '*Ougedestun*' [Ogston] both of which are described as associated with '*Crice*' [Crich].¹¹⁷ There are other holdings in the immediate vicinity at Ashover, Stretton and Crich that together with Wessington and Ogston fall into a rectangle with a perimeter of some 25 miles. (There are also some more distant holdings including Brampton, Scarcliffe and Palterton that are not obviously germane to the present discussion.)

VCH shows the land of '*Walter de Aincourt*' to include '*Mortune*' [Morton], '*Oughedestune*' [Ogston] and '*Wistanestune*' [Wessington], as well as Shirland and other areas further north-west,¹¹⁸ but in this case neither Morton nor Wessington is described as associated with Crich. The Deincourts are holding the manor of Morton in 1286,¹¹⁹ 1302,¹²⁰ and 1316.¹²¹

As pointed out by Hey *et al.*, members of the lower social classes did not have hereditary surnames in the 13th and early 14th centuries and while Deincourt, Foljambe and Wastenev appear in early charters as grantors or witnesses in connection with

105 *Magna Britannia* Volume 5 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50703>

106 *Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids* <https://archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse01grea#page/246/mode/2up>

107 *Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids* <https://archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse01grea#page/256/mode/2up>

108 *Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids* <https://archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse01grea#page/290/mode/2up>

109 [TNA E101/51/2](http://www.tna.gov.uk/E101/51/2)

110 *The soldier in later medieval England* <http://www.medievalsoldier.org/index.php>

111 DD/CH/32/20 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=157-ddch&cid=4-2-1-4&kw=rewell#4-2-1-4>

112 <http://www.codnor.info/resources/Maps/Codnor1583.pdf>

113 *Patent Rolls Henry VII vol 1* p. 230–231 <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31158008812835;view=1up;seq=244>

114 [C 1/565/13](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-2442182&FullDetails=True&Gsm=2007-07-10&j=1) <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-2442182&FullDetails=True&Gsm=2007-07-10&j=1>

115 *The Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society*, Williams, C.J. '*The Revell family of Carnfield*' 1971, **91**, 141–163.

116 *Magna Britannia* http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=yAqVAAAQAAJ&pg=PR43&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false

117 VCH Derby <http://www.archive.org/stream/victoriahistory01pageuoft#page/348/mode/2up>

118 VCH Derby <http://www.archive.org/stream/victoriahistory01pageuoft#page/346/mode/2up>

119 *Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids* <https://archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse01grea#page/246/mode/2up>

120 *Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids* <https://archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse01grea#page/252/mode/2up>

121 *Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids* <https://archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse01grea#page/256/mode/2up>

Beauchief Abbey, Revell does not.¹²² A ‘Roberto de Oggeston’, i.e. Ogston, who died in 1258, witnessed grants from the time of king John,¹²³ and along with his son William witnessed a grant by Thomas Chaworth of land at Alfreton and Norton to Beauchief Abbey.¹²⁴ A merchant ‘Walter de Ogaston’ is recorded in the period from 1293 to 1327,^{125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133} when according to the Subsidy Roll he held land at Brackenthwaite,¹³⁴ and a Henry Ogaston is named in 1396,¹³⁵ but nothing more is known of them.

By 1431 some land at Morton is held by Margery, wife of William Babington,¹³⁶ some at Ogaston [Ogston] is held by John Owthorpe of Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, and some at Brackenthwayte by Hugh Willoughby of Risley.¹³⁷

Crich, Wessington, Ogston and Stretton lie almost on a straight line running slightly east of north (especially if allowance is made for the displacement slightly west of the modern Ogston as a result of the creation of the reservoir, on the east bank of which Ogston Hall is located). From Stretton the approach to Ashover requires a 90 degree turn to the west, i.e. this turn forms the north-east corner of the rectangle that encloses this Fitzhubert land as referred to above. Post-conquest the manor of Wessington was shared between Walter de Aincort and Ralf fitz Hubert,¹³⁸ and presumably also at Ogston. The Deincourt land otherwise lies to the north-east of the apparent boundary of this rectangle of Fitzhubert land. Crich is well to the south-west of the Deincourt holdings, being some five miles from Shirland and about 6½ miles from Morton. The Revells are certainly recorded as holding land at Higham in the manor of Shirland by 1440,¹³⁹ and at Crich and Morton before **Thomas of Higham** wrote his will in 1474,¹⁴⁰ and Stretton by the end of the 15th century.¹⁴¹

‘2 messuages, 140 acres land and 40 acres meadow in Hone, worth 4 marks. A messuage, 200 acres land, 40 acres meadow, 30 acres wood, 40 acres pasture in Ogaston and Brakenthwayte in the parish of Morton, a messuage, 30 acres land 10 acres meadow and 20 acres pasture in Whetecroft in the parish of Criche, and 8s. rent in Le Hill in the parish of Shirland, worth 8 marks’.¹⁴²

Because the exact boundaries of the holdings are not known, it is not possible to make an unassailable assertion, but the land at Crich and Stretton seems certain originally to have been Fitzhubert land, and that at Higham to have been held by de Gray. The land at Ogston in the parish of Morton was possibly held of Deincourt although by the 15th century some at least was held by Willoughby of Risley. **Accordingly the Revell–Deincourt marriage assumes less importance and it is no longer necessary to seek to explain the problematic descent of some Deincourt land in the period ca 1362 to ca 1440.**

122 A Monastic Community in Local Society: The Beauchief Abbey Cartulary page 10

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=favCAQAAQBAJ&pg=PA28&dq=%22A+Monastic+Community+in+Local+Society:+The+Beauchief+Abbe+y+Cartulary%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=O8X0UoOCC4Ow7AaTvoHqCw&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAA#v=snippet&q=morton&f=false>

123 Records of the Borough of Chesterfield pp123–6 https://archive.org/stream/recordsofborough00yeatrich/recordsofborough00yeatrich_djvu.txt

124 A Monastic Community in Local Society: The Beauchief Abbey Cartulary page 58

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=favCAQAAQBAJ&pg=PA28&dq=%22A+Monastic+Community+in+Local+Society:+The+Beauchief+Abbe+y+Cartulary%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=O8X0UoOCC4Ow7AaTvoHqCw&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAA#v=snippet&q=revil&f=false>

125 Derbyshire Charters http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028029050/cu31924028029050_djvu.txt

126 C 241/28/070 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C9597950>

127 C 241/43/211 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C9685502>

128 C 241/45/216 http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res/1?_q=ogston&_ps=15&_p=1500|1300|1200|1000

129 C 241/50/222 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C9686943>

130 C 241/50/114 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C9686837>

131 C 241/57/121 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C9677882>

132 C 241/64/22 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C9684169>

133 D1233/MT777 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=502&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27WALTER%27%29>

134 The History of Chesterfield by Yeatman page 124

135 SC 8/223/11129 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C9334689>

136 Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids <https://archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse01grea#page/288/mode/2up>

137 Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids <https://archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse01grea#page/292/mode/2up>

138 <http://www.aboutderbyshire.co.uk/cms/places/wessington.shtml>

139 CP40/717/285f <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no717/CP40no717Cty.htm> and http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT1/H6/CP40no717/aCP40no717fronts/IMG_0285.htm

140 C 1/561/71 http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?_q=C+1%2F561%2F71&_sd=&_ed=

141 C 1/174/11 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7459056>

142 Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Vol 3 D.L. Evans and Cyril Flower, (London, 1955), p. 369, item 642

Thomas of Higham's contemporaries and possible ancestors

Choose how the land at Higham was acquired, **Thomas Revell** had ancestors and some traces of them, or of the lands associated with them, in the second half of the 14th century and early part of the 15th century might have survived. Because of the strongly held, but unproven, belief that the Revells of Derbyshire are associated with the Deincourts, later 14th century records of the Revells in and around Aslockton have been sought. **Only two have been located and there is at present no proof of a connection.**

Richard Ryuell of Newark

There is a transcribed reference dated 1380 to a **Richard Ryuell (Rynell)** when a message at Newark-on-Trent was quitclaimed to him and William Rowthon by William Asballok and his wife Denise.¹⁴³ The original document can be viewed on the AALT website where the name is clearly '*Rynell*',¹⁴⁴ but the vagaries of spelling at that date are such that this might refer to one of the **Revells**. Newark is *ca* 11 miles from Aslockton. The Deincourts held land at many locations in the Trent valley, including at Stoke and Staunton, now suburbs of Newark-on-Trent,^{145, 146} each barely a mile from the castle, but whether this message was held of them is not clear.

Thomas Revell of Hockerton

On September 20th 1397 a licence was granted to '*master Thomas Revell, rector of Hockerton to be absent from his living for one year and to farm his benefice*'.¹⁴⁷ **Thomas Revell** was appointed in 1396 and resigned as Vicar at Hockerton in 1399,¹⁴⁸ exchanging his benefice with Nicholas Fuller of Fulbourn, rector of Thorpe-next-Norwich.¹⁴⁹ Hockerton is some six miles west of Newark, but his origin is far from clear and there is no reason to think that his family originated in Nottinghamshire or Derbyshire.

Similarly, 14th and 15th century records have been sought in Derbyshire, especially in and around Higham, Ogston, Morton, Shirland and Woolley. Several interesting records have been located, as follow, and these plausibly do relate to the **Revells of Derbyshire**.

John Rewell, archer, and Thomas Kewill, man-at-arms ?–1397–1417–?

The *Muster database* dated 1417 has an entry for a '*John Rewell, archer*' accompanying John, Lord Grey of Codnor, and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in the expedition to France.¹⁵⁰ John, Lord Grey of Codnor, succeeded his father Richard in 1418,¹⁵¹ and as discussed above, the de Greys held Shirland until at least 1431. As discussed below, Richard, Lord Grey of Codnor, had connections to Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

The 1417 retinue included Edward Foliambe, knight, Gervais de Clifton, Robert Strelley, Richard Foliambe, John Wodehow, Hugh Annesley and William Kirkeby all of whom have names associated with the Derbyshire–Nottinghamshire border area with which the **Revells of Derbyshire** are subsequently associated.

Although this does not constitute proof, it is plausible that this '*John Rewell*' also is from that area, and might be an ancestor of the **Revells**.

A '*Thomas Kewill, man-at-arms*' also is present in the retinue and it is tempting to think that this might be a mistranscription of **Thomas Revill**. Another such mis-transcription has been identified unequivocally and is discussed below in the section dealing with **Robert Revell the second son of Thomas of Higham**.

143 CP 25/1/186/35, number 12. http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/fines/abstracts/CP_25_1_186_35.shtml

144 AALT http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT2/CP25no1/CP25_1_186/IMG_1942.htm

145 *Inquisitions Post Mortem* <http://ia700401.us.archive.org/26/items/cu31924011387895/cu31924011387895.pdf>

146 *A History of Nottinghamshire by Cornelius Brown* http://archive.org/stream/ahistorynotting00browgoog/ahistorynotting00browgoog_divu.txt

147 *A calendar of the register of Robert Walby, Archbishop of York*

http://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=ES5813ajADEC&oi=fnd&pg=PR1&dq=%22thomas+revell%22+%22derby%22&ots=5pWJh8gmLq&sig=A3Fq53ELRlmKDLXjASFBDt0CZZ4&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=revell&f=false

148 <http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/hockerton/hincumb.php>

149 *A calendar of the register of Richard Scrope*

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=ok177UJg8K8C&pg=PA74&lpg=PA74&dq=hockerton+revell&source=bl&ots=O1mtR4y8F3&sig=xwg2aeJmQP42nxJv95_apPUBQ9o&hl=en&sa=X&ei=UBn6Uuso0MHsBvHlqLAB&ved=0CC0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=hockerton%20revell&f=false

150 *Muster database* http://www.medievalsoldier.org/search_musterdb.php

151 *Calendar of Inquisitions*

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=1lrecAD4SncC&pg=PA2&lpg=PA2&dq=%22grey+of+codnor%22+inquisition&source=bl&ots=WDiwc7r1RD&sig=sfRSQYXDpv3wuHasb3Bxz3_Q7-w&hl=en&sa=X&ei=Od_CU56CJMOSHqGulGoCA&ved=0CC4Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22grey%20of%20codnor%22%20inquisition&f=false

If either, or both, of these interpretations is / are correct then these constitute the earliest records of the **Revells** at a location likely to be close to Shirland and they are plausibly ancestors of the **Revells** thereof.

It is conceivable that '**John Rewell**' who must have been born no later than *ca* 1397 is the '**John Revell of Shirland Castle**' who supposedly moved to Pembrokeshire in the period 1461 to 1483, but who is recorded at Sageston, some 10 miles south-east of Haverfordwest, as early as 1443. If '**John Rewell**' is the person who moved to Wales he cannot be father of **Thomas of Higham** unless he had two sons named **Thomas**.

'**Thomas Kewill**' likewise must have been born no later than *ca* 1397 and is too old to be **Thomas of Higham** or **Thomas Revell son of John** who moved to Wales, but '**Thomas Kewill**' could be a brother of '**John Rewell**' and perhaps father of **Thomas of Higham**.

Robert Renett of Higham ?–1424–1444–?

The National Archives contain a copy of a court roll of the manor of Shirland dated October 14th 1444, and described as follows:¹⁵²

*'Copy of a court roll of the manor of Shirland, Derbyshire, confirming the tenancy of **Robert Renett of Higham**, Derbyshire, of a messuage with land in 'Heigham', which had been surrendered by John Wodhouse, son of Alice Wodhouse, lately of Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, for annual rent of 8s.'*

It has not been possible to locate any other reference to the name '**Renett**' in Derbyshire at or about this date and from an examination of an electronic image of the original, and although smudged at the critical point, Matt Tompkins has advised:

*'It could well be **Reuell**, but to be honest I cannot be sure (and there may be a horizontal contraction mark or tittle above the obscure letter, which would indicate further letters which have been omitted – or maybe it's just a crease!). But if the other people and places in this document have been connected to a **Robert Revell** in other records then I'd be happy to read this as **Reuell**, i.e. **Revell**, in this instance'.*

This **Robert** must have been born no later than *ca* 1424, and cannot be the son of **Thomas Revell of Higham**, and might therefore be his brother, father, cousin or uncle. At present, nothing further is known about this individual but he could plausibly be the ancestor of branches whose descent cannot be connected to **Thomas of Higham**.

Some modest support is given to this interpretation because **Hugh Revell of Shirland** is mentioned in 1498 in a marriage settlement for his niece **Elizabeth Revell**,¹⁵³ who married John Wolhouse, grandson and heir of William Wolhouse and Alice of Glapwell, and it is clear that the two families, choose how their names are spelled, did interact. Indeed '**John Wodhowe**' the man-at-arms listed in the retinue of Lord John Grey of Codnor might well be the John Wodhouse recorded at Shirland in 1444.

The only other example of **Revett** in Derbyshire so far discovered is a '**Robert Revett of Melbourne**', parson of Stanton-by-bridge from 1545,¹⁵⁴ and Rector 1558, who died June 29th 1580,¹⁵⁵ and this also might be a mis-transcription of **Revell**.

152 WARD 2/60/234/139 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C4457677>

153 D187/1/216 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d187&cid=1-1-3-211&kw=hugh%20revell#1-1-3-211>

154 D2375/M/126/3/1-5 http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/record_office/records/catalogue/search/default.asp

155 CCED Person ID: 29298 <http://ccedb.cch.kcl.ac.uk/jsp/persons/index.jsp>

Thomas Revell, yeoman of Higham. ?–1420–1440–1474 and dead by May 1484.

This **Thomas Revell** is the earliest undisputed Revell resident in Derbyshire, but good quality documentation is scant. Some records that clearly refer to a **Thomas Revell** cannot be ascribed unequivocally to this individual, and these complications are discussed below. With regard to this **Thomas Revell of Higham**:

- Date of birth uncertain but in the range 1390–1420, and probably 1410–20.
- Parents uncertain, but possible ancestors have now been located, discussed above.
- Thomas eventually held land over a substantial area, including Higham, Chesterfield, Newbold, Brimington, Tapton and Whittington,¹⁵⁶ **but not obviously at Ogston.**
- Marriage to Alice Dowham (Doman, Dowman) daughter of Thomas, **widely quoted, but not independently verified. Her ancestors and possible holdings of land unknown.**
- Commonly described as ‘*Serjeant-at law*’ **but authentic records describe him only as ‘yeoman’.**
- Had at least four sons, the first of whom was born not later than ~1448.¹⁵⁷
- Will dated April 2nd 1474.¹⁵⁸ Date of death not known, but before May 3rd 1484.

It is a little curious that there are no references other than early pedigrees to **Thomas’s** marriage, his wife’s death or his wife’s family. Turbutt in *A History of Ogston* says ‘*He married Alice, daughter of Thomas Dowman (described in some pedigrees as an heiress) of Higham ...*’,¹⁵⁹ essentially as given in the Revell pedigree from the *1611 Visitation of Derbyshire*, which also shows three sisters one of whom married ‘*Carneswith*’,¹⁶⁰ of whom no trace can be found. Williams in *The Revell family of Carnfield* says of **Thomas** ‘*He married Alice Doman of Derby*’.¹⁶¹

The name Doman / Dowman / Dowham is not commonly associated with Derby or Derbyshire and nothing resembling it is found in the inquisition concerning knights’ fees in Derbyshire dated 1431,¹⁶² the list of knights, esquires and gentlemen listed in the *Patent Rolls* in 1434 who had taken an oath ‘*not to maintain Law-breakers*’,¹⁶³ the *Agincourt Rolls*,¹⁶⁴ or the list of those paying tax in Derbyshire in 1436.¹⁶⁵ Nor is this name associated with Coventry.^{166,167} A William Downyng, husbandman of Shurland [Shirland] is recorded in 1460,¹⁶⁸ and an Edward Dowman of Longford is recorded as a recusant in 1595.¹⁶⁹

According to the will of **Thomas’ son Hugh Revell** (1504) **Hugh’s** parents are buried at Shirland.¹⁷⁰ Turbutt believes that Thomas’s wife was an heiress holding land at Higham and that for convenience in travelling around in his duties as a lawyer he chose to live there rather than at Ogston. **This individual is commonly described as ‘Thomas of Higham, Serjeant-at-Law’, but no official document has been found that describes him other than as ‘yeoman’.**

The earliest record so far located is in the *Plea Rolls*, dated 1440, ‘*Thomas Chaworth, knight*’ brought an action for trespass and park against ‘*William Craweforth of Hygham by Sherlond, mason, and Thomas Ryvel of Hygham, yeoman*’.¹⁷¹ This record suggests that he was born no later than *ca* 1420. As discussed below his eldest son was probably born no later than *ca* 1448 and his three younger sons are recorded as copyholders of the manor of Temple Normanton from 1477.¹⁷² Temple Normanton is some six miles north of Higham.

The *Patent Rolls* dated October 24th 1449 record: ‘*Thomas Revell late of Higham, co. Derby, yoman, for not appearing before the same [Richard Neuton and his fellows] to answer John Byron, knight, touching a debt of 20l. Westminster, Middlesex*’.¹⁷³ The plaintiff is probably Sir John Byron who was High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1486 or possibly Sir John Byron of Clayton, Lancashire, who died in 1450.

156 D37 M/F2 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-2&kw=whittington%20%20revell#5-1-2>

157 JDANHS 1901 **XXIII**, http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh23derb/journalofderbysh23derb_djvu.txt

158 C 1/561/71 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?q=C+1%2F561%2F71&sd=&ed=>

159 ‘*The History of Ogston*’ by Gladwyn Turbutt

160 *Visitation of Derbyshire* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.c2524486;view=1up;seq=85>

161 The Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Williams, C.J. ‘*The Revell family of Carnfield*’ 1971, **91**, 141–163.

162 ‘Inquisitions and assessments relating to feudal aids, with other analogous documents preserved in the Public record office; A.D. 1284–1431’ <https://archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse01grea#page/262/mode/2up>

163 *Patent Rolls* <https://archive.org/stream/calendarpatentr01blacgoog#page/n423/mode/2up>

164 *The soldier in later medieval England* <http://www.medievalsoldier.org/index.php>

165 *Incomes from Land in England in 1436*: H. L. Gray: *The English Historical Review*, 1934, **49**, 607–39. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/552827>

166 *The Coventry Leet Book Volume 1* <http://www.archive.org/stream/coventryleetboo00unkngoog#page/n117/mode/1up>

167 *The Guild of Holy Trinity* <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsdugd13dugdudoft#page/118/mode/2up>

168 CP40/796/903d <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no796/CP40no796Plm.htm> and

http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT1/H6/CP40no796/bCP40no796dorses/IMG_0903.htm

169 JDANHS 1901 **XI** <https://archive.org/stream/journalderbyshi07sociqoog#page/n103/mode/2up>

170 C.J. Coxe, ‘*Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Volume 1*’ <http://www.archive.org/stream/notesonchurcheso01coxjiala#page/338/mode/2up>

171 CP40/717/285f <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no717/CP40no717Cty.htm> and

http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT1/H6/CP40no717/aCP40no717fronts/IMG_0285.htm

172 The Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Williams, C.J. ‘*The Revell family of Carnfield*’ 1971, **91**, 141–163.

173 *Calendar of Patent Rolls. Henry VI, vol. 5, p. 288*

It was originally thought that the term ‘late’ implied that Thomas was deceased, but this Thomas is still living in 1449 because otherwise he could not have been pardoned, and probably ‘nuper’ has been incorrectly translated as ‘late’ rather than ‘recently’.

These records from the first half of the 15th century seem to have been overlooked and are not referred to either by Turbutt in *History of Ogston* or by Williams in *The Revell family of Carnfield*.¹⁷⁴

In 1460 William Chaworth and Richard Willughby brought an action for debt against ‘**Thomas Revell of Higham, Derbyshire, yeoman**’, and William Bacon and John Bacon, husbandmen of Stratton [Stretton], and William Downyng, husbandman of Shurland [Shirland].¹⁷⁵

The *Fine Rolls* dated June 10th 1468 instruct among many others ‘**Thomas Revell of Higham, yoman; in the county of Derby**’ to collect the tenth.¹⁷⁶ In 1468 / 9 William Bate and Alice his wife granted land, i.e. sold land, at Thathwaite [Swathwick], Chesterfield, Brampton, Brimington, Tapton, Wittenton [Whittington], Newbold and Boythorpe, all near Chesterfield, to **Thomas Revell**, and at least some of this land passed to his son **Hugh**.^{177, 178}

A document written in 1526 by **Thomas’ youngest son Richard** clearly states that **Thomas of Higham** wrote his will on April 2nd 1474,¹⁷⁹ but according to C.J. Coxe **Thomas** lived on for an appreciable number of years, surviving his eldest son **John**.¹⁸⁰ In fact, based on this document written by **Richard** it seems that **John** was already dead by 1474.

Thomas Revell of Derby[shire]’s son Hugh Revell is recorded as his heir in Chancery Records dated to either the period 1475–80 or 1483–85, as follows: ‘**Hugh, son and heir of Thomas Revell. v. Ralph Longford, John Parker, and John Cam, feoffees to uses.: Castelen Place, Norton, sold by Robert Castelen to the said Thomas Revell.: Derby**’.¹⁸¹ Jan Wolfe has kindly advised that the original document can be viewed on the AALT website and from examination of both sides of the document the date ‘*iiij qd die Maii anno ii Ric [IIII]*’ can be discerned, indicating that **Thomas Revell of Higham** was dead by May 3rd 1484.^{182, 183}

According to C.J. Coxe, **Thomas of Higham’s** will includes the following:

‘**Thos. Revell of Hygham** by wyll ij April A.D.MCCCC Ixx iiij bequethed C marks for the byenge of lands for a prests wags to syngye and saye masse perpetuallye for his soule, etc’. A brief account of his will is available also in ‘*Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacye Families*’.¹⁸⁴ Apparently it is among the ‘*ancient wills at the British Museum*’ supposedly now in the British Library **but neither book gives a precise reference to its location and it has not been possible to consult it.**

Although **Thomas’** full will has not been located, certain bequests can be deduced from other sources. It would appear from cases brought to the Court of Common Pleas by **Thomas’s grandchildren** that **Thomas** ‘*made an estate*’ of his extensive holdings, probably but not certainly ‘*to the uses of his will*’ and enfeoffed John Pierpoint, Thomas Hunt and John Smith, the parson of Shirland,¹⁸⁵ to administer an estate that was to pass progressively to the oldest surviving son and his heirs. Matt Tompkins has advised that this estate was to be divided by ‘*billetes off papir and put*’ i.e. ‘*drawing lots from a hat*’. By 1526 **Thomas’s** estate described as ‘*messuages and land at Hoggeston in Morton, Whitecrofte in Crich, and Holmehill in North Wingfield*’ as discussed more fully below had passed to **Richard**,¹⁸⁶ but this might not have been the full extent of **Thomas’** holdings. The trustees are possibly Thomas Hunt of Ashover, Derbyshire, who witnessed a quitclaim by John Woolley to **Richard Revell** in 1479,¹⁸⁷ and John Pierpoint of Langford, Nottinghamshire, recorded in the period 1434 to 1455.^{188, 189}

For example, the land that **Thomas** had bought at Thathwaite must have passed to his eldest surviving son **Robert** because it is mentioned in **Robert’s** will,¹⁹⁰ and **Robert** also held ‘*Lands in Higham, Shirland, and Stretton. Derbyshire*’,¹⁹¹ although some of

174 The Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Williams, C.J. ‘*The Revell family of Carnfield*’ 1971, **91**, 141–163.

175 CP40/796/903d <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no796/CP40no796PI.htm> and http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT1/H6/CP40no796/bCP40no796dorses/IMG_0903.htm

176 *Calendar of the Fine Rolls* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015066344873;view=1up;seq=238>

177 A collection of Chesterfield Charters page 315 <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924091761498#page/n69/mode/2up/search/revel>

178 A collection of Chesterfield Charters page 380 <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924091761498#page/n139/mode/2up/search/revel>

179 C 1/561/71 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?q=c+1%2F561%2F71&sd=&ed=>

180 C.J. Coxe, ‘*Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Volume 1*’. <http://www.archive.org/stream/notesonchurcheso01coxjiala#page/336/mode/2up>

181 C 1/671/400 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-2419233&j=1>

182 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT4/ChP/C1no67/C1no67%20pt%202/IMG_0703.htm

183 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT4/ChP/C1no67/C1no67%20pt%202/IMG_0704.htm

184 ‘*Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacye Families*’ page 100.

<http://www.archive.org/stream/historicalnarrat00elyr#page/100/mode/1up/search/higham>

185 C 1/174/11 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7459056>

186 C 1/561/71 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?q=c+1%2F561%2F71&sd=&ed=>

187 D37 M/F1 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

188 C 241/239/2 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C9535366>

189 CP 25/1/292/68, number 156 and 171 http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/fines/abstracts/CP_25_1_292_68.shtml

190 C.J. Coxe, ‘*Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Volume 1*’. <http://www.archive.org/stream/notesonchurcheso01coxjiala#page/336/mode/2up>

191 C 1/174/11 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7459056>

these, at Stretton for example, he might have acquired these himself as they are not obviously part of his father's enfeoffed estate as described above. Similarly, **Thomas's** land at Boythorpe is explicitly mentioned in his son **Hugh's** will in 1504.^{192, 193}

This **Thomas Revell** is retrospectively named in the Foundation Charter of the Chantry at the Church of St Helen at North Wingfield, Derbyshire, dated February 4th 1488 / 9.^{194 195}

Thomas Revell, attorney, 1476

In 1476 a **Thomas Revell** is recorded as follows 'Attorney from Henry son and heir of Thomas Everyngham of Staynburgh, co York, esquire to **Thomas Revell** to receive seisin of all the lands in Calvore and Bramelegh which his father had jointly with John, Earl of Shrewsbury, and John, his son and heir, of the feoffment of Robert Staforthe of Ayone [Eyam] etc'.¹⁹⁶

'John, Earl of Shrewsbury, and John, his son and heir' are respectively 'John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury 1413–1460' and 'John Talbot, 3rd Earl of Shrewsbury, 1448–1473'.

Calvore [Calver] is some two miles from Eyam, six miles east of Tideswell and ten miles south-east of Hope. It is about 10 miles south of Bradfield, and about 16 miles north-west of Higham. Bramley, Derbyshire, is about 10 miles east of Calver.

This **Thomas Revell** must have been born no later than 1456 and on the evidence currently available it seems likely that he is **Thomas of Higham** who held land at Chesterfield, Newbold, Brimington, Tapton and Whittington,¹⁹⁷ but a member of the Yorkshire Revells remains a possibility because Stainborough is only some ten miles from Bradfield. It seems unlikely that he is **Thomas Revell son of John Revell of Shirland Castle** because by this date he would have been in Pembrokeshire.

At about this period, there are three Everyngham families who held land in Yorkshire. A Thomas Everyngham, and his wife Margery, is referred to in Sheffield manor records dated 1441.¹⁹⁸ He is probably the individual described as holding land at Hope and Shatton in Derbyshire on January 27th 1451 / 2,¹⁹⁹ as a witness to events in Bradfield on May 29th 1463,²⁰⁰ and with reference to land at Eyam, Derbyshire, as a feoffee of the Earl of Shrewsbury in 1474. He is possibly the M.P. in 1449.²⁰¹

Robert Staforthe, above, is Robert Stafford who died 1467, whose grandson Humphrey Stafford was brother-in-law to a **Thomas Revell**, see below. Note, this is not the Humphrey Stafford (executed for treason in 1486) of Grafton (Worcestershire) and Blatherwycke (Northamptonshire) associated with Bosworth and hence **Richard Revell of Bosworth**.²⁰²

192 D184/4/1 http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/record_office/records/catalogue/search/default.asp

193 AAL T <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no883PI.htm>

194 C.J. Cox, 'Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Volume 1'. <http://www.archive.org/stream/notesonchurcheso01coxiala#page/418/mode/2up>

195 The history of the parish and Priory of Lenton <http://www.archive.org/stream/historyparishan00godfgooq#page/n194/mode/2up>

196 Descriptive catalogue of Derbyshire charters in public and private libraries and muniment rooms 550

<http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028029050#page/n89/mode/2up/search/revell>

197 D37 M/F2 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-2&kw=whittington%20%20revell#5-1-2>

198 http://history.youle.info/fh_material/manorial.html

199 Wh M/D/6 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=199-whm1_2&cid=-1#-1

200 http://history.youle.info/fh_material/Wheat_collection.txt

201 Virgoe, R. A List of Members of the Parliament of February, 1449. *Journal of Historical Research* 1961, **34**, 200–210.

202 Stafford family <http://www.stepneyrobarts.co.uk/15045.htm>

The descendents of Thomas of Higham and Alice

1. Richard Revell, Thomas of Higham's youngest son. ?-1456-1496-1526-?

Richard Revell and his descendents are inadequately documented, a situation made worse by the duplication of forenames.

Richard Revell's date of birth is not known, but he is recorded as a copyholder of the manor of Temple Normanton in 1477 and 1480,²⁰³ along with his older brothers **Hugh** and **Robert**. This suggests that **Richard** was born no later than *ca* 1456. However, in 1526 **Richard** describes himself as 'a man nyghe of the age of lxxx [80] years',²⁰⁴ suggesting that he might have been born as early as 1446 although this seems almost certain to be an exaggeration.

Richard is mentioned in a series of quitclaims and bonds that must have been issued as a consequence of the death of Richard Walley, but the events leading up to this are not available. The first is dated May 16th 1479 and states:

'Quitclaim from John Woolley brother of Richard Walley of Higham yeoman to **Richard Revell** of the same yeoman of all actions, demands etc', and 'Quitclaim from Esabella Walley of Higham widow, John Hole of Wulley, Thomas Gasken and Richard Darwent of Higham to **Richard Revell of Higham** yeoman of all actions, demands etc.'²⁰⁵

Related bonds dated June 2nd 1479 read:

'Bond in 10 marks from Thomas Gaskyn of Hiegham husbandman to **Richard Revell** yeoman for Gaskyn on "any of his" having interest "of and for" [?]in] the death of Richard Walley not to harm **Revell** by means of the law or otherwise for the death of Walley'.

'Bond in £10 from John Hoole of Wolley husbandman to **Richard Revell** yeoman, for Hoole or any of his children by Kat'yne his wife not to harm Revell (as bond above)'

'Bond in £10 from John Walley of Heigham husbandman to **Richard Revell** yeoman for Walley or any of his having interest of and for the death of Richard Walley his brother not to harm Revell as in bonds above'

'Bond in 10 marks from Richard Darwent of Hiegham tailor to **Richard Revell** yeoman for Darwent or any of his (as in bonds above)'

In 1483 **Richard Revell** is the plaintiff in two Chancery pleadings, one for forcible entry made against Joan Hill, widow, and Richard Hill, of Hill, and the second against five persons from Brackenthwayte for 'trepass: close and taking'.²⁰⁶

Richard Revell is described by Rosemary Horrox as: 'yeoman with a gentry background **Richard Revell** of Morton (Derbys.) the fourth son of **Thomas Revell**, a serjeant at law who had settled at Higham (Derbys.)' and 'was a Royal Official at Tutbury',²⁰⁷ citing DL 42/20 fo 21 at the National Archives dated to the period June 26th 1483 to August 22nd 1485, but this document is not readily available. Apparently he was knighted at the Battle of Bosworth on August 22nd 1485 **but this has not been confirmed**

The *Plumpton Letters* contain a communication from sir Thomas Betanson, priest, dated December 13th 1485 that refers to **Richard Revell's** attainder by parliament on December 10th 1485.²⁰⁸ The *Patent Rolls* dated August 7th 1486 contain a commission to establish the lands held by '**Richard Revyll** late of the county of Derby',²⁰⁹ and they record a grant in tail male to Sir James Blount, dated May 4th 1488, that includes '... all lands in Howne, Hoggeston Hall, Brakenfeld and Whetecroft, co. Derby, forfeited by Humphrey Stafford, esquire, and **Richard Revell**...'.²¹⁰ 'Howne' or the manor of Hogan or Hoon, is near Marston-on-Dove, and was at that time held by the Staffords.²¹¹

In his *History of Ogston* Gladwyn Turbutt states that the forfeited land included 'lands in Ogston and Brackenfield (comprising one messuage and 290 acres) and one messuage and six acres of land in Wheatcroft'.

203 The Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Williams, C.J. 'The Revell family of Carnfield' 1971, **91**, 141-163.

204 C 1/561/71 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?q=c+1%2F561%2F71&sd=&ed=>

205 GB 026 D37 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

206 Chancery Pleadings CP40 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no883PI.htm>

207 In 'Richard III A Study of Service' by Rosemary Horrox Published by Cambridge University Press, 1991 ISBN 0521407265, 9780521407267 http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=5eGimiNU8jkC&pg=PA317&lpg=PA317&dq=%22battle+of+bosworth%22+revell&source=web&ots=IX24QrBgYi&sig=Qm9HzFFxjE7EaVmT4a--ZaFioJk&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result#PPA318_M1

208 'The Plumpton Letters'

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=x4K7yMaBPS8C&pg=PA250&lpg=PA250&dq=eyre+tideswell&source=bl&ots=9E10pUZTGa&sig=CZpBV2CvX5lqpd9ia_yVbNMdyZl&hl=en&ei=v2P5Ssr_D-LLjAflgrm6Cw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=11&ved=0CCsQ6AEwCq#v=onepage&q=revell&f=false

209 Patent Rolls Henry VII vol 1 p. 133-134 <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31158008812835:view=1up;seq=148>

210 Patent Rolls Henry VII vol 1 p. 230-231 <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31158008812835:view=1up;seq=244>

211 Magna Britannia Volume 5 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50732>

Richard Revell subsequently changed his allegiance and his successful plea for the restoration of his lands is recorded in the Parliamentary Rolls dated August 1488.²¹²

Richard Revell's subsequent life is not easy to trace and it is possible that there are records of two individuals of the same name, variously described as yeoman, husbandman, household servant and miller.

He might be the '**Richard Rewel**' mentioned as a '*household servant*' in the will dated 1492 and probated 1496 of '*Henry, Lorde Gray*',²¹³ of Codnor Castle.

In 1495 a '**Richard Revell of North Wynfield, miller**', is a defendant in a case of trespass brought by Richard Knyveton, junior.²¹⁴ His identity is uncertain, but **Richard of Bosworth** did hold land at Holmehill, North Wingfield.

A **Richard Revell of Hoggeston, yeoman**, whose identity is not entirely clear, is named along with [nephew?] **Roland Revell of Shirland** and [nephew?] **Tristram Revell, gent., of Shirland** and they are defendants in a plea of trespass brought by John Duffield in 1510.²¹⁵ It is presumably the same individual who the same year is described as '**Richard Revell of Stapenell, husbandman**' in a plea of trespass brought by Roger Horton.²¹⁶ Stapenhill is some six miles south-east of Tutbury.

A case regarding debt arising in Warwickshire brought to the Court of Common Pleas in 1527 by '*Elias Turnely and Nicholas Curtes*' as administrators of '*Joan Langton the executrix of Thomas Langton of Langton Hall, Notts, gent.*' names '**Richard Revell of Higham, yeoman and John Revell of Shyrland, gent. as executors of Hugh Revell of Shyrland, yeoman**'.²¹⁷

Hugh Revell's will names '*John Revell his brother's son*' as an executor but does not mention any appointment of **Richard Revell** as either executor or supervisor, and this might simply be an error on the part of the plaintiff. A related pleading brought to the Court of Common Pleas in 1529 by '*Nycholas Curtesse of Ryssley*' as the executor of '*Thomas Langton of Kyrkby Asshefeld*' names as the defendant only '**John Revell of Shyrland, gent.**' as executor of '**Hugh Revell of Shyrland, yeoman**'.^{218, 219}

In late 1525 or early 1526 **Richard of Bosworth** is the defendant in a plea brought by **John the grandson of Thomas of Higham**. That this is the case only became apparent after examining a copy of the documents (C 1/561/71-73) supplied by the National Archives who dated it only to the period 1518 to 1529 and have incorrectly described the action as:²²⁰

'John, grandson and heir of Thomas Revell. v. Robert Revell, son of the said Thomas.: Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land at Hoggeston in Morton, Whitecrofte in Crich, and Holmehill in North Wingfield.: Derby.'

The identity of the defendant as **Richard** is made perfectly clear in the original complaint, the answer and the replication.

The plaintiff in this action is clearly stated as **John** [who died 1537], **son of John, son of Thomas** [yeoman of Higham]. This **John's** father died intestate in 1480 before his grandfather **Thomas**, whose will has not survived.

The land in question is described in the bill of complaint as follows:

'... one messuage and 200 acres of land 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture and 100 acres of wood with the appurtenances in Hoggeston in the parish of Morton in the county of Derby and of and in one messuage 20 acres of pasture and 10 acres of wood with thappurtenances in Whitecroft in the parish of Criche in the said county and of and in one other messuage and 16 acres of pasture with the appurtenances in Holmehill in the parish of North Wingfield in the same county ...'. A full transcription, corrected by Matt Tompkins, appears in Appendix 4.7.

Matt Tompkins advises that as a consequence of this plea a royal writ C 1/561/71 of *dedimus potestatem* was addressed to Sir Anthony Fitzherbert [well-known legal author, particularly an authority on writs! in 1526 was a Justice of the Common Pleas]. It recites that **John Revell** lately sued **Richard Revell** in Chancery (his pleading, the one above, was enclosed with the writ), and **Richard** was summoned to appear in Chancery, but claimed to be too ill to attend. Fitzherbert is ordered to examine him under

212 *Parliamentary Rolls Henry VII page 413* https://dcms.lids.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE57817

213 DD/CH/32/20 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=157-ddch&cid=4-2-1-4&kw=rewell#4-2-1-4>

214 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no931/CP40no931PI.htm>

215 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no990PI.htm>

216 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no990PI.htm>

217 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1055PI.htm>

218 *Common Pleas* <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1060PI.htm>

219 *Common Pleas* http://aalt.law.uh.edu/H8/CP40no1060/aCP40no1060fronts/IMG_5859.htm

220 C 1/561/71 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2442058&CATLN=7&Highlight=%2CTHOMAS%2CREVELL&accessmethod=0&Summary=True>

oath and obtain his written answer and his appointment of an attorney to represent him and to send the details into the court. The writ is dated 6 Feb 17 Hen VIII [1526].

The document catalogued as C 1/561/72 is Fitzherbert's certificate that, at 'Sheffield' in Yorkshire on 10 March 1526, he did as instructed in the writ. **Richard Revel** appointed William Bepson as his attorney. It seems rather strange that so eminent a person as Fitzherbert were sent to interrogate **Richard**, and that that interrogation took place in Sheffield some 20 miles from the lands with which **Richard** is known to be associated when he is not able to travel. It is possible that Fitzherbert was in Sheffield on other business and stopped off in Wolley, Higham, etc., en route, or that **Richard** being unwell was living with relatives or in a monastic institution such as Beauchief Abbey. **Richard's son Thomas** held land of the manor of Temple Normanton, at least in the period 1507 to 1518, but Temple Normanton itself is still 15 miles from Sheffield.

There is clearly much wrangling over the will of **Thomas Revell** with **Richard** claiming that **Thomas** had enfeoffed an estate having '*John Pierpoint esqyuer Thomas Hunt and John Smyth p[ar]son off Morton*' as trustees which initially was distributed to his surviving sons by drawing lots, and which then passed progressively to the oldest surviving son and his heirs. In his replication **Richard's nephew John** claims that John Smith the parson, an last surviving trustee, admitted that the deed supposedly describing the division of the estate is counterfeit, being made twelve years after the death of **Thomas**.

Much the same is apparent from an action brought 1504 × 1515 by **Richard's** nieces, daughters of **Robert**, which records that **Thomas Revell** had established an estate for sir John Smyth, clerk, '*to the use of the said Thomas Revell and of his heirs forever*' of land at Higham, Shirland and Stretton, and the plaintiffs were suing for its release to them, claiming that it had been refused.²²¹

Matt Tompkins comments '*... the granddaughters are claiming not as beneficiaries under his will but as his heirs under the general law. (One wonders whether the reason Smyth will not return the properties to them may be that the transfer was indeed to the uses in Thomas' will, and that the will named other beneficiaries than the granddaughters)*'.

The land itemised by **John** while similar seems to be appreciably larger (646 acres) than the land lost and regained by **Richard**. The association of **Richard Revell** with Sheffield is unexpected and either he was resident there or had been required to make the shorter journey, some 20 miles, in order to meet with Fitzherbert, who would have had to pass through or near Higham, North Wingfield, etc on his journey from London to Sheffield.

It seems that both actions were unsuccessful because a second document dated only to the period 1518 to 1529, but in view of the foregoing presumably post-1526, records **Richard's** sale of the land in question:

*'Robert, son of John Revell. v. Antony Babyngton of Dethick, esquire.: Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land in Ogstone [in Morton], Wheatcroft, and Holmehill, entrusted to defendant to hold pending a payment agreed to be made by complainant to Richard Revell.: Derby'*²²²

Presumably this is **Robert Revell**, born late 15th century, who married Eleanor Frecheville buying from **Richard** the land referred to in the action above, and which his father **John** must have lost, with the defendant Antony Babyngton acting as an intermediary pending payment.

At some date in the period 1538 to 1544 what appears to be the same parcel of land is referred to again when '*Thomas son and heir of Richard Revell*' is the plaintiff and '*Robert son of John Revell*' is the defendant, as follows:²²³

'Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land in Ogstone (in Morton), Holmehill (in North Wingfield), Wheatcroft (in Crich) and Brackenfield in Morton (Brakyngthwatt). Derbyshire'.

The same transaction, dated more precisely to 1541, is recorded in the *Feet of Fines*, as follows:

*'Westminster. Quindene of Easter 1541. P: Robert Revell. D: Thomas Revell. Concerning the meadow of Ogeston and 6 mess; 1 cottage, 300a land, 40a meadow, 100a pasture, 100a woodland and 200a moorland in Ogeston, Holmgate, Wheytcroft and Brakyntwhat. Robert had these of the gift of Thomas who remised and quitclaimed of, and warranted for, himself and his heirs to Robert and his heirs. Robert gave £300. (11)'*²²⁴

221 C 1/174/11 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7459056>

222 C 1/565/13 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-2442182&FullDetails=True&Gsm=2007-07-10&j=1>

223 C 1/1057/31-33 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?q=C+1%2F1057%2F31-33&sd=yyyy&ed=yyyy>

224 *Feet of Fines* CP25/2/6/31

It is therefore clear that it is not exactly the same parcel of land originally the subject of the litigation involving **John, grandson of Thomas** and **Richard of Bosworth**.

According to various pedigrees **Richard Revell** married Maria Lee (Marie de Lee) but the date of the marriage is not known but, from the above property transfer it is clear that they had at least one son. **Richard of Bosworth's** date of death is not known, although not before 1526 when he claimed that he was 80 and probably not later than *ca* 1530. It has not been possible to locate any specific references to his wife or widow.

Holinshed's Chronicles contains a confusing statement, as follows;

*'... In which atteindor neuerthelesse there were diuerse clauses and prouisos for the benefit of their wiues and other persons, that had or might claime anie right, title, or interest lawfullie vnto anie castels, manours, lordships, townes, towneships, honours, lands, tenements, rents, seruices, fee farmes, annuities, knights fees, aduousons, reuersions, remainders, and other hereditaments; whereof the said persons atteinted were possessed or seized to the vses of such other persons : with a special prouiso ulso, that the said atteindor should not be preiudicall to lohn Catesbie knight, **Thomas Reuell**, and William Ashbie esquiers, in, of, & vpon the manour of Kirkebie vpon Wiethcke in the countie of Leicester, nor in, of, and vpon anie other lands and tenements in Kirkebie aforesaid, Melton, Somerbie, Thropseghfield, and Godebie, which they had of the gift & feoffement of Thomas Dauers, & lohn Lie. And further, notwithstanding this atteindor, diuerse of the said persons afterwards were not onelie by the king pardoned, but also restored to their lands and livings'.*²²⁵

It was originally thought that this **Thomas Reuell** must be **Richard Revell's** father but is now known to be a Thomas Kebbyl or Kennel.

Thomas Revell, probably born in the period *ca* 1480 to 1500, explicitly recorded as son of Richard in 1541. Probably married Elizabeth Measham. Is he Thomas of Shirland whose will dated 1559?

There is only one document so far located, dated to the period 1538 to 1544, which refers explicitly to a '**Thomas, son and heir of Richard Revell**'. A related document dates this transaction to 1541.²²⁶ These documents refer to property that is very similar to, but not identical with, the land that was held by **Richard of Bosworth**, and which **Richard** lost on attainder and then regained. Accordingly there can be little doubt that **Richard of Bosworth** did have a son **Thomas Revell**, but his date of birth is not known. **There is a risk of confusing him with other Thomas Revells recorded in the same period, particularly his putative cousin Thomas son of Robert.**

In what might be the will of **Richard of Bosworth's** son, dated 1559 and lodged at Lichfield, **Thomas Revell of Shirland** refers to his wife (**Elizabeth?**), his eldest son **Robert Revell**, John Wolley of Riber, Adam Wolley, *** Wolley, and **Maria Revell of Wolley**. Presumably this is the **Maria Revell** who is said to have married John Wolley of Riber (or Allen Hill, Matlock). Adam Wolley is presumably Thomas's grandson, and he is reputed to have lived to the age of 100 (1557 to 1657) and his wife Grace to the age of 110.²²⁷

Thomas Revell instructs his wife and his eldest son **Robert Revell** to '*bryng up my pore chyldren*'. The use of the term '*eldest son*' implies that there were one or more younger sons. They are not named in the will and their ages are not known, but presumably they are not of age.

A document dated 1519 identifies a **Thomas Revell, gentleman**, who married an Elizabeth Marsham [Maysam?]. This **Thomas**, brought an action for waste against Robert Marshall and Elizabeth his wife. It identifies Elizabeth's brother as Henry Marsham, Henry Marsham's nephew as Robert Wandell who was son and heir of John Wandell, and Robert's wife Agnes, John Gerves and his wife Joan Gerves née Marsham, a John Dolleday and his wife Margery Dolleday née Marsham, and an Anne Marsham sister to Henry.²²⁸ **This suggests that this Thomas was born no later than *ca* 1499.**

It seems very likely that this must be the **Thomas Revell, yeoman**, against whom an '*Elizabeth Maysam, widow*' brought two actions for trespass and debt in 1510,^{229, 230} and plausibly this Elizabeth is his mother-in-law.

²²⁵ Holinshed's Chronicles of England Scotland and Ireland Volume III England

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=l74_AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA480&lpg=PA480&dq=%22Kirkebie+%22+Reuell&source=bl&ots=L4YdAwztvV&sig=dITaekCSc6tftTo4zsic34JOeX0&hl=en&ei=UtvHTeiFAsmAhAe40qW4BQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBqQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22Kirkebie%20%22%20Reuell&f=false

²²⁶ Feet of Fines CP25/2/6/31

²²⁷ History, Gazeteer and Directory of Derbyshire

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GvoGAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA219&dq=%22Derbyshire+History,+Gazeteer,+and+Directory,+1857%22&hl=en&ei=fOXjTaPiC8Oi8QPZseiVBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CC0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=woolley&f=false

²²⁸ CP40/1023/1205f <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1023Cty.htm>

²²⁹ AALT <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no990Pl.htm>,

http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT2/H8/CP40no990/bCP40no990dorses/IMG_0013.htm and

http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT2/H8/CP40no990/aCP40no990fronts/IMG_0409.htm and

http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT2/H8/CP40no990/bCP40no990dorses/IMG_1026.htm

The Maysam family are clearly associated with Repton in the 15th and early 16th century,^{231, 232, 233} and might originate in the village of Measham, Leicestershire, some 10 miles south. Repton is some six miles from both Tutbury and Stapenhill, locations known or thought to be associated with **Richard of Bosworth**, and this also suggests that it is **Thomas son of Richard** who is connected with the Maysam family, *but some uncertainty remains*.

Thomas Revell of Shirland's date of birth is not known but a submitted entry on the IGI suggests 1496, and if the inference drawn above is correct he was married by 1519. From his will dated 1559 it appears that his eldest son **Robert** is of age but there are other children who are not. Accordingly, it seems reasonable to put **Thomas's** birth in the period 1480 to 1500.

[Gladwyn Turbutt](#) in *A History of Ogston* states that there are references to **Thomas Revell** in 1507, 1510, 1513 and the period 1515 to 1518, and him holding land at Temple Normanton, in which case a birth no later than *ca* 1496 is plausible. Turbutt suggests that **Thomas** had a daughter **Helen Revell** but gives no evidence in support. She is shown in a pedigree (MS 6341) held at Derby Local Studies Library, but no other reference to her has been found.

The *Feet of Fines* dated 1541 record as follows:²³⁴

'Westminster. Quindene of Easter 1541. P: Robert Revell. D: Thomas Revell. Concerning the meadow of Ogoston and 6 mess; 1 cottage, 300a land, 40a meadow, 100a pasture, 100a woodland and 200a moorland in Ogoston, Holmgate, Wheytcroft and Brakynthwat. Robert had these of the gift of Thomas who remised and quitclaimed of, and warranted for, himself and his heirs to Robert and his heirs. Robert gave £300. (11)'

A document referring to the same transaction, albeit dated only to the period 1538 to 1544 when *'Thomas son and heir of Richard Revell'* is the plaintiff and *'Robert son of John Revell'* is the defendant, states as follows:²³⁵

'Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land in Ogstone (in Morton), Holmehill (in North Wingfield), Wheatcroft (in Crich) and Brackenfield in Morton (Brakynghwatt). Derbyshire'

Chancery Pleadings dated to the period 1558 to 1579 contain an entry with a **Thomas Revell** as plaintiff and an **Edward Revell** and another, as defendant, relating to unspecified lands, with the action arising in Derbyshire. The identity of the protagonists is uncertain, but at the start of the period there seems only to be one **Thomas Revell** who could be in contention.²³⁶

Poorly documented children of Thomas Revell of Shirland and Elizabeth

Thomas Revell of Shirland's will dated 1559 refers explicitly to *'his eldest son Robert Revell'* implying that there might be other sons. This **Robert Revell** died 1585 / 6, and his son **Robert Revell** is described as cousin in the 1603 will of **Leonard Revell of Shirland**. Unfortunately, the term *'cousin'* is often used imprecisely, but it is at least plausible that **Thomas Revell** and Elizabeth had a son who is father of this **Leonard Revell**, and his brother **Robert Revell of Beighton**. As discussed below, **Leonard Revell's** father might be **Thomas Revell of Beighton** whose administration is dated 1590.

Maria Revell putative daughter of Thomas Revell of Shirland and Elizabeth

A **Maria Revell of Wolley** is clearly identified in the will dated 1559 of **Thomas Revell of Shirland**. It has not been possible to locate a baptism or marriage record for **Maria Revell**, but it is generally accepted that she is a daughter of a **Thomas Revell** and that she married John Wolley, but it is not absolutely clear whether he is of the Riber or Allen Hill branch of the Wolleys. The pedigree in *History of Matlock* describes her as *'Mary dau of Thomas Revell'* and shows her husband as John Wolley of Allen Hill son of Anthonye Wolley of Riber and Agnes.^{237 238} John and **Maria's** son Adam Wolley is said to have been born in 1557 and lived to be 100, and he is of the Allen Hill branch.^{239 240 241}

230 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT2/H8/CP40no990/aCP40no990fronts/IMG_0409.htm

231 http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028029050/cu31924028029050_djvu.txt

232

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=ec4HAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA96&lpg=PA96&dq=%22meysham%22+derbyshire&source=bl&ots=AiCkCUOqx1&sig=cX4DKLhGB0D4xEHNS3FMpXlIads&hl=en&sa=X&ei=h36kUp2aEOrm7Aa5i4GYBQ&ved=0CEqQ6AEwBjgK#v=onepage&q=%22meysham%22%20derbyshire&f=false>

233 https://archive.org/stream/cu31924028029050/cu31924028029050_djvu.txt

234 *Feet of Fines* CP25/2/6/31

235 C 1/1057/31-33 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?q=C+1%2F1057%2F31-33&sd=yyyy&ed=yyyy>

236 *Chancery Proceedings, Series 2, Volume 1, Bundle 151, page 337*

237 *History of Matlock* <https://archive.org/stream/matlockmanorand00bryagoog#page/n52/mode/2up>

238 http://www.andrewsgen.com/matlock/ped/wolley_allenhill.htm

239 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/30120216@N07/8638409364/>

240 *The Peak Guide*

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=rrhkVAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA123&lpg=PA123&dq=%22%22wolley+of+riber%22%22&source=bl&ots=q7D6jzjg>

Maria's putative father-in-law Anthony Wolley describes himself as of Riber in his will dated 1576 but neither she nor her husband, who supposedly died June 8th 1585, are mentioned. This will refers to Anthony's sons Adam and Thomas, his son-in-law Henry Woodward who married Elizabeth, son-in-law Mythchell Croft, a sister Elizabeth Baxter and a sister Elizabeth Wolley, Anthony son of Adam Wolley and two children of Thomas Wolley, and a William Wolley whose relationship is not defined.

There are clear discrepancies between the published pedigree and Anthonye Wolley's will, and the will of **Maria's** father which refers to John Wolley of Riber, Adam Wolley, *** Wolley, and **Maria Revell of Wolley**.

'The Woolley family owned land at Riber near Matlock, in property sometimes referred to as Allen Hill and inside the church are several monuments to members of the local Woolley family, dating from 1576. The old documents show the name written De Wolley – Wolegh – Woleghe – Woleigh and the Wolleys held the Riber estate for six or seven generations'.²⁴² The earlier history of the Wolley family as given on the web seems muddled and requires confirmation. Clarification can probably be obtained from the Woolley Manuscripts,²⁴³ but the relevant items are not available electronically.

Note that claims on the web that **Maria** is the daughter of **Thomas of Higham** or of his great grandson, **Thomas Revell**, who married Ann Eyre — see [Table 4c](#) — are not supported by the evidence.

Robert Revell (?–1539–1559–1585 / 6), eldest son of Thomas Revell of Shirland and Elizabeth

This **Robert Revell** is clearly identified in the will dated 1559 of **Thomas Revell of Shirland**. His date of birth is not known, but he was of age in 1559 suggesting that he was born no later than *ca* 1539, and probably somewhat earlier in view of the estimate of 1480 to 1500 for the birth of his father.

At present, nothing more can be stated with certainty, but it is suggested that the will of a **Robert Revell, husbandman of Shirland**, dated 1585 / 6, refers to this individual. The will refers to his wife (**Agnes?**), sons **Robert Revell** and **Rycharde Revell**, and daughters **Sythe Revell**, **Marie Revell**, **Elizabeth Revell** and **Margaret Revell**. As discussed above there is no reference to a son **John Revell**.

It has not been possible to locate baptisms related to these children. A possible marriage is recorded at Thorpe-by-Ashbourne, where on August 4th 1555 a **Robert Revell** married Agnes Ellyot. Thorpe is some 19 miles west from Shirland but only about five miles west from Hognaston.

The Children of Robert Revell and Agnes

Sythe Revell ?–1576–1597–? Daughter of Robert and Agnes

Sythe Revell is identified in her putative father's will dated 1585 / 6. **Sythe** is an uncommon forename, and she must be the **Sythe Revell** who married Robert Low at Worksop (Nottinghamshire) on January 10th 1596 / 7. Their daughter Anne is named in the 1613 will of **Robert Revell of Shirland**, Anne's uncle, but her parents are not. If the relationships have been correctly deduced then Sythe was born in the period *ca* 1555 to *ca* 1575. The implied move to Worksop is unexpected and at the moment unexplained. Worksop is some 20 miles north-east of Shirland, some 33 miles north-east of Hognaston and nearly 40 miles from Thorpe-by-Ashbourne.

Robert Revell of Shirland ?–1565–1585–1613 Son of Robert and Agnes

Robert Revell is identified in his putative father's will dated 1585 / 6 and as **Robert Revell, yeoman, of Shirland** he refers in his own will dated 1613 to a considerable amount of property held in Warsop, Nottinghamshire, and a '*brother-in-law*' described as '*Roger Atkinson of Warsop*'. This must be the Roger Atkinson named in the Worksop Churchwarden's accounts for 1601 as receiving '*ij s for a preachers victuals*'.²⁴⁴ In early script, '*Warsoppe*' is often confused with '*Worksoppe*'.

In his will dated 1613 **Robert Revell of Shirland** also refers to his sons **Robert Revell** (eldest has profits from land held of the manor of Warsop), **Thomas Revell** (has farm at Shirland), **Edward Revell** and **George Revell** and daughter **Elizabeth Revell**,

[Ulu&sig=STSxRsBqCa05TJs55Qw3PwYMLTc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=MKJvUt-nKMeR7AbRy4GYCQ&ved=0CE0Q6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=wolley%20&f=false](http://www.bbc.co.uk/derby/content/articles/2006/08/15/matlock_history_walk.shtml?page=2)

241 *History of Matlock* <https://archive.org/stream/matlockmanorand00bryagoog#page/n52/mode/2up>

242 http://www.bbc.co.uk/derby/content/articles/2006/08/15/matlock_history_walk.shtml?page=2

243 The Woolley Manuscripts <http://www.andrewspages.dial.pipex.com/matlock/wolley/67w.htm>

244

<http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:EQsicqbRORIJ:www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/churchwardenstranscript.pdf+%22roger+atkinson%22+worksop&hl=en&gl=uk&sig=AHIEtbSL2wVMnizwwha3mWoA9qy17RC4Q>

and to his sister **Mary Shawe** and her daughter Elizabeth Shawe, his niece Anne Lowe, William Stuffyn, and John Newton my servant, this latter being a brother to an ancestor of the present author. Robert Ludlam and James Moreleigh of Shirland are also mentioned.

There is a Chancery record dated to the period 1596 to 1617 involving a **Robert Revell**, plaintiff, and a John Jepson, defendant, in a case concerning copyhold held of the manor of Warsop,²⁴⁵ that must be the John Jepson also named in **Robert's** will dated 1613.

In 1613 a **Thomas Reuell**, who might be the son of this **Richard**, was presented for not paying his church duties at Carlton-in-Lindrick,²⁴⁶ and it is presumably this individual who married Mabel Hastings on May 2nd 1614. The **Mabell Revill** who married Simon Coptwhitt there on July 15th 1632 is plausibly their daughter.

Elizabeth Revell ?–1574–1594–1611–? Daughter of Robert and Agnes

Elizabeth Revell is identified in her putative father's will dated 1585 / 6, and it follows that she must be the **Elizabeth Revell** who married Roger Atkinson at Carlton-in-Lindrick on September 22nd 1594. Roger Atkinson is named in his brother-in-law's will dated 1613 but his wife **Elizabeth** is not, and she is presumably dead by that date. What must be Roger and Elizabeth Atkinson's children (Anne, Syth, Judith, Joseph and Sara) are baptised at Worksop in the period 1595 to 1611.²⁴⁷ Carlton-in-Lindrick is three miles north of Worksop and Warsop is about nine miles south. A Roger Atkinson was buried at Worksop on December 7th 1619.

Marie Revell ?–1585–1613–? Daughter of Robert and Agnes

Identified in her putative father's will dated 1585 / 6 and referred to as sister **Mary Shawe** in the 1613 will of her brother **Robert Revell**.

Rycharde Revell of Carlton-in-Lindrick ?–1565–1585–1607–? Putative son of Robert and Agnes

The **Rycharde Revell** identified in the will of **Robert of Shirland** dated 1585 / 6 is plausibly the **Richard Revell** who married Alice Meeke at Carlton-in-Lindrick on November 15th 1607, **but this has not been proven**. **Richard** is not named in his putative brother **Robert's** will dated 1613.

Leonard Revell of Shirland (d. 1603) and his brother Robert Revell of Beighton (d. 1627)

The will of **Leonard Revell**, husbandman of Shirland, dated 1603, describes **Robert Revell of Shirland** as cousin and **Robert Revell of Beighton** as brother. He does not mention a wife or children. Nothing more is known for certain, **but he might be the Leonard Reuell**, born not later than *ca* 1551, who married Elizabeth Hatfeld at Mansfield on July 29th 1571 and is recorded as the father of **Thomas Revell**, baptised at Mansfield on October 18th 1576. Beighton is some 18 miles north of Shirland.

Robert Revell of Beighton's will is dated 1627 and describes his wife as Maria, but does not name any children. **In view of the possible connection to Mansfield shown above for his brother Leonard Revell, it is possible that Robert Revell of Beighton is Robert Revel** the father of **Elizabeth Revell**, baptised at Mansfield on November 6th 1588.

If '*cousin*' has been used in the strict modern sense it indicates that the father of **Leonard Revell of Shirland** and **Robert Revell of Beighton** is a brother to **Robert Revell of Shirland** who died 1585 / 6. Probably the **Thomas Revell of Beighton** whose administration is dated 1590 / 91 is related and conceivably their father. Unfortunately the administration document does not name any relatives and gives no clues as to relationships.

Leonard is a comparatively uncommon forename among the Revells. **Leonard Revell of Mansfield**, third son of **Robert Revell** who married Eleanor Frecheville, is recorded as a beneficiary in wills dated 1537 and 1555, inheriting property at Birchwood (Alfreton), Shirland Park and Stretton. He is plausibly the **Leonard Revell of Shirland** whose will dated 1561 is recorded but since lost. He would have been a second cousin to **Robert Revell of Shirland**.

245 C 3/287/7 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C3798007>

246 AN/PB 295/4/118 <http://mss->

cat.nottingham.ac.uk/DSE/serve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=0&dsqSearch=%28AltRefNo%3D%27AN%2FPB%20295%2F4%2F118%27%29

247 *Registers of Worksop* <http://www.archive.org/stream/registersworkso00parqoog#page/n27/mode/2up>

2. *Hugh Revell, Thomas of Higham's third son. ?–1454–1475–1504.*

Hugh Revell is recorded as a copyholder of the manor of Temple Normanton in 1477 and 1480,²⁴⁸ along with his younger brother **Richard** and elder brother **Robert**. This suggests that **Hugh** was born no later than *ca* 1454. It is clear that he was described as of both Higham and Shirland.

His will definitely records him holding land at Higham, and a **Hugh Revell of Higham** is mentioned in 1483 in connection with 'admission of, on the surrender of Joan Boterall, widow of Edmond Boterall, into premises in Mansfield and Mansfield Woodhouse'.²⁴⁹ That same year he brought two cases of debt, one against Richard Bolyngton, parson of South Normanton, and the other against John Selyoke of Halons in Dronfield, gent., John Berford of Neuton Grange, gent., and Roger Robyn, ironworker, of Derby.²⁵⁰

A **Hugh Revell son of Thomas** is recorded in Chancery Records dated either to the period 1475 × 1480 or 1483 × 1485 as follows: '*Hugh, son and heir of Thomas Revell. v. Ralph Longford, John Parker, and John Cam, feoffees to uses.: Castelen Place, Norton, sold by Robert Castelen to the said Thomas Revell.: Derby*'.²⁵¹ Jan Wolfe has kindly advised that the original document can be viewed on the AALT website and from examination of both sides of the document the date '*iiij qd ___ die Maii anno ii Ric*' can be discerned, indicating that **Thomas Revell of Higham** had died by May 3rd 1485,^{252, 253} but clearly **Thomas'** death and this transaction might have occurred somewhat earlier.

According to Williams, **Hugh Revell** inherited the lands at Thathwaite [Swathwick], Chesterfield, Brampton, Brimington, Tapton, Wittenton [Whittington], Newbold and Boythorpe, all near Chesterfield, that his father **Thomas Revell** bought from William Bate in 1468 / 9, but **Thomas's** full will is not available and the details are not certainly known.^{254, 255} The land at Boythorpe is explicitly mentioned in **Hugh's** will, but the land at Thathwaite is mentioned in the will of his brother **Robert**, and he possibly inherited that from him.²⁵⁶

Hugh Revell was one of seven collectors of the fifteenth in the period 1489 / 90.²⁵⁷ In 1490 **Hugh Revell of Shirland** brought a case of debt against Richard Cotes of Somercotes, husbandman, Robert Rychardson of Pynkneston, husbandman, and John Rychardson of Sutton in Asshfield, Notts, husbandman.²⁵⁸ References to **Hugh Revell** in the Ashford Court Rolls dated October 2nd 1491, April 20th 1493 and 1496 / 7 are probably to **Hugh the third son of Thomas of Higham** who was very active in lead mining and refining.²⁵⁹

In 1498 **Hugh Revell of Shirland** is mentioned in a marriage settlement for his niece **Elizabeth Revell**,²⁶⁰ daughter of his deceased brother **Robert Revell**, who married John Wolhouse, grandson and heir of William Wolhouse and Alice of Glapwell. Examination of the National Archives document C 1/174/11 available on the AALT website makes it clear that **Hugh Revell of Shirland** is indeed the same person as described as **Hugh Revell of Higahm**.^{261, 262} A Chancery Pleading dated 1500–1501 identifies **Hugh Revell** as one of several collectors of the fifteenth for Derbyshire.²⁶³

It is widely stated that **Hugh Revell** established the Carlingthwaite (later Carnefield) Estate about 1502, but only anecdotal accounts have been located.²⁶⁴ For example:

*'it [the estate] passed to the Babington family in the 15th Century and its first known occupant, Dame Alice Babington married Gregory Page in the 1470s. As a result of serious intimidation and the kidnapping of Mr Page in 1498 by her relative, **Hugh Revell**, the estate was sold to him in 1502',^{265, 266} and 'Carnfield Hall started its life in the 1470's when Dame Alice Babington moved to the area and built the house. The Great Hall we stood in once soared up to the roof, but, in 1502, Dame Alice's cousin, **Edward Revell**, decided he needed more space and created two floors above the Hall, lowering its ceiling. It seems he*

248 The Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Williams, C.J. 'The Revell family of Carnfield' 1971, **91**, 141–163.

249 C 146/11062

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=7527461&CATLN=6&Highlight=%2CREVELL%2CHIGHAM&accessmethod=0>

250 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no883PI.htm>

251 C 1/67/400 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-2419233&j=1>

252 AALT http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT4/ChP/C1no67/C1no67%20pt%202/IMG_0703.htm

253 AALT http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT4/ChP/C1no67/C1no67%20pt%202/IMG_0704.htm

254 A collection of Chesterfield Charters page 315 <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924091761498#page/n69/mode/2up/search/revel>

255 A collection of Chesterfield Charters page 380 <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924091761498#page/n139/mode/2up/search/revel>

256 C.J. Coxe, 'Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Volume 1'. <http://www.archive.org/stream/notesonchurcheso01coxiala#page/336/mode/2up>

257 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7462108>

258 C 1/237/56 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no911/CP40no911PI.htm>

259 Longstone Records <http://www.archive.org/stream/longstonerecords00wrig#page/278/mode/2up/search/revel>

260 D187/1/216 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d187&cid=1-1-3-211&kw=hugh%20revell#1-1-3-211>

261 C 1/174/11 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7459056>

262 AALT http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/ChP/C1no174/IMG_0026.htm

263 Early Chancery Proceedings, Volume 4, bundle 237, page 4

264 'Carnfield Hall Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan'. Graham Clarke 2008

265 <http://www.carnfieldhall.co.uk/>

266 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnfield_Hall

secured the house for himself in 1498 by nefarious means. He and his brother attacked the house and kidnapped Dame Alice's husband, intimidated everyone with a claim to the home, and kept it for themselves'.²⁶⁷

Referring to the same event *Derbyshire Gentry in the Fifteenth Century* states that 'Three of the **Revell** family, however, were indicted for attacking and imprisoning one Richard Page at Shirland until he swore to obey the judgement of various persons appointed at the nomination of **Hugh Revell** in matters between Page and **Revell**',²⁶⁸ but gives no source.

However, it is clearly recorded that in 1485 John Babington, knight, and his wife Elizabeth, sold two messuages in Carlyngthwayt and four messuages, four oxgangs of land, and 20 acres of meadow in Drakelow and Selston to Richard Page and his wife Margaret,²⁶⁹ presumably the former **Margaret Revell née North**, whose second marriage took place before 1474 after her first husband **John Revell** died intestate. It seems that her second husband was dead by 1486 because her son **John Revell** from her first marriage is described in the Baslow court rolls as 'the next heir' in connection with lands 'formerly held by Richard Page'.²⁷⁰

The 'Richard Page, senior', referred to in 1502,²⁷¹ is probably the person of that name who benefits in **Hugh's** will dated 1504 and is possibly the person supposedly imprisoned by **Hugh Revell**, but he cannot be **Margaret's** second husband and the details of this event remain obscure. It has not been possible to identify Dame Alice Babington, Gregory Page or **Edward Revell**. The term 'cousin' is often used very loosely at this period, meaning any kinsman.

Hugh Revell married Margery the daughter of Roger Greenalgh of Teversal. They had two sons and a daughter clearly recorded in a transcription of **Hugh Revell's** will dated May 15th 1504 and probated July 9th 1504 as available on the Derbyshire Archives website.²⁷² The will establishes that his wife and his parents are also buried at St Leonard of Shirland. He makes a bequest to pay for 'two priests to say and sing divine service for the souls of his father and mother, his wife, his brother Robert, Roger Freke, his brother and sister, his kinsfolk, and benefactors ...'. The connection to Roger Freke is uncertain, but this statement could be read that an otherwise unknown sister married him, a point also made by Turbutt in *History of Ogston*. His sons **Tristram Revell**, **Roland Revell**, his married daughter **Katherine Sandforth** wife of Edmund Sandforth of Thorpe Hall [Thorpe Salvin, Yorkshire], and '**Rawndall** his bastard son' (see [Part 6](#)) are all mentioned as beneficiaries.

The explicit bequest 'to John Frechwell for the oversight of the testator's son **Tristram** until he is 24, 10 marks a year to find him at the school and in array as he ought to be found, and if he marries before then John is to have 20 marks yearly for keeping **Tristram's** wife' makes it clear that **Tristram** has yet to marry. However, note that Wright points out that John Frecheville was not allowed to act as guardian because **Hugh Revell** held the Honour of Peveril 'in capite' and the Bishop of Lichfield was appointed as guardian by the king.²⁷³ In contrast the explicit bequest 'to John Sandford for the rule and guiding of the testator's son **Roland** and his wife until he is 24, 20 marks a year to find them as they ought to be found' clearly indicates that **Roland** is already married but does not name his wife.

There is a specific bequest to '**Jone** the testator's bastard daughter begotten by Jone Tansley until she is 16'.

Hugh refers also to his brothers' daughters but does not name either them or their fathers, other than later referring specifically to 'his cousin **Agnes** daughter of his brother **John Revell**'. There is a sizeable bequest to his 'servant **Alyce Revell**' on her marriage but her relationship is not stated. **Hugh Revell's** holdings of land are extensive and extend to Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, **Roland** inheriting land in Nottingham.

A 'Cuthberth Langton and his wife Jone' are mentioned as are the two elder daughters of 'Thomas Bolyngton', and unnamed god-children as follows.

'Thomas Bolyngton's daughters, eldest and second, 2 heifers each on their marriage; to his executors £20 to buy 100 calves to give to his god-children and other poor maidens of his kin and neighbours'.

This 'Thomas Bolyngton' might be a relative of Richard Bolyngton, the parson of South Normanton.

Hugh's will also contains an item, 'And I will that the Mary Maudelen Chapell, of Ryddyng, have my Chalez, now in the keypyng of Ric. Page, for ever, and x kye to maunteyn the stole of the said chappell of Mary Magdalen'.²⁷⁴ This Richard Page married

267 <http://www.destinations-uk.com/articles.php?link=articles&country=england&id=147>

268 *Derbyshire Gentry in the Fifteenth Century* p. 123 <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=89EWAQAAIAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=revell>

269 D37/M/RT3 and D37/M/RT4 http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/record_office/records/catalogue/search/default.asp

270 JDANHS 1901 XXXIII, http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh23derb/journalofderbysh23derb_djvu.txt

271 D184/2/18 http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/record_office/records/catalogue/search/default.asp

272 D184/4/1 http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/record_office/records/catalogue/search/default.asp

273 *The Derbyshire Gentry in the Fifteenth Century* by Susan M. Wright

274 C.J. Cox, 'Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Volume 1'. Page 14.

Margaret Revell née North after the death of her husband **John Revell**, brother to **Hugh**. Hugh's executors are named as '*John Revell my broder's son, Sir John Dawson parson of Shirland, Randall Sandforth gentilman, and Robert Worth of Crych*'.

There are records of several *IPMs* for **Hugh Revell** reflecting the amount of property that he held in Nottinghamshire (Drakelow, Mansfield and Nottingham), Yorkshire as well as in Derbyshire. One commission and inquisition states that **Hugh** died August 14th 1504 seized in fee of the manor of '*Carnethwaite*' that was valued at £10 and held of the king in chief as of his honor of Peverell, by knight service. **Tristram Revell** aged 14 years and more, his son and heir, was in the wardship of Geoffrey, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.²⁷⁵

A writ dated July 5th 1504 and the Inquisition dated November 4th 1504 records that he had long been seized in fee in Nottinghamshire of a messuage, 50 acres arable and 20 acres pasture in '*Drakeno*', thought to be Drakelow. By charter he had given them to 15 people for the performance of his last will which specified that they should pass to his son and heir **Tristram Revell** when he reached 24 years of age. This document declares that **Hugh** died the last day of June and that **Tristram** is aged 16 years and more.²⁷⁶

A writ dated July 5th 1504,²⁷⁷ and the Inquisition dated November 3rd 1504, state that **Tristram** is 17 years old and that he is to take possession of an extensive estate at age 24, with remainder in default of issue to **Rowland**. The estate included a messuage and land at Chesterfield, part of which is called '*Boythorp*', a messuage and land at '*Carnwhayte in the parish of Normanton*' which **Hugh** had purchased from '*divers persons*', and a messuage and land at '*Bawdon or Bowden*' held of Reynold de Lee.²⁷⁸

An Inquisition dated 1506 records:

Hugh Revell, Commission and inquisition, as above [5 Nov, 21 (recte 22) Henry VII]. He died 14 August, 19 Henry VII, seised in fee of the under-mentioned manor. Tristram Revell, aged 14 years and more, is his son and heir, and is in the wardship of Geoffrey, bishop of the coventry and Lichfield. Derby. Manor of Carnethwaite, worth 10l., held of the king in chief, as of his honor of Peverell, by knight-service.²⁷⁹

The settlement of Hugh's will seems to have been protracted. A Wolley Charter dated February 10th 1510 / 1 records '*General release by John Revell of Shirland, executor of the will of Hugh Revell, executor of the will of Robert Revell, to John Clerke of Codnor, yeoman*'.²⁸⁰ It is clear from this that **John Revell** is the executor of **Hugh Revell** (defined in Hugh's will as Hugh's nephew) but it is not entirely clear whether **John Revell** or **Hugh Revell** is the executor of **Robert Revell**.

A case regarding debt arising in Warwickshire brought to the Court of Common Pleas in 1527 by '*Elias Turnely and Nicholas Curtes*' as administrators of '*Joan Langton the executrix of Thomas Langton of Langton Hall, Notts, gent.*' names '*Richard Revell of Higham, yeoman and John Revell of Shyrland, gent. as executors of Hugh Revell of Shyrland, yeoman*'.²⁸¹

A case regarding debt arising in Warwickshire brought to the Court of Common Pleas in 1529 by '*Nycholas Curtesse of Ryssley*' as the executor of '*Thomas Langton of Kyrkby Asshefeld*' names as the defendant '*John Revell of Shyrland, gent.*' as executor of '*Hugh Revell of Shyrland, yeoman*'.^{282, 283}

Rowland Revell, son of Hugh Revell and Margery Greenalgh, ~1485–1529

Rowland Revell was born post-1480 and his activities are quite well documented in connection with Mansfield and the Honour of Peverill at Algathorpe near Basford, Nottinghamshire, and are discussed more fully in [Part 6](#). Gladwyn Turbutt in '*A History of Ogston*' gives the date of **Rowland Revell's** will as October 23rd 1529 and comments that he refers to his cousin **Robert Revell**. The *Index of Wills* states that **Rowland Revell of Mansfield** was buried at St Leodegarius, Basford, on the '*23rd day of the 21st year of Henry VIII*' (May 13th 1529), and that probate was granted on Roland's will on May 12th 1530.²⁸⁴

However, the NBI and BHOL both record the burial at Basford of a **Rowland Revell** on November 8th 1531,²⁸⁵ but the references quoted by BHOL are not available electronically. Yet others say he died November 8th 1537,²⁸⁶ this latter possibly a mis-reading of 1531, or *vice versa*.

275 *IPM series 2, page 201 Item 334* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nc01.ark:/13960/t5s76h025.view=1up:seq=213>

276 *IPM series 2, pages 547–8 Item 855* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nc01.ark:/13960/t7m48s7m.view=1up:seq=560>

277 *Calendar of the Fine Rolls* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015006581071.view=1up:seq=362>

278 *IPM series 2, pages 547–8 Item 856* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nc01.ark:/13960/t7m48s7m.view=1up:seq=560>

279 *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Vol 3, (London, 1955), p. 201, item 334* C Series II, Vol 20, (149.)" {D.L. Evans and Cyril Flower.

280 Wolley Charter ii. 74 <http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/wolleycharters/DetailResult.aspx?CharterId=655>

281 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1055PI.htm>

282 *Common Pleas* <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1060PI.htm>

283 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/H8/CP40no1060/aCP40no1060fronts/IMG_5859.htm

284 *Index of Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/indexwillsinyor00collgoog#page/n157/mode/1up/search/revel>

285 BHOL <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=76834&strquery=revel>

286 *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* http://www.archive.org/stream/lincolnshirenot02sympgoog/lincolnshirenot02sympgoog_djvu.txt

This discrepancy is sufficient to raise the possibility that there are two individuals of the same name, possibly father and son.

Katherine Revell, daughter of Hugh Revell and Margery Greenalgh,

Katherine Revell married Edmund Sandforth of Thorpe Hall [Thorpe Salvin, Yorkshire] at some date before 1504.

Randall Revell, illegitimate son of Hugh Revell

Randall Revell is quite well documented in connection with Mansfield and the Honour of Peverill at Alghorpe near Basford, Nottinghamshire. He was also active in France, particularly at Calais — see [Part 6](#).

Joan Tansley, illegitimate daughter of Hugh Revell

Joan Tansley is mentioned in her father's will dated 1504, but otherwise not much documented. There is a record in the *Heralds Visitation* of 1612 of a supposed marriage of a **Joan**, daughter of **Hugh Revell of Shirland**, to John Vescey (Vesey) critically discussed by Bowles in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*.²⁸⁷ Bowles corrects the Heralds' account by reference to charters and shows that the John Vescey who supposedly married **Joan the daughter of Hugh Revell** was dead by 1484. It is clear from **Hugh Revell's** will dated 1504 that his daughter **Joan Tansley** was born post-1488 and this proposed marriage is untenable.

The National Archives hold documents relating to litigation concerning '*Lands in Higham, Shirland, and Stretton, Derbyshire*'. The plaintiffs are '*Thomas Vesse, Johanne, his wife, and others, cousins and heirs of Thomas Kevell*' and the defendant is '*Sir John Smyth, clerk, feoffee to uses*'.²⁸⁸

The original document is available on the AALT website and this refers to a '*Thomas Vesse and Joanna his wyf*' and describes **Joanna** as the daughter of a **Robert Revell**. This document has been dated to either the period 1486–1493 or the period 1504–1515. It seems very likely that **Johanna daughter of Robert** has been confused with **Joan Tansley, illegitimate daughter of Hugh**, but there remains the possibility that there were two Revell–Vesey marriages.

The identity of '**cousin Thomas Revell**' is not certain. He must have died by the time the case was brought because Joan and her husband are described as heirs. This fact effectively rules out Joan's true cousin **Thomas son of Richard of Bosworth** whose will is dated 1559, and **Thomas son of Tristram** living as late as 1566 who would have been a nephew. **Thomas Revell** son of the widow **Margaret of Wolley** named in her will dated 1542 is similarly eliminated.

The only remaining candidate is the obscure **Thomas son and heir of Robert Revell** involved in litigation with a **Hugh Revell** at some uncertain date, but before 1504, recorded in a copy dated to the period 1509 × 1547 of an earlier document, but he would seem to be a brother, or possibly a step-brother. Other records suggest that he was dead by some date in the period 1518 to 1529, and he must have been born no later than *ca* 1484.

There are reports of a Jane, daughter of **Hugh Revell of Higham** marrying Thomas Shakerley of Little Longstone.^{289, 290} The name Tansley rather suggests a connection to Tansley near Matlock, some 13 miles from Little Longstone which is only *ca* one mile from Ashford-in-the-Water where **Hugh Revell** is recorded, and a marriage between **Jane Tansley** and Thomas Shakerley of Little Longstone seems much more plausible than a marriage to John Vescey. However, Gladwyn Turbutt considers her to be **Jane Revell** whose father **Hugh Revell** is a son of **John Revell** and nephew to **Hugh Revell** son of Thomas of Higham — see [Table 4a](#).²⁹¹ This alternative **Hugh Revell** was not mentioned in his father's will (dated 1537) and nothing more is known for certain but he might be the **Hugh Revell, clerk**, who endorsed a grant signed at Bakewell on May 14th 1535.²⁹²

Tristram Revell, eldest son of Hugh Revell and Margery Greenalgh, ~1487–1540

Tristram Revell, the elder son of **Hugh Revell**, was a minor when his father died in 1504 and was a ward of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. According to his father's IPMs **Tristram Revell** was variously described as 14, 16 or 17 years of age, placing his birth in the period 1487 to 1490.

287 *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 1903, 17, 343–363.

<http://www.archive.org/stream/yorkshirearchae22sociqoog#page/n413/mode/1up/search/revel>

288 C 1/174/11 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7459056>

289 The Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Williams, C.J. '*The Revell family of Carnfield*' 1971, 91, 141–163.

290 C.J. Coxe, '*Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Volume 2*'. Page 100

<http://www.archive.org/stream/notesonchurches00coxqoog#page/n138/mode/2up>

291 '*The History of Ogston*' by Gladwyn Turbutt

292 JDANHS 1893, XV, 51 https://ia600401.us.archive.org/31/items/journalofderbysh15derb/journalofderbysh15derb_bw.pdf

In 1510 **Tristram Revell, gent., of Shirland** is named along with [brother] **Roland Revell of Shirland** and [uncle?] **Richard Revell of Hoggeston, yeoman**, as defendants in a plea of trespass brought by John Duffield.²⁹³ At some uncertain date in the period 1504 to 1515 '*Tristram Revell, of Carnethwayte*' is the defendant in an action for the '*detention of deeds relating to a messuage and pasture in Carnethwayte*' brought by '*John, son and heir of William Brennysley*',²⁹⁴ and a related action along with his brother **Rowland Revell** that refers also to and at Drakelow.²⁹⁵ In 1516 '*Tristram Revell of Carntwayt*' is one of the defendants in a case of debt arising in Nottinghamshire brought by Cecelia Flogan, widow.²⁹⁶

The court records of Chapel-en-le-Frith and the will of Henry Bradshawe (dated 1521) refer to a '*Tristrem Reyvell*' and a farm named '*ye Eyyvs*', or Lower Eaves, of which Henry Bradshawe is a tenant.²⁹⁷ **Lower Eaves** is less than a mile from Chapek-en-le-Frith, *ca* five miles from Buxton and *ca* seven miles from Tideswell. In 1523 a **Tristram Revell** is the defendant in a replevin involving John Miller, clerk.²⁹⁸

At some date in the period 1529 to 1532 **Tristram Revell** and Edward Eyre are the defendants in an action brought by **Robert Revell** who claimed they had expelled him from '*land around Chesterfield some time of Thomas Revell and late of John Revell, his grandson*'.²⁹⁹ On February 6th 1531 / 2 great-uncle **Robert Revell** and **Robert's** son and heir **John Revell** released to **Tristram Revell, gent., of Carnfield**, much of the land at Chesterfield, Newbold, Brimington, Tapton and Whittington originally purchased from the Bate family by **Thomas of Higham**.³⁰⁰

There are two records of **Tristram Revell** as the defendant accused of retaining deeds relating to buildings and land in Brampton brought by Godfrey Fulljambe, son and heir of Roger Fulljambe, and William the great-grandson and heir of Lawrence Caskyn, one of which is dated to the period 1532 to 1538.³⁰¹ In 1533 it is recorded that **Tristram Reveill, gent.**, was summoned '*to appear before the Masters of the King's Wards to answer such matter as shall be objected against him*'.³⁰²

According to C.J. Williams **Tristram Revell** married first Jane, the daughter of William Blythe of Barnby, Yorkshire,³⁰³ and second Bennet (Benedicta) the daughter of John Foliambe of North Wingfield. However an alternative pedigree has Jane as the daughter of Thomas Blythe of Norton Lees.³⁰⁴ **Tristram** had a son **Thomas Revell** and four daughters by his first wife and a son, **Hugh Revell of Palterton**, and another daughter by his second wife.

Tristram Revell was buried at South Normanton in 1540. There is a record of his will but it was subsequently '*burnt by mishap*',³⁰⁵ and the details are not available.

Tristram Reuell, Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge ?–1533–1537–?

There is a suggestion in *Alumni Cantabrigiensis* that **Tristram Revell**, son of Hugh and Margery, is the **Tristram Reuell** Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge (Scholar 1532; B.A. 1532–3).³⁰⁶ This is doubted by C.J. Williams, and others,³⁰⁷ presumably on account of his age, *ca* 45 in 1532. An alternative candidate is **Tristram Revell** son of **Robert Revell** and Eleanor Frecheville, about whom little is known beyond, unlike his brothers, he was not named in his grandfather's will dated 1537. His father **Robert's** date of birth is not certainly known, but thought to be in the last decade of the 15th century, and thus father Robert's marriage could have been in the period 1515 to 1525. If **Tristram Revell** were one of the older children then he might have been old enough to be the scholar at Cambridge.

It is said that the father of **Tristram Reuell the scholar** wished him to be a priest, but that he demurred.³⁰⁸ In 1536, when he was described '*as late scholar of Christ's*', he had translated the '*Summe of Christianity*' from the '*Farrago rerum theologiarum*', and wishing for financial assistance to have it published he approached the Queen on February 29th 1536 / 7 as

293 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no990Pl.htm>

294 C 1/118/33 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7455763>

295 C 1/282/13 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7463979>

296 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1013/CP40no1013Cty.htm>

297 *Derbyshire Archaeological Society* 1903, **XXV**, 58. <http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh23derb#page/58/mode/2up>

298 450d <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1038Pl.htm>

299 C 1/669/41 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7478155>

300 D37 M/F2 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqSearch=%28RefNo==%27D37%20M/F2%27%29>

301 C 1/768/26 and C1/1501/59 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7480976>

302 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic, of the ... Addenda to v.1 pt.1 no.1-1293 pages 304 and 306

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f766965773d706c61696e746578743b73697a653d3130303b69643d6d64702e33393031353033333439393734333b706167653d726f6f743b7365713d3331363b6e756d3d3330343b6f7269656e743d30>

303 <http://archive.org/stream/publicationsofna38harluoft#page/450/mode/2up/search/revel>

304 *Familiae Minorum Gentium* <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofna38harluoft#page/450/mode/2up>

305 *Index of Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/indexofwillsprov11smit#page/n151/mode/2up>

306 *Alumni Cantabrigiensis Volume 3 part 1* <http://www.archive.org/stream/p1alumnicantabri03univuoft#page/442/mode/2up>

307 *Renaissance Cultural Crossroads*

http://www.hrionline.ac.uk/rcc/index.php?page=full_record&id=5759&result_set=0&logic=and&search_type=kw&kw=revell

308 *Biographical Register of Christ's College* <http://www.archive.org/stream/biographicalregi01peiluoft#page/18/mode/2up>

described more fully below. It has not been possible to find any definite later record of him and it is possible that he died before his father wrote his will (October 27th 1537) or that he was disinherited because he had refused to become a priest.

‘*The deposition of **Tristram Reuel**, late scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, touching the translation of the book called the Sum of Christianity, ultimo Februarii, a^o xxvij^{mo}.*”

About Easter last he borrowed of Dr. Leonard, a physician dwelling about the Crossed Friars, a book called Farrago Rerum Theologicarum, from which he made "the collection of the book aforesaid, translating the same word for word without addition, saving the epistle, which was of his own device." He first presented it to my lord of Canterbury's brother, ([fn. 7](#)) who showed it to my Lord himself. The Archbishop committed the examination to my lord of Worcester and his said brother, the archdeacon of Canterbury; and the bp. of Worcester gave it to a monk, one of his doctors, to examine. Meanwhile, deponent carried the book printed to Mr. Latymer, the Queen's cha[pl]ain, "requiring him to present it to her [Grace, who], two days after, gave him Queen's grace thanked him [b]ut she would not trouble herself. oke. And hereupon it was committed to [the sai]d monk, of whom the said Tristram had none answer." But my lord of Worcester said there were two or three extreme points in it that might not be borne; "nevertheless, in case it should come before them that had authority to put forth books, he would say his opinion in it."

He says he desired Redman to print, as he wished to dedicate it to the Queen, because his writing was not very legible; also that his father would have had him a priest, to which he was not inclined, and he had enterprised this translation in the hope of getting some exhibition from the Queen. In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. Endd.’³⁰⁹

A somewhat obscure passage in Holinshed, as follows, states ‘**Tristram Reuell**, Henrie Brinklow a merchant of London wrote a little booke, which he published vnder the name of Roderike Mors, and also a complaint vpon London, &c.’,³¹⁰ possibly suggesting a connection between this **Tristram Reuell** and Henry Brynklowe who is clearly connected to **John Revell, the Surveyor** — see [Part 10](#). The origin of **John Revell the Surveyor** is uncertain but his will is dated November 11th 1563 and was probated on June 1st 1564 and he cannot be the poorly documented half-brother of **John Revell** who married Mary Comberford because that individual is named in his will dated 1568.

Thomas Revell of South Normanton, elder son of Tristram Revell and his first wife Jane Blythe, who married Anne Eyre — ?–1510–1563–1584–?

Although usually referred to as **Thomas Revell of South Normanton** or **Thomas Revell of Carnethwaite**, the home of his wife, Ann Eyre, at Bakewell is only seven miles south east of Tideswell and a mile south east of Ashford-in-the-Water. As described below he certainly held land at Chapel-en-le-Frith some eight miles north-west of Tideswell.

If he was granted land in that area as part of the marriage settlement it is quite possible that he is the poorly documented **Thomas Revell of Tyddysweld** whose son **Humphrey Revell** was recorded in the ‘*Register of Freemen of the City of London*’ on March 30th 1546 / 7,³¹¹ and admitted to the Company of Brewers on April 5th 1552 ‘*after more than seven years service*’.³¹² Presumably **Humphrey Revell** arrived in London no later than ~1545. His date of birth is not known, but is almost certainly no later than ~1530 — see [Part 3](#) — suggesting that his father was born in the first decade of the 16th century, and that he probably married no later than *ca* 1530 to 1535.

This estimate is consistent with the statement by C.J. Williams that **Thomas Revell** married Ann Eyre, daughter of Edward Eyre of Holme Hall, Bakewell, at some date before 1540, because a daughter who died in infancy was buried at South Normanton in 1540. Williams also states that there were four sons.

In addition, his eldest son **Edward Revell** was granted the Freedom of London before 1557 and married before 1558 and must have been born no later than *ca* 1538.

Also consistent with these estimates, a record dated to the period 1538–1544 almost certainly refer to this **Thomas Revell** as follows: ‘*Thomas, grandson and heir of **Hugh Revell**, v Elizabeth, late the wife Robert Taylour and Anthony her son.*’

309 BHOL <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=75418>

310 *The History of England after the Conquest*
<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.03.0085%3Achronicle%3DHenry+8%3Aregyr%3D38>

311 *Register of Freemen of the city of London* <http://www.archive.org/stream/registerfreemen00welcgoog/page/n55/mode/1up>

312 *Worlds within Worlds* page 254 by Rappaport, S., 2002
http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=A_odA1alLoYC&pg=PA254&lpg=PA254&dq=%22humphrey+revell%22+brewer&source=bl&ots=w83z0jXzvT&sig=z-9576YjSNQDYvFSubv6-zTC4kc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=-uTqT6_3G8XN8QO-6anKBQ&ved=0CFIQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22humphrey%20revell%22%20brewer&f=false

Detention of deeds relating to a message at Eyves in Chapel-en-le-Frith,³¹³ because this is the property which in 1521 was named in the will of Henry Bradshawe, Henry being a tenant of '*Tristrem Reyvell*',³¹⁴ **Thomas Revell's** father.

In 1546 **Thomas Revell** purchased land at Alfreton formerly belonging to the dissolved Beauchief Abbey, as below:

'Bargain and sale by Robert Thornehyll of Walkeryngham Nottinghamshire to Thomas Revell of Carnethwayte, for £12, of a message, lands and tenements in Alfreton in the tenure of the relict of John Duffield, lately belonging to the monastery of Beauchief, and all messages, lands and tenements of the vendor in Alfreton lately belonging to the said message, lands and tenements, granted by the King to Leonard Warcopp alias Carlehyll 29 Jun 38 Hen VIII [1546], reciting a quitclaim of the premises by Leonard to the vendor dated 5 Jul of the same year. 21 Jul 38 Hen VIII'.³¹⁵

In 1549 **Thomas Revell** is named in a mortgage along with his son **Edward Revell's** father-in-law, as follows:

'Mortgage in £10 5s 8d by Thomas Revell of Carnethwait gent., and Ralph Cudworth and Richard Brymesley, of a message and lands in Carnethwaite in the occupation of William Fieldhouse, to the annual value of 26s 8d 7 Nov 3 Edward VI'.³¹⁶

There are later references to land at Cophorne, Alfreton, in 1555 and the lease of land at Cophorne to his son **Edward Revell** in 1558.^{317 318}

'Lease and counterpart for 20 years by Thomas Revell of Carlyngthweyte to Anthony Cooper of Alfreton carpenter, of a house in Alfreton, with a croft adjoining the east side of the Park of Alfreton, and 1 acre of land in the common field abutting on a close called Cophorne and a piece of meadow abutting on the same close. The lessee is not to enter the premises until Michaelmas 1558, but is to hold from Ladyday last. Yearly rent 6s. The lessee covenants to repair the house and hedges. It is agreed that the lessee shall upon eight days' warning, come and work for the lessee who is to pay him wages, casualties of sickness or being in the king's or queen's wars expected. 8 Jun 1 and 2 Philip and Mary. Counterpart endorsed with a memorandum of assignment to Thomas Berysford, n.d.'.

'Lease for 21 years by Thomas Revell of Kernetwhayte to Edward Revell his son, of a close called Cophorne in Offerton (Alfreton) now or late in the occupation of Robert Oldham. Yearly rent 13s. 4d. Proviso that if the lessor dies before the end of the term then the lessee shall permit Anne [Revell] the wife of the lessor and her assigns to occupy the premises for her life. 7 Nov 5 and 6 Philip and Mary'.

In 1562 **Thomas Revell** was in dispute with his son **Edward Revell** and '*Francis Rodes of Staley Rodthorpe and Anthony Eyre of Keten (Yorkshire) esqs., and William Revell of Mansfield county Nottingham gent.*', were appointed as arbitrators.^{319, 320} In 1563 he leased Carlingthwaite to Anthony Eyre of Keten (Cayton) Yorkshire [actually, probably Kiveton, Yorkshire], with a second lease dated 1566 probably following the death of his wife. This Anthony Eyre is brother to Anne Eyre, and Lucy Eyre who married Humphrey Stafford, and hence brother-in-law to **Thomas Revell**. His relationship to **William Revell of Mansfield**, is unknown — see also [Part 6](#).

Thomas Revell is explicitly identified in transactions with his son **Edward Revell** and his [Thomas's] brother **Hugh Revell** in 1574,^{321 322} and **Thomas Revell** died at some uncertain date post-1584 after the death of his eldest son **Edward Revell**.

He is possibly the **Thomas Revell** described as the '*petty constable*' for Okebrook (Ockbrook) and Rysley (Risely) in 1562,³²³ and might be connected to the otherwise unknown **Richard Revell** likewise appointed at Yngyllby (Ingelby) some nine miles south-west.³²⁴

313 C 1/1055/56-58 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-2457990&SearchInit=4&SearchType=6&CATREF=C+1%2F1055%2F56-58>

314 *Derbyshire Archaeological Society* 1903, **XXV**, 58. <http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh23derb#page/58/mode/2up>

315 D184/2/21 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqSearch=%28RefNo==%27D184/2/21%27%29>

316 D37 M/RT8 http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/record_office/records/catalogue/search/default.asp

317 D184/2/24-25 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqSearch=%28RefNo==%27D184/2/24-25%27%29>

318 D184/2/26 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqSearch=%28RefNo==%27D184/2/26%27%29>

319 D37 M/RL5 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=8-5-5&kw=Eyre%20%20Thomas%20Revell#8-5-5>

320 D37 M/RT19 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=8-2-20&kw=Eyre%20%20Thomas%20Revell#8-2-20>

321 D184/2/30 http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/record_office/records/catalogue/search/default.asp

322 D184/2/31 http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/record_office/records/catalogue/search/default.asp

323 *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*

<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cqj/pt?id=mdp.39015048993557;q1=Revell;start=1;size=25;page=search;seq=131;view=image;num=105>

324 *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*

<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cqj/pt?id=mdp.39015048993557;q1=Revell;start=1;size=25;page=search;seq=132;view=image;num=106>

Hugh Revell of Palterton, only son of Tristram Revell and his second wife Bennet Foliambe ?–1539–1574–1597

There are comparatively few unequivocal references to **Hugh Revell of Palterton**, it being difficult to distinguish him from **Hugh Revell of Algarthorpe** who was born no later than *ca* 1524, and the **Hugh Revell** named in the 1567 will of widow **Elizabeth Revell** of Wolley that was proved 1571 / 2.

Hugh Revell of Palterton is a son of **Tristram Revell** and his second wife, Bennet Foliambe. The date of this second marriage is not known but can be estimated as probably not before *ca* 1520 because **Tristram** was probably born *ca* 1487 and there were four children of the first marriage. It is said that **Hugh of Palterton** married sometime before 1539 Katherine Davenport at Bromhall (Bramhall), Cheshire.^{325, 326} The identity of his wife is confirmed by references to **Katherine Revell** and to John Davenport in **Hugh Revell of Palterton's** will written May 20th 1597 and proved December 6th 1597. That he had died was recorded in the manor court, on June 12th 1598, as follows:

*'Also they say that **Hugh REVELL** gentleman, who held freely for himself and his heires certain lands and a tenement in **Palterton**, of the lord of the aforesaid manor, by faithful suite at the court and by rent of iiii d a year, died since the last court. Thence falls to the lord a relief of iiii d. And that the aforesaid lands and tenement, after the death of him **Hugh REVELL**, are owed to his wife, after whose death moreover they revert to **William CAVENDISH** esquire and his heires'³²⁷.*

Hugh died at Norwell, some 20 miles east of Palterton and Scarcliffe, but the burial record has not been located. The **Katherine Revell, widow**, buried Chesterfield on March 17th 1597 / 8 is probably **Hugh of Palterton's** wife — Palterton is only seven miles from Chesterfield.

Hugh's will also refers to, his cousin **George Revell of Carlingthwaite**, George's brother **Edward Revell** (see Table 4a), cousin Francis Elland, niece Grace Hodgkinson and **John Revell of Mansfield** (extant 1584 to 1597), whose relationship is not defined (see Part 6).

The mention in Hugh's will of Francis Elland establishes a connection to the Honour of Peverel. **Hugh of Palterton** would have been nephew of both **Randall Revell** who married Joan Elland and **Roland Revell** who married Mary Elland. In 1546 there is a reference to a **Hugh Revell**, cousin to the last of the Ellands,³²⁸ as follows:

*'The Bailiwick, however, still remained in the Eland family until 1546, when **Hugh Revell**, cousin and heir of the last of the Elands, obtained a licence from King Henry to transfer the office to Henry Willoughby, of Wollaton, Esquire, in fee, at the old rent due to the Crown. By an indenture this **Hugh Revell**, in consideration of the sum of £80 sold the 'office or Bailiwick of the Honour of Peverel, with all profits, charges, and all records, evidence, court rolls, and writings concerning and belonging to the said office, to the said Henry Willoughby', and it seems likely that this is **Hugh of Algarthorpe**.*

In 1574 there is a quitclaim, as follows:

*'Quitclaim by **Hugh Revell of Palterton** to **Thomas Revell of Carlyngthweyte** and **Edward Revell of South Normanton** son and heir apparent of Thomas, of actions, suits of court etc. and demands against Thomas and Edward',³²⁹ and an associated document in which **Hugh of Palterton's** relationship is clearly defined:*

*'Lease for life by **Edward Revell of South Normanton** to **Hugh Revell his uncle**, (in consideration of the surrender of annual rent of 4 marks out of the lessor's lands and tenements in Carlyngthweyte alias Carnethwayte granted a short time ago by **Thomas Revell father of the lessor and brother of Hugh**), of annual rent of £3 13s 4d. out of the properties of the lessor in Carlyngthweyte, and in the parishes of South Normanton and Alfreton'.³³⁰*

An associated covenant dated 1577 records:

325 Benedicta Foljambe and Tristram Revel <http://newsgroups.derkeiler.com/Archive/Soc/soc.genealogy.medieval/2006-05/msg00578.html>

326 *History of the County Palatine* <http://www.archive.org/stream/historyofcountyp03orme#page/n443/mode/2up/search/revel>

327 <http://www.richardsbygonetimes.co.uk/early.htm>

328 *The History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton* by John Thomas Godfrey FRHS http://www.lentontimes.co.uk/godfreys_history/godfreys_history_2.htm

329 D184/2/30 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=305&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29>

330 D184/2/31 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Overview.tcl&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=6>

'Copy [by **Edward Revell**] of covenant to pay the annual rent mentioned in 2/31 permitting **Hugh Revell late of Palterton** to levy the same'.³³¹ The exact significance of 'late' is unclear but possibly documents the move to Scarcliffe.

A **Hugh Revell of Scarcliffe** is recorded as providing money to the Crown in April 1591 and again on August 15th 1597.³³² Scarcliffe is only about one mile from Palterton, and this must surely be **Hugh of Palterton** who held Palterton Hall in the early 16th century (after which it passed to the Columbells and then the Leakes).³³³

Hugh of Palterton does not name any children in his will, but it is possible that **William Revell of Mansfield** is a son who died before his parents. The evidence is circumstantial — this **William Revell** had a son **Folgiam Revell** that plausibly suggests a connection to his putative grandmother, Bennet Foliambe — [See Part 6](#).

The identity of 'niece Grace Hodkinson' named in **Hugh of Palterton's** will is obscure. Interpreted strictly she must be the daughter of a married sister or married daughter of a brother, and one of these possibilities might indeed be the case. However, the will of **Hugh of Palterton's** third cousin, **Robert Revell** who married Eleanor Frecheville, in 1555 refers to his widowed daughter **Ellinor Hopkynson née Revell** and an obscure 'daughter Grace Chepingdale'. If 'Hopkynson' and 'Hodkinson' are one and the same, then a Grace Hopkynson, grand-daughter to **Robert** marrying Thomas Chepingdale would explain these peculiarities.

The daughters of Tristram Revell and his first wife Jane Blythe and second wife Bennet Foljambe

According to a pedigree (MS 6341) held at the Derby Local Studies Library **Mary Revell** married William Hall, **Ann Revell** married John Otley of Whittington, Shropshire, and **Margaret [Margery] Revell** married Phillip Bullocke of Unstone.

Steve Hallam, a descendent of **Margery Revell**, has kindly advised that Philip Bullock died *ca* 1540,³³⁴ and **Margery [Margaret Bullocke née Revell]** then married George Vernon of Tideswell,³³⁵ and a great grandson of Sir William Vernon of Haddon Hall through an illegitimate son of his son Richard of Hazlebadge near Tideswell. This is shown in the Derbyshire Visitation of 1569 / 1611, and is supported by the two documents available at the National Archives referred to above.

This visitation also shows that **Margaret Revell, Tristram's** daughter by his second wife, married John Kitchin of Grays Inn. This might be the John Kitchin named in the following action:

'1588 On 2 November, a special commission was appointed and depositions taken at Alfreton on 8th January, touching an information of intrusion into lands in Derbyshire, at Shirland, Egstow, Tupton, Higham, and Swaythwick, alleged to be chantry lands, and hence pertaining to the Crown. The Attorney General appeared as plaintiff, and defendants were **John Revell** and **John Kitchin**'.³³⁶

Edward Revell of South Normanton, son of Thomas Revell and Anne Eyre, and kinsman of John Revell of Shirland 1530–1568–1584

This **Edward Revell** is poorly documented, but on the basis that he had married Ann Cudworth before 1558 he must have been born before 1538, perhaps as early as 1530. **Edward Revell**, the eldest son of Thomas son of Tristram, was given the Freedom of the City of London on July 8th 1557,³³⁷ suggesting an association with a Livery Company. Unfortunately the relevant record was destroyed by fire in 1768 and it is not possible to obtain these details.

In 1559 **Edward Revell** was the beneficiary of a gift, as follows. 'Gift by Richard Grymeshey of Clayton county Lancaster gent., to **Edward Revell**, of a messuage and lands in Charlingwhet in the occupation of William Feildhouse to the annual value of 26/8d. Power of attorney to Nicholas Clake and Ralph Heythcot of Chesterfield. Consideration £10'.³³⁸

Clayton is five miles from Werneth and at some uncertain date, but according to C.J. Williams prior to 1558, he married Ann, the daughter of a Ralph Cudworth of Werneth, Lancashire, either the Ralph Cudworth who married Jane Asheton (daughter of Arthur Asheton of Rochdale, Lancashire)³³⁹ or according to the 1567 pedigree in the same book the daughter of Ralph Cudworth

331 D184/2/32 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Overview.tcl&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=6>

332 JDANHS 1901, **XXIII** <http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh23derb#page/n89/mode/2up/search/scarc>

333 <http://www.richardsbygonetimes.co.uk/farms5.htm>

334 C 142/62/1 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7815299>

335 C 1/1106/73 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7492935>

336 J Charles Cox. "Derbyshire Elizabethan Depositions", pp 183-216. JDANHS 1916, **38**, 192.

337 D37 M/RF1 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

338 D37 M/RT17 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

339 'Remains, historical & literary, connected with the palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester' page 90 <http://www.archive.org/stream/remainshistornew05chetuoft#page/90/mode/2up/search/aunt>

who married Agnes Lees, daughter of Alexander Lees, with the groom described as '**Edward [Richard] Revell**'.³⁴⁰ The Ralph who married Jane is the father of the Ralph who married Agnes.

Their son **George Revell** was born on November 16th and baptised at South Normanton on November 17th 1561. Their son **Edward Revell** and daughter **Ann Revell** were baptised February 17th 1562 / 3 and August 3rd 1566, respectively. In 1562, as discussed above, **Edward Revell** was involved in a dispute with his father for which arbitrators were appointed.

In 1573 **Edward Revell** bought property from Richard Cooke of Kirkby-in-Ashfield and John Cooke, clerke and parson of North Wingfield.^{341, 342} On April 22nd 1574 **Edwardsd Revell of South Normanton** leased property to his uncle **Hugh Revell of Palterton**.³⁴³ On August 22nd 1576 he was one of the jurors involved in the IPM for George Barley,³⁴⁴ and in 1577 was one of the '*petty collectors*' for the Scarsdale Hundred.³⁴⁵

Edward Revell senior was buried August 18th 1584 and his widow **Ann Revell** on October 13th 1595.³⁴⁶

He had a servant **John Revell**, apparently not a close relative.

George Revill, son of Edward Revell and Ann Cudworth 1561–1601–1627?

According to C.J. Williams **George Revill** was baptised at South Normanton on November 17th 1561. He held estates in Chesterfield and details of the rentals are recorded for the period 1584 to 1588.³⁴⁷ On October 1st 1585 there is a record of **George Revell of Carlingthaithe** paying to his brother **Edward Revell of Grays Inn** '*£100 in satisfaction of such child's part of the goods and chattels of Edward Revell his father deceased as he might claim from George*',³⁴⁸ and on October 23rd 1585 **George Revell** paid to his brother £200 of his own accord.³⁴⁹

In 1588 a **George Revill of Normanton** provided funds to fight the Spanish Armada,^{350 351} in 1599 provided land to the Crown in lieu of money,³⁵² and is recorded as a Popish recusant in 1601.³⁵³ In 1594 he was the '*collector for the hundreds of the High Peak and Scarsdale*'.³⁵⁴ He was taxed in 1603.³⁵⁵ In 1612 he is named as the plaintiff in a final concord and counterpart as follows:

*'Final concord and counterpart between **George Revell gent**, plaintiff, and Richard Kerkland gent, deforciant, of 2 messuages, 2 granaries, 2 gardens, 28 acres each of land, meadow and pasture, 6 acres of wood and common pasture in South Normanton. Consideration £60. Purification of Mary. 9 James I.'*³⁵⁶

Later references to him include:

*'Bond in £240 by Robert Watkinson of Heath yeoman to **George Revell of Carlingthwaite gent**, for performance of covenants in indentures of equal date. 3 Jul.'*³⁵⁷

340 'Remains, historical & literary, connected with the palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester' page 15

<http://www.archive.org/stream/remainshistorica81chetuoft#page/14/mode/2up/search/revell>

341 D37 M/RT34 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=8-2-35&kw=edward%20reyvell#8-2-35>

342 D37 M/RT36 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=8-2-37&kw=edward%20reyvell#8-2-37>

343 D184/2/31 and D184/2/32 http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/record_office/records/catalogue/search/default.asp

344 D37 M/RF59 http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/record_office/records/catalogue/search/default.asp

345 D184/6/4 http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/record_office/records/catalogue/search/default.asp

346 JDANHS 1897, **XIX**

347 D184/3/12-17 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V->

[AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Overview.tcl&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=6](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Overview.tcl&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=6)

348 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V->

[AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=NaviTree.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqItem=D184/4&dsqField=RefNo](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=NaviTree.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqItem=D184/4&dsqField=RefNo)

349 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V->

[AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=NaviTree.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqItem=D184/4&dsqField=RefNo](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=NaviTree.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqItem=D184/4&dsqField=RefNo)

350 <http://www.archive.org/stream/namesthoseperso00noblgoog#page/n53/mode/1up>

351 *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*

<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?seq=358&view=image&size=100&id=mdp.39015048993565&q1=Revell&u=1&num=103>

352 JDANHS 1901, **XXIII**

353 JDANHS 1893, **XV** <http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh15derb#page/152/mode/2up>

354 D184/6/5 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V->

[AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Overview.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29&dsqPos=2&dsqNum=50&PF=No](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Overview.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29&dsqPos=2&dsqNum=50&PF=No)

355 JDANHS 1919, **LXI**, 80

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6e6a702e3323130313037363338333131343b766965773d696d6167653b7365713d3635333b71313d726576656c6c3b73746172743d313b73697a653d31303b706167653d7365617263683b6e756d3d3831>

356 D37 M/RT154-155 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V->

[AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=200&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=200&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29)

*'Bargain and sale by William Dawson of South Normanton yeoman to **George Revell of Carlingthweate Hall gent**, of 2 closes in South Normanton. Consideration £115. 10 June. 21 James I'.³⁵⁸*

*'Final concord with counterpart between **George Revell gent** plaintiff and William Dawson and Winefrid his wife deforcians, of 6 acres each of land, and meadow, 16 acres of pasture and common pasture for all animals in South Normanton'.³⁵⁹*

There is some uncertainty about his exact date of death, and his date and place of burial. Probate was taken on May 8th 1627 and one copy of his will was exhibited at Lichfield on June 6th 1627, and the other in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on June 24th 1628.³⁶⁰ **Possibly he is the individual of that name buried at Chesterfield on July 24th 1627.**

A Bargain and Sale dated 1632 refers explicitly to his death prior to that date.³⁶¹

*'Lease for lives by **George Revell of Carlingthweite gent** to Thomas Thorpe his servant, of a messuage in South Normanton with lands belonging, to hold for the life of the lessee, Fortune his wife, and Thomas his son. Rent 40s. 10 Apr. 2 Charles I'.³⁶²*

*'Surrender by Thomas Thorpe of South Normanton yeoman to **Edward Revell of Carlingthweate Hall gent, brother and heir of George Revell deceased**, of the premises in D37 M/RT172 above. 5 May'.³⁶³*

Edward Revell, son of Edward Revell and Ann Cudworth 1562–1630–1639

Edward Revell was baptised at South Normanton on February 17th 1562 / 3. He was at Oxford in 1582 and admitted to Gray's Inn in 1591, when he is mentioned in a document that refers to a **Rowland Revell**, gent. deceased, the supposed grandfather of **Rowland Revell alias Duke**, of Cornewell (Cornhill?), parish of St Michael, London hosier and **Henry Revell alias Duke**, of St Giles outside Cripplegate, Middlesex gent., whose father was **William Revell alias Duke**.³⁶⁴ These illegitimate Revells *alias* Duke are further discussed in [Part 6](#). In 1599 **Edward Revell** provided land to the Crown in lieu of money.³⁶⁵ He is possibly the individual of the same name described as of Pinxton in 1601.³⁶⁶ He was taxed in 1603.³⁶⁷ In the period 1609 to 1627 there are several documents, feoffments, leases, etc, that refer to agreements made originally in 1609 and 1612 by **Edward Revell** of Brook Hill (Derbyshire) or Aspley Woodhall (Nottinghamshire) and Anthony Eyre of Keeton or Laughton (Yorkshire), among others, with the Thorolds of Blankney, Lincolnshire, involving the manor of Salmonby.^{368, 369, 370, 371} In 1612 he and his wife Dorothy are described as of Pinxton when they lease property at Rawmarsh, Yorkshire:

*'Lease for 21 years by **Edward Revell of Pinxton gent** and Dorothy his wife, to Edward Brooke of Rawmarsh Yorkshire tanner, of a cottage and lands in Rawmarsh. Rent 11s. Consideration £5. 20 May'.³⁷²*

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- 357 D37 M/RT163 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=202&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29>
- 358 D37 M/RT164 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=203&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29>
- 359 D37 M/RT168-169 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=204&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29>
- 360 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=NaviTree.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqItem=D184/4&dsqField=RefNo>
- 361 D184/2/50 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqSearch=%28RefNo==%27D184/2/50%27%29>
- 362 D37 M/RT172 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=206&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29>
- 363 D37 M/RT173 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=207&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29>
- 364 GB 026 D37 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>
- 365 JDANHS 1901, **XXIII**
- 366 D184/2/44 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqSearch=%28RefNo==%27D184/2/44%27%29>
- 367 JDANHS 1919, **LXI**, 80
<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6e6a702e3323130313037363338333131343b766965773d696d6167653b7365713d3635333b71313d726576656c6c3b73746172743d313b73697a653d31303b706167653d7365617263683b6e756d3d3831>
- 368 THOR/2/1/3 <http://www.lincstothePast.com/Lease-or-Demise-for-21-years/774049.record?pt=S>
- 369 THOR/2/1/11 <http://www.lincstothePast.com/Indenture-of-Release-and-Quitclaim-of-Right/747640.record?pt=S>
- 370 THOR/2/1/6 <http://www.lincstothePast.com/Lease-for-80-years/833595.record?pt=S>
- 371 THOR/2/1/2 <http://www.lincstothePast.com/Counterpart-indenture-of-Feoffment/608563.record?pt=S>
- 372 D37 M/RT156 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=201&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29>

In 1614 **Edward Revell** is involved in a dispute with the Earl of Shrewsbury ‘relating to the title to a capitular message and lands in Higham’.³⁷³

It seems certain that he is the **Edward Revell of Dronfield** who was the father of the illegitimate **Francis Revell** (May 14th 1599) and **Marie Revell** (September 25th 1601) baptised at Dronfield. The mother of the illegitimate children is said to be Alice Adiman (Adamant) from Lancashire, but *Family Search* gives Francis’s mother as Anne.³⁷⁴

That this Edward held land at Dronfield is clearly recorded in a document dated May 16th 1627 that states ‘*Covenant with counterpart by Edward Revell of Carnefield Hall esq to William Clay of Nottingham gent, John Breward of South Normanton yeoman, and Edward Tripet of Carnefield Hall, servant, to levy a common recovery of the manor of Carnefield with messuages and lands in Carnefield, Chesterfield, Newbold, Brampton, Tipton, Dronfield, Brimington, Whittington, South Normanton, Alfreton, Higham and Wormhill, to uses (specified)*’.³⁷⁵ On May 22nd 1629 his account as administrator of the goods, chattels and debts of George Revell of Carlingthaithe was exhibited in prerogative court of Canterbury at London.³⁷⁶

He is probably the **Edward Revell** recorded as a Justice of the Peace in 1628,³⁷⁷ and 1631 when concerned with ‘the price of corn’,³⁷⁸ and probably also the individual concerned about the safety of ‘an ancient stone bridge of two arches over the river of Amber, in the highway betwixte Wassington and Higham’.³⁷⁹

This **Edward Revell** married Dorothy Chaworth née Columbello, daughter of Roger Columbello of Darley and widow of George or Henrie Chaworth, at Radford St Peter on June 1st 1606,³⁸⁰ and **Edward Revell** is mentioned in the probated will of his brother-in-law, Roger Columbello of Darley, dated 1630.³⁸¹ An ‘*Edawrdus Revell, Armiger*’ is recorded as a ‘freeholder’ at Ogston and Carnthwaite in 1633.³⁸² **Edward Revell** died July 5th 1639 and the funeral certificate is signed by **Francis Revell**, ‘only sonne and heire to the defunct’.³⁸³ However, elsewhere, July 5th 1639 is given as the date of his marriage to Dorothy Chaworth.³⁸⁴

According to this imperfect Columbello pedigree **Edward Revell of Dronfield** is connected to the Chadertons of Nuthurst, Lancashire, through his wife’s cousin Frances Columbello who married William Chaderton the son of Edmund Chaderton of Nuthurst. Note, however, that they are not the Bishop William Chaderton born ca 1530, son of Edmund, who married **Katheryne Revell** (baptised January 6th 1552 at St Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury daughter of **John Revell of London**)³⁸⁵ — as discussed below.

The illegitimate children of Edward Revell and Ann Adiman / Adamant

Francis Revell alias Adiman / Adamant of Carnfield 1599–1656

Edward Revell’s illegitimate son **Francis Revell alias Adamant** was baptised Dronfield on May 14th 1599 and married Jane Columbello, daughter of Peter Columbello of Darley, apparently on May 31st 1634 (unconfirmed), but note that according to the imperfect Columbello pedigree in *Familiae Minorum Gentium* it was his father **Edward Revell of Dronfield** who married Jane Columbello daughter of Peter Columbello of Darley, Derbyshire.³⁸⁶ He married second an Ann Ellis, and as **Anne Revell of Carnfield**, she is identified in the will of Katherine Hawley of Youlgreave, dated 1657, as aunt to her grandchildren Fredericke, Francis and Jonathon Ellis.³⁸⁷

373 Wolley Charter xii.2 <http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/wolleycharters/DetailResult.aspx?CharterId=1380>

374 <https://www.familysearch.org/s/search/index/record-search-advanced#searchType=records&fed=true&collectionId=&advanced=true&givenName=&surname=revel&eventType=any&exact-eventLocation=on&eventLocation=derbyshire&eventYearFrom=1500&eventYearTo=1650&relationship=none&filtered=false>

375 D37 M/RT174–175 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Overview.tcl&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27dronfield%27%29>

376 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=NaviTree.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqItem=D184/4&dsqField=RefNo>

377 *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015048993557;q1=Revell;start=1;size=100;page=root;view=image;seq=68;num=46>

378 *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015048993565;q1=Revell;start=1;size=25;page=search;seq=205;view=image;num=191>

379 *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015048993565;q1=Revell;start=1;size=100;page=root;view=image;seq=231;num=217>

380 Radford St Peter parish records

381 *Year Books of Probates* <http://www.archive.org/stream/yearbooksofproba01cantuoft#page/16/mode/2up/search/revel>

382 *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 1884, VI, 51*

<http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh06derb#page/n111/mode/2up>

383 *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* <http://www.archive.org/stream/collectionsfora10sociogoo#page/n367/mode/2up>

384 *The Genealogist* <http://www.archive.org/stream/genealogistv3mars#page/152/mode/2up>

385 ‘Lives of the Elizabethan Bishops of the Anglican Church’ <http://www.archive.org/stream/livesoftheelizab00whituoft#page/n283/mode/2up/search/revel>

386 ‘*Familiae Minorum Gentium* Volume 1’ <http://www.archive.org/stream/familiaeminorumq01hunt#page/473/mode/2up/search/revel>

387 Genealogical abstracts of wills Vol 5–7, page 49

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6d64702e33393031353030353136323638333b7365713d35393b73697a653d37353b766965773d696d616765>

Francis Revell alias Adamant (Adiman) is named in a 1636 marriage settlement for William Wolley of Riber who married Susannah Bynns of Thorpe in Almondbury,³⁸⁸ and in a mortgage dated 1646 referring to land at Chesterfield, Newbold, Brampton, Tapton, Dronfield, Brimington and Whittington.³⁸⁹ In 1666 what is probably the same land is referred to in a marriage settlement for his son **Francis Revell** on his marriage to Dorothy Wilmot.³⁹⁰ **Francis Revell of Carlingthwaite** is named in several leases made in the period 1647 to 1655,^{391, 392, 393, 394} and was appointed a Justice of the Peace on March 15th 1649 / 50.^{395, 396}

In 1652 he is a party to a lease concerning a coalmine which seems to be that referred to in 1586 / 7 associated with another **Francis Revell**, thought to be a son of **Thomas Revell** and Anne Eyre, separately discussed below.

*'Lease for 3 years by Henry Hatton of Pinxton clerk to Francis Revell of Carlingthwaite Hall esq., to a coalmine in a close called the Parsons Storthes in Pinxton. Consideration £30 15 Oct'*³⁹⁷

He had died by some date in 1656 when William Wolley of Riber was given instructions as his Executor.³⁹⁸

Marie Revell alias Adiman / Adamant 1601–?

Edward Revell's illegitimate daughter **Marie Revell** was baptised at Dronfield on September 25th 1601 and married widower Randolph Ashenhurst of Beard on July 5th 1633.^{399, 400}

Francis Revell son of Francis Revell alias Adiman / Adamant 1645–1681

According to C.J. Williams **Francis Revell junior** matriculated from University College, Oxford, in 1661 and married Dorothy Wilmot about 1666, as described above. The probate inventory of **Francis Revell of Carlingthwaite Hall** was taken 24 June 24th 1681 and exhibited at Lichfield on July 1st 1681.⁴⁰¹

Francis apparently had 15 children of whom seven survived him. These according to C.J. Williams included:

1. **Robert Revell**, his heir, born about 1667 matriculated at Magdalene College, Oxford in 1684, was a student at the Inner Temple in 1688, and married Ann Wilmot about 1689. Two children baptised at South Normanton according to submitted IGI records — **Francis Revell** and **Erdly Revell** on January 8th 1692 / 3 and April 11th 1700, respectively;
2. **Edward Revell** born *ca* 1676 (baptised at South Normanton on November 11th 1675 along with **Thomas Revell** according to submitted IGI records) and who matriculated Magdalen Hall, Oxford (BA 1693: MA 1700), served his brother-in-law Obadiah Bourne, Rector at Whiston (Yorkshire), and was then appointed Vicar of Heath (Derbyshire) in 1702.⁴⁰² He married Alice Yates of Attercliffe at Nottingham St Mary's on September 10th 1709;⁴⁰³
3. **Nicholas Revell** (1674–1706), was apprenticed to Sackford Gunston, of the Grocers' Company, on November 2nd 1691 and died a bachelor; and
4. **Tristram Revell** (1678–1708) who was admitted to College of St John the Evangelist, University of Cambridge, on June 29th 1700,⁴⁰⁴ and also died a bachelor.

388 DD/WBS/45 <http://catalogue.wyjs.org.uk/Record.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog&id=KCZ0001%2f14%2f45&pos=3>

389 D37 M/RT201–204 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Overview.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27dronfield%27%29&dsqPos=0&dsqNum=50&PF=No>

390 D37 M/RT217 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Overview.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27dronfield%27%29&dsqPos=0&dsqNum=50&PF=No>

391 D37 M/RT205 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=8-2-185&kw=francis%20revell#8-2-185>

392 D37 M/207-208 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=8-2-187&kw=francis%20revell#8-2-187>

393 D37 M/RT209 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=8-2-188&kw=francis%20revell#8-2-188>

394 D3155/6798 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d3155_2&cid=11-468&kw=francis%20revell#11-468

395 *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*
<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015048993557;q1=Revell;start=1;size=100;page=root;view=image;seq=68;num=46>

396 *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*
<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015048993565;q1=Revell;start=1;size=25;page=search;seq=96;view=image;num=84>

397 D37 M/RT209 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Overview.tcl&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27REVELL%27%29&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=4>

398 D184/3/31 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqSearch=%28RefNo==%27D184/3/31%27%29>

399 *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* <http://www.archive.org/stream/collectionsfora10sociogoog#page/n35/mode/2up>

400 D37 M/RF8 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=8-4-1-8&kw=francis%20revell#8-4-1-8>

401 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=NaviTree.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqItem=D184/4&dsqField=RefNo>

402 *Churches of Derbyshire* Volume 1 page 255 Coxé

403 *Derbyshire Marriage Registers* http://ia600301.us.archive.org/1/items/derbyshireparish01phil/derbyshireparish01phil_bw.pdf

404 *Admissions to the College of St John the Evangelist* <http://www.archive.org/stream/admissionstocol00goog#page/n457/mode/2up>

It is recorded in the South Normanton parish registers that Obadiah Brown (Obedyah Broun), Rector of Whiston (Yorkshire), married a **Dorothy Revell (Dawrythy Revill)** at South Normanton on February 19th 1691 / 2.⁴⁰⁵ His will dated July 7th 1735 refers to ‘*All title in capital messuage in Morthen, Whiston in own occupation, 94a. arable, meadow and pasture to sons Henry (of Morthen, clerk) and John (of Warsop, clerk) to discharge legacies (listed)*’.⁴⁰⁶ Obadiah Brown’s wife, **Dorothy Revell**, must be another of **Francis Revell’s** 15 children. It is later recorded that ‘*Henry Browne provision dealer in Broomspring Lane descendant of George Browne laid claim to the Revell estate of Carnfield Hall*’ but the claim was rejected.

An **Elizabeth Revell** who married Lemuel Gladwin at South Normanton on October 25th 1697 might be another daughter of this **Francis Revell**.

Adam Revell of Anston (Yorkshire), son of Thomas Revell and Anne Eyre, ?–1550–1621–?

This **Adam revell** is not well documented, but such evidence as is available suggests that he moved to Anston just over the county boundary in Yorkshire. A transcription of Anston parish registers, with numerous typographical errors, is available on GENUKI, **but must be treated with caution and checked against the original to avoid errors**.⁴⁰⁷ According to C.J. Williams, this **Adam Revell** married and had at least two children,⁴⁰⁸ **Ann Revell** (baptised South Normanton, Derbyshire, on February 15th 1576 / 7),⁴⁰⁹ and **Tristram Revell** for whom the baptism has not been traced but who according to C.J. Williams was born 1578. [See Table 4c](#). At the turn of the 16th century there are references to an **Adam Revell** and **Tristram Revell** associated with Anston and neighbouring villages. For example, in 1621 *Cause Papers* list an **Adam Revell, gent.**, age 70, as a witness.^{410, 411}
⁴¹² For further information on this branch, including baptism of more children at Anston, [see Part 5](#).

Robert Revell of Shirland, son of Thomas Revell and Anne Eyre, ?–1550–1613–1616

There is scant information about this individual but **Robert Revell of Shirland** whose will is dated 1613 might well be the son of **Thomas Revell** who married Ann Eyre referred to by C.J. Williams as dying in 1616.

Other children of Thomas Revell and Anne Eyre referred to by C.J. Williams

C.J. Williams refers to a **Joan Revell** who died in infancy and who was buried at South Normanton in 1540. There is also a **Roger Revell** born *ca* 1542 about whom nothing else is known for certain.

An obscure Francis Revell, possible son of Thomas Revell and Anne Eyre — ?–1564–1596–?

Some pedigrees record a son **Francis Revell** born *ca* 1540. Nothing more is known of him for certain, but the following events may well refer to him.

An article about the history of South Normanton, written by Norman Taylor on behalf of the Pinxton and South Normanton Local History Society, and available on the web, includes the following statement:

*‘In 1586/7 Francis Revell leased a mine in the Upper Storth (just south of The Common) to two husbandmen for a rent of £15 a year. The tools used in this operation were valued at £1/18/-/. They included picks, hammers, shovels, wedges, corves (for transporting the coal), two oxen, ropes, etc. This would tend to indicate the venture was a quite sizeable operation’.*⁴¹³

The identity of this **Francis Revell** is far from clear, but he is too early to be those of this name who are well documented and thus he appears to be the individual shown in some pedigrees as a son of **Thomas Revell** and Anne Eyre.

It is possible, but by no means certain, that he is the individual who in 1591 is recorded in Paver’s Marriage Licences as ‘**Francis Revell, Gent.**, was to marry Alice Unyon of Selby, Wid. at Selby’. It is almost certain that the groom is the **Francis Revell of Selby** who in 1596 gave power of attorney to ‘**Edward Revell of Brockehill gent.** to recover sums of money due to Francis from Thomas Leake of Leake Hall county Nottingham’,⁴¹⁴ presumably arising from a transaction made in 1584 and described as

405 <http://www.whistonweb.co.uk/churches/parish.htm>

406 DD/H/48/1 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=157-ddh_1&cid=-1#-1

407 Anston parish registers <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/WRY/Southanston/index.html>

408 The Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Williams, C.J. ‘The Revell family of Carnfield’ 1971, 91, 141–163.

409 The Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh17derb/journalofderbysh17derb_djvu.txt

410 CP.H.1468 <http://www.hrionline.ac.uk/causepapers/causepaper.jsp?id=108653>

411 CP.H.1468 <http://www.hrionline.ac.uk/causepapers/causepaper.jsp?id=108663>

412 CP.H.1463 <http://www.hrionline.ac.uk/causepapers/causepaper.jsp?id=104005>

413 <http://www.southnormanton.com/home/history>

414 D37 M/RT80 [1596] <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

'Grant by Thomas Leke of Burton Joyce (Nottinghamshire) to Francis Revell gent, of an annuity of £3 6s 8d issuing from a messuage and tenement in West Leek called Barns Farm, in consideration of Francis maintaining a kennel of hounds'.⁴¹⁵

It might just be a coincidence but it seems strange that a **Francis Revell of Selby** would grant power of attorney to **'Edward Revell of Brockehill'** if there were not some family connection — uncle and nephew if this tree is correct.

An obscure Humphrey Revell, possible son of Thomas Revell and Anne Eyre — ?–1530–1546–1584

A **Humphrey Revell** described as the son of **'Thomas Revell of Tyddysweld'** was recorded in the *'Register of Freemen of the City of London'* on March 30th 1546 / 7,⁴¹⁶ and admitted to the Company of Brewers on April 5th 1552 *'after more than seven years service'*.⁴¹⁷ Presumably **Humphrey Revell** arrived in London no later than ~1545. His date of birth is not known, but is almost certainly no later than ~1530

Humphrey Revell is well documented as a brewer in London— see [Part 3](#). The identity of his father is not certain, but **Thomas Revell** who married Anne Eyre and his sister **Margaret / Margery Revell** who married first Philip Bullock of Unston and second George Vernon of Tideswell both had connections to Tideswell and thus **Thomas Revell son of Tristram** is the most plausible candidate on the present evidence, as discussed above.

An obscure James Revell, priest, possible son of Thomas Revell and Anne Eyre —?—1564–1584–1620

The pedigree that shows **Francis Revell** as a son also shows a son **James Revell, priest**, but provides no further information or supporting evidence. At this period the only remotely plausible candidate so far located is **James Revell of Calverton, Nottinghamshire**, further discussed in [Part 6](#). However, he lived until 1620 and seems rather young to be a son of **Thomas Revell** and Anne Eyre.

415 D37 M/F8 [1584] <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-8#5-1-8>

416 *Register of Freemen of the city of London* <http://www.archive.org/stream/registerfreemen00welcgoog/page/n55/mode/1up>

417 *Worlds within Worlds page 254* by Rappaport, S., 2002

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=A_odA1alLoYC&pg=PA254&lpg=PA254&dq=%22humphrey+revell%22+brewer&source=bl&ots=w83z0jXzvT&sig=z-9576YjSNQDYvFSubv6-zTC4kc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=-uTqT6_3G8XN8QO-6anKBQ&ved=0CFIQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22humphrey%20revell%22%20brewer&f=false

3. Robert Revell, Thomas of Higham's second son. ?–1454–1492–and dead by 1496

Robert Revell is not much documented and according to C.J. Coxe, **Robert is the eldest son but his reasoning is not explained.** According to Williams along with his brother **Hugh Revell** and Ralph Sacheverell he was involved in lead smelting in the period 1474 to 1493 and this resulted in them being fined at the great court of the manor of Ashover.⁴¹⁸ **Robert** is recorded as a copyholder of the manor of Temple Normanton in 1477 and 1480, along with his younger brothers **Hugh** and **Richard**. **Robert Revell's** date of birth is not known, but must be no later than ca 1454.

In 1483 '**Robert Revell of Higham on the Hill, yeoman**' is the defendant in a case of trespass brought by Reginald Grey, knight, and the same year he brought a case of debt against '**John Kyrkland of Whetcroft of Cryche, husbandman**'.⁴¹⁹

Of the three brothers only **Robert** is recorded at the Temple Normanton manor court in the period 1485 to 1489 and according to Gladwyn Turbutt he was presented as bailiff on October 9th 1485.⁴²⁰ At the manor court held on September 9th 1496 it is recorded that Robert had died since the previous court, but the date of the previous court is not known, but after May 9th 1489.⁴²¹

The *Fine Rolls* for February 22nd 1491 / 2 have an entry recording a commission to collect the '*fifteenths and tenths*':

'Hugh Wyloughby of Resley, John Irland of Hertysorn, Roger Horton of Catton, John Birde of Lokkowe, Robert Rayvyle of Higham, Robert Pole of Wyndeley, Hugh Eyer of Folowe, and Peter Martyn of Rodbourne; in the county of Derby'.⁴²²

The *Patent Rolls* dated November 26th 1492 have an entry as follows: '*Thomas George, alias Jorge, of Trowell, co. Nottingham, drover. alias cariem alias of Leicester or Levsetter, yoman, alias inholder, for not appearing before Thonias Bryan, knight, and his fellows, justices of the Bench of Richard III, to answer William Marchail, goldsmyth, touching a debt of 12l. 18d. ; to answer a plea that he render 40l. to Robert Markham, knight, Thonias Palmer, parson of the church of Seggebroke, and William Porter, executors of the will of John Markham, knight ; and for not appearing before the justices of the Bench to answer Robert Reuyle alias Revyll of Higham. co. Derby, touching a debt of 20l ; ...'*⁴²³

Accordingly it seems that **Robert Revell** died at some date between November 26th 1492 and September 9th 1496.

According to C.J. Coxe, **Robert's** will is dated May 12th 1490 and not 1495 as given in the Chantry Roll,⁴²⁴ and includes the following:

'Roberte Revell by Wyll xij Maye, Miiiiiijxxv. willed the issues of his londs in Thathwayte, and in the will to fynde a prest to syng in the chappell of Shyrland. Viii li. iij s. clere iiii li. Christ. Haslam Chaplyn. He hath a chambre by thappoyment of Rob. Revell. He occupieth j chalys and ij vestments whc be Mr. Revells'.⁴²⁵

The full will has not been located but it seems likely that either his brother **Hugh Revell** and / or his nephew **John Revell** was an executor as described in a Wolley Charter dated February 10th 1510 / 1 which records '*General release by John Revell of Shirland, executor of the will of Hugh Revell, executor of the will of Robert Revell, to John Clerke of Codnor, yeoman*'.⁴²⁶ It is clear from this that **John Revell** is the executor of **Hugh Revell** (defined in Hugh's will as Hugh's nephew) but it is not entirely clear whether **John Revell** or **Hugh Revell** is the executor of **Robert Revell**. However, arising from a case brought by **John Revell** against his uncle **Richard Revell** in 1526,⁴²⁷ one must conclude that **John** was not the executor of **Robert's** will.

C.J. Coxe also suggests that Robert died without issue, but it is almost certain that this is incorrect for the reasons set out below unless there is a contemporary of the same name, dead by 1498, also with a brother **Hugh Revell**, and whose father is **Thomas Revell**.

Document C 1/174/11 held by the National Archives is catalogued as a pleading concerned with '*Lands in Higham, Shirland, and Stretton. Derbyshire*' in which the plaintiffs are '*Thomas Vesse, Johanne, his wife, and others, cousins and heirs of Thomas Kevell*', and the defendant is '*Sir John Smyth, clerk, feoffee to uses*'.⁴²⁸

Examination of the document available on the *AALT* website, with assistance from Matt Tompkins, establishes that this should be '**Thomas Revell**', and the plaintiffs are Thomas Vesse and **Johanne his wife**, Thomas Balge and **Emott his wife**, John

418 The Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Williams, C.J. 'The Revell family of Carnfield' 1971, **91**, 141–163.

419 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no883Pl.htm>

420 'The History of Ogston' by Gladwyn Turbutt

421 The Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, Williams, C.J. 'The Revell family of Carnfield' 1971, **91**, 141–163.

422 *Fine Rolls* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015006581071;view=1up;seq=171>

423 *Patent Rolls* pp. 401–402 <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/FHMedieval/id/85406/rec/8>

424 C.J. Coxe, '*Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Volume 1*'. <http://www.archive.org/stream/notesonchurcheso01coxjiala#page/336/mode/2up>

425 C.J. Coxe, '*Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Volume 1*'. <http://www.archive.org/stream/notesonchurcheso01coxjiala#page/336/mode/2up>

426 Wolley Charter ii. 74 <http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/wolleycharters/DetailResult.aspx?CharterId=655>

427 C 1/561/71 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?q=C+1%2F561%2F71&sd=&ed=>

428 C 1/174/11 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7459056>

Wolhouse and **Elizabeth his wife**, Thomas Swyfte and **Margery his wife**, and **Grace Revell**.⁴²⁹ **Johanne, Emott, Elizabeth, Margery** and **Grace** are all described explicitly as daughters and heirs of **Robert Revell son of Thomas Revell**. It appears that **Thomas Revell** had established an estate for sir John Smyth, clerk, ‘to the use of the said **Thomas Revell** and of his heirs forever’ of land at Higham, Shirland and Stretton, and the plaintiffs were suing for its release to them, claiming that it had been refused.

Matt Tompkins comments ‘... the granddaughters are claiming not as beneficiaries under his will but as his heirs under the general law. (One wonders whether the reason Smyth will not return the properties to them may be that the transfer was indeed to the uses in Thomas’ will, and that the will named other beneficiaries than the granddaughters)’.

The exact date of the pleading is unclear, but it is addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury as Chancellor, placing it in the window 1487 to 1515. For reasons that are not clear the National Archives date it to 1486 × 1493 or 1504 × 1515.

In 1498 **Hugh Revell of Shirland** is mentioned in a marriage settlement for his niece **Elizabeth Revell**,⁴³⁰ who married John Wolhouse, grandson and heir of William Wolhouse and Alice of Glapwell, and therefore this pleading after her marriage must fall in the later period, i.e. 1504 to 1515. This marriage settlement also establishes that her father **Robert** was dead by 1498, and that he had a brother **Hugh**. It also follows that grandfather **Thomas Revell** is dead by that date because the sisters are described as heirs and, therefore, he cannot be **Thomas Revell of Mansfield and Nottingham** whose will is dated 1534 / 5 — See [Part 6](#).

Gladwyn Turbutt also suggests that **Elizabeth Wolhouse née Revell’s** father is **Robert son of Thomas of Higham** who was dead by 1496 and that the person named in her marriage settlement in 1498 is **Robert’s brother Hugh**. Turbutt also states that this **Robert** had a daughter **Grace**,⁴³¹ but does not state his evidence, and was obviously not aware of her sisters.

This **Hugh Revell’s** will dated 1504 names his niece **Agnes** (daughter of brother **John**, deceased), and refers to several godchildren, but surprisingly does not explicitly mention **Elizabeth Wolhouse** or her sisters but his transcribed will includes the following statement:

‘He bequeaths to his brother’s daughters such lands as their sisters are married to; if it be 20 marks, up to 20 marks of land, if such friends as the testator shall appoint find the marriage to be dowable and if it be between those two to moderate it’.

Its precise meaning is uncertain, especially as ‘brother’ and ‘sister’ might encompass ‘brother-in-law’ and ‘sister-in-law’.

Until evidence to the contrary is found I am inclined to interpret this to mean that **Hugh’s** deceased brother **Robert** had daughters, some of whom are already married at the date **Hugh** wrote his will (1504) and who had already received a marriage settlement (e.g. **Elizabeth** who married Wolhouse in 1498, probably as a duty for Hugh defined in her father’s will but which is not available), and some yet to be married in 1504 and who are to be treated analogously to those who are married.

Robert Revell’s daughters

Elizabeth Wolhouse

It is almost certain that **Elizabeth’s** father-in-law would have been the ‘*John Wodhouse, son of Alice Wodhouse*’ who surrendered property to ‘*Robert Rennet, yeoman of Higham*’ in 1444,⁴³² but that John Wodhouse must have died by 1498. It is possibly **Elizabeth’s** husband whose will dated 1536 is recorded at Lichfield.

The connection to Wolhouse / Wodhouse raises the possibility that **Elizabeth’s** father is ‘*Robert Rennet*’ but that would require **Elizabeth** and her sisters to have been considerably more than 20 when they married and seems inconsistent with such evidence as is available. However, the paucity of other references to **Elizabeth’s** sisters is surprising and does constrain the assessment of these two possibilities.

Emott Balge

Emott’s husband might be Thomas Balge of Aston in the Peak in the parish of Hope recorded as a witness to a grant dated 1496,⁴³³ or his son of the same name, recorded in 1498,⁴³⁴ but their marriages are uncertain. Thomas Balge, the younger, died March 23rd 1508 / 9 and at the IPM held on October 7th 1509 his son and heir Thomas was ‘aged four years and more’. His major beneficiaries were his sister Alice Balge and brother Otuel Balge, but his wife was not mentioned. Thomas Balge held

429 AALT http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/ChP/C1no174/IMG_0026.htm

430 D187/1/216 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d187&cid=1-1-3-211&kw=hugh%20revell#1-1-3-211>

431 ‘*The History of Ogston*’ by Gladwyn Turbutt

432 WARD 2/60/234/139 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C4457677>

433 *Descriptive catalogue of Derbyshire charters* <http://archive.org/stream/descriptivecatal00jeay#page/178/mode/1up>

434 *Descriptive catalogue of Derbyshire charters* <http://archive.org/stream/descriptivecatal00jeay#page/73/mode/1up>

land at Castleton, Hope and Aston,⁴³⁵ and if this is the correct person, then it establishes that the pleading was made in the period 1504 to 1508, and suggests that it was unsuccessful because he held none of the land sought. His heir seems to have resided at Hope at least in the period 1546 to 1571.⁴³⁶

Johanne Vesse

The identity of Thomas Vesse is uncertain. *Bowles* refers to a Thomas Vescy who was probably born post-1485 but he apparently married into the Derbyshire Eyres,⁴³⁷ and may not be the husband of **Johanne**. It is possible that this **Johanne Revell** has been confused with her uncle **Hugh's** illegitimate daughter **Joan Tansley** who is said to have married a John Vescy. Such a marriage as shown in the pedigree is not tenable because this John Vescy was dead by 1484 and it is clear from her father's will that **Joan Tansley** was born post-1488.

Margery Swyfte

Nothing further known.

Grace Revell

Unmarried at the time of the chancery pleading, but possibly married Thomas Barlow of Dronfield, widower.⁴³⁸

Robert Revell's possible sons and grandsons

There is no unequivocal evidence so far located to establish that this **Robert Revell** dead by 1496 had any sons. As pointed out by Matt Tompkins, it is possible to infer from the pleading (C 1/174/11) that there might well have been specific heirs named in **Robert's** will, but these were not necessarily sons. Indeed, from C 1/561/71 it seems clear that **Robert's younger brothers** were to inherit that land originally held by their father **Thomas**, but **Robert** probably held other land that he had acquired by other means and which he could dispose of as he wished.

That said, the National Archives catalogue a document which is **an imperfect copy dated to the period 1509 to 1547 (reign of Henry VIII) of earlier documents** recording litigation concerned with:

'*Seizure of ore and cattle in Shirland, Higham, Normanton and Tupton, Derbyshire*' brought by a '**Hugh Revell**' and defended by an otherwise unknown '**Thomas Revell son and heir of Robert Revell**'.⁴³⁹

Conceivably, this **Thomas Revell** might be the son of '**Robert Renett**', but it seems more likely that he is the son of **Robert** who was dead by 1496 with the plaintiff **Hugh Revell**, **Robert's** brother and executor. If this is correct it would date the original action to the period *ca* 1496 to 1504.

There is an intriguing case at the Court of Common Pleas arising in Nottinghamshire in 1535 in which the administrators of a Robert Leeche are the plaintiffs suing for debt.⁴⁴⁰ The plaintiffs are **Thomas Ryvell** and his wife **Cecilia**, Elizabeth Leeche, Stephen Durant and his wife Anne, and Robert Longesdon and his wife Beatrice. These women are described as the sisters of Robert Leeche deceased. The defendants are Isabel Lytster, widow of Nottingham, Ralph Palmer, yeoman of Nottingham, and Walter Hogeson, yeoman of Nottingham. It is possible that Robert Leeche and his sisters belong to the Leek [various spellings] family of Halam, near Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

The identity of this **Thomas Ryvell** is uncertain but he cannot be the **Thomas Revell of Lenton** (Nottingham) who in his will dated 1534 / 5 described his wife as Isabel — see [Part 6](#) — and **Thomas son of Robert** seems a likely candidate.

'*Hugh Willoughby, of Risley, gentleman. v. Thomas Revell, of Higham, and others.: Destruction of a bond by the said Thomas when payment was demanded.: Derby*'.⁴⁴¹

435 *Inquisitions Post Mortem, Series 2, Volume 3, item 1048* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nc01.ark:/13960/t5s76h025;view=1up;seq=544>

436 *Notes from a Peakland Parish* <http://texts.wishful-thinking.org.uk/HopeNotes/ChapterVIII.html>

437 *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 1903, **17**, 343–363.

<http://www.archive.org/stream/yorkshirearchae22socigooq#page/n413/mode/1up/search/revell>

438 *Derbyshire Visitation* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.c2524486;view=1up;seq=20>

439 STAC 10/1/65 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-4076028&CATLN=7&Highlight=%2CREVELL%2CREVELL%2CHIGHAM&accessmethod=0>

440 *Common Pleas* <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1084Pl.htm> and

http://aalt.law.uh.edu/H8/CP40no1084/bCP40no1084dorses/IMG_2775.htm

441 C1/369/57 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2435498&CATLN=7&Highlight=%2CTHOMAS%2CREVELL&accessmethod=0&Summary=True>

Examination of the original establishes the involvement also of Robert Alwod of Normanton and John Lowe of Tupton,⁴⁴² possibly the person who died 1536, but provides no other clues to **Thomas'** identity.⁴⁴³

442 AALT http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/ChP/C1no369/IMG_0091.htm

443 <https://sites.google.com/site/clayofderbyshire/north-wingfield>

4. John Revell, Thomas of Higham's eldest son, ?-1446-1468 and dead by 1474

John Revell is said to have been born in the 1450s, but perhaps no later than 1446 because his son **John** was probably not less than 14 in 1480. **John the father** is recorded generally as marrying Jane (or Joan) North, but Hunter in *Familiae Minorum Gentium* pedigree [MS 174](#) states 'Margaret, daughter of Roger North of Bubnell' and according to C.J. Coxe this is taken from the pedigree in the 1611 Heralds Visitation to Derbyshire.⁴⁴⁴ A pedigree available at the Derbyshire Records Office describes this **John Revell** as 'of Ogston. Freeholder in manor of Baslow and husband of Margaret, dau. and heir of Roger North of Bubnell'.⁴⁴⁵ The North family held land at Bobenhull / Bubnell from at least the early 14th century and a Roger North is mentioned there in the Baslow Court Rolls from at least 1441. His heirs (Thomas Wylde and Richard Leche) are mentioned in 1473.

Bubnell is about eight miles from Tideswell. A **John Revell** is referred to in the Baslow Court Rolls as 'a free tenant' on October 14th 1468 of lands formerly of William Wyn and currently of the Duke of Clarence (1449-78),⁴⁴⁶ suggesting in fact that he was born not later than about 1448. A Roger North, a Richard Leche and a **John Revell** are recorded in the Baslow court rolls as 'owing suit' on May 31st 1480,⁴⁴⁷ but this must refer to **John son of John** because according to a document written by **Richard son of Thomas**,⁴⁴⁸ **John the father** was dead before **Thomas the grandfather** wrote his will in 1474. Although **John son of Thomas** is described as the founder of the Ogston branch there is, as yet, no independent evidence that he ever lived at Ogston, although his widow is described as 'late of Sherlond'

John's widow Margaret married Richard Page as recorded in a document of uncertain date, either 1475-1480, or 1483-1485 that refers to 'Richard Page and Margaret, his wife, executrix and previously the wife of John Revell, late of Sherlond, co. Derby.: Non-delivery of lead sold by simple contract'.⁴⁴⁹

Jan Wolfe has advised that from an examination of the original document on the AALT website it is clear that it describes 'a contract for the delivery of lead by **John Revell** paid in advance by the plaintiff. The agreement was dated xxvij August in the xj year of the current king, hence 27 August 1471 for delivery by the feast of St. Katherine (11 November). Then it says that **John** made his wife Margaret his executrix after the delivery date and died. The plaintiff claims the lead was not delivered so he wants the lead delivered or his money back. He has brought the case to Chancery (presumably instead of Common Pleas) because he doesn't have documentation for the agreement or payment. Since the case refers to the 11th year of the current sovereign and is addressed to the Bishop of London Chancellor of England, I think we can narrow the date of this case to 27 May 1474 - 7 July 1480, and thus narrow the range of John's death to 11 November 1471 - 7 July 1480'.⁴⁵⁰

Taking into account the document written **Richard son of Thomas**,⁴⁵¹ it would appear that **John** died in the period November 11th 1471 to April 2nd 1474.

Margaret Page formerly Revell and her second husband Richard are recorded on July 1st 1485, as follows:

'1485 Octave of St. John Baptist [1 July] 3 Richard III. Final concord between John Babyngton knight and Richard Page and Margaret his wife deforciantes, of 4 messuages, 4 oxgangs of land, and 20 acres of meadow in Drakenowe and Selston. Consideration £40'.⁴⁵²

It is probably the same Richard Page who the same year acquired two messuages in Carlyngthawyt from Anthony Babington and his wife Elizabeth,⁴⁵³ and which seems to be connected in some obscure way with the founding of the Revells Carnthwaite estate as described in *Derbyshire Gentry in the Fifteenth Century*:

'Three of the **Revell** family, however, were indicted for attacking and imprisoning one Richard Page at Shirland until he swore to obey the judgement of various persons appointed at the nomination of **Hugh Revell** in matters between Page and **Revell**'.⁴⁵⁴

444 C.J. Coxe, 'Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Volume 1'. Page 339.

445 Courtesy of Moira Hyde

446 JDANHS 1901, XXIII, 27 http://ia600300.us.archive.org/21/items/journalofderbysh23derb/journalofderbysh23derb_bw.pdf

447 JDANHS 1901, XXIII, 29 http://ia600300.us.archive.org/21/items/journalofderbysh23derb/journalofderbysh23derb_bw.pdf

448 C 1/561/71 http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?_q=c+1%2F561%2F71&_sd=&_ed=

449 C 1/54/319

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2415187&CATLN=7&Highlight=,REVELL&FullDetails=True>

450 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT4/ChP/C1no54/IMG_0682.htm

451 C 1/561/71 http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?_q=c+1%2F561%2F71&_sd=&_ed=

452 D37/M/RT4 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqSearch=%28RefNo==%27D37%20M/RT4%27%29>

453 D37/M/RT3 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqSearch=%28RefNo==%27D37%20M/RT4%27%29>

454 *Derbyshire Gentry in the Fifteenth Century* p. 123 <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=89EWAQAIAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=revell>

The children of John Revell and Margaret North

[Pedigree 174](#) in *Familiae Minorum Gentium* for **John Revell** shows ‘*1 son, ob. s.p.*’ suggesting that the first son died without issue, and that the well-documented **John** was the second son. The IGI has submitted records for a son **John** (born 1478) and for a daughter **Agnes** (born 1482) **but this must be incorrect as her father died in 1480**. Both are named in the will (1504) of their Uncle Hugh.

Agnes Revell, daughter of John Revell and Margaret North

Little is known of **Agnes Revell**, save a submitted record in the IGI for a birth about 1482 **but this must be incorrect as her father was dead by 1474**, and a mention in her **Uncle Hugh Revell’s** will dated 1504. A fragment of a document in the records of the Court of Wards and Liveries dated to the period 15th to 16th century is catalogued as:

‘*Fragment of an account or expenses. On dorse, William Huse (Hussey) of Flintham, Nottinghamshire, and Agnes Revel of St. Mary’s Nottingham*’.⁴⁵⁵

Accordingly it is probable that she is the **Revell daughter** who married John Hussey of Flintham, son of William Hussey of Flintham — see [Part 6](#).

John Revell of Shirland, heir of John Revell and Margaret North ?–1466–1537

John Revell of Shirland’s date of birth is not certainly known, but based on estimates of his father’s date of birth and estimates for the dates of birth of his children and grandchildren, it is likely that he was born no later than *ca* 1470. According to Gladwyn Turbutt John inherited his father’s lands in Shirland, Stretton and Ogston and some that originated with his mother’s family within the manor of Baslow.

However, it seems almost certain that the **John Revell** recorded in the Baslow court rolls as ‘*owing suit*’ on May 31st 1480,⁴⁵⁶ must be the son of **John and Margaret** because as discussed above **John the father** was dead by 1474. The age of adulthood for tenants by socage was 14, suggesting that **John the son** was born no later than 1466.

The Baslow court rolls refer to a **John Revel** in 1486 as ‘*the next heir*’ in connection with lands ‘*formerly held by Richard Page*’ and describe **John** as ‘*of the age of 18 and more*’ and entitled to be named on the Rolls in his own right,⁴⁵⁷ thus suggesting that he was born not later than 1468 (rather than 1478 as suggested in the IGI) and **John the father** not later than ~1446, consistent with other evidence discussed above. This son, **John Revell of Shirland**, married first Margery Eyre, the daughter of Robert of Norton Lees.

In 1510 **John Revell** brought separate actions for debt against a **Thomas Revell, yeoman, of Derby** [identity unclear] and against Richard Selyoke, of Nottingham, bellfounder, presumably his son-in-law who married **Dorothy Revell**, and was himself the defendant in pleas of trespass brought by **Roland Revell** and his wife **Mary Revell née Elland**.⁴⁵⁸

John Revell variously described as ‘*of Shirland, Sharland and Higham*’ or along with **Richard Revell** as ‘*tenant of lands in Carnethwaite*’ was listed in a Pardon Roll by Henry VIII at some date in the period 1512 to 1513.^{459, 460} On February 10th 1510 / 1 there is a Wolley Charter that records ‘*General release by John Revell of Shirland, executor of the will of Hugh Revell, executor of the will of Robert Revell, to John Clerke of Codnor, yeoman*’.⁴⁶¹ It is clear from this that **John Revell** is the executor of **Hugh Revell** (defined in Hugh’s will as Hugh’s nephew) but it is not entirely clear whether **John Revell** is the executor of **Robert Revell**. It seems likely that the **Hugh Revell** was Hugh the third son of Thomas of Higham (d.1504) and Robert was the second son of Thomas of Higham whose will was dated 1490. Richard Page is also mentioned in the will of **Hugh Revell**, dated 1504.

In 1516 a **John Revell** had power of attorney to deliver seisin in connection with the Manor of Cawsehall (Causehall),⁴⁶² and on August 25th 1518 sold 20 fothers of lead to Sir Stephen Jenyn for delivery in London at some date in 1519 / 20.⁴⁶³ This transaction appears to be the basis of litigation brought in the period 1532 to 1538, as follows:⁴⁶⁴

⁴⁵⁵ WARD 2/60/234/160

⁴⁵⁶ <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=5472319&CATLN=6&accessmethod=5>

⁴⁵⁷ JDANHS 1901, **XXIII**, 29 http://ia600300.us.archive.org/21/items/journalofderbysh23derb/journalofderbysh23derb_bw.pdf

⁴⁵⁸ JDANHS 1901 **XXXIII**, http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh23derb/journalofderbysh23derb_djvu.txt

⁴⁵⁹ <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no990Pl.htm>

⁴⁶⁰ Pardon Roll, Part 2 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=102633>

⁴⁶¹ Pardon Roll, Part 2 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofse16selduoft#page/64/mode/2up>

⁴⁶² Wolley Charters <http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/wolleycharters/DetailResult.aspx?CharterId=655>

⁴⁶³ DD/P/CD/133 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=157-ddpcd&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

⁴⁶⁴ *Mining, Metallurgy and Minting in the Middle Ages: Vol. 3: Continuing Afro-European Supremacy, 1250–1450: Ian Blanchard, 2005, as cited by Jan Wolfe* <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gen/mn/m24634x24635.htm#FN7>

⁴⁶⁴ C 1/708/15 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C7479166>

Plaintiffs: John Revell of Shirland, gentleman, and Robert his son and heir apparent.

Defendants: The executors of Thomas Buke, citizen and merchant tailor of London, and William Blakwall, their attorney.

Subject: Bond given to the said Buke for the use of the wife of Stephen Jennyns, knight, deceased, for delivery of 20 fother of lead at 1,000 `led' the fother, whereof 3 fother less 500 `led' were taken by the King's `cavers.' Injunction and subpoena. Derbyshire'.

An action brought about 1526 is catalogued as follows:⁴⁶⁵

1518-1529 "**John, grandson and heir of Thomas Revell. v. Robert Revell, son of the said Thomas.**: Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land at Hoggeston in Morton, Whitecrofte in Crich, and Holmehill in North Wingfield.: Derby."

Inspection of a copy of the original documents (see appendices 4.7–4.9) defines the date and establishes that the defendant is **Richard son of Thomas**, and records that **John** believes he was disinherited by **Richard** and **Richard's** elder brothers, but as discussed in the earlier sections it seems that the action was unsuccessful.

In the period 1533 to 1538 a **John Revell** is described as '*Bailiff of the Manor of Stretton*'⁴⁶⁶ and this record probably refers to the John of Shirland **John Revell of Shirland**, said to be aged 72, features in an acrimonious dispute about the '*abrogation of saints' days*' in 1537, along with his son Robert and grandson John.⁴⁶⁷ If this age is correct then John was born about 1465.

According to the NBI **John Revell** senior was buried at Shirland on November 16th 1537 and probate was granted December 12th 1538.⁴⁶⁸ C.J. Coxe describes his tomb at Shirland church and comments that it is clear from the inscription on the tomb that it was erected before Margaret's death as her date of death is not precisely stated.⁴⁶⁹ However, Coxe acknowledges that another authority (Pegge) has suggested that the lack of the date was due to the ignorance of the designer. The implications of these alternatives are discussed below. The presence of the Eyre arms on one side of the tomb make it clear that this is the tomb of **John Revell** who married Margaret Eyre rather than his father **John Revell** who married Margaret North. Carvings on the tomb imply that there were three sons and five daughters but C.J. Coxe concludes that the majority died in infancy as only one son, **Robert**, is documented.

John's will contains a reference to paying for repairs to the 'Cross' of Clay Cross formed by the crossing of Clay Lane and Icknield Street.⁴⁷⁰ It refers to only one son, **Robert Revell**, and grandsons **John Revell**, **Leonard Revell** and **Tristram Revell**. Two daughters, an **Elizabeth Revell** who married Edward Meryng and a **Dorothy Revell** who married Richard Selyock are also mentioned. However, in the will, **John Revell's** wife is referred to as Isabel rather than Margaret effectively confirming Pegge's opinion rather than Coxe's. However, a letter from Gladwyn Turbutt published in '*The Reliquary*' in 1860 and referring to this tomb at Shirland,⁴⁷¹ states:

'...Round the outer edge is the following inscription, in old English characters —

"JOHES REVELL DE SHYRLOND ARM. QUI OBIT UNDECIMO DIE NOVEMBRIS ANNO DNI M^O CCCC^{IO} VICESIMO SEPT ET MERGERI UXOR OBIT DIE MARTIS OCTAVO ANNO DNI M^O CCCC^{IO} QUORUM AIABUS PROPICIETUR DEUS, AMEN."...', i.e. John died November 11th 1537 and his wife Margaret died March 8th 1504, which seemingly makes nonsense of both Coxe and Pegge.

The reference to '*Margery Willoughby, my wife's daughter*', and to a Richard Willoughby of Nottingham are consistent with a pedigree at the Derbyshire Record Office that indicates that Margeret died in 1500 and that John married second Isabel Willoughby, widow of Thomas Willoughby of Risley, formerly Isabel Bradburne a daughter of John Bradburne of Hulland. This pedigree gives **John Revell's** date of birth as *ca* 1468, consistent with the other evidence presented above.⁴⁷²

Isabel Revell, her son Richard Willoughby, and a **Leonard Revell** are mentioned in a document dated October 21st 1547 in connection with property in their tenure in Nottingham which was granted to Newstead Monastery [Abbey], near Mansfield.⁴⁷³

465 C 1/561/71 http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?_q=c+1%2F561%2F71&_sd=&_ed=

466 C 1/772/46 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2448222&CATLN=7&accessmethod=5>

467 '*Popular politics and the English Reformation*' By Ethan H. Shagan.

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=MiiTzO6NsdMC&pg=PA58&lpg=PA58&dq=%22robert+revell%22+master&source=bl&ots=NozLyQH3DL&sig=009QV19d8hLzSq5w8vVZaQhHYk&hl=en&ei=uYG_SsbFM6DajQfHjuQj&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1#v=onepage&q=revell%20&f=false

468 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/search-results.asp?searchType=powersearch&mediaarray=*&first_date=&last_date=&CatID=6&pageCount=2&query=last_name%3Drevell|place%3Dderbyshire&queryType=1&pageNumber=2&sortSpec=first_date+desc

469 C.J. Coxe, '*Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Volume 1*'. Page 336.

470 <http://www.seiyaku.com/customs/crosses/railways/clay.html>

471 '*The Reliquary*' 1860, I, 250. '*The Revells of Shirland*'. By Gladwyn Turbutt.

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=G6Q1AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA250&dq=Shirland+Castle.+Revel&lr=&as_brr=3

472 Courtesy of Moira Hyde

473 57 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=80880>

The **Leonard Revell** is presumably **Isabel Revell's** (step)-son, and if he is holding property in 1547, presumably he is of age, in which case born no later than *ca* 1527. Gladwyn Turbutt suggests that **Leonard Revell** is the youngest surviving son. The will of a '*Richard Willoughby, Alderman, of Nottingham*' dated February 24th 1544 / 45 includes the bequest '*To **Isabell Reuell**, my mother, and to Agnes, my wife, my lease of the personedge of Codgrave in the countie of Nottinghame, whiche I have by indenture for yeres of the graunte of Mr. Doctor Cootes. Witnes, William Sharpingeton, James Maisone, Sir Hughe Chorleton, preste, **John Reuell** and Richarde True, with divers other*'.⁴⁷⁴ The identity of the witness '***John Reuell***' is uncertain, but might be the **John Revell** (born *ca* 1525) who married Mary Comberford, the **John Revell** who some say married Helen Savage née Dethick, or the **John Revell** extant Nottingham 1523 to 1552, this latter the more likely — see [Part 6](#). The will of his mother, Isabel, is dated July 28th 1550,⁴⁷⁵ and was probated at Nottingham on October 9th 1550.⁴⁷⁶

The Willoughbys were an important family in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. As stated above '*Sir Richard Willoughby held Brackenthwayte under the Deincourts in 1369*', so the interaction may have been of longstanding. A Richard Willoughby was Sheriff of Nottingham in 1530,⁴⁷⁷ and in 1532 there was a dispute between a Hugh Willoughby of Risley and a **Thomas Revell of Higham**, as follows. '*Hugh Willoughby, of Risley, gentleman. v. **Thomas Revell**, of Higham, and others.: Destruction of a bond by the said Thomas when payment was demanded.: Derby.*'⁴⁷⁸ The identity of this **Thomas Revell** is uncertain, and is discussed further below.

At one stage it was thought that the will of a **Margaret Revell**, widow, of Wolley, dated 1542 (see Appendix 4.3.), might apply to John's wife, but it is clear now that this is not the case. This will refers to two sons (**John Revell** and **Thomas Revell**) and one daughter (**Agnes Revell**). As discussed above, she cannot be **Margaret Revell née North**, i.e. this John's mother, because she married second Richard Page.

474 <http://www.archive.org/details/aselectionofwill06surtooft>

475 Courtesy of Moira Hyde

476 *Index of Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/indexwillsinyor00collgoog#page/n157/mode/1up/search/revel>

477 <http://www.robinhood.info/society/sheriffslisting.html>

478 C1/369/57 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2435498&CATLN=7&Highlight=%2CTHOMAS%2CREVELL&accessmethod=0&Summary=True>

The descendents of John Revell and Margaret / Margery Eyre

The IGI contains submitted records for the baptism of daughters **Elizabeth Revell** (ca 1506) and **Dorothy Revell** (ca 1510), and a son **Robert Revell** (ca 1502) who it is said was associated with Mansfield (Nottinghamshire). These dates have not been confirmed and it is almost certain that at least their son **Robert Revell** was born somewhat earlier because some of Robert's children appear to have been of age when named as beneficiaries in the will of their grandfather, **John Revell** in 1537. Gladwyn Turbutt suggests that **John Revell** also had sons **Hugh Revell** and **Leonard Revell** but no unequivocal references have been located, and they are not mentioned in the will of their putative father.

Hugh Revell, putative son of John Revell and Margaret / Margery Eyre

Gladwyn Turbutt suggests in his book *'History of Ogston'* that there was a son **Hugh Revell** whose daughter married Thomas Shakerley of Little Longstone. It has not been possible to confirm this, and it is possible that this marriage was actually that between Thomas Shakerley and Joan Tansley the illegitimate daughter of **Hugh Revell**, son of **Thomas Revel of Higham**, see above and [Table 4c](#). Gladwyn Turbutt does not explain his reasons for placing this **Hugh Revell** at this point in the tree.

There is an isolated record of a **Hugh Revell, clerk**, who endorsed a grant made at Bakewell on May 14th 1535 who could be this individual,⁴⁷⁹ but he must have been dead before 1537 because he is not named in his putative father's will.

Leonard Revell, a somewhat doubtful son of John Revell and Margaret / Margery Eyre

Gladwyn Turbutt suggests in his book *'History of Ogston'* that there was a son **Leonard Revell** but independent unequivocal evidence has not been located. The wording of the transcript of his putative father's will is possibly misleading. It refers clearly to a grandson **Leonard Revell** (*'son of Robert Revell my son'*) but it is just possible that there is also a son of the same name and that is possibly the basis of Turbutt's interpretation. A **Leonarde Revell** is one of the three named executors and it is unclear whether this is the putative son or the clearly documented grandson. The grandson has a substantial inheritance and is presumably of age suggesting that he was born no later than ca 1517, and being the third son of **Robert Revell** who married Eleanor Frecheville, this suggests that his father must have been born earlier than 1502 as suggested by a submitted entry in the IGI.

If **Robert** and his son **Leonarde** are older than the IGI suggests, then it is plausible that the grandson and his brother-in-law Richard Selyoke could be joint executors, and if that is indeed the case, the argument for a son **Leonard Revell** is less convincing.

Dorothy Revell, daughter of John Revell and Margaret / Margery Eyre

Dorothy Revell married Richard Selyoke and both are referred to in the will of Dorothy's father dated 1537, with Richard a named executor. It seems likely that this Richard Selyoke belongs to the bellfounding family of Nottingham but there is another group of Selyokes associated with Norton, Derbyshire, a Revell stronghold, who might also be connected.

A Richard Seliok of Norton [Derbyshire] was a juror in an inquisition held at Bolsover on April 11th 1430. He is probably the person referred to in the Close Rolls dated September 13th 1441 as Richard Selyok(e) of Norton, Derbyshire,⁴⁸⁰ and the Richard Selyok of Chesterfield who on January 20th 1460 / 1 a granted a meesuage in Sheffield to Richard Scot and his wife.⁴⁸¹ This Richard is probably a member of the Seliok family associated with Haselbarrow, a William Seliok of Haselbarrow a beneficiary and overseer of Roger Eyre of Holme in 1515,⁴⁸² and holding land at Barlborough in 1532.⁴⁸³ About 1540 this property passed to a John Seliok recorded at Norton from at least 1502.⁴⁸⁴ John Seliok died in 1560,⁴⁸⁵ and the property passed to a George Seliok who had children baptised at Norton in the period 1562 to 1571. George purchased the Manor of Dronfield June 1st 1567,⁴⁸⁶ but subsequently moved to Hertfordshire.⁴⁸⁷ The will of Roger Eyre in 1515 included the statement *'all my yren at John Seliok smethes'*.⁴⁸⁸ This John Seliok married Dorothy Chaworth at some uncertain date.

Whether the John Seliok of Norton who had smithies working iron is connected with, or even the same person as the John Seliok of Nottingham, brazier and bellfounder, is uncertain.

479 JDANHS 1893, **XV**, 51 https://ia600401.us.archive.org/31/items/journalofderbysh15derb/journalofderbysh15derb_bw.pdf

480 <http://genealogy.mallen.org.uk/795684-JohnStatham.html>

481 CB/61 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-cb&cid=-1#-1>

482 http://www26.us.archive.org/stream/testamentaeborac05york/testamentaeborac05york_djvu.txt

483 http://www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk/sites/default/files/work-in-progress/barlborough_manors_and_estates_jun_2011.pdf

484 <http://bishopshouse.wordpress.com/2011/05/02/william-and-saffrey-blythe-central-norton-or-norton-lees/>

485 <http://www.joskingston.org/LDEN/CHAP5.html>

486 *The Reliquary* <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=FKU1AAAAMAAJ&q=seliok#v=snippet&q=seliok&f=false>

487 *Visitations of Hertfordshire* <http://archive.org/stream/visitationshert00philgoog#page/n107/mode/2up/search/seliok>

488 http://www26.us.archive.org/stream/testamentaeborac05york/testamentaeborac05york_djvu.txt

A John Seliok, brazier, is recorded in Nottingham as early as 1482,⁴⁸⁹ and a John Selyoke was mayor in 1497 / 8, 1498 / 9 and 1505 / 6. The *IPM* for **Hugh Revell** dated 1504 records with regard to a message at Nottingham that '*He was seised of the under-mentioned messuage, &c. in fee and, being so seised, long before his decease, by charter gave them to ... John Seliok...*'.⁴⁹⁰ In 1500 a Richard Selyok is referred to as the son of John Selyok in connection with land at Robin Hood's Close in such a manner as to suggest that the son is of age,⁴⁹¹ and on February 2nd 1505 / 6 there is a reference to Richard Selyok and his wife Alice,⁴⁹² followed at some date in the period 1538 to 1544 by a record of '*Richard son and heir of Richard Selyok*'.⁴⁹³ In 1524 / 5 there is a reference to an Emma Seliok the widow of Richard Seliok employing a John Wolley, journeyman bellfounder,⁴⁹⁴ strongly suggesting that the elder Richard married twice.

The Selyokes were casting bells at Long Row in Nottingham from at least 1499, with Richard Selyoke mentioned in the period 1536 to 1548,⁴⁹⁵ this latter clearly being Richard son of Richard. Three bells dated 1517 are located at Childwell Abbey are presumably the work of the elder Richard.⁴⁹⁶ One bell, dated *ca* 1530, is at St Leonard's Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire⁴⁹⁷ and another dated *ca* 1540, attributed to the younger Richard is at St Mary Magdalene, Yarwell in Northamptonshire.⁴⁹⁸

However, it is often not possible to distinguish reliably between the two Richards. A Richard Selyoke who was named as a debtor by **John Revell of Shirland** in 1510,⁴⁹⁹ who had a tenement near to the cemetery of St Peter's church in Nottingham in 1513,⁵⁰⁰ and who was sheriff in 1516 / 7, is probably the younger Richard, **Dorothy Revell's** father-in-law.

Robert Revell, son of John Revell and Margaret / Margery Eyre, ?-1493-1502-1555

Robert Revell married Eleanor Frecheville of Staveley. His date of birth and the date of his marriage are not certainly known. He is recorded as present in London when the will of his father **John Revell** was proved in 1537 / 8. This will refers unequivocally to **John Revell's** grandson **Leonard Revell** and he is a substantial beneficiary suggesting that he is of age, and hence born no later than *ca* 1517. As **Leonard** is said to be the third son of **Robert**, it is almost certain that **Robert** was born no later than *ca* 1493, and such a date of birth would not be inconsistent with his father's date of birth.

For Eleanor and **Robert Revell** the IGI has submitted records for the baptism of five sons John, Leonard, Marcell, Robert and Tristram, and four daughters Ann, Eleanor, Grace and Margery baptised in the period 1529 to 1542, but in view of the foregoing these dates of birth must be treated as almost certainly incorrect guesses. Some record Marcell as a daughter. Marcell is an unusual name and its adoption is possibly of some significance. **Robert Revell's** eldest son **John Revell** in his will dated 1568 also refers to a brother **Symon Revell** for whom not even a submitted IGI baptism has been found.

It must be noted that in the absence of definitive records there is a potential at certain dates for confusion between Robert the father and Robert the son. In 1525 a **Robert Revell** bought land at Duckmanton from '*Peter Frescheville, the bastard son of Peter Frecheville, then late of Staveley, deceased*'.⁵⁰¹

Robert and Eleanor are mentioned at some uncertain date in the period 1518 to 1529 with regard to a dispute over land at Newark, Nottinghamshire, as follows:⁵⁰²

'Robert Revell and Eleanor, his wife, James Oxley and Elizabeth, his wife, and Elizabeth Bawkewell, daughter of Katherine Frecheville. v. Randall Rye of Whitwell, esquire.: Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land in Newark late of Ankar Frecheville, gentleman, deceased, father of the said Eleanor, Elizabeth Oxley, and Katherine. (Interpleader annexed of John Leeke, gentleman.): Nottingham'.

489 *Records of the Borough of Nottingham Volume 2* http://archive.org/stream/recordsofborough02nott/recordsofborough02nott_djvu.txt

490 *Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Vol 2, p 547-48, item 855* <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gen/mn/m24664x26805.htm>

491 *Records of the Borough of Nottingham Volume 3* <http://archive.org/stream/recordsboroughn09enggoog#page/n96/mode/2up>

492 *Records of the Borough of Nottingham Volume 3* <http://archive.org/stream/recordsboroughn09enggoog#page/n468/mode/2up>

493 C 1/1034/15-20 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2457265&CATLN=7&accessmethod=5&j=1>

494 *Continuity and Change: The town, people and administration of Nottingham between c.1400 and c.1600*, PhD Thesis, Mills, J.A., University of Nottingham 2010. http://etheses.nottingham.ac.uk/1358/1/continuity_and_change.pdf

495 *The church bells of Warwickshire* http://www.archive.org/stream/churchbellsofwar00till/churchbellsofwar00till_djvu.txt

496 <http://www.childwall.info/#/the-tower/4552346361>

497 <http://www.warksbells.co.uk/ryton.htm>

498 <http://www.robschurches.moonfruit.com/#/yarwell/4520885930>

499 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no990PI.htm>

500 GB0157 <http://nawcat.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/dserve.exe?dsqServer=AP39-0029&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqSearch=%28%28PlaceCode==%271186%27%29%29&dsqPos=64&PF=Yes>

501 '*Collectanea Topographica Et Genealogica*' By Frederic Madden, Bulkeley Bandinel, John Gough Nichols page 205

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=9MRz71DVxVsC&pg=PA207&dq=Musard&output=text>

502 C 1/564/4

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/searchresults.asp?SearchInit=0&txtsearchterm=robert+revell&txtfirstdate=&txtlastdate=&txtrestriction=&hdnsorttype=Reference&image1.x=0&image1.y=0&image1=GO>

Robert Revell of Mansfield took action for debt against a J. Bakewell in 1529,⁵⁰³ and was described as ‘cousin’ in the will, dated 1529, of **Rowland Revell of Mansfield**.⁵⁰⁴ In the period 1529 to 1532 **Robert Revell** was involved in litigation concerning land originally held by **Thomas Revell, Robert’s great grandfather**, which culminated in the sale of this land to his uncle **Tristram Revell**, as follows:^{505, 506, 507}

‘1529-32 **Robert Revell. v. Tristram Revell and Edward Eyre.: Expulsion from a messuage and land in ... and land in Chesterfield, some time of Thomas Revell and late of John Revell, his grandson.: Derby**’.

‘1531/32 6 Feb [23 H VIII], Release and quitclaim by **Robert Revell of Ogston, gentleman, and John Revell, his son and heir, to Tristram Revell of Carnthwaite, gentleman, of all right etc. in all those lands and tenements in Chesterfield, Newbold, Brimington, Tupton and Whittington which were formerly Thomas Revell’s**’.

On April 18th 1534 **Robert Revell** is recorded as a juror in an Inquisition Post Mortem for Henry Fuliambe, armiger, concerned with a challenge by the heir of the last surviving ‘feoffee to uses’ appointed by Godfrey Fuljambe in his will. The legal significance is discussed extensively on the AALT website.⁵⁰⁸

In 1536 a **Robert Revell** is recorded as a tenant of Kingsmead Nunnery in Derby but his identity is uncertain,⁵⁰⁹ and in 1537 he is described as ‘Gentleman’ in the account of the acrimonious dispute at Shirland over the ‘abrogation of saints’ days’ in which his father **John Revell** featured prominently.⁵¹⁰

Subsequent records include:

‘1533-38 **Robert Revell of Ogston, co. Derby, gentleman. v. Richard Curson of Kedleston, great-grandson and heir of John Curson, esquire.: Detention of deeds relating to a messuage and land in North Wingfield.: Derby.**” Court of Chancery, pleadings addressed to Sir Thomas Audley as Lord Chancellor’;⁵¹¹

‘1538-1544 **Thomas, son and heir of Richard Revell, v. Robert, son of John Revell: Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land in Ogstone (in Morton), Holmehill (in North Wingfield), Wheatcroft (in Crich) and Brackenfield in Morton (Brakynghwatt): Derby**’;⁵¹² and

‘1541 Westminster. Quindene of Easter 1541. P: **Robert Revell. D: Thomas Revell. Concerning the meadow of Ogeston and 6 mess; 1 cottage, 300a land, 40a meadow, 100a pasture, 100a woodland and 200a moorland in Ogeston, Holmegate, Wheytcroft and Brakynthwhat. Robert had these of the gift of Thomas who remised and quitclaimed of, and warranted for, himself and his heirs to Robert and his heirs. Robert gave £300**’.⁵¹³

On September 29th 1543, with others, a **Robert Reuell** is mentioned with reference to receipts from lead mines.⁵¹⁴ In 1545 ‘**Robert Revell of Ognaston, gent**’ is the defendant in a case debt brought to the Court of Common Pleas by ‘**Henry Sacheverell, knight**’, and in a case of trespass and ward seizure brought by ‘**Lawrence Lawe, esq.**’.⁵¹⁵

Some records suggest that **Robert Revell** (senior) was presented with Arms in 1545,⁵¹⁶ but if so this was not evident in the two cases referred to above, and other records say they were presented to his son John,⁵¹⁷ while yet a third account suggests that they were presented to both.⁵¹⁸ Another account records a Crest being awarded to ‘**Robert Revell of Shorten Legge [sic], co Derby,**

503 Mi 6/171/7

<http://longford.nottingham.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=NaviTree.tcl&dsqField=RefNo&dsqItem=Mi1/6/171/7#HERE>

504 A History of Ogston by Gladwyn Turbutt

505 C 1/669/41 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/details/redirect/?CATLN=7&CATID=-2445264>

506 D37 M/F2 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqSearch=%28RefNo==%27D37%20M/F2%27%29>

507 Chancery proceedings, Series 2, Volume 1, Bundle 669, page 144

508 AALT <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Notes/uses/Shawe.html>

509 Late Medieval Catholicism and the Impact of the Reformation in the Deanery of Derby c. 1520 to c. 1570. by Joan D'Arcy, M. A. 1996 <http://etheses.nottingham.ac.uk/1375/1/339653.pdf>

510 ‘Popular politics and the English Reformation’ By Ethan H. Shagan.

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=MiiTzO6NsdMC&pg=PA58&lpg=PA58&dq=%22robert+revell%22+master&source=bl&ots=NozLyQH3DL&sig=0090V19d8hLzSq5w8vVZaQHhYk&hl=en&ei=uYG_SsbFM6DajQfHjuQj&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1#v=onepage&q=revell%20&f=false

511 C 1/882/12-13 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/details/redirect/?CATLN=7&CATID=-2451711>

512 C 1/1057/31-33 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/details/redirect/?CATLN=7&CATID=-2458108>

513 Feet of Fines CP25/2/6/31

514 Letters and papers foreign and domestic <http://www.archive.org/stream/pt2addletterspap01greauoft#page/530/mode/2up>

515 Common Pleas http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40_1124.htm

516 Grantees of Arms <http://www.uiowa.edu/~c030149a/northern/granteesofarmstext.pdf>

517 ‘A Derbyshire Armory’, By Maxwell Craven, Elizabeth Forrest, Published by Derbyshire Record Society, 1991. Page 133

http://books.google.co.uk/books?as_brr=0&id=k5MaAAAAYAAJ&dq=%22A+Derbyshire+armory%22&q=malory&pgis=1#search_anchor

518 The Genealogist <http://www.archive.org/stream/genealogist25selb#page/n139/mode/2up/search/revell>

and to **John Revell** of — *co Derby*,^{519 520} and John's daughter, **Eleanor Revell**, is shown as holding them when she married Edward Fenton.⁵²¹

A **Robert Revell**, servant, and his wife (unnamed) of Southwell are referred to in the [will of Jane Strelley](#) dated 1548.⁵²² Jane Strelley's identity is not precisely defined, but she does not name children in her will and appears to be unmarried, a relative of Anthony Strelley, knight. This **Robert Revell** is given several bequests including the '*the housse of myne in Southwell aforesaide that he now dwellith in*', and it seems likely that he is **Robert Revell the son of Robert Revell and Eleanor Frecheville**.

On November 4th 1548 **Robert Revell** was one of two people who were designated as '*feoffees to uses*' by Thomas Asteley of Pateshull, Staffordshire, and John Lytelton of Frankley, Worcestershire, as follows:⁵²³

'Feoffment by John Lytelton and Thomas Asteley to Robert Revell and William Hande of two messuages, 80 acres land, 40 acres meadow, 100 acres pasture, and 200 acres of wood in Stretton to hold to the use of Asteley'.

In 1549 '*Robert Revell of Shorland*' is the defendant in a case of debt brought by Nicholas Sawnderson, gent.⁵²⁴

On May 11th 1554 **Robert Revell of Higham** is named in the *Patent Rolls*, as follows:⁵²⁵

'1554 On 11 May, "Whereas Robert Revell late of Higham, co Derby, gentleman, is indicted before James Dier, knight, and Ralph Rokeby, serjeants at law, justices of gaol [jail] delivery for Derbyshire, for that he with others on 16 December, 1 Mary, feloniously and burglariously broke into the mansion house of Stephen Hill at Prathall in Wirksworth, co. Derby, about 11 o'clock at night and there putting Stephen and his wife in corporal fear stole 18l. in money and 40 pieces of linen cloth to the value of 4 marks; Pardon to Robert of the said felony and of all other felonies perpetrated by him to the present and release to him of all penalties incurred by reason of the same, so that he stand right, etc'.

On September 26th 1554 there is an entry in the *calendar of the Pardon Rolls* as follows:⁵²⁶

'grant of general pardon to all subjects who shall sue for it upon payment of 22s. only' and amongst those pardoned is '**Robert Revell of Hiegham, co. Derby, 'gent[leman]'**.

Robert Revell was buried at Shirland. His will, dated April 19th 1555 and proved on May 26th 1555, is catalogued as '**Robert Reyvell of Sherlande Lodge**'.⁵²⁷ A full transcript is available.⁵²⁸ He refers to his wife **Ellen Revell**, his eldest son **John Revell**, son **Leonerde Reyvell**, son **Marcell Reyvell**, his youngest son **John Reyvell**, and daughters **Margery Reyvell**, **Ann Reyvell** and **Grace Reyvell**, [Rowland Eyre](#), sonne-in-law, but his wife is not identified, and widowed daughter **Elinor Hopkynson** and a '*daughter Grace Chepingdale*'. He also refers to his son **Robert Reyvell** and his son **Robert** and daughters **Benet**, **Ellyn**, **Marell** and **Ann**.

Robert had substantial holdings of land. His wife **Ellen** was bequeathed '*all my lands and tenements in Oxston [Ogston], Thewathewicke and Bubnell, and 2 messuages in Higham in the holding of Roger Alsbybrucke and John Howbye, for her life in full*'.

His son **Leonard** and his heirs were bequeathed '*such lands and tenements as I have in mortgage in Byrchwoode within the parish of Alferton of Christofer Fitzrandall, paying therefor the rest of the money yet unpaid. And if the said lands be redeemed, the said Leonarde shall have all such money as shall be due for the redemption*', and '*my farm of Sherland Park, the Geyrholmes, Long Ryddynges, the Delves, Fulwoode Field, Allurland Kytynroose, Chappellclif with the Little Half Field and ?Mynshull, the one half of my farm of Stretton lordship during my years, the Conyngree lying in Shirlande demesne, the one half of the Lyndweye Wood*'.

His eldest son **John** was bequeathed '*The rest of my farms of Sherlande and Stretton*' and he also received his boles of lead and shared the smithies with his brother **Leonard**.

519 *The Genealogist* <http://www.archive.org/stream/genealogist25selb#page/n141/mode/2up>

520 *The Reliquary* 1882, 22, 51 <http://www.archive.org/stream/reliquaryvolume00unknqoog#page/n83/mode/1up>

521 '*The general armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales*'

522 *York Wills* <http://www.archive.org/details/aselectionofwill06surtuoft>

523 D37 M/T557 and 558 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqSearch=%28RefNo==%27D37%20M/T558%27%29>

524 *Common Pleas* <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1139/CP40no1139PI.pdf>

525 *Calendar of the Patent Rolls Philip and Mary, Vol 1, 1553–54*, London, 1937, p 309. <http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/sources/rolls.shtml>

526 *Calendar of the Patent Rolls Philip and Mary, Vol 2, 1554–55*, London, 1936, pp 346 and 350

<http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/sources/rolls.shtml>

527 *Index of Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/indexofwillsprov11chur#page/442/mode/2up/search/revel>

528 Prerogative Court of Canterbury: Will Registers. Derbyshire Wills Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1393-1574. Edited by David G. Edwards. Derbyshire Record Society, Volume 26, 1998. Frome, Somerset, England. Will number 62, page 102 <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gen/mn/m24632x24633.htm#FN15>

His son **Marcell** and his heirs were bequeathed ‘*one tenement in Brampton now or lately in the tenure of the wife of William Newham, one close in Boythorpe in the tenure of James Fuljame knight with all other my lands and tenements in the Hill in the occupation of James Clarke and John Cleye*’.

His youngest son **John** and his heirs were bequeathed ‘*all my lands and tenements in Normanton within the parish of Chesterfield now or lately in the occupation of Henry Baldwyn, John Alwoode, Richard Alwoode and Willyam Alwoode*’.

This Grace Chepingdale is almost certainly the ‘*niece Grace Hodkinson*’ referred to by **Hugh of Palterton**, i.e. **Eleanor Hopkynson née Revell**’s daughter whose father was Thomas Chepingdale referred to also by Turbutt in his ‘*History of Ogston*’.

Several nephews and nieces, children of Robert and John, are named but his sons **Tristram Revell** and **Symon Revell** are not, suggesting that both are dead. However a brother **Symon Revell** is named unequivocally in the will written 1568 by **Robert**’s son, **John Revell**, suggesting that for some unknown reason their father excluded him.

Robert Revell’s widow Eleanor subsequently married Jeffrey Wastness, and there is a Star Chamber document ‘*Ellyn Wasties, Jeffry Wasties v Symond Revell*’ dated 1559 / 60 that must relate to Eleanor and her second husband, and the poorly documented son of her first marriage **Symon Revell**.⁵²⁹

A Chancery Record dated to the period 1558 to 1579 concerning the personal estate of **Robert Revell** identifies the plaintiff as **Grace Revell** and the defendants as Rowland Eyre and another.⁵³⁰

A **John Revell**, grandson and heir of **Thomas Revell**, and a **Robert Revell, son of the said Thomas**, are mentioned in the period 1518 to 1529 with regard to ‘*Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land at Hoggoston in Morton, Whitecrofte in Crich, and Holmehill in North Wingfield*’.⁵³¹ However, as discussed above, the defendant should be ‘*Richard son of Thomas*’ — see also Appendix 4.7.

[Stanley C. Taylor](#) refers to a descendant of the Ogston Revells who ‘*founded a line of farmers which settled at Hognaston in 1569*’.⁵³² Taylor also states ‘*Chaloner’s pedigree of 1613 (Derby MS 6341) gives a quite different descent - albeit from the same family - whereby a younger son in the 15th century married an heiress of the otherwise unknown Doveridge branch of the Folchers*’.⁵³³

However, inspection of a copy of this pedigree (MS 6341) provided by Derby Local Studies Library reveals a far from perfect pedigree in which individuals of the same name appear to have been confused and some generations are missed. What is possibly a reference to the ‘*descendent 1569*’ appears to be **John Revell** (son of **John Revell** who married Mary Comberford) and his brother **Edward Revell** who is shown as marrying the daughter of Lacy — apparently a confusing of his brother Edward with his son Edward. This **Edward Revell** is clearly shown as ‘*of Ogston*’ whereas his supposed brother **John Revell** is described as ‘*of Hogneddogton*’ or similar, but certainly the spelling is very different. Moreover, it has not been possible to find any reference to the Folchers.

529 STAC 5/W40/10 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?q=STAC+5%2FW40%2F10> and http://www.uh.edu/waalt/index.php/STAC_5/W36-W40

530 C 3/152/76 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/search/results>

531 C 1/561/71

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/searchresults.asp?SearchInit=0&txtsearchterm=robert+revell&txtfirstdate=&txtlastdate=&txtrestriction=&hdnsorttype=Reference&image1.x=0&image1.y=0&image1=GO>

532 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/derbyshire.htm>

533 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/derbyshire.htm>

The children of Robert Revell and Eleanor Frecheville

Ellinor Revell of Shirland, daughter of Robert Revell and Eleanor Frecheville. ?–1535–1555–1563

In his will dated 1555 **Robert Revell** refers to his daughter **Elinor Hopkynson widow of Nicholas** indicating that she was born no later than *ca* 1535.

In 1563 there is a Letter of Administration of the goods of **Elena Parsons of Alfreton** that refers to her brother **John Revell**,⁵³⁴ and it is possible that this indicates a second marriage but, if so, it has not been traced.

John Revell of Shirland, son of Robert Revell and Eleanor Frecheville, who married Mary Comberford. ?–1517–1525–1575

Robert and Eleanor's son **John Revell of Shirland** is said to have been born about 1525, but he is the eldest son and almost certainly was born somewhat earlier because it seems certain that his younger siblings were of age in 1537 as deduced from their inheritances specified in their grandfather's will. He married Mary Comberford of Comberford, Staffordshire. Some describe this event as **John Revelle of Comberford** marrying Mary Comberford.⁵³⁵ The '*Visitation of the County of Warwickshire in 1619*' records the marriage of a '*John Reuell and a Mary Comberford, daughter of Tho' Dom's de Cumb'ford and Dorithie the daughter of Ralph Fitzharbart of Norberrie, Derbyshire*', but does not give a date.⁵³⁶ However, there are a further four generations shown which suggests a marriage no later than the second quarter of the 16th century and a birth earlier than 1525. Extensive and thorough investigations by Janet Wolfe have led to the suggestion that Mary Comberford is descended from Henry II.⁵³⁷

John Revell is mentioned in 1537 along with his father and grandfather in connection with the acrimonious dispute at Shirland in a manner that might suggest he was older than 12 years.⁵³⁸ This matter was investigated in the Star Chamber, '*Depositions on behalf of Ralph Willett, late parish priest of Shirland, concerning the singing of divine service on certain abrogate days, and not declaring the King's injunctions and commandments*'.⁵³⁹ He is probably the '*John Revell of Hogston, gent.*' named as a defendant in a plea of debt brought to the Court of Common Pleas in 1543 by Godfrey Fuliambe, esq.⁵⁴⁰

It has been suggested that **John Revell of Shirland** was a notorious dissident and that he or his son John, might be the **John Revell of Norwich, Grocer**,⁵⁴¹ but this seems most unlikely — see [Part 11](#). **Mary Revell** née Comberford was later implicated with her nephew, Thomas Comberford, in the plots by the Staffordshire Catholic gentry in support of Mary Queen of Scots.⁵⁴² According to a reference on the web (**not checked**) Mary Comberford was a daughter of her father's second marriage dated about 1528,⁵⁴³ suggesting that her marriage to **John Revell** was post-1545.

In 1549 an action for debt was brought against '*John Reyvel of Shelforthe, Derbyshire, gent., son and heir of Robert Reyvel of Sherlande lodge*' by John Derry.⁵⁴⁴ **John Revell of Shirland** is recorded as a witness to a Grant and Power of Attorney by Sir William Cavendish of Chatsworth, knight, to George Aleyn of Youlgreave, signed at Chatsworth on January 12th 1556 / 7.⁵⁴⁵ **John of Shirland** is also mentioned in 1557 as a godfather to Lucrece (Lucrece) Cavendish (daughter of Sir William Cavendish and his second wife (Bess of Hardwick)).⁵⁴⁶ This connection to Bess of Hardwick is interesting, because at this date she was building Chatsworth, and it was not completed until the early 1560s.⁵⁴⁷ In 1591 / 2 the marriage of a **Jane Revell to William Revell of Ricardfeild** at Bradfield (Yorkshire) is described in the registers as taking place at Edynsore (=Edensor the parish church for Chatsworth) — see [Part 5](#). The significance of this is unclear, and strangely, the marriage is not recorded in the Edensor registers (as they appear on the IGI). However, it now seems as though these Yorkshire Revells do not have a direct connection to the Derbyshire Revells.

534 D37 M/F3 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-3&kw=shirland%20revell#5-1-3>

535 <http://comerfordfamily.blogspot.com/2007/12/comberford-4-wealth-from-wednesbury.html>

536 '*Visitation of the County of Warwickshire*' <http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationcount01britgoog#page/n59/mode/1up>

537 Soc Medieval Gen Gateway Immigrants

https://groups.google.com/group/soc.genealogy.medieval/browse_thread/thread/957a600c3654d5/a13784467812f670?hl=en&lnk=gst&q=revell#a13784467812f670

538 '*Popular politics and the English Reformation*' By Ethan H. Shagan.

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=MiiTzO6NsdMC&pg=PA58&lpg=PA58&dq=%22robert+revell%22+master&source=bl&ots=NozL_yQH3DL&sig=009OVI9d8hLzSq5w8vVZaQhHYk&hl=en&ei=uYG_SsbFM6DajQfHjuQi&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1#v=onepage&q=revell%20&f=false

539 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=6&CATID=4876226&FullDetails=True&j=1&Gsm=2008-08-08>

540 *Common Pleas* <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1116PI.htm>

541 '*Policy and the Police*' by G.R. Elton

http://books.google.com/books?id=C6o5AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA306&dq=John+Revell&as_brr=3&cd=4#v=onepage&q=John%20Revell&f=false

542 <http://comerfordfamily.blogspot.com/2007/12/comberford-4-wealth-from-wednesbury.html>

543 <http://newsgroups.derkeiler.com/Archive/Soc/soc.genealogy.medieval/2007-09/msg00207.html>

544 1950 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1139/CP40no1139PI.pdf>

545 <http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/wolleycharters/DetailResult.aspx?CharterId=622>

546 JDANHS Volume 29 http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh28derb/journalofderbysh28derb_djvu.txt

547 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chatsworth_House

This **John Revell** is recorded as renting the farm at the Hill, North Wingfield, to James Clarke, who died in 1558, and his wife Aileen.⁵⁴⁸

In 1564 **John Revell of Shirland Lodge** leased two parts of the *Saracen's Head Inn* in Newark. This Inn was held by an Ann Frecheville as early as 1485, and she conveyed it to an imprecisely defined 'Revell of Oggston' during the reign of Henry VII (1485 to 1509),⁵⁴⁹ presumably either John's father **Robert Revell** who married Eleanor Frecheville or his grandfather **John Revell** who married Margery / Margaret Eyre. An **Eleanor Revell** is recorded as in 'possession of one messuage in Newark called the Sarazins Head' in the period 1582 to 1583.⁵⁵⁰ She is referred to as '**Elinor REVELL of Dumb[er]ford, Derbs**' in a 16th century document referring to a messuage adjacent to the Saracen's Head,⁵⁵¹ making it clear that she is the daughter of **John Revell of Shirland Lodge** and Mary Comberford, thought to have married Edward Fenton of Fenton, Nottinghamshire. Fenton is some five miles east of Newark. In 1584 two parts of the Saracen's Head Inn are conveyed to a Peter Lucas by a **John Revell of Mansfield**. The exact identity of this individual is uncertain (**John Revell of Shirland Lodge** died 1575 / 6). There are other references to **John Revell of Mansfield** in the period 1590 to 1597 — see [Part 6](#) — but he is thought to be **John Revell of Shirland Lodge's** step-brother, the illegitimate youngest son of **Robert Revell** who married Eleanor Frecheville. The will of a **Jo Revell of Winthorpe**, some two miles north-east of Newark, is dated 1597 / 8,⁵⁵² and may relate

John Revell of Shirland had land in Stretton and there are several references to business dealings with John Asteley of Ascot (co. Salop) gent in the period 1563 to 1576.^{553, 554, 555, 556, 557} Other records indicate that in 1561 the estate of John Asteley (Astley) was at Aston (not Ascot) about one mile from Wem and 12 miles from Shrewsbury.⁵⁵⁸ A grant of lands dated February 7th 1518 / 9 records as follows:⁵⁵⁹

1. *William Oteley de Pichford, co. Salop, esq., and Margery his wife;*
2. *John Leighton, George Corbet, esquires, John Bruyne de Stapulford, Thomas Astley, and Roger Luter, chaplain. GRANT of lands, etc., in Chester, co. Cheshire, and Hawardyn, co. Flint, with letters of attorney to Edward Revell to deliver seisin thereof. Latin.*

The identity of this **Edward Revell** is uncertain, but possibly **John Revell's** son. Alternatively he might be connected to the Revells of Shropshire discussed in [Part 13](#). It is possible that this John Asteley, or his family, held lands also in Staffordshire and Warwickshire.⁵⁶⁰

There is a feoffment in 1567 to the use of his will by a **John Revell of Shirland** to (amongst others) Henry Cumberforth clerk, John Hall and **Edward Revell** of land in Stretton, Tupton, etc. and including land at Newark.⁵⁶¹ In 1572 there is a bond referring to a **John Revell of Comberford**, Staffordshire, and a Godfrey Foliambe of Walton.⁵⁶² Presumably both of these relate to the **John Revell** who married Mary Comberford.

There is a document accessible electronically in the USA but not in the UK that records:

'c 1568 **John Revell Senior** held discussions concerning a potential marriage between his son, **John Revell**, and the daughter of Tempest of Yorkshire. John Hall and **John Revell** met at Staveley in the home of Peter Frecheville in Derbyshire. There they met with the said Tempest, his wife, and daughter, but the talks broke down because Tempest would not give so much money as **John [Revell, Sr]** required'.⁵⁶³

548 <https://sites.google.com/site/clayofderbyshire/north-wingfield>

549 'The History and Antiquity of the Town of Newark'

http://books.google.com/books?id=BA9FAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA33&dq=John+Revell&lr=&as_brr=3&cd=16#v=onepage&q=Revell&f=false

550 DC/NW/7/1/2/80 <http://nawcat.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/dserve.exe?dsqServer=AP39-0029&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=0&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29%3D%27sarazin%27%29>

551 DC/NW/7/1/2/67 <http://nawcat.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/dserve.exe?dsqServer=AP39-0029&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=0&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29%3D%27Revell%27%29>

552 *Calendars of Lincoln Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarslincol00lincgoog#page/n288/mode/2up>

553 D37 M/T560 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

554 D37 M/T561 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=2-17-5&kw=shirland%20revell#2-17-5>

555 D37 M/T563 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=2-17-7&kw=shirland%20revell#2-17-7>

556 D37 M/T1723 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

557 D37 M/T564-565 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

558 <http://www3.shropshire-cc.gov.uk/roots/places/wem/garbet/wem56.htm>

559 No 424 OTTLEY (PITCHFORD HALL) ESTATE 1

560 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=52406>

561 D37 M/F5 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

562 DD/FJ/3/1/3 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=157-ddfj_2&cid=2-1-3&kw=revel%20revell%20revil%20revill%20ryvel%20rivel%20foliambe#2-1-3

563 <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gen/mn/m24624x24625.htm>

It seems likely that this is the **John Revell** referred to in a letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury written at Sheffield Castle and dated January 20th 1572 / 3 that states ‘... also of apprehending some Mass priests, & pretended Conjurors, who had persuaded **John Revel**, that by the Virtue of some charmed Plates of Gold they had given him, he should gain the Earl’s favour, & be secure from all Perils, etc.’⁵⁶⁴ and in another letter to the Privy Council, dated at Sheffield Castle, February 1st 1572 / 3 in which he records ‘sending up Avery Keller, servant to Rowland Lacon of Willey, near Bridgenorth, esquire, who has confessed to dealings, with conjurors at the house of **John Revell**. He has ordered the apprehension of any others involved’.⁵⁶⁵

John Revell of Shirland wrote his will in 1568 and probate was granted January 28th 1576 / 7.⁵⁶⁶ This will refers to his mother Ellen Westneis (formerly Revell née Frecheville), his two sons, **John Revell** the elder, and **Edward Revell**. Little is known of this **Edward Revell**, but he is listed as an Alumnus of Gloucester Hall, Oxford University, where he matriculated January 11th 1581 / 2, aged 19.⁵⁶⁷ He is possibly the father of **Isabel Revell** and **John Revell** baptised Nottingham St Peter’s on October 1st 1587 and November 2nd 1589, respectively.

According to a document accessible electronically in the USA but not in the UK it is recorded that on March 29th 1603:

‘1603 On 29 March at Chesterfield, **Edward Revell of Hogmarten, George Revell, and Edward Revell** were named on a list found on the back of a Proclamation announcing James I as King of England. They may have been present when the proclamation was read’.⁵⁶⁸

At this date this is plausibly **Edward Revell** second son and his nephews **George Revell** and **Edward Revell**.

John Revell of Shirland’s will refers to two daughters, **Ellinor Revell** and **Joan Revell**, and to ‘brother-in-law Comberford’. In the event that his elder son **John Revell** and / or his male heirs cannot inherit, certain bequests go by default progressively to the second son **Edward Revell**, **John Revell of Shirland**’s brothers **John Revell**, **Robert Revell**, **Simon Revell**, then **Edward Revell of Normanton**, kinsman (discussed above), and finally to **John Revell of Shirland**’s daughters **Ellinor Revell** and **Joan Revell**. There is also a reference to ‘*Dorothe Taylor my daughter’s daughter*’.

This is rather confusing, but Gladwyn Turbutt’s reading of this will given in ‘*A History of Ogston*’ is the same. The reference to ‘brother-in-law Comberford’ defines that this is the will of **John Revell** who married Mary Comberford. The identity of this ‘brother John’ is not clear — perhaps a step-brother or brother-in-law? Stanley C. Taylor considers this ‘brother John’ to be a half-brother and illegitimate son of Robert.⁵⁶⁹ Nothing more is known for certain but he appears to be known also as **John Revell of Mansfield**.

The National Archives record two Chancery pleadings dated to the period 1558 to 1579 that probably refer to this **John Revell** or possibly his son, as defendants catalogued as ‘**John Keyvell**’ and ‘**John Reyvell**’ and concerned with property ‘*property in Eggstowe [Ogston ?], Stretton and Forthe [unidentified], Derbyshire*’ in which the plaintiff is Elizabeth Foxe, widow.^{570 571} ‘Eggstowe’ is probably Clay Cross rather than Ogston. A third pleading in the same period involving **John Reyvell** refers to property ‘*in Birchwood and Alfreton, Derbyshire*’ in which the defendant is Christopher Fitzrandle,⁵⁷² and this must be the land that his father **Robert** had in mortgage and which was bequeathed by his father to the plaintiff’s brother **Leonard**. It is thought that **Leonard** died 1561.

There is another record dated to the same period in which a **John Revell** with others are the defendants and Frances Fulgehame and Elizabeth are the deforciant, relating to property in Hope and Chesterfield.⁵⁷³

564 *Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts Volume 3*.

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=3aZJAAAaAAJ&pg=PA320&lpg=PA320&dq=%22de+emscote%22&source=bl&ots=ZDx4wQxWXh&sig=AR1iS25Y1JADpeXGpePMQ7M7fAo&hl=en&sa=X&ei=IaEAT7vYM8Tu8QOZjPGaAQ&ved=0CD4Q6AEwBDgK#v=snippet&q=%22revell%22&f=false>

565 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=109-mss_1-2_3&cid=2-15&kw=Lambeth%20Palace%20Library#2-15

566 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/search-results.asp?searchType=powersearch&mediaarray=*&first_date=&last_date=&CatID=6&pageCount=2&query=last_name%3Drevell|place%3Dderbyshire&queryType=1&pageNumber=2&sortSpec=first_date+desc

567 *Oxford University Alumni* <http://www.archive.org/stream/alumniixoniensio1oxfogoog/page/n416/mode/1up/search/revell>

568 <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gen/pn/p24613.htm>

569 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/derbyshire.htm>

570 C 3/105/39 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C3780611>

571 C 3/149/34 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C3784972>

572 C 3/150/46 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C3785084>

573 *Chancery Proceedings Series 2 Volume 1 1558–79 page 147*

Robert Revell, second son of Robert Revell and Eleanor Frecheville, ?–1517–1537–1555–?

The second son **Robert Revell**, is described as of 'Wynster' in his grandfather's will dated 1537, and he appears to be of age. He is probably the **Robert Revell**, servant, and his wife (unnamed) of Southwell who are referred to in the will of Jane Strelley dated 1548.⁵⁷⁴ Jane Strelley's identity is not precisely defined, but she does not name children in her will and appears to be unmarried, a relative of Anthony Strelley, knight. This **Robert Revell** is given several bequests including the 'the house of myne in Southwell aforesaide that he now dwelleth in', and it seems likely that he is **Robert Revell the second son of Robert Revell and Eleanor Frecheville**. Gladwyn Turbutt in his *History of Ogston* states that this **Robert Revell** married Eleanor (Helen) Savage née Dethick as recorded in the *Visitation of Derbyshire*.⁵⁷⁵

In contrast, Janet Kinrade Dethick in 'A History of the Dethick Family of Dethick 1200-1918' suggests that she married a **John Revell** but again provides no evidence.⁵⁷⁶

Robert's father's will dated April 19th 1555 names Robert's son **Robert Reyvell** and four daughters, **Bennet Reyvell**, **Ellen Reyvell**, **Mary Reyvell**, and **Ann Reyvell**. **Bennet Reyvell** and **Robert Revell** were not named in the will of their Uncle **John Revell** and presumably were dead by 1568. Daughter **Ann Revell** was caring for her Uncle **John Revell** at the time of his death.

John Revell the younger, illegitimate youngest son of Robert Revell ?–1555–1568–?

This **John Revell** is clearly referred to as 'my youngest son' in his father's will dated 1555 and as 'my brother' in the will dated 1568 of **John Revell** who married Mary Comberford. He is probably the '**John Revell, junior**' named as a defendant with Thomas Curtes and others in an action brought to the Star Chamber by Ellen Wastness and Jeffry Wastness.⁵⁷⁷ Nothing more is known for certain. Stanley C. Taylor refers to this mysterious John as extant 1550,⁵⁷⁸ but provides no evidence to support the claim.

There are records of several **John Revells** who might be him:

1. **John Revell of Pinxton** living 1562 to 1566 and born not later than *ca* 1542;
2. **John Revell** whose son William is recorded as paying for his father's burial at Morton in June 1597;
3. **John Revell of Mansfield** extant 1584 to 1597, (see also [Part 6](#)) who in 1584 conveyed two parts of the *Saracen's Head Inn* at Newark to Peter Lucas. This had previously been held by **John Revell of Shirland** to whom it had been conveyed by Ann Frecheville during the reign of Henry VIII.⁵⁷⁹ The connection to Newark, and indirectly to **John Revell of Shirland**, **Robert Revell** and **Elinor Revell**, respectively the first son, second son and granddaughter of **Robert Revell** and Eleanor Frecheville, and to Ann Frecheville, is noteworthy and suggests that it is **John Revell of Mansfield** who is their step-brother. **John Revell of Mansfield** is named in the will of **Hugh Revell of Palterton** dated 1597. The will of a **Jo Revell of Winthorpe**, some two miles north-east of Newark, is dated 1597 / 8,⁵⁸⁰ and possibly relates to this individual.

This little-known illegitimate son / step-brother is a possible contender for the **John Revell** who supposedly married Eleanor (Helen) Savage née Dethick. However, if he is the youngest child (as distinct from merely the youngest son) he would possibly be too young to marry before *ca* 1570, and even if he were born before his half-sisters he would almost certainly not be born before *ca* 1540 and thus unlikely to marry before *ca* 1560 and thus he does not seem a very good candidate for Helen's husband, and it seems more likely that she married **Robert Revell**, second son of **Robert Revell** and Eleanor Frecheville.

Leonard Revell, third son of Robert Revell and Eleanor Frecheville, ?–1517–1537–1555–?

Third son Leonard Revell is named in grandfather **John Revell's** will dated 1537 in terms that suggest he is of age, and in father **Robert Revell's** will dated 1555. **Leonard Revell** inherits land at Birchwood (Alfreton), Shirland Park, and Stretton. He is plausibly the **Leonard Revell of Shirland** who died 1561 and whose will is recorded at Lichfield but has since been lost. At some date in the period 1558 to 1579 his brother **John Reyvell** is the plaintiff and Christopher Fitzrandle the defendant in a Chancery pleading concerning property 'in Birchwood and Alfreton, Derbyshire' in which the defendant is Christopher Fitzrandle,⁵⁸¹ and this may be consequent upon **Leonard's** death

If **Leonard** did leave a will dated 1561, then he is a plausible candidate for the husband of **Elizabeth Revell, widow of Wolley**, whose will is dated 1568 — [see Table 4b](#). There is, however, no evidence of her or her children inheriting the land that was

574 York Wills <http://www.archive.org/details/aselectionofwill06surtuoft>

575 *Visitation of Derbyshire* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.c2524486;view=1up;seq=45>

576 'A History of the Dethick Family of Dethick 1200-1918' By Janet Kinrade Dethick <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=esYW7fLV3fsc>

577 STAC 5/W80/39 http://www.uh.edu/waalt/index.php/STAC_Wastnes

578 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/derbyshire.htm>

579 'The History and Antiquities of the Town of Newark' by W. Dickinson

http://books.google.com/books?id=BA9FAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA33&dq=John+Revell&lr=&as_brr=3&cd=16#v=onepage&q=Revell&f=false

580 *Calendars of Lincoln Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarslincol00incqoog#page/n288/mode/2up>

581 C 3/150/46 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C3785084>

bequeathed to **Leonard** and his heirs by his father in 1555, but much of that land seems to be located only some five miles from Morton and Shirland and some eight miles from Wolley.

Symon Revell, mysterious son of Robert Revell and Eleanor Frecheville. ?–1539–1559–1568–?

This **Symon** is a mystery for whom not even a submitted IGI baptism has been found but Turbutt in *History of Ogston* suggests that he died overseas. **Symon** is not named in his father **Robert**'s will dated 1555, but **Robert Revell**'s eldest son **John Revell** in his will dated 1568 does refer to a brother **Symon Revell**, as below, suggesting that for some unknown reason their father excluded **Symon**.

*'To my loving brothers **Roberte Revell, Symon Revell and John Revell** every one of them during their lives 26s. 8d. yearly to be paid out of the house and demesnes of Oggeston at 2 terms in the year, that is, at the feast of Saint John Baptist and Saint Marten in Winter by even portions, and for non-payment to distrain of the same ground in any part thereof after the decease of the abovenamed Ellen Wastnes'.*

Robert Revell's widow Eleanor subsequently married Jeffrey Wastnes, and there is a Star Chamber document catalogued as '*Ellyn Wasties, Jeffry Wasties v **Symond Revell***' dated 1559 / 60 that must relate to Eleanor and her second husband, and the poorly documented son of her first marriage **Symon Revell**.⁵⁸²

Records located by searching the National Archives using '*Wastnes*' establish that Jeffery / Geoffrey and Ellen were involved in a considerable amount of litigation but it is not clear how much related to the Revell family and / or their former lands, nor exactly the basis of the legal arguments. However, one case involves land in Winster suggesting a possible connection to **Symon's brother Robert**,⁵⁸³ and another involves a **John Revell, Jr.**, and Thomas Curtes, whose family were prominent around Ford and Higham.^{584, 585}

Margery Revell, daughter of Robert Revell and Eleanor Frecheville. ?–1535–1555–1558–?

Little is known of this **Margery Revell**. She is name in her father's will dated 1555 and is probably the plaintiff in a Chancery pleading dated to the period 1558 to 1579 against **John Revell** and **John Revell**, presumably her brother and step-brother.⁵⁸⁶

582 STAC 5/W40/10 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?q=STAC+5%2FW40%2F10> and http://www.uh.edu/waalt/index.php/STAC_5/W36-W40

583 C 3/187/32 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?q=wastnes&sd=&ed=>

584 STAC 5/W80/39 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res/2?q=wastnes>

585 http://www.uh.edu/waalt/index.php/STAC_Wastnes

586 *Chancery proceedings, Series 2, Volume 1, Bundle 154, page 345*

The children of John Revell and Mary Comberford

Eleanor Revell, the daughter of John Revell and Mary Comberford. ?–1562–1591–?

This **Eleanor Revell** is referred to in her father's will (dated 1568) where she is bequeathed his lands at '*Newarke uppon Trent so long as she is unmarried*'. Her date of birth is not known but must be no later than *ca* 1562. **Eleanor Revell**, the daughter of **John Revell** and Margaret Comberford married Edward Fenton, of Fenton, in Nottinghamshire. Her arms are described as '*Per pale indented erm. and sa. Three chevrons gu.*'.⁵⁸⁷ Fenton is some five miles east of Newark.

An **Eleanor Revell** is recorded as in '*possession of one messuage in Newark called the Sarazins Head*' in the period 1582 to 1583.⁵⁸⁸ In 1584 two parts of the Saracen's Head Inn are conveyed to a Peter Lucas by a **John Revell of Mansfield**. The exact identity of this individual is uncertain (**John Revell of Shirland Lodge** died 1575 / 6), but there are other references to **John Revell of Mansfield** in the period 1590 to 1597 — see [Part 6](#) — and he is thought to be **John Revell** the illegitimate son of **Robert Revell** who married Eleanor Frecheville, and thus an uncle to this Eleanor.

There are several letters that refer to **John Revell** and his sister **Eleanor Revell** that almost certainly refer to this person. The first in chronological order reads, '*Lord Burghley to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl Marshal and Privy Councillor, from 'my house near the Savoy', 5 February 1576/7, asking the Earl for a statement on the Revell case because of a complaint received from Eleanor, daughter of John Revell late of Cumberford*'.⁵⁸⁹

This is followed by, '*The Earl of Shrewsbury to Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, no place [Sheffield], 16 February 1576/7, asking that his dispute with Eleanor Revell [cf. folio 793] may be referred to the decision of any two gentlemen of Derbyshire, Sir John Zouch and his follower Ralph Sacheverell excepted*'.⁵⁹⁰ In connection with this dispute the Earl of Shrewsbury stated, '*The Revells had been tenants of leasehold land at Higham and Shirland for nearly a hundred years when nine years ago, upon the expiration of the lease, the Earl repossessed his land. John Revell, the father, lived on for six or seven years without complaining. At the request of friends and to protect him from his sister Eleanor and an uncle, the Earl took John Revell the younger as a servant. He now sends him up to disprove the suggestion of idiocy. John Revell, however, has been brought up rather as a husbandman than as a gentleman and so may be bashful*'.⁵⁹¹

In 1591 an **Eleanor Revell** and a **John Revell**, gent., were in dispute with a blacksmith, Robert Barker, of Higham regarding work done for the father of John,⁵⁹² but the description '*Gent*' might indicate that this is **John Revell of Mansfield**.

Joane Revell, the daughter of John Revell and Mary Comberford, ?–1568–?

Joan Revell is named in her father's will dated 1568 and inherits '*all my lands and tenements in Eggestone and Tupton in the parish of North Wingefelde*'.

John Revell, son of John Revell and Mary Comberford, ?–1553–1593

John Revell the younger (born about 1553 **needs confirmation**) is the son of **John Revell** and Mary Comberford. There is a document accessible electronically in the USA but not in the UK that records:

'c 1568 John Revell Senior held discussions concerning a potential marriage between his son, John Revell, and the daughter of Tempest of Yorkshire. John Hall and John Revell met at Staveley in the home of Peter Frecheville in Derbyshire. There they met with the said Tempest, his wife, and daughter, but the talks broke down because Tempest would not give so much money as John [Revell, Sr] required'.⁵⁹³

There is some doubt as to the legal competence of **John Revell the son** as expressed, for example, in the following:

587 '*The general armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales*'

588 DC/NW/71/1/2/80 <http://nawcat.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/dserve.exe?dsqServer=AP39-0029&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=0&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29%3D%27sarazin%27%29>

589 Folio 793 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=109-mss_1-2_3&cid=2-15&kw=revell%20carnefield%204%20elizabeth#2-15

590 Folio 785 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=109-mss_1-2_3&cid=2-15&kw=revell%20carnefield%204%20elizabeth#2-15

591 Folio 789 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=109-mss_1-2_3&cid=2-15&kw=revell%20carnefield%204%20elizabeth#2-15

592 C 2/Eliz/B11/20

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=7325287&CATLN=6&Highlight=%2CHIGHAM%2CREVELL%2CREVELL%2CREVELL&accessmethod=0>

593 <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gen/mn/m24624x24625.htm>

'1575 On 24 May, "Commission to Thomas Manners, knight, John Manners, Robert Markham and Ralph Barton, feodary of the county, to inquire in the county of Nottingham touching the idiocy of **John Revell**'.⁵⁹⁴

'1576/77 March 12. The Earl of Shrewsbury to Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, from Sheffield, stating his side of the Revell case [cf. folios 785, 793] fully. "The Revells had been tenants of leasehold land at Higham and Shirland for nearly a hundred years when nine years ago, upon the expiration of the lease, the Earl repossessed his land. **John Revell, the father**, lived on for six or seven years without complaining. At the request of friends and to protect him from his sister Eleanor and an uncle, the Earl took **John Revell the younger as a servant**. He now sends him up to disprove the suggestion of idiocy. **John Revell**, however, has been brought up rather as a husbandman than as a gentleman and so may be bashful." Clerk's hand, signed and subscribed. Endorsed. Address in Burghley's clerk's hand'.⁵⁹⁵

John Revell the son married Margaret Beighton, apparently the widow of Harris,⁵⁹⁶ some time before 1580 when their first son was baptised, possibly as early as 1577 when Margaret's first husband died.⁵⁹⁷ As discussed in [Part 5](#), Margaret Beighton was from Yorkshire, and in some accounts is described as the daughter of Thomas Beighton whose brother John Beighton of Hilltop, Bradfield, married a daughter of **Gregory Revell** of Stannington.⁵⁹⁸ In reality, as discussed in [Part 5](#), Margaret Beighton's father seems to have been Robert Beighton, and John Beighton of Hilltop married a sister of **Gregory Revell** as described in their father's will. Margaret Beighton was a minor in 1563 when her father Robert died.⁵⁹⁹ Margaret's sister Elizabeth Beighton married George Torre, and their daughter Mary Torre is referred to as a cousin in the will (1656 / 7) of **John Revell of Higham**, son of **John Revell** and Margaret Beighton.

In 1577–8 '**John Revell, son and heir of John Revell late of Ogston esq deceased**' is recorded as holding lands in Stretton, presumably those held by his father.^{600, 601} In 1581, **John Revell** who married Margaret Beighton is described as '**John Revell of Hill House, gent. son and heir of John Revell late of Ogston esq. deceased**' in a grant 'to Nicholas Beighton of Stretton yeoman and John Bright of Wherlow, Yorkshire yeoman of all his lands and tenements in Stretton, Woolley, and Brackenfield, with the reversion of Ogston Hall, and Premises in North Wingfield to hold to the use of **John Revell and Margaret his wife**'.⁶⁰² In 1584 there is a document 'Grant by **John Revell of Stretton gent to Edward Revell of Carnthwaite and William Crich, of Ogston Hall and lands in Stretton, Woolley, Brackenfield etc., to hold to the uses of an indenture made between the same parties of 10 May last. 12 May 26 Elizabeth**',⁶⁰³ and in 1589 there is a record 'Bond in £80 by **John Revell of Ogston and wife Margaret to Thomas Clay of North Wingfield, yeoman, 20 Aug 31 Elizabeth**',⁶⁰⁴ which together illustrate how the 'geographic' descriptor can vary confusingly when the person in question held property at numerous locations, and might even have changed their place of residence over time.

It is recorded that on February 15th 1590 / 1 that a **John Revell** 'wrote to his cousin Thomas Fairbarne the Elder: "Croxtton - On business".', but the connection to Thomas Fairbarne is unclear and this might be a reference to a different **John Revell**.⁶⁰⁵

John Revell the husband of Margaret Beighton was buried Morton on December 27th 1592.⁶⁰⁶ In his inventory dated January 4th 1592 / 3 this **John Revell** is described as of Wolley.⁶⁰⁷ Probate was granted on November 14th 1594.⁶⁰⁸ His will refers to his wife, Margaret, and six sons, **Edward Revell**, the eldest, **Robert Revell**, **Michael Revell**, **John Revell**, **George Revell** and **Thomas Revell**, none of whom were of age at the time the will was written, and probably not even 16 years. His widow had married Robert Colyer by 1602. A son-in-law '**Frauncis Harris**', actually a son from his wife's first marriage, is also a beneficiary.

Among the debts shown as owing in his inventory are, '**Imp(ri)mis to Ro. Revell milner of Balker Milne**', plus an item to his wife (not named) and another to a **Thomas Revell**. It seems unlikely that **Robert Revell** and **Thomas Revell** are his sons as they would be aged about 11 years and one year, respectively.⁶⁰⁹ Even if the debt owing to **Thomas Revell** related to a settlement made at birth, son **Robert Revell** was too young to have been the miller at Balker Milne that was located within the Manor of

594 Public Record Office, Calendar of the Patent Rolls Elizabeth I, Vol 1, 1572-75, London, 1973, p 443

595 MS.3206 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=109-mss_1-2_3&cid=2-15&kw=idiocy%20%20john%20revell#2-15

596 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofha38harluoft#page/646/mode/2up>

597 'A History of Ogston' by Gladwyn Turbutt

598 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofha38harluoft#page/646/mode/2up>

599 http://history.youle.info/fh_material/Wheat_collection.txt

600 D37 M/E61-62 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

601 D37 M/E63 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

602 D37 M/F6 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-6&kw=John%20Revell%20of%20Hill%20House%20gent#5-1-6>

603 D37 M/F4 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

604 D37 M/E242 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

605 <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gen/mn/m24624x24625.htm>

606 Charles Kerry's transcripts of the Morton Parish Registers.

607 Courtesy of Moira Hyde.

608 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/search->

[results.asp?searchType=powersearch&mediaarray=*&first_date=&last_date=&CatID=6&pageCount=2&query=last_name%3Drevell|place%3Dderbyshire&queryType=1&pageNumber=2&sortSpec=first_date+desc](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/search-results.asp?searchType=powersearch&mediaarray=*&first_date=&last_date=&CatID=6&pageCount=2&query=last_name%3Drevell|place%3Dderbyshire&queryType=1&pageNumber=2&sortSpec=first_date+desc)

609 D37 M/F9/1-4 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-11#5-1-11>

Stretton. A **Robertus Revell** of Shirland married a Margareta Dob at North Wingfield on November 24th 1591, and he is one candidate for the miller. A second is the **R. Revell** baptised Pinxton in 1564.

The descendents of John Revell and Margaret Beighton

The baptisms for John and Margaret's older children can be found in the North Wingfield parish register that has baptisms from 1569 and marriages from 1573.⁶¹⁰ **Edward Revell**, the eldest son, was baptised on January 1st 1579 / 80 (apparently known also as Edward of Chesterfield) and the second son **Robert Revell** on February 12th 1580 / 81.

Morton baptisms are available from 1576. **George Revell** was baptised there on February 2nd 1585 / 6 and was buried at Lenton, Nottinghamshire, on June 8th 1632 — see also [Part 6](#). A **George Revell of Carlingtwaye** is recorded in a bond with Nicholas Wilson of Mansfield dated April 25th 1601.⁶¹¹ **George Revell's** marriage has not been located but according to a pedigree held at Derby Local Studies Library he married a Judith. George had at least two children who were baptised at Morton, the illegitimate **Mary Revell** (December 20th 1603) and **Edward Revell** (March 11th 1606). In 1638 a **Judith Revell** of Lenton, possibly **George Revell's** widow, was presented for immorality,⁶¹² and 'living incontinently with Gervase Walker',⁶¹³ and later sued for defamation against Emma *alias* Emmot Coxe, wife of Laurence Coxe of Lenton.^{614, 615}

According to C.J. Williams there was a son **Francis Revell** who married Anna Goose at Lenton on June 17th 1658, but this baptism has not been found. He is named as a beneficiary in the will of his uncle **Edward Revel of Ogston** dated 1642. A **Francis Revell** was recorded as a collector for Lenton in 1666.⁶¹⁶ A **Thomas Revell** was baptised at [Morton](#) on February 24th 1591 and was buried there on September 15th 1597.

Baptisms for **John Revell** and **Michael Revell** have not been located at either location but presumably occurred in the period *ca* 1582 to 1586. Apart from a mention in his father's will, little is known of **Michael Revell**, and it is suggested that he might have died abroad. **John Revell** died childless.

A submitted record in the IGI suggests that **John Revell** and Margaret Beighton had a son **Nicholas Revell** born at Ogston in 1582, but he was not named in his putative father's will and this claim has not been confirmed. A **Francis Revell**, son of **John Revell**, baptised at North Wingfield on May 19th 1578 and buried there on December 21st (or 27th) 1578 might be connected.⁶¹⁷ Alternatively, his father might be the mysterious **John Revell**, half-brother to **John Revell** who married Mary Comberford (rather than Margaret Beighton) and an illegitimate son of **Robert Revell** who married Eleanor Frecheville — see [Table 4a](#). An **Alice Revell** was buried at North Wingfield on February 28th 1579 / 80 but nothing more is known. She might be the daughter of **Elizabeth Revell** named in her will dated 1568.

Edward Revell of Ogston the eldest son of John Revell and Margaret Beighton. ~1579 / 80–1647

It is recorded that **Edward Revell** was aged 15 years when his father died in December 1592,⁶¹⁸ but it seems more likely that he is the **Edward Revell** baptised at North Wingfield in January 1st 1579 / 80 (**needs confirmation**). A complicated document dated 1602 refers to **Edward Revell of Ogston**, his wife Jane, and Robert Collyer of Ogston, gent., who has married Margaret, Edward's widowed mother.^{619, 620} In 1605 there is an agreement between Robert Collyer, Edward Leygh of Hallam (Cheshire) and **Edward Revell** in which Ogston Hall is settled on Edward as follows, 'the Manor house of Ogston and messuages, lands etc reputed the inheritance of **John Revell** esq deceased and all Robert Colyer's interest in the property in right of his wife, excepting leases made bona fide and one parlour used by Margaret with a back room and study adjoining'.⁶²¹

610

http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/local_studies/family_history_resources/family_history_resources_sub/surname_search/default.asp?submit=1&whichpage=3&pagesize=10&SurnameField=Revel&ChristianNameField=

611 D37 M/RT 109 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=8-2-101&kw=Mansfield%20%20Revell#8-2-101>

612 <http://mss-cat.nottingham.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe>

613 AN/PB 303/597 <http://mss-cat.nottingham.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=7&dsqSearch=%28%28Title%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28Description%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28ContentDescription%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28AdminHistory%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28CustodialHistory%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28Abstract%3D%27revill%27%29%29>

614 AN/LB 227/3/82 <http://mss-cat.nottingham.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=6&dsqSearch=%28%28Title%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28Description%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28ContentDescription%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28AdminHistory%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28CustodialHistory%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28Abstract%3D%27revill%27%29%29>

615 AN/LB 227/3/141/1-3 <http://mss-cat.nottingham.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=0&dsqSearch=%28%28Title%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28Description%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28ContentDescription%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28AdminHistory%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28CustodialHistory%3D%27revill%27%29OR%28Abstract%3D%27revill%27%29%29>

616 *The History of the parish and Priory of Lenton* <http://www.archive.org/stream/historyparishan00qodfgoog/page/n70/mode/1up/search/revel>

617

http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/local_studies/family_history_resources/family_history_resources_sub/surname_search/default.asp?submit=1&whichpage=3&pagesize=10&SurnameField=Revel&ChristianNameField=

618 *The Feudal History of Derbyshire* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924091761498#page/n215/mode/2up/search/revel>

619 D37 M/F9/1 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-9#5-1-9>

620 *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* <http://www.archive.org/stream/collectionsfora10sociogoog/page/n111/mode/2up>

621 D37 M/F9/2 [1605] <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-10&kw=ogston%20%20john%20revell#5-1-10>

17/02/2014

61

It would appear that **Edward Revell** either married twice or his wife was known as both Jane and Alice. There is a record dated October 31st 1598 of the marriage at Halifax of an **Edward Revell** and a Jane Lacye that might relate.⁶²² She was the daughter of John Lacye, formerly of Brearley, but he sold the estate and married Dorothy Bosseville of Gunthorpe. Their daughter Dorothy married John Payne the Rector of Shirland,⁶²³ whose will is dated November 21st 1656.⁶²⁴

However, **Edward Revell of Ogston's** will,⁶²⁵ and other documents, clearly identify his [second] wife as Alice Lacey, daughter of Hugh Lacey.⁶²⁶

'Bargain and sale by Edward Revell of Ogston esq., Alice his wife, and Hugh Lacye of Ogston gent. to Henry Woodward of Newbold of a messuage known as the Moorehowse with all lands etc. in the parishes of Morton and Crich'.

The identity of Hugh Lacey of Ogston is uncertain but possibly the older brother of his first wife Jane Lacey, but some accounts say he died without issue.⁶²⁷ The date of this [second] marriage is uncertain, but it is possible that this 1617 quitclaim and 1625 post-nuptial settlement relate:

*'Quitclaim by Edmund Malton of High Holborne, haberdasher and Sebastian Darknall of St Clement Danes without Temple Bar grocer, both of Middlesex at the request of Hugh Lacye of Ogston, to Edward Revell and 37 others (names given), of the rents and profits of messuages, lands and tenements in Blackwell, Newton and Hillcott until 15 May instant, and actions for the same. 14 May 15 James I.'*⁶²⁸

*'1625 Sep 21 "Post-nuptial settlement made by Edward Revell of Ogston esq with Sir Simon Weston of Lichfield Staffordshire), Sir John Ferrers of Walton upon Trent, Sir Peter Fretchvile of Staveley and Edward Revell of Brookhill, esq of the capital messuage in Ogston, lands etc in Ogston and Stretton and water corn mill called Griffie Mylne in Morton'.*⁶²⁹

In 1625 **Edward Revell of Ogston** must be the eldest son of **John Revell** and Margaret Beighton who lived 1579 / 80 to 1647 but the identity of **Edward Revell of Brookhill** is less clear. The two candidates must be his poorly documented uncle described as **Edward Revell of Carnefield** or more likely **Edward Revell** the Grays Inn lawyer who lived 1563 to 1639.

Some say this **Edward Revell** married Alice Adiman (Ardiman) at some date before 1632, but this statement probably arises because of confusion with **Edward Revell of Carnfield** the Grays Inn lawyer who is said to have fathered at Dronfield two illegitimate children with an Alice Adament / Adiman. Certainly **Edward Revell of Carnfield** held property at Dronfield and his illegitimate son Francis inherited — see above and [Part 5](#).

Edward Revel of Ogston died childless about 1647, and his will (catalogued as **Edward Renell of Ognaston July 2nd 1647** but dated July 2nd 1642),⁶³⁰ refers to his wife **Alice Revell**, brothers **John Revell**, **Robert Revell** and **George Revell** and various nephews and nieces, children of Robert and George. Edward's complicated history is summarised by Alastair Revell in an archived posting on the web.⁶³¹ Briefly, **Edward Revell of Ogston** disinherited his nephew and heir-at-law, **Edward Revell** (often described as of Chesterfield) son of Edward of Ogston's brother Robert. Edward of Ogston left the Ogston estate to his brother John who died in 1656, and John left it to **William Revell**, second son of **Robert Revell** and Anne Kneller / Knowles, and by default to **Francis Revell** who married Anna Goose, the surviving son of **George Revell**.

There is a reference in the 1633 list of Freeholders to an '**Edwardus Revell of Ogston, Armiger**' that might relate to this person,⁶³² as might the reference to a recusant **Edward Revill**,⁶³³ and an **Edward Revell** who in 1631 '*has been inforced to keep within doors*'.⁶³⁴

622 *Halifax marriages* <http://www.yorkshirecdbooks.com/Tana/wryfiles/private/hmar1593.htm>

623 *Biographia Halifaxiensis* http://archive.org/stream/biographiahalfifa00turnrich/biographiahalfifa00turnrich_djvu.txt

624 PROB 11/259/387 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/details/D814639?descriptiontype=Full&ref=PROB+11/259/387>

625 PROB 11/201 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/search-results.asp?catid=6&searchtype=quicksearch&pagenumber=1&query=renell&first_date=&last_date=&querytype=1&sortspec=first_date+asc&pagetitle=

626 D37 M/T64 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=2-16-1&kw=D37%20M/T64#2-16-1>

627 *Biographia Halifaxiensis* http://archive.org/stream/biographiahalfifa00turnrich/biographiahalfifa00turnrich_djvu.txt

628 D184/2/47 <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/applications/dserve/dserve.exe?dsqServer=V-AP02&dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=8&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27SEBASTIAN%27%29>

629 D37 M/F11, <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-14#5-1-14>

630 PROB 11/201 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/search-results.asp?catid=6&searchtype=quicksearch&pagenumber=1&query=renell&first_date=&last_date=&querytype=1&sortspec=first_date+asc&pagetitle=

631 <http://searches2.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/REVELL/2003-04/1049930717>

632 <http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh06derb#page/n111/mode/2up/search/revel>

633 <http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh09derb#page/68/mode/2up>

634 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=52156&strquery=Revell>

It is probably this **Edward Revell of Ogston** who inherited Bate Hall from his father while still under age and who sold it to Henry Hunloke,⁶³⁵ possibly related to the Hunlocke family who married into the Dronfield Revells — see [Part 5](#).

Robert Revell the second son of John Revell and Margaret Beighton. 1580 / 1–1631–?

A **Robert Revell** son of John, possibly an armiger, was baptised at North Wingfield on February 12th 1580 / 1,⁶³⁶ but is otherwise not well documented. **Robert Revell** married Anne Kneller (Knowles, Knolles) of Dethick. The marriage record has not been located but a daughter **Jane Revell** is shown in the *1611 Visitation of Derbyshire* and it must have been no later than the first decade of the 17th century, and might be a second marriage because there is a baptism at Morton of a **Samuel Revell** on August 1st 1601, father shown in the parish register as '**Robert Revell, getleman.**' The baptism is described in the parish register as '*anno ut supra*', i.e. '*year as above*' presumably meaning that it took place the previous year, and does not necessarily belong to this **Robert**. However, it seems unlikely that the description '*getleman.*' would have been applied to the other plausible candidate, the **Robert Revell** who married Margareta Dob at North Wingfield on November 24th 1591. Nothing more is known of this **Samuel**.

Robert and Ann Knowles had two sons and three daughters baptised at [Morton](#), **Edward Reavell** on March 18th 1617 / 8, **Ales Reavell** on June 6th 1621, **William Reavell** on April 27th 1625, **Anne Reavell** on December 9th 1627 and **Elizabeth Reavell** on November 6th 1631. **Jane Reavell** and **Dorothy Reavell** mentioned in the wills of **Edward Revell** (1642) and **John Revell** (1656 / 7) who both died childless are generally assumed to be their nieces, daughters of **Robert Revell**, but their baptisms have not been located. **Jane Revell** is the only child shown in the *1611 Visitation of Derbyshire* and it seems that she and presumably also **Dorothy**, were not baptised at Morton.

The NBI lists the burial of an **Ann Revell, widow of Robert**, at Shirland dated February 7th 1673 / 4 that is thought to relate to this couple. Anne's burial much later than Robert's (1632?) suggests that she might have been somewhat younger and again leaves open the possibility that it was his second marriage.

Note that the marriage registers for Dethick have survived only from 1653. Various postings on the web purporting to give the marriage of **Robert Revell** and Anne Kneller include dogmatic guesses ranging from 1616 to 1638, some associated with Bugbrook, Northamptonshire, but these are clearly incorrect.

635 *The Feudal History of the County of Derby* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924091761498#page/n209/mode/2up/search/revel>

636 http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/local_studies/family_history_resources/family_history_resources_sub/surname_search/default.asp?submit=1&whichpage=5&pagesize=10&SurnameField=Revel&ChristianNameField=

The children and grandchildren of Robert Revell and Anne Kneller

Jane Revell, eldest daughter of Robert Revell and Anne Kneller ?–1611–1656–?

Jane Revell's baptism is not recorded at Morton and has not so far been traced. She is the only child shown in the 1611 Visitation.⁶³⁷ In the 1656 will of her Uncle John she is described as the wife of Godfrey Swift. ^{638, 639} She is said to have married first Robert Braithwait and to have had three children by him. Submitted records in the IGI suggest that her son George Swift, the first child of the second marriage, was baptised Chesterfield on October 10th 1645. If correct, then her first marriage was presumably no later than *ca* 1640.

Edward Revell of Chesterfield, eldest son of Robert Revell and Anne Kneller 1617 / 8–1664

Edward Revell of Chesterfield, who was disinherited by his Uncle Edward as described above, has acquired a reputation as a 'black sheep', having supported Parliament when the other Revells of Ogston supported the King. He was a Captain in the Parliamentary Army, captured at the home of Mr Eyre in Hassop, Derbyshire.⁶⁴⁰ It is probably this **Edward Revell** who signed the *Protestation Roll* at South Wingfield on May 3rd 1641.⁶⁴¹

In 1663 **Edward Revell** refused to take the oaths required by King Charles II and was removed from Office by the Borough of Chesterfield (Derbyshire).⁶⁴² The NBI records the burial of an **Edward Revell** at Chesterfield on April 19th 1664.

Edward Revell of Chesterfield married Frances Hooker née Webster at [Dronfield](#) on July 2nd 1635,⁶⁴³ but in the 1656 / 7 will of his Uncle **John Revell of Higham** his wife is recorded as Margaret, presumably following his second marriage to Margaret Calton (Colton). Unreferenced sources on the web suggest that **Edward Revell** had two children, **Elizabeth Revell** and **Frances**⁶⁴⁴ or **Francis Revell**,⁶⁴⁵ by his second wife, shown inconsistently in some pedigrees. There is a baptism at North Wingfield dated November 14th 1642 for an **Elizabeth Revell** that might relate. The *Visitation of Derbyshire* shows **Francis Revell** as aged 17 in 1662 and a birth in 1645 is consistent but no baptism has been located for either a **Frances** or a **Francis Revell**.

Barbara Harris has kindly supplied a copy of research performed for her mother that confirms that his children were baptised at Chesterfield as follows: **Thomas Revell** on August 13th 1637; **Robert Revell** on August 20th 1639 (buried September 16th 1642); and **Hannah Revell**, for whom no baptism was located, buried at Chesterfield on June 13th 1649. These burials are consistent with records in the NBI.

Thomas Revell, son of Edward Revell and Frances, possibly an emigrant to the New World 1637–?

(i) Records relating to their life in England

This section draws heavily on material provided to Barbara Harris's mother, by a professional genealogist who examined *inter alia* the Chesterfield parish records and the will of Godfrey Ashe, and kindly made available by Barbara.

As described above **Thomas Revell** was baptised at Chesterfield on August 13th 1637. In 1653 his father **Edward Revell**, Yeoman of Chesterfield, paid a £10 premium to apprentice his son **Thomas Revell** to John Pearson, cutler.⁶⁴⁶ The identity of **Thomas Revell's** wife is established as Mary Pott from the will of Godfrey Ashe as elaborated below, and is consistent with the pedigree in *Familiae Minorum Gentium*.⁶⁴⁷

The will of Godfrey Ashe, shoemaker, of Chesterfield is dated September 20th 1670 and proved October 4th 1671. In his will Godfrey *inter alia* makes a bequest 'To the two daughters of my couzen **Thomas Revell** 20 shillings each'. This Godfrey's sister Anne Ashe married Richard Pott and their daughter Mary Pott (Godfrey's niece) married **Thomas Revell**.

The date of **Thomas Revell's** marriage is uncertain but, apprentices were not generally allowed to marry during their apprenticeship, and apprenticeships might commonly last seven years. On that basis the marriage would probably have been *ca* 1660 which fits well with the estimated birth of the eldest known child *ca* 1661 / 2, see below.

637 *Derbyshire Visitation* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.c2524486;view=1up;seq=85>

638 <http://boards.ancestry.com/surnames.revill/8/mb.ashx?mnt=1>

639 D37 M/F14/1 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-18&kw=strelley#5-1-18>

640 'Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families' page 104.

<http://www.archive.org/stream/historicalnarrat00elyr#page/104/mode/1up>

641 *Protestation Roll* <http://www.uk-genealogy.org.uk/cgi-bin/browse.cgi?action=ViewRec&DB=8&bookID=19&page=231&submit=Next>

642 'Records of the Borough of Chesterfield' John Pym Yeatman and George Edward Gee 1884.

<http://www.archive.org/details/recordsforborough00yeatrich>

643 'Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families' page 109.

<http://www.archive.org/stream/historicalnarrat00elyr#page/109/mode/1up>

644 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/genealogy/revell.htm>

645 *Visitation of Derbyshire* http://ia700401.us.archive.org/20/items/visitationofderb00dugdrich/visitationofderb00dugdrich_bw.pdf

646 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/apprentices.htm>

647 *Familiae Minorum Gentium* <http://archive.org/stream/publicationsofha40harluoft#page/1240/mode/2up/search/revell>

Unfortunately, the two daughters who benefit in Godfrey Ashe's will are not named explicitly, and their identification is made more difficult because some of the relevant Chesterfield parish records are impossible to read. There are baptisms at Chesterfield for **Mary Revell** (May 23rd 1670), **Anne Revell** (December 22nd 1671) and another daughter (forename not recorded) on January 6th 1675 / 6. Presumably **Mary Revell** is one of the two beneficiaries.

It is clear from records surviving at Burlington that a **Thomas Revell**, an **Elizabeth Revell**, an **Anne Revell** and a **Hannah Revell**, children of a **Thomas** and **Mary Revell**, are recorded in Burlington.

Anne Revell married in Burlington on April 12th 1694, and presumably the unnamed daughter baptised January 6th 1675 / 6 is the **Hannah Revell** who married in Burlington. **Elizabeth Revell** married in Burlington on February 20th 1688 / 9. From as early as 1682 she was, along with her father, signing deeds in Burlington suggesting that she was of age and thus born no later than ca 1661,⁶⁴⁸ and thus possibly the other daughter who benefitted under the terms of Godfrey Ashes's will.

Thomas Revell, junior, was a servant of John Newbold in 1683, and convicted with John Newbold and John Woolston of destroying the crops of the new owner of John Newbold's land.⁶⁴⁹ This conviction might suggest that he was born no later than ca 1662, but the Chesterfield parish records contain a difficult-to-read entry for September 31st 1667 that reads '*Thomas filius Thome Riol bapt*' that might refer to this individual. It is possible that the son **Thomas Revell** returned to England after his probationary period.

Note, however, the genealogist who performed these investigations for Barbara Harris's mother suggested that the family moved from Chesterfield early in 1675 / 6 and the clerk forgot the name chosen and so did not enter it. The genealogist goes on to suggest that a baptism of a **Hannah Revell**, daughter of **Thomas Revell, junior**, at Sheffield on October 18th 1676 possibly also relates to this child. Double recording of marriages (for example in the groom's parish as well as the bride's parish) is certainly encountered and it is not impossible that having moved the daughter was again baptised in their new parish. It is also possible that the daughter was sickly and not expected to live, and the baptism at Chesterfield was an emergency procedure and that a name had not even been selected. However, the description of the father as '*junior*', suggests that this is a **Thomas Revell** son of **Thomas Revell** whereas the father at Chesterfield is a **Thomas Revell** son of **Edward Revell**.

(ii) Records relating to their life in New Jersey

A **Thomas Revell** described as from Derbyshire and as a '*scrivener and gentleman*',⁶⁵⁰ emigrated to the New World with his wife and several children as described in '*A History of Trenton*' below:

*'IN THE tenth month (December) Old Style, 1678, the ship Shield arrived from Hull, England; Mr. Raum in his history says that it was December 10. 43 The Shield entered Delaware Bay and sailed up to Burlington, where it stopped. The river froze during the night and the people from the boat went ashore across the ice in the morning. In her came Mahlon Stacy, his wife and children and several servants, men and women. The others who came in the same ship were: William Emley (for the second time), with his wife, two children (one of whom was born on the way), and two men and two women servants; Thomas Lambert, his wife, children and several men and women servants; John Lambert and servant; **Thomas Revell, his wife, children and servants**; Godfrey Hancock, his wife, children and servants; **Thomas Potts, his wife and children**; John Wood and four children; Thomas Wood, his wife and children; Robert Murfin, his wife and two children; Robert Schooly, his wife and children; James Pharo, his wife and children; Susannah Fairnsworth, her children and two servants; Richard Tattersal, his wife and children; Godfrey Newbold; John Dewsbury; Richard Green; Peter Fretwell; John Fretwell; John Newbold; one Barns, a merchant from Hull; Francis Barwick; George Parks; George Hill; John Heyres; and several more'.*⁶⁵¹

Some have suggested that this Thomas son of Edward might actually have been **Thomas Revell of Whiston** (see [Part 5](#)) but this seems unlikely as explained in this extract from the '*Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families*'

*'All the New Jersey records seem to confirm **Thomas Revell** as the son of Edward of Chesterfield. The name of Whiston is not found in the American settlement, while one township near Burlington was named Chesterfield, another Mansfield, while **Thomas Revell's** estate near Burlington was named Boythorpe and the Plantation adjoining called Ogston. Boythorpe was no doubt named after the Boythorpe Estate near Ogston Hall in Derbyshire'.*⁶⁵² In fact, Boythorpe is about eight miles north of Ogstone, about one mile west of Chesterfield, and four miles east of Wadshelfe.

648

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=VKaOB4sKiL0C&pg=PA109&ipg=PA109&dq=%22thomas+revell%22+burlington&source=bl&ots=8uNFY0sfO3&sig=RoV8S0KvQfiL8cRBM_lQsqQCIU&hl=en&ei=wVI_S_i6MJP60wSI3oiSBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBEQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=revell&f=false

649 *The Burlington Court Book of West New Jersey 1680–1709*, pages 20–21 <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bharrisb&id=1584>

650 <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/q/o/d/Bryan-S-Godfrey/FILE/0328page.html>

651 '*A History of Trenton 1679–1919*' The Trenton Historical Society. <http://trentonhistory.org/His/colonial.html>

652 '*Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families*' page 110.

<http://www.archive.org/stream/historicalnarrat00elyr#page/111/mode/1up>

17/02/2014

65

From as early as 1682 there are deeds signed at Burlington by **Thomas Revell** and **Elizabeth Revell**,⁶⁵³ presumably a daughter who was of age. Some deeds recording agreements with the Delaware Indians were written by this **Thomas Revell**.⁶⁵⁴ Cregar has identified this **Thomas Revell** incorrectly as of Whiston, and comments that he ‘*was a member of the Church of England, and though connected with the Staceys, who were all Friends, does not appear to have been in sympathy with the members of that religious body...*’.⁶⁵⁵ The fact that he was not that **Thomas Revell** possibly explains this animosity.

Thomas Revell of Whiston’s obscure origin is discussed in [Part 5](#).

William Revell, son of Robert Revell and Anne Kneller 1625–1656–?

William Revell was baptised at Morton April 27th 1625, and married Mary [Sitwell](#) at Renishaw in 1656. There is a post-nuptial settlement dated 1657, as follows: ‘*Post-nuptial settlement of William Revell, nephew of John Revell late of Higham esq and Mary daughter of George Sitwell of Renishaw esq wife of William, by which for £1400 paid by George Sitwell for Mary's marriage portion William granted to Mary for her life and for her jointure, the manor house called Ogston Hall and specified lands (giving tenants' names) 2 messuages in Stretton with lands, 2 messuages in Brackenfield called the Griffes with hereditaments belonging, 5 messuages in Woolley with hereditaments belonging, 1 messuage in Brackenfield with lands (tenants named for all these properties) 16 Dec*’.⁶⁵⁶

There were further dealings between the Revells and Sitwells, for example there is a deed dated 1658 referring to ‘*William Revell of Ogston esq and Francis Revell of Lenton, Nottingham gent son and heir of George late of Lenton gent 2) John Davies of St Andrews Holborn (Middlesex) gent and 3) George Sitwell the younger of London merchant and Ralph Franceys citizen and grocer of London in order to break the entail created by the will of John Revell of Ogston on manor and capital messuage of Ogston, lands etc in Ogston, Higham, Stretton, Woolley, Brackenfield, Morton, Shirland and North Wingfield, 2 messuages called the Griffes with land in Morton, 5 messuages with land and 2 cottages in Woolley, messuage with land in Brackenfield, cottage in Morton, 4 messuages with land and 5 cottages in Stretton, 2 messuages with land and cottage in Shirland, 18 messuages with land and 7 cottages in Higham*’.⁶⁵⁷

Alice Revell, daughter of Robert Revell and Anne Kneller 1621–1659–?

Alice Revell was baptised at Morton on June 6th 1621 and married Henry Strelley at some date before 1656.⁶⁵⁸ The baptisms of their five sons and one daughter are recorded at North Wingfield in the period 1642 to 1659.

Anne Revell, daughter of Robert Revell and Anne Kneller 1627–1658–1687

Anne Revell was baptised at Morton on December 9th 1627, and married a John Curtis (Curteis) at Morton on February 3rd 1658 / 9.⁶⁵⁹ There are Quaker baptism records at North Wingfield, Derbyshire, for their children Thomas Curtis in 1659, John Curtis in 1661 (died 1667), David Curtis in 1663, Jonathon Curtis in 1664, Elizabeth Curtis in 1665, and a second John Curtis in 1667.⁶⁶⁰ John Curtis held the office of constable of the manor of Stretton (in which Ford was situated) in 1663.⁶⁶¹ A document dated 1682 states ‘*Release and quitclaim by John Curtis of Ford gent. to George Holland. Dated 12 August*’,⁶⁶² and probably refers to their preparations for emigration. However, Gladwyn Turbutt states that they sailed from Bristol about 1680.⁶⁶³ They were established in Burlington County by 1684 when they were holding 347 acres at Mansfield Township, but apparently only four children accompanied them, and their births were recorded again in the local Quaker records.^{664, 665} Anne died in Mansfield

653

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=VKaOB4sKiLOC&pg=PA109&pg=PA109&dq=%22thomas+revell%22+burlington&source=bl&ots=8uNFYOfsO3&sig=RoV8S0KvQfL8cRBM_lQsQqCIU&hl=en&ei=wVI_S_i6MJP60wSI3oiSBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBEQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=revell&f=false

654 http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=a7blmxVoPkAC&dq=%22thomas+revell%22+burlington&printsec=frontcover&source=bl&ots=XZcBW-ymCa&sig=PS8teZis9W40i4qr3qhha3zwe&hl=en&ei=TmE_S5qSIYXbjQez7e2ADq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CBQQ6AEwBDhk#v=onepage&q=revell&f=false

655 ‘*Ancestry of William Stockton White DDS Compiled by William Francis Cregar, Philadelphia 1888*

http://international.loc.gov/master/gdc/scdser01/200401/books_on_film_project/locbf005/20060731017an/00000081.pdf.

656 D37 M/F 15 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-25&kw=sitwell%20revell%20revell#5-1-25>

657 D37 M/F 17/1 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-27&kw=sitwell%20revell%20revell#5-1-27>

658 D37 M/F 14/1 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-18&kw=strelley#5-1-18>

659 Morton Parish Register <http://www.archive.org/stream/derbyshireparish05phil#page/144/mode/2up>

660

<http://www.bmdregisters.co.uk/index.php?data=TCUxNiUxRSUxRCUxOCUxMU4IMdKIMTdNJTE4JTBEJTE0JTAwJTBGJTE4JTE2VCUwNyUwNVMIIMDIIMUEIMURpcyUwMSU0MCUxNiUxRSUwNyUxOCUxQIIMEFUQSxOCUwQiUxNyUxNyUxNSUwNUUIMTUIMDUIMDZTJTBFVU0MCUxNjFERYxNiUwOSUxMkwIMTE=>

661 http://web.mac.com/macurray/Curtis%20Direct%20Lines/ps08/ps08_432.htm

662 D37 M/T620 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=2-17-57&kw=ford%20morton%20john%20curtis#2-17-57>

663 ‘*A History of Ogston*’ by Gladwyn Turbutt

664 <http://www.mansfieldtpw.com/History/Mansfield%20History.php>

665 ‘*Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families*’ page 111.

<http://www.archive.org/stream/historicalnarrat00elyr#page/111/mode/1up>

17/02/2014

66

Township, Burlington, New Jersey on October 2nd 1687 and her husband John on February 1st 1695 / 6. John's father was Thomas Curtis, the eldest son of another John Curtis both of whom had close and well-documented connections to the Revells.^{666, 667, 668, 669, 670} It must be noted that the web contains various other accounts of this marriage and of John and Anne's origins, summarised below, but these must be considered unreliable.

Anne Revell's birth is alternatively shown as 1639, and her parents are said to be **Robert Revell** (born 1613) and Ann Knowles (born 1617). The daughter, Anne, is said to have married a John Curtis on February 3rd 1656 / 7 or in 1658 (possibly at Church Hulme, Cheshire). Some suggest that John Curtis was born in 1645 at Bugbrook, Northamptonshire (and married aged 13), others that he was born June 8th 1635, and that his son Thomas was born Bugbrook on July 9th 1659. These records seem doubtful.

Elizabeth Revell, daughter of Robert Revell and Anne Kneller 1631–1656–?

Elizabeth revell was baptised at Morton on November 6th 1631 and otherwise known only from being mentioned in Uncle Edward's will 1642 and Uncle John's will 1656.

Dorothy Revell, daughter of Robert Revell and Anne Kneller ?–1636–1642–1656–?

Dorothy Revell's baptism has not been located and she is known only from the wills of her Uncle Edward (1642) and Uncle John (1656), and it seems likely that she is one of the older children baptised perhaps at Dethick. She is said to have married Curtise at some date prior to 1656,⁶⁷¹ but it has not been possible to confirm this.

666 D37 M/F20 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-32&kw=curtis%20revell#5-1-32>

667 D37 M/F9/2 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-10&kw=curtis%20revell#5-1-10>

668 D37 M/F9/1 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-9&kw=curtis%20revell#5-1-9>

669 D37 M/T594 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=2-17-33&kw=ford%20morton%20john%20curtis#2-17-33>

670 D37 M/T616 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=2-17-52&kw=ford%20morton%20john%20curtis#2-17-52>

671 D37 M/F14/1 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=5-1-18&kw=strelley#5-1-18>

JOHN RYVELL OF SHIRLAND CASTLE (PROBABLY BORN IN THE PERIOD 1390–1400) AND THE REVELLS OF PEMBROKESHIRE

Pedigree of John Ryvell of Shirland Castle

The pedigree in the 1591 '[Visitation to Wales](#)' has a descent from a **John Ryvel** who was described as '*of Shirland Castle in the period of Edward IV, 1461–1483*'. Apparently he married '*Jowan the daughter of Sir William Standley*' and their son Thomas married Jan, and their son Thomas '*married Sionid (Sioned, Janet), the daughter of David Ap Owain of Lwch Mellir*'. They had a daughter Alys who married a John Davis, and a son **John Ryvel** who married Ann the daughter of Tomas Walter.

The best documented of the Pembrokeshire Revells is the **John Revell** who married Anna Walter, and they provide a sound starting point. Their descendents are better documented than **John Revell's** ancestors. These early pedigrees are not always reliable, and only the later part of this one can be confirmed. An illustration of the arms of '*Revell of Cilgerran*' is available.⁶⁷²

John Revell who married Anna Walter ~1510–1548

The will of a **John Revell of Carmarthen**, dated October 15th 1548,⁶⁷³ refers to his wife (Anna, Annis or Agnes), his wife's father Thomas Walter, and his wife's brothers William and Richard, clearly identifying the writer of the will as the **John Revell** who married Anna Walter. The will also refers to their children Elizabeth, Thomas, John and William, at least some of whom are not yet of age.

Generally, but not entirely, consistent with the will *Records of the House of Commons* state that **John Revell** married Agnes the daughter of Thomas Walter of Carmarthen but state that '*John died April 23rd 1547*' and his widow married second, widower Thomas Phaer (Phaier, Fayre), at some date between 1548 and 1551. Anna died 1560.⁶⁷⁴ This account is consistent with the *Patent Rolls* dated July 16th 1556 which also list the extensive holdings of land, including those that Agnes has in dower.⁶⁷⁵ It is also clear from numerous cases of alleged debt taken to the Court of Common Pleas that Ann had remarried by 1549 when she and her second husband act as executors of the wills of **Thomas Revell, senior, of Haverfordwest**, and **John Revell, senior, merchant of Haverfordwest**, Thomas's son. These Chancery records state '*Thomas Phaier of London, gent, and Agnes his wife, relict of John*' as the executors of '*John Revell, of Carmarthen, Diocese of Menene, province of Canterbury, and of Haverford West, merchant*'.⁶⁷⁶ Some records clearly describe the deceased **John Revell** as '*John Revell, senior*', and '*son of Thomas Revell, senior*'. Thomas Phaier is described as '*lawyer, poet, physician, scholar, and translator of Virgil's Latin works*'.

However, elsewhere it is recorded that this **John Ryvel**, married Anna Phaer née Walter about 1560 and they resided at Forest. Anna was the widow of Thomas Phaer (1510–1560).⁶⁷⁷ This seems rather unlikely, and the account that follows is based upon the 1547 will and the House of Commons' records, beginning with their descendants who are better documented than their ancestors.

As **John Revell** had four children when he died in 1547 it seems likely that he married no later than *ca* 1540 and no earlier than *ca* 1530 because his children were not of age when he made his will. This suggests that John was born in the period *ca* 1510 to 1520.

Thomas Revell eldest son of John and Anna 1540–1607

The eldest son **Thomas Revell** was aged seven when his father died and he was made a Royal ward, the wardship being acquired by his stepfather Thomas Phaer. **Thomas Revell** married Elliw daughter of Rhys Lloyd of the family of the Lords of Towyn but according to the pedigree they had no issue. The *History of Parliament* records that **Thomas Revell** married second, '*Joan, widow of one Mercer*', and that there was at least one illegitimate son.⁶⁷⁸ **Thomas Revell** eventually inherited his father's estates and estates from his step-father who died without a male heir, and he acquired land in Cardiganshire from his wife. In 1557 the Inquisition for Sir John Wogan records that Sir John held '*Moiety of a knight's fee at Cowie, * held by William Scoven, Thomas Revell, and William Vaughan by suit at the court of Wiston*'.⁶⁷⁹

672 <http://www.clenodium.eu/en/armorials/Welsh-armorial/Revell-%28of-Cilgerran,-Pembrokeshire%29.html>

673 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/search-results.asp?query=last_name%3Drevell&first_date=12000101&last_date=15501231&CatID=6&mediaArray=*&pageNumber=1&searchType=powersearch&queryType=1&sortSpec=first_date+desc

674 *The House of Commons Record 1509–1558* http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=u_elrJpc_T0C&pg=RA1-PA102&lpg=RA1-PA102&dq=revell+pembrokeshire&source=bl&ots=DnGhxCeW4&sig=jS5AUxxUkiMBSHe7dXX0VhQDjM0&hl=en&ei=VglXTN_2HZr20gSZt5y4Cw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=8&ved=0CC4Q6AEwBzqU#v=onepage&q=revell%20pembrokeshire&f=false

675 *Close Rolls* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015008143441;view=1up;seq=87;q1=revell;start=1;size=10;page=search;num=75>

676 *Court of Common Pleas* <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1139/CP40no1139PI.pdf>

677 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/wal/CGN/MembersParl.html>

678 *History of Parliament* <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/revell-thomas-1540>

679 *West Wales Historical Society Volume 6* p198

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6d64702e33393031353034383430313731383b7365713d3233303b73697a653d37353b766965773d706c61696e746578743b706167653d726f6f743b6f7269656e743d30>

A Chancery pleading dated to the period 1558 to 1579 has **Thomas Revell** as plaintiff and **John Revell** as defendant, and refers to land at ‘*Bicton, Hayston, Rosemarket, Merton, Waterstone, Caffilde, Colby, Little Hasgard, Winehill, Martell, Kilbergh, Wolfsdale, and Haverfordwest*’.⁶⁸⁰

The *History of Parliament* goes on to say:

‘*In 1576 his stepfather’s lease of the demesne lands of Cilgerran, with the herbage of the royal forest, was renewed in **Revell’s** favour. This led to innumerable quarrels, culminating in an Exchequer suit of 1602. In 1578 he had been a litigant in the same court over the disputed ownership of a former grange of Talley abbey, Carmarthenshire, with its appurtenant tithes. But his most troublesome dispute was over the weir at Cilgerran and the fisheries of the Teifi. This dragged on for 12 years (1583–95), and involved him in four Exchequer suits, as well as a Star Chamber action in which he accused some of the witnesses in the former court of perjury. In one of his Exchequer suits he challenged 15 alleged infringers of his fishery rights. His most determined opponent was David Price ap William of Rhydodyn, Carmarthenshire. The only mark left by **Revell** on the records of his two Parliaments is his membership of the committee to receive the Queen’s thanks for the granting of the subsidy, 18 Mar. 1587. As a county Member he could have attended this subsidy committee 22 Feb. 1587, and the previous one, 24 Feb. 1585’.*

In 1601 there is a record ‘*Edward Reavell, gentleman, a valiant soldier of the Low Country, that served under Sir Thomas Baskerville, and the son of Thomas Reavell, of Kilgarren in Pembrokeshire*’, presumably son and grandson of John who married Anna Walter,⁶⁸¹ respectively.

A **Thomas Revell, gent.**, is mentioned in a release by ‘*William Gruffydd ap Jenkyn of Llantoute, gent.*’, dated May 7th 1573, as follows: ‘*RELEASE of 3 acres of lands between Ryde garnewenne, and Croese filly vraen, in Llantoute parish*’, and in a bond dated May 15th 1573, as follows: ‘*BOND for the quiet possession of lands in the parish of Llantoute, between a place called Ryde y garnewenne and Croese filly vraen*’.⁶⁸²

Thomas Revell, esquire is named in a bond dated September 16th 1577, as follows: ‘*1. David ap William Pris person of Kilgerran yeoman; and William Pris ap gruffyth of the same place, tailor; 2. Thomas Revell, esquire. BOND for the quiet enjoyment of 2 parcels of land in the town of Kilgerran, one being in a field there called Tyr y Knowcke, between the lands of John Garnons, gent., Thomas Jenkyn ap Owen, the meadow called gwirglodd y Knowcke, "the little cloose" called Parke y Knowcke and the lands of Rees Lloyd, gent., and the second pardell being called Parke y butler, until the said Thomas Revell pay the sum of 4 marks to the said David and William in Michaelmas 1584.*

Witnesses: Ievan David, clerk, William Prichard, Richard ap Rees ap Rees, William Moris, and Ievan Meredydd’.⁶⁸³

Related documents dated October 22nd 1578, May 30th 1579 and March 6th 1580 / 1 identify his wife as follows: ‘*Thomas Revell, esquire, and Ethlywe his wife*’. Some later documents (e.g. dated May 10th 1596, March 10th 1596 / 7) are witnessed by a **John Revell of Kilgerran**.

A quitclaim dated October 27th 1580 enacted between ‘*Thomas Revell of Kevendrim in the forest and parish of Kilgarran, co. Pembroke, esq*’ and ‘*Robert Vaughan of Blaen Devan in the same, gent.*’ refers to ‘*a tenement called tythin Ivan ap Ivan ap Henry, two pieces of land late of Agnes Jenkins, mother of 1 (5 Welsh acres), and a piece of land at pen y Wenallt, all in the parish of Kilgarran*’, suggesting that **Thomas Revell’s** mother is Agnes Jenkins rather than Ann (Agnes) Walter.⁶⁸⁴

Thomas Revell is mentioned in the will of Sir John Perrot (1592)⁶⁸⁵ as holding land at Haverford,⁶⁸⁶ and is possibly the **Mr Revell** who bought a horse from him.⁶⁸⁷ He had many civic roles, being referred to as ‘*Thomas Revell, J.P. of Co Pembroke*’ in a letter dated August 24th 1575,⁶⁸⁸ as Sheriff of Pembroke in 1579 and 1581 / 2,⁶⁸⁹ as Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1581 / 2, and 1592 / 3,^{690, 691} as an MP in 1584 and 1586, and as Deputy Lieutenant for Pembrokeshire in the period 1595–1601.^{692, 693}

680 *Chancery Proceedings Series 2, Volume 1, Bundle 156, page 349*

681 ‘*Calendar of the manuscripts of the Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. [etc.] preserved at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire*’

http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarofmanusc11greauf/calendarofmanusc11greauf_djvu.txt

682 [EATON EVANS AND WILLIAMS COLLECTION 2 \(A\)](#)

683 [EATON EVANS AND WILLIAMS COLLECTION 2 \(A\)](#)

684 276 <http://isys.llgc.org.uk/isysquery/irl649e/2/doc>

685 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=6&CATID=6701871&FullDetails=True&j=1&Gsm=2008-08-08>

686 *Sir John Perrot* <http://www.cenquest.co.uk/Bas%20Peeps/Perrot.htm>

687 *Notes on the Perrot family* <http://www.archive.org/stream/archaeologiacam14moorgoog#page/n425/mode/2up/search/Kevell>

688 <http://emn.sharonhoward.org/2005/10/material-evidence-in-early-modern-courts/>

689 *History of Haverfordwest* <http://ia600402.us.archive.org/24/items/historyofhaverfo00brow/historyofhaverfo00brow.pdf>

690 *Sheriffs of Cardiganshire* http://ia700107.us.archive.org/16/items/listofsheriffsof00carm/listofsheriffsof00carm_bw.pdf

691 *Sheriffs of Cardiganshire* http://ia700107.us.archive.org/16/items/listofsheriffsof00carm/listofsheriffsof00carm_bw.pdf

692 *Members for Pembrokeshire* <http://ia700100.us.archive.org/6/items/cu31924030498939/cu31924030498939.pdf>

693 <http://www.archive.org/stream/historicalnotes00rowigooq#page/n135/mode/1up/search/revil>

As a consequence of these duties he is referred to in many official documents. In 1586 **Thomas Revell** and John ap Rhys are named as trustees with reference to the Manor of Llanrhian and property in Newport (Pembrokeshire) that is described in a prenuptial agreement in preparation for the marriage of William Warren of Trewern to Jane *verch* Thomas Bowen.⁶⁹⁴ At about the same time there is reference in a bond to his property near Kynllyvas⁶⁹⁵ and to him in connection with land in Llandygywydd, Cardiganshire.⁶⁹⁶ A **Thomas Revell of Kyllgarren** is mentioned in 1593.⁶⁹⁷ He is referred to as **Thomas Revell, armiger**, when conducting the *Inquisition Post Mortem* of Jenkyn Lloyd in 1594,⁶⁹⁸ and in Chancery Records in 1596, as '*Thomas Revell v. David ap Rees ap William.: Cardigan and Pembroke*'.⁶⁹⁹

There are several references in the *Calendar of State Papers* in 1591 / 2 to **Thomas Revell** with regard to selling a French prize at Milford Haven,⁷⁰⁰ and he had responsibility for matters marine in Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire in 1603.⁷⁰¹

His second marriage to Joan Mercer, widow, is clearly recorded in a settlement '*before the marriage of Alban Owen son and heir of the said George Owen and Lettice Mercer one of the daughters of the said Johan and William Mercer, deceased, late husband of the said Johan*' dated September 24th 1597 between '*George Owen of Henllys, Esq.*' and '*Thomas Revell of Kilgarren, Esq., and Johann [Mercer, widow] his wife*'. **Thomas Revell** covenants to pay a sum of money as part of the settlement.⁷⁰²

Administration of his estate was granted to his widow, on October 1st 1607.

John Revell, who married Pernel, second son of John and Anna ?–1548–1605–?

According to the pedigree, in 1591 the second son, John (recorded as '*John Reyfel ap John Revel ap Thomas Refel*'),⁷⁰³ married Pernel, the daughter of Rhys Gwyn, an alderman of the borough of Cardigan.

He is possibly the **John Revell** whose property at Kynllyvas near Llangoidmore is mentioned in a quitclaim dated 1605.⁷⁰⁴ John and Pernel had one son, **John Revell**, and two daughters, **Elliw Revell** who married Thomas ap James, and **Jane Revell** who died a spinster.

On November 13th 1622 a **Thomas Revell** son and heir of **John Revell** of Kilgaron, Pembroke, was admitted to the Court of Gray's Inn.⁷⁰⁵ In *Notes on the Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire, 1541–1899* he is expressly described as the grandson of John and Pernel,⁷⁰⁶ and that indicates that John and Pernel's son **John Revell** married Lucy much earlier than the 1609 indicated in the pedigree.

A document records the lease to *Jenkin John of Bettus Ievan* of a mill '*called Tyre Trevereth in Tremaine, co. Cardigan*' dated January 10th 1598 / 9 by **Thomas Revell, esq.** and **John Revell, gent.**, both of Kilgerran,⁷⁰⁷ but it is unclear if they are father and son, and if so, who is the father.

William Revell third son of John and Anna ?–1548–1584–?

On December 23rd 1565 a **William Revell** was installed as Rector of Bridell St. David, a parish that lies within the Hundred of Cilgerran.⁷⁰⁸ The patron was Anna Jenkins, executrix of the will of Thomas Phaer, formerly **Ann Revell née Walter**.

The account in *History of Parliament*⁷⁰⁹ and *Notes on the Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire, 1541–1899*⁷¹⁰ both suggest that this is the **William Revell** of Forest who was appointed M.P. for Pembroke in the period 1563–7,⁷¹¹ and High Sheriff in 1579.⁷¹² There is a record of a **William Revell the elder** buying grain from Hicks, a pirate who was tried *ca* 1578.⁷¹³

694 *The Pembrokeshire historian : journal of the Pembrokeshire Local History Society No. 5 - 1974 Warren of Trewern* <http://cylchgronau.cymru.llgc.org.uk/browse/viewpage/llgc-id:1041698/llgc-id:1042023/llgc-id:1042145/zoom>

695 http://archifdy-ceredigion.org.uk/catalogue.php?sched=d-cpk_1

696 <http://timezone.newport.ac.uk/staff/mg/JWEH/JWEH-R.html>

697 SLEBECH PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS

698 *Lloyd Family Records* http://www.archive.org/stream/somefamilyrecord00thea/somefamilyrecord00thea_djvu.txt

699 E 134/38Eliz/East20

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=4579425&CATLN=6&accessmethod=5>

700 *Calendar of State Papers* <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarofstatep03greauoft#page/248/mode/2up/search/revel>

701 *Members for Pembrokeshire* <http://ia700100.us.archive.org/6/items/cu31924030498939/cu31924030498939.pdf>

702 1422 BRONWYDD 2 (A)

703 *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*

<http://www.archive.org/stream/HeraldicVisitationsOfWalesAndPartOfTheMarchesBetweenTheYears1586/HeraldicVisitationsOfWalesAndPartOfTheMarchesBetweenTheYears1586And1613ByLewysDwinnVol.1#page/n113/mode/2up/search/revel>

704 http://archifdy-ceredigion.org.uk/catalogue.php?sched=d-cpk_1

705 *Gray's Inn Admissions* <http://www.archive.org/details/registerofadmiss00gray>

706 *Notes on the Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire, 1541–1899* page 15

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6e6a702e3323130313036323130323339353b7365713d33333b73697a653d37353b766965773d696d616765>

707 298 <http://isys.llgc.org.uk/isysquery/irl649e/2/doc>

708 CCED <http://www.theclergydatabase.org.uk/jsp/bishops/DisplayBishop.jsp?ordTenID=766>

According to the *History of Parliament* his name is among the voters on the 1584 borough election return, which he also signed. He was dead by 1591 and apparently had an illegitimate son. The previous reference to **William Revel the elder** suggests that this son might be **William Revell the younger**, but the pedigree describes him as '*Jan Ryfyl*'.

John Revell, son of John and Pernel, who married Elliw (Lucy) Birt ?–1580–1623

According to the pedigree, in 1609 **John Revell**, son of **John Revell** and Pernel, married Elliw, otherwise Lucy, daughter of John Birt of Llwyndurus, and they had four children (Tomas, Sion (=John), Ann and Joan). However, according to their father's will, dated November 23rd 1623 and proved February 10th 1623 / 4,⁷¹⁴ his children were as follows: **George Revell, Robert Revell, William Revell, Thomas Revell, Elizabeth Revell, Joan Revell and Anne Revell** (eldest daughter), all minors. His wife **Luce Revell** and brother-in-law Robert Birtt, the elder, are designated as tutors and guardians. The testator, **John Revell of Kilgerran**, is described as '*Gentleman*' and property in Bridell and St Dogmells is referred to.⁷¹⁵ The birth of seven children probably spans at least 14 years and is probably the basis on which the marriage is dated 1609.

However, on November 13th 1622 John and Pernel's son **Thomas Revell** was admitted to the Court of Gray's Inn.^{716, 717} when he must surely have been nearly of age and therefore **John Revell** married Lucy much earlier than the 1609 indicated in the pedigree, and was probably born no later than *ca* 1580.

A **John Revell of Kilgerran, gent.** is party to a bond dated April 1st 1609.⁷¹⁸ On May 31st 1612 a **John Revell, Gent.**, of the parish of Bridell near Kilgerran is recorded as one of the parties in a dispute '*touching the title to parcels of lands at Tir yr hen goed, parish of Bridell, and Keven y rhos melyn, parish of Llantood*'.⁷¹⁹

There are several wills lodged at St David's Episcopal Consistory Court that refer to a **John Revell** at a cluster of locations within a circle of some six miles diameter, straddling the Pembrokeshire–Cardiganshire border near Cilgerran. Only one of these can be associated unequivocally with John who married Lucy because **John Revell** and **Luce Revell** are both witnesses to the will of widow Ellen Garnons of Kilgerran dated April 11th 1618.⁷²⁰ The following two records probably refer to the same individual:

John Revell, gentleman, of Cilgarron is a witness to a will dated June 2nd 1608 but the testator's name has been partially torn away and only '*ap Gr:*' is visible. The testator's wife and executor is shown as Anna *verch* Phe and a '*Phe: Revell*' is mentioned,⁷²¹ and transcribed in the IGI as **Phillip Revell**.

John Revell, gentleman, of Bridell is named in a bond dated May 31st 1612 that relates to a dispute over land ownership and access.⁷²² **John Revell of Bridell, gent.** and his wife Luce are named in a covenant dated October 26th 1616.⁷²³ This John is named also in a bond dated September 27th 1615, a letter of attorney dated March 17th 1617 / 8,⁷²⁴ and is listed as a debtor in the will of John Rowland of Monington dated February 27th 1619 / 20.⁷²⁵

709 *History of Parliament* <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/revell-william>

710 *Notes on the Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire, 1541-1899 page 15*

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6e6a702e3323130313036323130323339353b7365713d33333b73697a653d37353b766965773d696d616765>

711 *Annals and Antiquities* <http://ia600208.us.archive.org/10/items/annalsantiquitie02nichuoft/annalsantiquitie02nichuoft.pdf>

712 *Members for Pembrokeshire* <http://ia700100.us.archive.org/6/items/cu31924030498939/cu31924030498939.pdf>

713 *West Wales Historical Society Volume 3 page 130*

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6d64702e3393031353034383430313536393b73697a653d37353b766965773d696d6167653b706167653d726f6f743b7365713d3134383b6e756d3d313330>

714 SD/1623/24 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=210-prob_sd_2&cid=723&kw=revell%20pembrokeshire#723

715 <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-19070-17966-44?cc=1876640&wc=13390745>

716 *Gray's Inn Admissions* <http://www.archive.org/details/registerofadmiss00gray>

717 *Notes on the Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire, 1541-1899 page 15*

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6e6a702e3323130313036323130323339353b7365713d33333b73697a653d37353b766965773d696d616765>

718 <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/wls-pembrokeshire/2003-11/1067763839>

719 <http://www.picton.us/picton/ancientpicton.htm>

720 <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-19070-16774-26?cc=1876640&wc=13390736>

721 <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-18758-53737-42?cc=1876640&wc=13390715>

722 **EATON EVANS AND WILLIAMS COLLECTION 2 (A)**

723 **PICTON CASTLE**

724 **PICTON CASTLE**

725 <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-19070-17272-89?cc=1876640&wc=13390736>

Children of John and Lucy

The will of Richard Birtt of Llangoedmor dated February 4th 1678 / 9 refers to his nephew **John Revel**,⁷²⁶ and it is probably this individual who is referred to in wills dated 1626 and 1629:

A **John Revel** is recorded as '*brother and overseer*' in the will of Harry Price of Llanstadwell dated 1626. Presumably they are brothers-in-law but the exact connection is not known. Harry Price's widow is not named and presumably died earlier.⁷²⁷

A grant dated March 6th 1625 / 6 refers to a **Thomas Revell of Bridell, gent**,⁷²⁸ and a **Thomas Revell** and a **John Revell, gentleman**, are both named in the will as beneficiaries and executors of Evan David of Llantood dated July 10th 1629 and proved July 28th 1629.⁷²⁹ **Thomas Revell** is again mentioned in a bond dated September 20th 1631 and in a grant dated June 28th 1633. Whether **Thomas Revell** is a brother or son is not clear. By September 24th 1634 it is clear that **Thomas Revell**, son of John and Lucy, had sold his substantial holdings of land at Bredell, Kilgarron, Lantood and Llangoydmore to Edward Jenkins.^{730, 731}

The **William Revell**, burgess of the borough of Cardigan in 1670,⁷³² is probably the **William Revell** of Llantood whose will is dated January 6th 1677 / 8, and possibly the son of John and Lucy.

The will of a **William Revell, Gent.**, of Llangoedmor is recorded in 1686.⁷³³ This will is presumably the one dated December 2nd 1686 catalogued in the IGI and referring to a **Mrs Katherine Revell** of Llangoedmor, and daughter **Dorothy Revell**. He is plausibly a grandson of John and Lucy.

Miscellaneous Pembrokeshire Records

A **John Revell** married a Miss Vaughan, the third daughter of John Vaughan of Narberth, gent., who died 1581 / 2 possessing '*12 silver spoons and a silver ale cup*'.⁷³⁴ Narberth is *ca* 10 miles east of Haverfordwest. The identity of this **John Revell** is uncertain. A submitted record in the IGI suggests that he married *ca* 1566 but this is speculative. It is clear from John Vaughan's will that when he died he had a grandson John Nayshe, son of his second daughter Mary, thus suggesting that she was born no later than *ca* 1560.

In 1577 there is a record of a '*John Revell an Englishman who had married and settled in St Malo*'⁷³⁵ is recorded as visiting Haverfordwest and Tenby.

The nuncupative will of Erasmus Turke of Tenby dated June 2nd 1608 records a creditor, **Grace Revell**.⁷³⁶ Tenby is *ca* 19 miles south-east of Haverfordwest. The nuncupative will of Howell Pierce of Hodgeston dated October 1st 1617 identifies his wife as **Grace Revell**.⁷³⁷

A **David Revell** is recorded as a debtor in the nuncupative will of Richard Moore of Rhosemarket, Pembroke, dated August 12th 1613. Rosemarket is *ca* 5 miles south-east of Haverfordwest.

Surprisingly, there are no records of Revell in the Pembrokeshire Hearth Tax assessment of 1670.⁷³⁸

There are references at Dale to a **John Revell**, as a Tidesman in 1680,⁷³⁹ and as a waiter in 1682.⁷⁴⁰ Dale is some eight miles from Haverfordwest. A **John Revell** is a beneficiary in the will of a Stephen Davies of St Dogmaels, gent., that was proved at Carmarthen in 1666.⁷⁴¹

726 <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-19192-100179-52?cc=1876640&wc=13390845>

727 <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-20203-20103-68?cc=1876640&wc=13390751>

728 [EATON EVANS AND WILLIAMS COLLECTION 2 \(A\)](#)

729 <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-20203-19865-98?cc=1876640&wc=13390757>

730 295 <http://isys.llgc.org.uk/isysquery/irl649e/2/doc>

731 Notes on the Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire, 1541-1899 page 15

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6e6a702e3323130313036323130323339353b7365713d33333b73697a653d37353b766965773d696d616765>

732 *The History of Cilgerran*

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=sljSAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=History+of+Cilgerran&hl=en&ei=zIOWTZDfLoXA8QQ0cXuCw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CC4Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Revel&f=false

733 SD/1686/111 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=210-prob_sd_5&cid=1402&kw=revell%20cardiganshire#1402

734 *West Wales Historical Society Volume 9 page 115*

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6d64702e3393031353034383430313335333b73697a653d37353b766965773d696d6167653b706167653d726f6f743b7365713d3133333b6e756d3d313135>

735 <http://www.archive.org/stream/archaeologiacam08powegoog#page/n339/mode/2up/search/Revel>

736 <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-18759-818-42?cc=1876640&wc=13390715>

737 <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-19070-12691-92?cc=1876640&wc=13390731>

738 <http://classic-web.archive.org/web/20070128094559/http://www.rootsweb.com/~wiscfhs/pembshearths.pdf>

739 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=83556&strquery=Revell>

740 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=83833&strquery=Revell>

At Llanarthney, a William Lloyd married at some uncertain date **Elizabeth Revell**, daughter and heir of **John Revell of Cilgerran**.⁷⁴² Llanarthney is ten miles east of Carmarthen.

John Revell of Swansea who married Gwenlian ?–1583–1609

The nuncupative will of **John Revell**, resident Swansea, dated December 16th 1609, probated February 1st 1609 / 10, and lodged at Swansea refers to his wife **Gwenlyan Revell**, his son **John Revell**, executor, daughter **Elen Revell** and brother **William Revell**, and a **Thomas Revell** whose relationship is not stated. An **Owen Revell** is also referred to but his status and relationship is unclear.⁷⁴³ Since there are at least two children living in 1609 one can deduce that **John Revell of Swansea** married no later than 1606 and was born no later than *ca* 1586.

The will of Robert Vachan, resident of Swansea, dated February 22nd 1615 / 6 refers to his stepson **John Revell** and stepdaughter **Ellen Revell**, both minors, and his wife Gwenlian,⁷⁴⁴ clearly establishing a second marriage for **Gwenlian Revell**, widow of **John Revell**. As the step-children are apparently still minors in 1615 / 6 the elder was born no earlier than *ca* 1595, suggesting that father **John Revell** might have been born as early as *ca* 1575, but this does not seem to be consistent with the son **John Revell** being named explicitly as executor in 1609.

According to submitted IGI records John and Gwenlian's children were born at Swansea as follows: John (1585), Ellen (1587) and Owen (1589) but if that were correct John and Ellen would not then have been minors in 1615 / 5.

An Inventory Bond for **Ellen Revell**, servant maid, spinster, of Swansea, dated 1641 and possibly the daughter of John and Ellen, is endorsed by a **Mary Revell**.⁷⁴⁵

Thomas Revell of Swansea ?–1611–1636–?

A **Joane Reevell** was baptised at Swansea on September 3rd 1631, father **Thomas Reevell**, possibly the individual named in the 1609 will of **John Revell**,⁷⁴⁶ and possibly also to whom Austin James was bound on July 4th 1636.⁷⁴⁷

A **John Revell** of Neath town, Glamorgan, is recorded on October 22nd 1632 as holding one house.⁷⁴⁸

741 *West Wales Historical Society Volume 2 page 33*

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6d64702e3393031353034383430313537373b766965773d696d6167653b7365713d37313b71313d726576656c3b73746172743d313b73697a653d31303b706167653d726f6f743b6e756d3d35353b6f7269656e743d30>

742 *West Wales Historical Society Volume 2 page 55*

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d6d64702e3393031353034383430313537373b766965773d696d6167653b7365713d34393b71313d726576656c6c3b73746172743d313b73697a653d31303b706167653d7365617263683b6e756d3d3333>

743 <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-18758-40464-53?cc=1876640&wc=13390717>

744 <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-19070-26355-8?cc=1876640&wc=13390729>

745 SD/1641/82 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=210-prob_sd_3&cid=-1#-1

746 <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-18758-40464-53?cc=1876640&wc=13390717>

747 B/S Corp E42-44 <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=28180>

748 NAS XE 9/1-12> Penrhiwtyn estate <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=20132>

The ancestry of John Revell who married Anna Walter

Thomas Revell of Haverfordwest, dead by 1549, father of John Revell who married Anna Walter

In 1549 Anna and Thomas Phaer served as the administrators of the will of **Thomas Revell, senior, merchant of Haverfordwest** and appeared in Chancery as plaintiffs against this **Thomas Revell's** son-in-law, Richard Howell, accused of embezzlement.^{749, 750} There is a record that a daughter of a **Thomas Revell of Haverfordwest** married a Richard Howell and although the date is not precisely known, it was probably about 1540,⁷⁵¹ and another daughter, **Alys (Alson) Revell**, married John ap Dafydd of Cilgerran.⁷⁵²

These references cannot be to **Thomas Revell** son of **John Revell** and Ann Walter because he was alive until at least 1603 and must therefore be to **Thomas Revell** father of **John Revell** who married Anna Walter. **Thomas Revell's** date of birth and date of marriage are not known. Since he was dead by 1549 it is unlikely that he was born much before *ca* 1480.

In March 1544 a **Thomas Revell of Pembroke** is named in '*a muster book showing what soldiers may be furnished by the gentlemen of England from the King's Council downwards*'^{753, 754} to assist in the war in France. An undated document records '*The account of Thomas Revell of moneys received by way of impost, of Robert Dawes, towards the reparation of the Wear at Kilgerran*',⁷⁵⁵ but it is not possible to judge whether these records relate to Thomas senior or his son Thomas.

According to the pedigree, **Thomas Ryvel of Cilgerran's** father-in-law is David ap Owen of Lwch Mellir (*Loghmeylr*) and he is mentioned in 1507, as follows: '*Lease for a term of 10 years. John Newport, Lord of Travegarne, leases to David ap Owen de Loghmeylr Esq. a mill commonly called Travegarnes mill with water course and fish-pool, for a term of 10 years from Christmas next (1507). Tenant responsible for repairs. Rent 23s. p.a. at 2 terms yearly - feast of S.S. Phillip and S. James and Michaelmas. Witnesses: Thomas Leighton, knight: John Lyngen, knight: William Mitton, Esq. At Travegarne*'.⁷⁵⁶ This David ap Owen was clearly of age in 1507 and hence born no later than *ca* 1487, consistent with the estimate of **Thomas Revell's** date of birth.

Thomas Revell, grandfather of John Revell who married Anna Walter

A reference in a grant dated 1480 to a **Thomas Revell of Pembroke**, who must have been born no later than *ca* 1460, is more likely to refer to John's grandfather rather than father. This grant states as follows, '*1480, the Vigil of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary 1. Alice, late wife of Ievan ap Phillip 2. William Perrot, John Perrot, Thomas Fawley, Phillip Robyn, Richard Warla, Phillip Roblyn, Walter Elyet, John Hill, John Walkyn, clerks, Thomas Revell, Walter Taylour, Pillip Cadigan of Mayneryspoke, and Phillip ap Gwillim*

GRANT of one bovate of land in Crugislond in Luceffrane and a bovate and a half in Gronoueston in the t. of Luceffrane for the term of grantor's life'.⁷⁵⁷

Granston is some 20 miles south-west of Cilgerran.

This **Thomas Revell** is said to have married Jan, possibly Jan Gomond.⁷⁵⁸ There is no birth record for this **Thomas Revell** the supposed son of **John Ryvel of Shirland Castle** but a date in the range *ca* 1430 to *ca* 1460 would seem reasonable, suggesting a range from *ca* 1390 to *ca* 1420 for **John Ryvel of Shirland Castle**, **appreciably earlier than suggested in the pedigree**.

In the absence of more precise dates of birth or marriage it is not possible to link this line to the known **Revells of Derbyshire**. If there is indeed a connection then it must be to a generation earlier than **Thomas Revell of Higham**

A mysterious Richard Revell of Haverford

A release related to property in Haverford and dated during the reign of Edward IV (1461–1483) is witnessed by a **Richard Revell**, as follows:⁷⁵⁹

749 *Court of Common Pleas* <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no1139/CP40no1139PI.pdf>

750 *The House of Commons Record 1509–1558* http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=u_elrJpc_T0C&pg=RA1-PA102&lpg=RA1-PA102&dq=revell+pembrokeshire&source=bl&ots=DnGhxCeW4&sig=jS5AUxxUkiMBSHe7dXX0VhQDjM0&hl=en&ei=VglXTN_2HZr20gSZt5y4Cw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=8&ved=0CC4Q6AEwBzgU#v=onepage&q=revell%20pembrokeshire&f=false

751 *The House of Commons Record 1509–1558* http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=u_elrJpc_T0C&pg=RA1-PA102&lpg=RA1-PA102&dq=%22thomas+revell%22+will&source=bl&ots=DnDnfxGG04&sig=L07red85MR53iDorLXAsFi-grh0&hl=en&ei=utblStmxL4fSjAeO_fGhBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=10&ved=0CCYQ6AEwCTgU#v=onepage&q=revell&f=false

752 *Members for Pembrokeshire* <http://ia700100.us.archive.org/6/items/cu31924030498939/cu31924030498939.pdf>

753 *Letters and papers foreign and domestic* <http://www.archive.org/stream/letterspaperspt119greauf#page/148/mode/2up>

754 *Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=80302&strquery=Revell>

755 *Archaeologia Cambrensis* <http://www.archive.org/stream/archaeologiacam15assogooq#page/n398/mode/2up/search/Revel>

756 1/85 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=166-1&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

757 4 **FOLEY OF RIDGEWAY**

758 <http://histfam.familysearch.org/getperson.php?personID=I120569&tree=Welsh>

t. Edward IV, May 14.

1. William of Atha, corvisor, son and heir of David ap Atha of Haverford corvisor;

2. William Eynon of Haverford, cardmaker.

RELEASE of a burgage in le Banstrete in Haverford lying between the tenement of the said William Eynon on the south part and the lane which leads towards the well of St. David (versus fontem Sancti David) on the north part. Witnesses: **Richard Revell**, John Harry, merchant, Hugh David, mercer, William Plater.

A schedule of the decayed burgages in Haverford, dated 1473–4, lists for Dew Street ‘heredes of David ap Atha tres partes burgagii’.⁷⁶⁰ It is also recorded that in the period 1475 to 1476 this **Richard Revell** was Reve of Haverfordwest.⁷⁶¹

John Revell of Shirland Castle, supposed great-grandfather of John Revell who married Anna Walter

The location of Shirland Castle, however, remains a mystery and is almost certainly an exaggeration by the Heralds when preparing the pedigree. Higham is only about ½ mile from Shirland, and Shirland was held by the de Greys of Codnor castle until at least 1431. ‘**John Rewell, archer**’ in the retinue of John, Lord Grey of Codnor, in 1417, is a plausible candidate,⁷⁶² likely at some stage being garrisoned at Codnor castle some half mile from Shirland.

In this regard, it is interesting to note that Richard, lord Grey of Codnor, father of John, lord Grey, was in 1402 appointed the royal lieutenant of south Wales for ‘the good governance of the marches of South Wales, and for the resistance of the malice of the Welsh rebels’ and lord Grey was ‘to assemble the people of Haverford, Roos and St Davids, amongst other places...’.⁷⁶³ Lucy, sister to John, Lord Grey of Codnor, married Sir Rowland Lenthall, Sheriff of Herefordshire, Constable of Haverfordwest.⁷⁶⁴ **This involvement in Pembrokeshire of the Greys of Codnor provides an eminently plausible explanation for the move there of one branch of the Revells from Shirland.**

A lease dated 1443 made by a Thomas Boterell to a **John Ryvell**, of land in Sageston, Pembrokeshire,⁷⁶⁵ might well refer to **Thomas Revell’s** father and thus the supposed **John Ryvell of Shirland Castle**, but that would suggest that **John had already moved to Wales during the reign of Henry VI (1422–61) rather than Edward IV (1461–71) as described in the pedigree.** Sageston is some 30 miles south of Cilgeran and some 19 miles from Haverfordwest by road (but much less by boat).

The book ‘Cardiff records, being materials for a history of the county borough from the earliest times’ contains a transcription of ‘Minister’s Account of the Lordship of Leckwith’ prepared by the reeve, Patrick Crispy, in 1456. This manorial record includes ‘And for 1d received from one small garden lying by the garden of Walter Bille so demised unto **John Revell** this year’ and separately records for the sale of herbage of meadows lying at diverse places in the saltmarsh ‘of **John Revell** for 4 acres 5s 8d’.^{766, 767} Leckwith is some two miles from the centre of Cardiff and some 90 miles south-east of Cilgeran. **This might well be a different person.**

The **John Ryvell** associated with Sageston was presumably born not later than ca 1423 and therefore cannot be **John Revell** the eldest son of **Thomas of Higham**, the best documented of the early Derbyshire Revells, but might be a brother, nephew or cousin. **John** could only be the father of **Thomas of Higham** if he had two sons named Thomas, one of whom would likely then have been illegitimate. It is interesting to note that Gladwyn Turbutt in ‘A History of Ogston’ speculates that **Thomas of Higham’s** father was the ‘**Revell of Ogstone**’ omitted from a list dated 1433 / 4 and might have been named **John Revell**, and that **Thomas of Higham** might have had a brother **John Revell**. Unfortunately, Turbutt does not explain the basis for his choice of forenames. It is at least plausible that the supposed **John Ryvel of Shirland Castle** of the pedigree is **Thomas of Higham’s** brother, but ‘**John Rewell, archer**’ is almost certainly too old to be his brother, but could be father or uncle.

According to the pedigree **John Ryvel of Shirland Castle** married, Jowan, daughter of Sir William Standley, Knight of Pembrokeshire,⁷⁶⁸ but their identity remains obscure. Possibly ‘*Standley*’ should be ‘*Stanley*’. The earldom of Derby was

759 **PICTON CASTLE**

760 A calendar of the public records relating to Pembrokeshire Volume 1 page 138

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d7563312e253234623735383533393b766965773d696d6167653b7365713d3135383b6e756d3d3133383b71313d2532326170253230617468612532323b73746172743d313b73697a653d31303b706167653d736561726368>

761 A calendar of the public records relating to Pembrokeshire Volume 1 page 88

<http://proxify.com/p/011010A1000100/687474703a2f2f626162656c2e686174686974727573742e6f72672f6367692f70743f69643d7563312e253234623735383533393b73697a653d3130303b766965773d696d6167653b706167653d726f6743b7365713d3130373b6e756d3d3837>

762 Muster database http://www.medievalsoldier.org/search_musterdb.php

763 The History of Haverfordwest <https://archive.org/stream/historyofhaverfo00brow#page/28/mode/2up/search/grey>

764 <http://our-royal-titled-noble-and-commoner-ancestors.com/p1112.htm>

765 E 210/4763

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=7033185&CATLN=6&Highlight=%2CRYVELL&accessmet hod=0>

766 Cardiff records http://www.archive.org/stream/cardiffrecordsbe02card/cardiffrecordsbe02card_djvu.txt

767 Cardiff records http://www.archive.org/stream/cardiffrecordsbe02card/cardiffrecordsbe02card_djvu.txt

768 <http://histfam.familysearch.org/getperson.php?personID=I126141&tree=Welsh>

removed from the Ferrars by Henry VII and given to the Stanleys in 1485,⁷⁶⁹ but that is considerably later than the supposed move of the Revells to Wales.

The Stanleys certainly had connections to north Wales. Sir William Stanley of Holt, Denbighshire, (1436 to 1495) brother to the Earl of Derby, had a daughter Joan but she is recorded as marrying John Warburton of Arley,^{770, 771} and in any case was probably born too late to be the wife of **John Ryvel of Shirland Castle**. His son, '*William Stanley, of Tatton, Esquire, in right of Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Geffrey Massy, had issue onely one daughter and heir, called also Joan*',⁷⁷² but the same argument applies.

Another candidate is Joan / Janet / Jonet, variously described as daughter of Sir William Stanley of Hooton,⁷⁷³ granddaughter of Sir Thomas Stanley,⁷⁷⁴ or granddaughter of Elizabeth Isabel Harrington and Sir John Stanley (1386–1437).⁷⁷⁵ This Sir John Stanley held land in Carnarvon and Flint, was Governor of Carnarvon and Constable of the castle, and Sheriff of Anglesey.

This imperfectly documented Joan Stanley was the second wife of Gwilym ap Gruffudd, deputy Sheriff of Anglesey. They married some time after 1405 and he died 1431,⁷⁷⁶ suggesting that Joan Stanley was born some time after 1385. It is said that as a widow in 1438 Joan might have been granted a licence to crenellate Penrhyn Castle.⁷⁷⁷ Some records show her as marrying second John Pikemere.⁷⁷⁸ Whether she married again is not recorded, but in any case she seems likely to have been too old post-1431 to be the mother of **Thomas Revell** whose birth is estimated in the period 1430 to 1460. '*The history of the House of Stanley*' makes no reference to her, nor any pertinent references to Pembroke, but the author of this study of the Stanleys admits that there are gaps in the information available to him.⁷⁷⁹

There is now a plausible hypothesis that might explain the move of one branch of the **Revells** from Shirland to Pembrokeshire. However, it looks increasingly likely that the **Revells** of Shirland did not hold Deincourt land.

769 Magna Britannia pages lvi and 112

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=yAgVAAAAQAAJ&pg=PR43&redir_esc=y#v=snippet&q=stanley&f=false

770 *The wives and children of Sir William Stanley of Holt* by Jean M. Gidman. Ricardian 1992, **XI** (116), 206–210

771 http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/tudor_12.htm

772 <http://histfam.familysearch.org/getperson.php?personID=I49989&tree=Dodge>

773 *Welsh Biography online* <http://yba.llgc.org.uk/en/s1-GRIF-PEN-1300.html>

774 '*King and Country*' by R.A. Griffiths Page 268

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=LLZIfam_wCgC&pg=PA162&lpq=PA162&dq=%22king+and+country%22+griffiths&source=bl&ots=81ixc74QW&sig=jNZZ6HfP0NlarhfnSAfb_25XsAI&hl=en&ei=luvaSsitB6G9jAfXzIDtCA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CA8Q6AEwAA#v=snippet&q=griffith&f=false

775 '*Shaping the Nation*' By Gerald Harriss. Page 524 <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=2Wd5tzn3krsC>

776 *Welsh Biography online* <http://yba.llgc.org.uk/en/s1-GRIF-PEN-1300.html>

777 <http://homepage.mac.com/philipdavis/Indexs/Locindex.html>

778 '*King and Country*' by R.A. Griffiths Page 268

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=LLZIfam_wCgC&pg=PA162&lpq=PA162&dq=%22king+and+country%22+griffiths&source=bl&ots=81ixc74QW&sig=jNZZ6HfP0NlarhfnSAfb_25XsAI&hl=en&ei=luvaSsitB6G9jAfXzIDtCA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CA8Q6AEwAA#v=snippet&q=griffith&f=false

779 '*The history of the house of Stanley*' <http://www.archive.org/stream/historyofhouseof00seaciala#page/424/mode/2up>

THE REVELLS OF PINXTON, MORTON AND WOOLLEY WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE ANTECEDENTS AND DESCENDENTS OF WILLIAM REVELL WHO DIED 1643

The Revells were well-established in the general area. Brackenfield (Brackenthwaite), Carnfield (Carnthwaite) Handley, Higham, Morton, Ogston, Pinxton, Shirland and Woolley can be enclosed in a circle of *ca* 3 miles radius. The Morton parish registers have survived from 1576 but before 1600 are very difficult to read and all relevant information has been checked against the originals held at the Derbyshire Record Office in Matlock and in Charles Kerry's transcripts held at Derby. Many of the Morton Revells are recorded as Reavell. It is very clear from surviving wills dated 1542, 1578 and 1579 that there is a large group of Revells around Woolley who do not connect directly to the better documented Revells of Ogston and Carnfield.

Stanley C. Taylor reached the conclusion that the Revells of Scarcliffe and Woolley were descended from '*Thomas, second son of John, first of Ogston*',⁷⁸⁰ i.e. **Thomas Revell, yeoman, of Higham**. As discussed below the Scarcliffe Revells can be traced back to a **William Revell of Morton** whose will is dated 1643 / 4, and while there is almost certainly a connection to Woolley, his father and grandfather are uncertain.

Gladwyn Turbutt comments that some pedigrees show **Thomas Revell, serjeant-of-law, of Higham** as having one or even two brothers, and while plausible it has not been possible to establish this unequivocally, although it is now established that a **Robert Rennet of Higham** was a contemporary and almost certainly related.

It seems almost certain that the **Revells of Woolley** are connected but the exact link is uncertain.

William Revell, Husbandman of Woolley who was buried Morton 1643 / 4

The best-documented Revell to be found in the Morton parish registers is a **William Revell, Husbandman of Woolley**, who in 1618 is recorded in connection with a pinfold at North Wingfield, and whose will was written February 16th 1643 / 4. This will identifies six sons and three daughters, and some grandchildren — see below and Appendix 4.1. These children were baptised at Morton in the period 1606 to 1627 and suggest that he married no later than *ca* 1605 and was born no later than *ca* 1585 but it has not been possible to locate these records or unequivocally to identify his father.

In Charles Kerry's transcripts of the Morton parish registers is a burial on August 2nd 1623 of **Thomas Reavell, son of William**. It has not been possible to locate a baptism record for **Thomas**, but the IGI contains two submitted records (guesses?) giving a birth of a **Thomas, son of William and Ann**, at Morton on July 23rd 1623. If correct this provides the only pointer so far obtained to the identity of William's wife. Another child of William's, name not stated, was buried at Morton in 1625, for which William is recorded as paying 3 shillings.

William Revell born no later than *ca* 1567 and buried South Wingfield 1598 / 9, son of John,

It is probably this **William Revell** who was Churchwarden at Morton in 1587, 1592 and 1598, in which case he was born no later than *ca* 1567, and probably somewhat earlier. The Churchwarden's accounts for Morton record that a **William Revell** paid for the burial of his father in 1597, presumably the **John Revell** buried June 1597, suggesting that this William was of age at that date and thus born not later than *ca* 1577. Initially it was thought that this might be the **William Revell** who died in 1643, but it now seems almost certain that he is the **William Revell** buried South Wingfield on February 12th 1598 / 9 and it is probably his children who are referred to in the will of **Thomas Revell** in 1581. One of these, not otherwise documented, is almost certainly **Ellenora Revell** described as '*daughter of Gulielmi*' when buried at South Wingfield on May 12th 1589.

William Reavell of Woolley's children

The Morton parish registers record **William Revell** as the father of: **John Revell** (November 11th 1606), **Mary Revell** (May 9th 1608), **Henry Revell** (September 30th 1610), **Jane Revell** (June 2nd 1613), twins **William Revell** and **Henry Revell** (March 10th 1615 / 6), **Alice Revell** (May 23rd 1620), **Francis Revell** (October 7th 1622) and **George Revell** (November 11th 1627). The **William Revell of Morton** whose will is listed at Lichfield in 1646 might be his son.⁷⁸¹ A payment made to Churchwarden John Clay by a **William Revell** dated 1599 might possibly relate to the burial of his father.

In 1636 a **Henry Revell**, presumably William's son, was paid 2s-11d for the timber used and labour involved in altering and repairing '*the Raile in the Chancell*'. It might be this **Henry Revell** who was recorded as the father of **John Revell** baptised June 28th 1632 at St Mary and All Saints, Chesterfield, and otherwise shown as of Dunston Hale (Dunstan Hall).

It is clear from **William Revell's** will that daughter **Mary Revell** married Thomas Wishaw (Wilshaw), daughter **Jane Revell** married James Bacon (Morton, November 17th 1637 by licence), and it would appear that daughter **Alice Revell** might have married Thomas Henstocke (at Morton, April 27th 1633 when she would have been aged 13!).

780 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/derbyshire.htm>

781 *Calendar of Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarswillsa00philgoog#page/n551/mode/1up/search/revell>

The microfilm of Morton parish registers is very difficult to read prior to 1644 and this entry cannot be confirmed, but it does appear in the Phillimore transcription.⁷⁸² It has been pointed out by Robin Taylor that this interpretation may be incorrect as neither Alice nor Thomas are described explicitly as relatives of William (whereas his other children are) and Alice his daughter is explicitly bequeathed £13-10s suggesting that she was not married when the will was written. It is possible, therefore that the **Alice Revell** who married Thomas Henstocke is a more distant relative of William. In this regard there is a possible candidate, baptised July 24th 1603 at Selston, Nottinghamshire, daughter of a **Richard Revell**.

According to an extracted IGI record son **George Revell** married Elizabeth Tomson at North Wingfield on December 22nd 1656. However, this marriage is described in a transcript of the will of John Simson of Stretton (in the parish of North Wingfield) dated January 13th 1656 / 7 as involving 'natural daughter Elizabeth now wife of **George Revell**'.⁷⁸³ It is probably their son **William Revell** who is baptised there on January 24th 1659 / 60. Some accounts suggest that **George Revell** senior moved from North Wingfield to Old Brampton, **but this cannot be confirmed and seems doubtful** — see [Part 5](#).

Son **Francis Revell** was bequeathed 'my full possession of a place called *The Hen Milne*' identified in a survey of the Manor of Stretton dated 1655–6 as one of two 'Mill Dam lands in bridgefield'. The other is the '*Baker Mill*' (Baker Milne) described as belonging to a **Ro Revell** in the inventory of **John Revell** who died 1592 / 3. **Francis Revell** married a Jane and their daughter **Frances Revell** was baptised Morton on April 13th 1645. They subsequently moved to Clowne where further children were baptised, **George Revell** (July 18th 1652), **Adam Revell** (February 18th 1654 / 5), **Francis Revell** (December 30th 1657) and **John Revell** (March 22nd 1660 / 1).

Francis Revell was fined by the Court Leet at Clowne for non-attendance in 1658 and died in 1679. His widow, **Jane Revell**, is recorded as a tenant at Clowne.⁷⁸⁴

Adam Revell married Elizabeth and their daughter **Elizabeth Revell** was baptised at Clown on November 1st 1691. **George Revell** also had a daughter **Elizabeth Revell**, baptised at some date in 1686.

John Reavell born no later than ca 1547 and buried Morton 1597, father of William

The Churchwarden's accounts for Morton (see Appendix 4.4) record that on April 23rd 1597 **William Revell** paid 3s-4d for his father's burial, and his father can be identified therefore as the **John Revell** buried there in June 1597. He is probably the **John Revell** who was Churchwarden in 1588 and recorded as making a payment to the Churchwarden Richard Eire in 1593. His date of birth is not known, but his son **William Revell** was born no later than ca 1567 and therefore **John Revell** was born no later than ca 1547.

Helene Reavell buried Morton June 9th 1597

The same register also records that a **Helene Revell** was buried at Morton on June 9th 1597. Her connection is not known. **She might be Eleanor (Helen) Savage née Dethick who after being widowed is recorded as marrying either a John Revell of unstated origins (see above) or Robert Revell, the second son of Robert and Eleanor Frecheville. Helen's ancestry is discussed separately, below, but on present evidence the marriage to Robert Revell seems more likely.**

Two Widows of Wolley

The wills are available for two widows of Wolley, both of which provide details of their children. However, they are difficult to fit into the general scheme because there is nothing to identify their husband. Because both widows were quite well-to-do it seems likely that their husband would have produced a will unless he died intestate.

Margaret Revell of Wolley, widow, buried Morton 1542, possibly mother of John

In her will, **Margaret Revell** describes herself as a widow, but her husband is not alluded to in any way. She cannot be **Margaret Revell née North** (whose son **John Revell** died 1537, and who married second Richard Page) or **Margaret Revell née Eyre** (who died ca 1500) or **Margery Revell née Greenalgh** (who died before 1504).

It seems almost certain that her husband also would have written a will but there is no record surviving that might relate to him and it is possible that he died intestate. The will (see appendix 4.3) of **Margaret Revell of Wolley** dated 1542 identifies sons **John Revell** and **Thomas Revell** and a daughter **Agnes Revell**. An Ann Townsend is mentioned but her relationship is not explained. The will does not refer to land or buildings and it is likely that these were held in dower under her husband's will and reverted to his heir on Margaret's death.

⁷⁸² <http://www.archive.org/stream/derbyshireparish05phii#page/144/mode/2up/search/Henstock>

⁷⁸³ *Genealogical Abstracts of Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/genealogicalabst04chur#page/72/mode/2up>

⁷⁸⁴ 'The History of Clowne' by J. Buckley. Courtesy of Moira Hyde

Conceivably, **Margaret's** son **Thomas Revell** could be the **Thomas Revell son of Robert** referred to in a Star Chamber document dated within the period 1509–47 in dispute with a **Hugh Revell** regarding the seizure of ore and cattle in Shirland, Higham, Normanton and Tupton.⁷⁸⁵ However, other evidence recently located makes it likely that he was dead by some date in the period 1518 to 1529, and that he is a grandson of **Thomas Revell, yeoman, of Higham**.

Although this **Margaret Revell's** date of birth is not known her three children appear to be of age in 1542 suggesting that she married no later than *ca* 1517 and thus was born no later than *ca* 1497. However, unless she was born a good deal earlier, she can't be the unknown mother of the children of **Robert Revell** dead by 1496, the second son of **Thomas of Higham**. This **Robert** and his children are poorly documented, but his known daughters do not correspond to the children named in **Margaret's** will, and there is nothing currently known to suggest that he married twice.

If her husband were a similar age to Margaret, his father, Margaret's father-in-law, was probably born in the period 1457 to 1477. That would place her father-in-law in the same generation as the four well-documented sons of **Thomas of Higham**, their sons, or possibly even their older grandsons. The obscure **Thomas son of Robert**, dead by some date in the period 1518 to 1529, could be a candidate for **Margaret's** husband.

There are two other candidates among the less well documented grandsons of **John Revell**, who married Margaret Eyre, first son of **Thomas of Higham** — see [Table 4a](#):

- **Hugh Revell of Higham** shown tentatively in Gladwyn Turbutt's '*A History of Ogston*' and apparently dead by 1537 because not mentioned in his putative father's will. Now thought possibly to be **Hugh Revell, clerk**, recorded at Bakewell in 1535;
- **Leonard Revell** shown tentatively in Gladwyn Turbutt's '*A History of Ogston*' and apparently extant in 1537 but whose existence is far from certain.

According to Gladwyn Turbutt some pedigrees show **Thomas of Higham** as having one or even two brothers and they or their descendents would be good candidates for this **Margaret Revell's** father-in-law. **Robert Renett of Higham** is another potential ancestor.

The son **John Revell** named in **Margaret Revell's** will might be the individual described as **John Revell of Morton** whose will is recorded at Lichfield dated 1544 but subsequently lost: alternatively Margaret's son could be the **John Revell** buried 1597 who had a son **William Revell**.

It has not been possible to locate any records that can convincingly be attributed to Margaret's son **Thomas Revell**. Conceivably, her son **Thomas Revell** could be **Thomas Revell of Shirland** whose will is dated 1559 but his mother is thought to have been Maria de Lee as discussed above. While the name Maria could conceivably be confused with an abbreviated form of Margaret there is no evidence of Maria having a son John or daughter Agnes.

It seems unlikely that he is the **Thomas Revell of Mansfield** who seems to be described also as **Thomas Revell of Nottingham** and whose will as **Thomas Revell of Lenton** is dated March 1st 1534 / 5 and proved October 7th 1535,⁷⁸⁶ further discussed in [Part 6](#).

The **Thomas Reuell** who married Margrett Clowes at Ashbourne St Oswald in 1546 is a possible candidate.

Elizabeth Revell of Wolley, widow, buried Morton 1571 / 2

The will (see appendix 4.2) of an **Elizabeth Revell of Wolley**, widow, is dated March 20th 1567 / 8 but her inquisition is dated 1571 / 2. Her will identifies daughters **Ales Revell** and **Elizabeth Revell**, and sons **Thomas Revell** and **Hugh Revell**. She refers also to a **William Revell**, **John Revell** and **Mary Revell** whose relationship is not stated but, presumably, they are not her children. They could plausibly be step-children or nephews / nieces.

It has not been possible unequivocally to identify **Elizabeth Revell's** husband but it seems almost certain that he too would have written a will (or died intestate). Because the children named in the two wills do not correspond it seems unlikely that she is the **Elizabeth Revell** named as **Thomas Revell of Shirland's** wife in his will dated 1559. More promising candidates for her husband might be the **Leonard Revell of Shirland** whose will dated 1561 is recorded at Lichfield but has since been lost, or **Thomas Revell** son of **Margaret of Wolley** whose will is dated 1542, this latter perhaps the more likely.

However, this **Leonard Revell of Shirland** should not be ignored. He is probably **Leonard Revell** the third son of **Robert Revell** and Eleanor Frechville named in father **Robert Revell's** will dated 1555 and who inherited land at Birchwood (Alfreton),

785 STAC 10/1/65 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-4076028&CATLN=7&Highlight=%2CREVELL%2CREVELL%2CHIGHAM&accessmethod=0>

786 *York Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/indexwillsinyor00collgoog#page/n156/mode/2up>

Shirland Park, and Stretton, the latter two locations only some two miles from Woolley, but there is no evidence of **Elizabeth** or her children inheriting the land that this **Leonard** inherited from his father.

William Revell referred to in the will of Elizabeth Revell, widow, buried Morton 1571 / 2

At this era William is a comparatively rare forename among the Nottinghamshire Revells, the only known candidates being **William Revell alias Duke** (illegitimate son of **Roland Revell** documented 1529) and **William Revell of Mansfield** of uncertain origin (documented in the period 1562 to 1581 — see [Part 6](#)).

Among the Derbyshire Revells the only known candidates are **William Revell** recorded as paying for the burial of his father **John Revell** at Morton in 1597, and **William Revell** who died 1643 and recorded as father of nine children baptised Morton in the period 1606 to 1627. **William Revell** referred to by **Elizabeth the widow** must have been born before 1570 and it is unlikely that he is the individual fathering children as late as 1627, and hence he is not the individual buried 1643. **William Revell son of John** might be a nephew or a step-son.

John Revell referred to in the will of Elizabeth Revell, widow, buried Morton 1571 / 2

In contrast John is a comparatively common Revell forename. Even leaving aside **John Revell** who married Margaret Beighton (died 1592 and described as ‘*of Wollye*’ in his inventory) and **John Revell** who married Mary Comberford (will written 1568, died 1572 / 3), on the assumption that these Revells of Wolley are not closely associated with the well-documented Revells, there are several candidates as follows:

1. **John Revell of Pinxton** living 1562 to 1566 and born not later than *ca* 1542;
2. **John Revell** whose son William is recorded as paying for his father’s burial at Morton in 1597;
3. **John Revell** the poorly documented illegitimate half-brother of **John Revell** who married Mary Comberford;
4. **John Revell of Mansfield** extant 1584 to 1597 (see [Part 6](#));
5. **John Revell of Nottingham** extant 1523 to 1552 (see [Part 6](#))

Candidates 1 to 3 are plausible, and there might only be two individuals — Pinxton is only *ca* four miles from Morton.

Thomas Revell of Handley, buried Morton 1579

The will of **Thomas Revell of Hanley** (Handley) is dated 1579 and he was buried at Morton on September 15th 1579. Handley is less than one mile from Woolley and *ca* three miles from both Morton and North Wingfield. He does not refer to a wife or any children, and his connection is uncertain. Plausibly this **Thomas Revell** is either the son of **Margaret** or the son of **Elizabeth**. **It is thought that the transcription on *Find My Past* showing the burial at Morton in 1579 of a **Thomasyn Revell** is a mistranscription.**

Thomas Revell makes bequests to an ‘*Edward Chapman & Alles Capman, either of them iii^s iiiⁱp and unto other iiiⁱ children of John Chapman every one of them ****’, and it is probably significant that **Elizabeth Revell of Wolley** made bequests to a Leonard Chapman and a John Chapman, suggesting that Thomas is her son rather than Margaret’s. It is possible that there is a **Revell–Chapman** marriage (perhaps with Margaret a Chapman by birth or first marriage, if she did marry twice) but no record has been found to confirm this. At this era there are no Chapman records at Morton or North Wingfield, the nearest so far located being at Dronfield and Norton (Derbyshire) or Lenton (Nottinghamshire).

Thomas of Hanley also refers to a sister **Alles Revell**, a brother **John Revell**, John’s daughter **Agnes Revell** and **John Revell**’s other four children, and the children of a **William Revell** but William’s relationship is not defined. Another brother, with a short but undecipherable forename, possibly **Henrie Revell**, is also referred to.

Having a sister **Alles Revell** is consistent with Thomas being the son of **Elizabeth Revell of Wolley** (rather than **Margaret Revell of Wolley**), but having a brother **John Revell** raises doubts because while **Elizabeth Revell** refers to a **John Revell** she does not describe him as a son. Taken together, these facts could indicate that he is possibly a step-son, i.e. she married a Revell widower.

John Revell of Pinxton and his putative children

The Pinxton parish register baptism records in the IGI include **Christopher Revell** on September 7th 1562, an **R. Revell** in 1564 and a **Roger Revell** on April 28th 1566, all sons of a **John Revell**.⁷⁸⁷ These baptisms are confirmed in a transcript of the parish registers but this transcript also records that **Christopher Revell** was buried on March 20th 1562 / 3.⁷⁸⁸ Father **John Revell**’s

787 http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh17derb/journalofderbysh17derb_djvu.txt

788 Courtesy of Trevor Inman

identity is uncertain, but as discussed above, the will of **Thomas Revell of Hanley** dated 1579, refers to ‘*his brother John Revell, John’s daughter Agnes Revell and John Revell’s other four children*’.

There are no further Revell records in the Pinxton parish registers as they appear in the IGI or the transcript until the baptism of **John Revell** son of **Francis Revell** in December 1674 and the marriage of **Elizabeth Revell** of Carnfield and Nicholas Wilmot on December 16th 1675 strongly suggesting that **John Revell** and his family moved away post-1566 with at least two surviving sons.

If this **John Revell of Pinxton** is the **John Revell of Morton** buried in June 1597, then the two additional sons extant 1579 could include the **William Revell** who paid for **John Revell of Morton’s** burial, plausibly the eldest son plus another brother baptised at Pinxton before the start of the surviving register that commences 1561.

Thomas Revell of Hanley refers to the children of a **William Revell** but does not name them or define the number. One of these unnamed children might easily be **William Revell** buried Morton 1643 / 4 and thought to have been born no later than *ca* 1585.

Lack of a full forename for **R. Revell** makes subsequent identification more difficult. Possibly he is the **Robertus Revell** who married Margareta Dob at North Wingfield on November 24th 1591. An attractive alternative is the **Richard Revell of Selston** whose daughter **Alice Revell** married Thomas Henstocke at Morton on April 27th 1633. This would make **Alice Henstocke née Revell** a cousin to **William Revell** who died in 1643 / 4 and provide a plausible explanation for Alice, her husband and their three children being beneficiaries in William’s will. **Roger Revell** is possibly the ‘*Ro Revell milner at balker milne*’ described as owed money in the inventory of **John Revell** the husband of Margaret Beighton who was buried Morton on December 27th 1592.⁷⁸⁹

789 Charles Kerry’s transcripts of the Morton Parish Registers.

Documented Revells whose identity is confused

The numerous Thomas Revells

Several **Thomas Revells** whose activities overlap can be clearly documented as summarised below, but it is not possible always to identify to which one certain records refer.

The clearly identified individuals are:

1. **Thomas Revell** born late 15th century, who married Cecilia Leeche, thought to be the son of **Robert** and grandson of **Thomas of Higham**
2. **Thomas Revell** born late 15th century, who married Elizabeth, son of **Richard** and grandson of **Thomas of Higham**
3. **Thomas Revell** born early 16th century, **son of Tristram, grandson of Hugh and great grandson of Thomas of Higham**, known as **Thomas Revell of South Normanton**, and thought likely also to be **Thomas of Tideswell**, discussed below
4. **Thomas Reuell** born not later than 1526, who at Ashbourne married Margrett Clowes in 1546
5. **Thomas Revell** the son and joint executor of **Margaret Revell, widow of Wolley**, and recorded in her will in 1542.

The records where **Thomas** cannot be identified are as follows:

1. A reference to **Thomas Revell** in the period 1504 to 1515 states '*Hugh Willoughby, of Risley, gentleman. v. Thomas Revell, of Higham, and others.: Destruction of a bond by the said Thomas when payment was demanded.: Derby*'.⁷⁹⁰ Examination of the original establishes the involvement also of Robert Alwod of Normanton and John Lowe of Tupton,⁷⁹¹ possibly the person who died 1536, but provides no other clues to **Thomas**' identity.^{792, 793}
2. The **Thomas Revell**, who on September 7th 1509 witnessed two grants concerned with property in Buxton.⁷⁹⁴
3. **Thomas Revell, yeoman, of Derby** against whom in 1510 a **John Revell** brought an action for debt.^{795, 796}
4. **Thomas Revell of Derby** the defendant in pleas of debt and trespass brought by Elizabeth Maysam [Measham?], widow, is thought to be **Thomas son of Richard** who married Elizabeth Measham, but this has not been proven.
5. In the period 1518–29 a **Thomas Revell** was involved in a fracas in Nottingham '*Thomas Revell. v. Robert Lovatt of Nottingham, innholder, and Thomas Eymer, late his servant.: Arrest, whilst complainant was passing through Nottingham High-street, of his four `newe thrawyn cheyres' and other chattels, besides court rolls and `a hamperlokkyd,' and refusal of the sheriffs to do justice when defendants were cast in damages upon trial had in the county court.: Nottingham*'.⁷⁹⁷ Robert Lovatt was a Mayor of Nottingham in the 1540s.⁷⁹⁸ See also [Part 6](#).
6. A **Thomas Revell** is described in '*The Feudal History of the County of Derby*' by John Pym Yeatman (Volume 3, Section 6 Chapter 9)⁷⁹⁹ as being listed among the '*Foresters of Campana*' on August 1st and October 6th 1526, and April 13th 1527, as deputy to George Meverill who held the manor of Tideswell. The Forest of Campana, also known as the '*Forest of the High Peak*',⁸⁰⁰ encompasses '*the whole of the parishes of Glossop, Castleton, and Chapel-en-le-Frith, and part of Hathersage, Hope, Tideswell, and Bakewell*'.⁸⁰¹
7. A **Thomas Revell** is described as '*a needy man*' in a 1536 document connected with the Priory of Lenton.⁸⁰¹

790 C1/369/57 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2435498&CATLN=7&Highlight=%2CTHOMAS%2CREVELL&accessmethod=0&Summary=True>

791 AALT http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/ChP/C1no369/IMG_0091.htm

792 <https://sites.google.com/site/clayofderbyshire/north-wingfield>

793 C1/369/57 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2435498&CATLN=7&Highlight=%2CTHOMAS%2CREVELL&accessmethod=0&Summary=True>

794 *Derbyshire Charters* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028029050#page/n83/mode/2up/search/revell>

795 <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/Indices/CP40Indices/CP40no990Pl.htm>

796 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT2/H8/CP40no990/aCP40no990fronts/IMG_0409.htm

797 C 1/563/28 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-2442137&SearchInit=4&SearchType=6&CATREF=C+1%2F563%2F28>

798 '*Continuity and Change: The town, people and administration of Nottingham between c.1400 and c.1600*' Judith Anne Mills, BA (Hons), MA 2010 http://etheses.nottingham.ac.uk/1358/1/continuity_and_change.pdf

799 <http://66.102.9.132/search?q=cache:mqutTZaolW0J:freepages.books.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~marchington/word-docs/Federal-sec-6-vol-3-locked.doc+%22fudal+history%22&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=uk&client=firefox-a>

800 *The Royal Forests of England* <http://ia600309.us.archive.org/4/items/royalforestsopen00coxiuoft/royalforestsopen00coxiuoft.pdf>

801 *The History of the parish and Priory of Lenton* <http://www.archive.org/stream/historyparishan00godfgoog#page/n199/mode/1up>

Thomas of Tideswell

'**Thomas Revell of Tyddyswold, County Derby, Yeoman,**' had a son **Humphrey Revell**.⁸⁰² This Humphrey was recorded in the 'Register of Freemen of the City of London' on March 30th 1546 / 7,⁸⁰³ and admitted to the Company of Brewers on April 5th 1552 'after more than seven years service',⁸⁰⁴ and presumably arrived in London no later than ~1545. **Humphrey's** date of birth is not known, but is almost certainly no later than ~1530. See also [Part 3](#). 'Tyddyswold' is presumably 'Tideswell' some seven miles from Buxton.

However, Tideswell is between 20 and 25 miles from most of the other locations associated with the Derbyshire Revells, the only exceptions known being Hognaston, Matlock and Riber, some 15 to 17 miles distant, and possibly Bakewell seven miles south east.

On the evidence currently available it is plausible that **Thomas Revell of Tideswell** is **Tristram Revell's** son, also known as **Thomas Revell of South Normanton**, and who married Ann Eyre. The supporting evidence is as follows.

His grandfather, **Hugh Revell**, was involved in lead mining at Ashford-in-the-Water some six miles south-east of Tideswell and his father **Tristram Revell** held the farm of Little Eves near Chapel-en-le-Frith, some seven miles north-west from Tideswell.⁸⁰⁵

Thomas Revell who married Ann Eyre had a sister-in-law Lucy Eyre who married Humphrey Stafford, junior.⁸⁰⁶ Humphrey subsequently married Alice Purseglove sister of Bishop Purseglove. These Pursegloves and Eyres were certainly associated with Tideswell and it seems not unreasonable that this **Thomas Revell** might be known as 'of Tyddyswold'.

As kindly pointed out by Steve Hallam it is possibly also significant that **Margery Revell** who married first Philip Bullock of Unstone and second George Vernon of Tideswell, sister to **Thomas Revell** who married Ann Eyre, also had connections to Tideswell. Steve also comments:

*'Incidentally, various pedigrees show that **Thomas Revell** had a son **Francis [Revell]** born around the 1540s. **Margery [née Revell]** and George's eldest child was also called Francis, and I had calculated his birth at around 1540–1545. This is of interest because I was convinced that the name Francis must have come from Margery's side of the family — there are absolutely no recorded Francis Vernons before him. Francis Vernon was perhaps therefore named for his slightly older first cousin **Francis Revell**'.*

Edward Revell, the eldest son of Thomas son of Tristram, was given the Freedom of the City of London in 1557,⁸⁰⁷ clearly indicating a link to London, and probably to a Livery Company, similar to that for **Humphrey Revell**. However, **Edward Revell's** father was described as **Thomas Revell of South Normanton** (as distinct from **Thomas of Tyddyswold**) but geographic descriptors could and did vary with an individual's abode and / or context when they owned property at more than one location. Although C.J. Williams makes no mention of a son **Humphrey Revell**, he must have been baptised well before 1540 when the South Normanton parish registers begin. It is also plausible that he might have been named for Sir Humphrey Stafford (born ca 1477, died between 1548 and 1556) who would have been his uncle by marriage.

Thomas Revell = Thomas Kebyll = Thomas Kennell

Holinshed's Chronicles of England Scotland and Ireland discusses the attainder of **Richard Revell of Bosworth**, and appears to suggest that the attainder should not be to the prejudice of a '**Thomas Reuell**',⁸⁰⁸ originally thought to be **Richard of Bosworth's** father, **Thomas Revell of Higham**.

In contrast, Jan Wolfe has advised that the transcription on British History Online, the name is Thomas Kebyll:

'Provided alwey that this acte of atteynder and forfeittour, nor eny other acte hereaftur to be made, extend not nor in enywise be prejudiciall to John Catesby knight, Thomas Kebyll and William Assheby, squier, in, of and uppoun and in the maner of Kirkeby upon Wretheke in the countie of Leycestr', nor of any other landes and tenementes in Kirkeby aforeseid, Melton, Somerby, Thorp

802 'Register of Freemen in the City of London' <http://www.archive.org/stream/registerfreemen00welcgoog#page/n55/mode/1up>

803 Register of Freemen of the city of London <http://www.archive.org/stream/registerfreemen00welcgoog#page/n55/mode/1up>

804 *Worlds within Worlds* page 254 by Rappaport, S., 2002

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=A_odA1alLoYC&pg=PA254&lpg=PA254&dq=%22humphrey+revell%22+brewer&source=bl&ots=w83z0jXzvT&sig=z-9576YjSNQDYvFSubv6-zTC4kc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=-uTqT6_3G8XN8QO-6anKBQ&ved=0CFIQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22humphrey%20revell%22%20brewer&f=false

805 *Derbyshire Archaeological Society* 1903, **XXV**, 58. <http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh23derb#page/58/mode/2up>

806 *The Staffords of Eyam* <http://www.wishful-thinking.org.uk/genuki/DBY/Eyam/Stafford/EyamHumphreyXI.html>

807 D37 M/RF1 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=026-d37&cid=-1#-1>

808 *Holinshed's Chronicles of England Scotland and Ireland* Volume III England

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=I74_AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA480&lpg=PA480&dq=%22Kirkebie+%22+Reuell&source=bl&ots=L4YdAwztvV&sig=qdlTaekCS6tfFTo4zsc34JOeX0&hl=en&ei=UivHTeiFAsmAHae40qW4BQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBgQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22Kirkebie%20%22%20Reuell&f=false

Seghfelde and Godeby, the whiche they have of the gifte and feoffment of Thomas Danvers and John Lye, but þat the seid gifte and feoffment be good and effectuell; this acte, or eny oþer act [...] to be made in þis present parleament notwithstanding’.

Rotuli Parliamentorum (vol. 6, part 3, p. 278, column 1) the same name is written as **Thomas Kennell**. Whatever this man's name was, he was in Leicester, so likely not relevant to **Richard Revell's** land in Derbyshire.

Several Mysterious John Revells

The following individuals have yet to be fully identified:

- **John Revell** named in the will of **Margaret Revell, widow of Wolley**, dated 1542
- **John Revell** named in the will of **Elizabeth Revell, widow of Wolley**, dated 1567 and proved 1572, but not defined as a son, thought possibly to be a stepson;
- **John Revell of Pinxton** living in the period 1562 to 1566;
- **John Revell**, recorded as a servant but apparently not a close relative of **Edward Revell of South Normanton** (Edward died 1584);
- **John Revell** buried at Morton in June 1597, whose burial was paid for by his son **William Revell**

Some individuals named **John Revell** unidentified in the earlier versions of the Derbyshire Revells are now better defined, and are described below.

John Revell who supposedly married Eleanor (Helen) Savage née Dethick

In ‘*A History of the Dethick Family*’ it is stated ‘*Eleanor (Dethick) who married firstly Savage and secondly **John Revell***’,⁸⁰⁹ but the author does not give a supporting reference. In contrast, Gladwyn Turbutt in ‘*The History of Ogston*’ states that Helen Dethick married **Robert Revell** the son of Robert and Eleanor Frecheville,⁸¹⁰ and this is shown in the *Visitation of Derbyshire*.⁸¹¹

Eleanor’s parents were Thomas Dethick of Newhall (died 1529) and Margery Kinnersley who apparently married in the late 1490s. They had at least seven, possibly eight children. If Eleanor were the oldest she was perhaps born as early as *ca* 1500 and marrying for the first time *ca* 1520. If she were the youngest, which she appears to be, she was perhaps born as late as *ca* 1520, marrying for the first time *ca* 1540.

The will dated 1555 of **Robert Revell** (who married Eleanor Frecheville) refers to five grandchildren, i.e. children of the **Robert Revell** said by Gladwyn Turbutt to have married Eleanor Savage née Dethick and this would not be inconsistent with a second marriage for Eleanor no later than *ca* 1545. **This will does not name Robert Revell senior’s daughter-in-law, but the second granddaughter named Helen is possibly named for her mother.**

Unreferenced trees and submitted entries on the IGI give a 1508 birth for Hellen Dethick and a marriage to John Savage in 1534 at Newhall, but these dates have not been confirmed. The Savage family held a large amount of land, including at Dronfield, Hardwick, Hault Hucknall, Heath, Morton, North Wingfield, Rowthorn and Stainsby.⁸¹²

Robert Revell (who married Eleanor Frecheville) and his eldest son **John Revell** (who married Mary Comberford) refer respectively in their wills to ‘*my youngest son **John Revell***’ and ‘*my brother **John***’ establishing that he was alive in the period 1555 to 1568. Stanley C. Taylor refers to this mysterious John as extant 1550 and an illegitimate son of **Robert Revell** who married Eleanor Frecheville.⁸¹³

This little-known illegitimate son / step-brother is a possible contender for the John who supposedly married Eleanor (Helen) Savage née Dethick. However, if he is the youngest child (as distinct from merely the youngest son) he would possibly be too young to marry before *ca* 1570, and even if he were born before his half-sisters he would almost certainly not be born before *ca* 1540 and thus unlikely to marry before *ca* 1560 and thus he does not seem a very good candidate for Helen’s husband.

809 *A History of the Dethick Family of Dethick 1200–1918* By Janet Kinrade Dethick <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=esYW7fLV3fsC>

810 ‘*A History of Ogston*’ by Gladwyn Turbutt

811 *Visitation of Derbyshire* <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.c2524486;view=1up;seq=45>

812 *The Churches of Derbyshire* <http://www.archive.org/stream/notesonchurcheso01coxjiala#page/476/mode/2up>

813 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/derbyshire.htm>

John Revell the illegitimate son of Robert Revell who married Eleanor Frecheville, and who appears to be John Revell of Mansfield

There are references to a **John Revell of Mansfield**. In 1584 he conveyed two parts of the *Saracen's Head Inn* at Newark to Peter Lucas. This had previously been held by **John Revell of Shirland** to whom it had been conveyed by Ann Frecheville during the reign of Henry VIII.⁸¹⁴ In 1590 this **John Revell** is named in a feoffment, as follows, '**John Revell of Mannsfeld** (co. Notts.), gentleman, to Ralph Heathcote of Chesterfeld, yeoman. A messuage in Brampton called *The Howse where the chantree preest dwelled in with a small close called A Crofte*'.⁸¹⁵ He is also named in will of **Hugh Revell of Palterton** dated 1597

Although at first sight this might seem to be **John Revell** the eldest son of **Robert Revell** (sometimes described as of Mansfield) and Eleanor Frecheville, that **John** is recorded as dying about 1573. As discussed above, such information as is available, points quite strongly to **John Revell of Mansfield** being the illegitimate youngest son of **Robert Revell** who married Eleanor Frecheville. Note, however, the 1590 document was found at Broomhead Hall, Bradfield, and might relate to the Yorkshire Revells rather than the Derbyshire Revells.

John Revell of London, dead by 1564

The wife of an obscure **John Revell of London** was aunt to Ralph Cudworth, the father of Ann Cudworth of Werneth, Lancashire who married **Edward Revell**, raising the possibility that he might be connected to the Derbyshire Revells. It now appears that this **John Revell of London** is **John Revell, Surveyor of the Queens Majesty's Works** whose will is dated November 11th 1563 and was probated on June 1st 1564,^{816, 817} discussed more fully in [Part 3](#), and in an annexe at the end of this document. The exact link remains obscure, as does the origin of **John Revell, Surveyor**, and a link to Derbyshire can neither be established nor ruled out.

John Revell buried Ogston on January 6th 1594 / 5

Gladwyn Turbutt in '*Vanished Splendours of Derbyshire*' when describing Ford House states '*John Curtisse of the forthe*' appears as a witness to the Will of his neighbour **John Revell of Ogston in 1594**,⁸¹⁸ and this is consistent with the NBI record of the burial at Ogston of a **John Revell** on January 6th 1594 / 5. However, this NBI record is rather strange, because there is no church at Ogston and burial was presumably at either Shirland or Morton.

It seems likely that this record has arisen from confusing the date of probate with the date of burial, coupled with the fact that the Morton parish records are very difficult to read at this date.

An inspection of a copy of the will of '*John Revell of Ognaston*' and of a published transcript support this conclusion, as do other records, but further investigation is required. Currently, the situation appears to be that **John Revell** the husband of Margaret Beighton wrote his will on October 7th 1591.⁸¹⁹ He was buried at Morton on December 27th 1592,⁸²⁰ and in his inventory dated January 4th 1592 / 3 he is described as of '*Wolbye*'.⁸²¹ Probate on his will was granted on November 14th 1594.⁸²²

814 '*The History and Antiquities of the Town of Newark*' by W. Dickinson

http://books.google.com/books?id=BA9FAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA33&dq=John+Revell&lr=&as_brr=3&cd=16#v=onepage&q=Revell&f=false

815 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-bhd&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

816 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?Edoc_Id=1041804&queryType=1&resultcount=10

817 *Index of Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/indexofwillsprov18smit#page/258/mode/2up/search/revel>

818 *Vanished Splendours of Derbyshire* pp. 68–69. by Gladwyn Turbutt

http://web.mac.com/macurray/Curtis%20Direct%20Lines/ps08/ps08_432.htm

819 *Derbyshire Wills* page 155

820 Charles Kerry's transcripts of the Morton Parish Registers.

821 Courtesy of Moira Hyde.

822 [http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/search-](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/search-results.asp?searchType=powersearch&mediaarray=* &first_date=&last_date=&CatID=6&pageCount=2&query=last_name%3Drevell|place%3Dderbyshire&queryType=1&pageNumber=2&sortSpec=first_date+desc)

[results.asp?searchType=powersearch&mediaarray=* &first_date=&last_date=&CatID=6&pageCount=2&query=last_name%3Drevell|place%3Dderbyshire&queryType=1&pageNumber=2&sortSpec=first_date+desc](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/search-results.asp?searchType=powersearch&mediaarray=* &first_date=&last_date=&CatID=6&pageCount=2&query=last_name%3Drevell|place%3Dderbyshire&queryType=1&pageNumber=2&sortSpec=first_date+desc)

The confused Revell–Cudworth and Revell–Chaderton relationships

It is clearly stated that **Edward Revell of South Normanton's** father-in-law, Ralph Cudworth, was nephew to the wife of a **John Revell of London**,⁸²³ but this **John Revell** is not explicitly identified. One candidate is the **John Revell** named in the parish registers at St Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, as the father of **Katheryne Revell**, baptised on January 6th 1552. She married William Chaderton, subsequently Bishop, at the same church, on June 27th 1569. The same day Katheryne's sister **Margaret Revell** married Robert Chaderton (William's brother),⁸²⁴ and in 1570 married secondly a John Wylett. **Margaret Revell** and a brother **Samuel Revell** were baptised November 5th 1550 and July 5th 1549, respectively.

William Chaderton's marriage to **Katheryne Revell** was approved by the Earl of Leicester, to whom William was Chaplain.⁸²⁵ William Chaderton had a distinguished career at Cambridge, and as Bishop of Chester (1579–1595) and Bishop of Lincoln (1595–1608).⁸²⁶ In 1598 while Bishop of Lincoln he settled property at Boughton and Southoe, (Huntingdonshire) '*held of the king in chief, on himself and his wife Katherine during her widowhood, with remainder to his daughter Joan Brooke, wife of Sir Richard Brooke, and her heirs male*'.⁸²⁷ Joan Chaderton, born February 20th 1574 / 5, married Sir Richard Brooke of Norton, Cheshire.⁸²⁸ William Chaderton was actively anti-Catholic and could hardly have been popular with the Revells.^{829, 830}

As discussed in [Part 3](#) and [Part 10](#), it is possible that this **John Revell of London** is **John Revell, the Surveyor to Queen Elizabeth**, who married Alice Brynklowe at some date before 1543. This **John Revell's** will dated November 11th 1563 refers to two sons and two daughters, **Margaret Revell** and **Catherine Revell** who are explicitly described as single. Plausibly, they are the daughters of **John Revell of London** who married the Chadertons in 1569.

An attempt has been made to confirm and clarify this possible relationship between Ralph Cudworth and the wife of **John Revell of London**. Some Cudworth family records are available electronically but many sources conflict even within the same book. For example, in '*Remains, historical & literary, connected with the palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester*' **Edward Revell of South Normanton's** parents-in-law are shown as:

- i) '*Ralph Cudworth of Wyrenethe and Agnes Lees (Leyes) daughter of Alexander Lees of Asheton under Lyme co Lancaster, yeoman*' in the 1567 pedigree on page 15 of the '*Visitation of Lancashire*',⁸³¹ and as
- ii) '*Ralph Cudworth of Werneth in Oldham, by his wife Jane Asheton, daughter of Arthur Asheton of Rochdale*' on page 90 of the '*Visitation of Lancashire*' and it is also stated on that page
- iii) '*Mrs Revell was aunt of Ralph Cudworth D.D.*'⁸³²

Considering first statement (iii), it is well documented that the relatively famous Ralph Cudworth D.D. was born July 13th 1617 at Aller in Somerset, elected to the Mastership of Christ's College, Cambridge on November 17th 1655,⁸³³ and that he died there in 1688.^{834, 835} The Aller parish register records his father as Ralph Cudworth (supposedly born September 14th 1572) whose ancestry seems not to be proven, but is generally suggested to be the Ralph Cudworth (supposedly born about 1540) who married Jane Asheton, although possibly by his second, unknown wife. If this account is broadly correct then **Ann Revell née Cudworth** would be great aunt to Ralph Cudworth D.D.

The conflict in statements (i) and (ii) probably arises through confusion of two more Ralph Cudworths, father and son, with the younger Ralph being **Edward Revell of South Normanton's** brother-in-law. The younger Ralph was probably born about 1540 and married about 1560 making him a contemporary of Edward. In contrast the Ralph Cudworth who married Agnes Lees was

823 '*Remains, historical & literary, connected with the palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester*' page 90.

<http://www.archive.org/stream/remainshistornew05chetuoft#page/90/mode/2up/search/revel>

824 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofha25harluoft#page/42/mode/2up>

825 '*Lives of the Elizabethan Bishops of the Anglican Church*'

<http://www.archive.org/stream/livesoftheelizabeth00whituoft#page/n283/mode/2up/search/revel>

826 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Chaderton

827 '*Biographical Register of Christ's College*' <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42513>

828 *Reades of Blackwood Hill* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924029787110#page/n171/mode/2up>

829 '*Lancashire Funeral certificates*' <http://www.archive.org/stream/lancashirefunera00collrich#page/18/mode/2up/search/chaderton>

830 <http://www.archive.org/stream/biographicalregi01peiluoft#page/60/mode/2up>

831 '*Remains, historical & literary, connected with the palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester*' page 15

<http://www.archive.org/stream/remainshistorica81chetuoft#page/14/mode/2up/search/revel>

832 '*Remains, historical & literary, connected with the palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester*' page 90

<http://www.archive.org/stream/remainshistornew05chetuoft#page/90/mode/2up/search/aunt>

833 <http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/manuscripts/HITS0001.ASP?VPath=html/24405.htm&Search=Add.+22910&Highlight=F>

834 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50766>

835 <http://nq.oxfordjournals.org/content/s5-III/52/513.6.extract>

probably born about 1506.⁸³⁶ This Ralph's parents were John Cudworth (died 1555) and Elizabeth Chetham (born *ca* 1480, the daughter of Thomas Chetham of Nuthurst, Moston, Lancashire).⁸³⁷

Alice Revell née Brynklowe is not named in her husband's will and she must have died before 1564. Since she was married before 1543 she and her husband must have been born no later than *ca* 1523. If she were one of the last children of her generation then it is possible that she could be an aunt to Ralph Cudworth born *ca* 1506 who married Agnes Lees, thus requiring a Brynklowe × Cudworth or Brynklowe × Lees marriage. Any such marriage would have made **Alice Revell née Brynklowe** great great great aunt to Ralph Cudworth D.D. if his ancestry as presented above is correct. If Ralph Cudworth D.D. was the son of his father's second marriage then the connection could be through his second wife whose maiden name is unknown.

It has not been possible to trace any suitable marriage.

836 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=53007>

837 *'Remains, historical & literary, connected with the palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester'*
<http://www.archive.org/stream/remainshistorica81chetuoft#page/14/mode/2up/search/revel>

OTHER DERBYSHIRE RECORDS

Bakewell

Joane Revell married John Milward either in October 1636 or on November 21st 1636

Chesterfield

The Chesterfield parish registers are available from 1558. On August 29th 1574 **Ellinor Revell** married David Allen and on July 19th 1607 **Isabell Revell** married Hugh Callow. An **Ann Revell** daughter of an **Isabel Revell** was baptised on September 15th 1596.

According to the NBI a **George Revell** was buried July 24th 1627. This is possibly the **George Revell** of South Normanton whose will dated 1626 is lodged at Lichfield, son of **Edward Revell** and Ann Cudworth

The unnamed wife of a **John Revell** was buried at Chesterfield on December 31st 1632 and a **William Revell** in December 1634.

In addition to the children of **Thomas Revell** and Mary Potts, discussed above, the Chesterfield parish register records a **John Revell** who married a Julian as the parents of **Henricus Revell** (November 6th 1678) and **John Revell** (December 14th 1680).

The IGI contains a submitted record describes this **Henry Revell** as ‘*of London*’ and born 1676. There are submitted records that suggest this couple were the parents also of a **Samuell Revell** baptised at Treeton on December 26th 1693 (died October 11th 1732 but location not stated) and an **Ann Revell** born Yorkshire in 1697, and an **Alice Revell** born Yorkshire 1699.

These submitted records must be treated with great caution, but in 1713 / 4 there is a release to a ‘*John Revell, citizen and dyer*’ of property at St Olave, Southwark, described as ‘*½ part of 2 mess. and dyehouse in Mill Lane near Battle Bridge, with use of well*’,⁸³⁸ and a Bill and Answer dated 1731 states ‘*Bill and answer. Plaintiffs: John Revell, dyer of St Olave Southwark, Surrey and Samuel Revell, packer (two surviving sons of John Revell, gent deceased late of Chesterfield, Derbyshire ...)*’.⁸³⁹

In 1716 a **Henry Revell** is referred to, as follows:

‘*Henry Revell, dyer, and a John Revell, clothmaker, both citizens of London*’ provide a mortgage to ‘*William Streeton, citizen and embroiderer of London*’ with regard to ‘*two messuages and dyehouse in Mill Lane, near Battle bridge, in the parish of St Olave, Southwark*’.⁸⁴⁰

Plausibly these three Revells are the children of **John Revell** who married Juliana Clarke, the son of **Nathaniel Revell** and Alice Eyre who married in 1650 — see [Part 5](#) and [Table 5e](#).

However, it is thought by some that John and Julia’s son **John Revell** is the Chesterfield alderman who married Dorothy Milnes at Chesterfield on March 19th 1722 / 3.⁸⁴¹ Dorothy, wife of **John Revell** late of this town, alderman, and sister of William Milnes, died November 10th 1740 aged 77 years, i.e. born 1673, but it seems rather doubtful that he was the dyer of Southwark.

Crich

Dorithie Revell married Jehu Littlewood August 17th 1606

Denby or Derby ?

Edward Revell married Joan Burton at Derby (Boyd’s Marriage Index says Denby) on November 17th 1634

Dronfield

See [Part 5](#).

Duffield

Robertus Revell married Anna Johnson at Duffield on October 22nd 1604.

Gilbert Revell is recorded as the father of **Gilbert Revell** baptised on October 28th 1622 and **Edward Revell** baptised on March 2nd 1625 / 6 at Duffield

838 O/027/022 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=074-ld&cid=-1#-1>

839 C 11/503/41 <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/search/results>

840 D/EX 221/3 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=005-dx202-300&cid=16-1-3-1&kw=dyer%20revel%20revell#16-1-3-1>

841 http://archive.org/stream/pedigreesofcount02fost/pedigreesofcount02fost_djvu.txt

William Revell is recorded as the father of **Mary Revell** baptised on February 27th 1647 / 8 at Duffield

Great Longstone

John Revell married Anna Longson at Great Longstone St Giles on May 23rd 1648.

Hault Hucknall

Elizabeth Revell married John Millward on May 20th 1664

Elizabeth Revell married Thomas Crume on July 6th 1668

Heanor

Ellen Revell was buried at Heanor on August 7th 1626.

Richard Revell was buried at Heanor on August 12th 1631.

Jane Revell was buried at Heanor on April 10th 1665.

Obadiah Revell was buried at Heanor on July 23rd 1671.

Sara Revell was buried at Heanor on September 25th 1672.

Ellen Revell was buried at Heanor on May 10th 1673.

Ilkeston

Robertus Revell married Anna Lee at Ilkeston St Mary on January 22nd 1627 / 8.

Morton

Maria Revell married William Shipley on November 24th 1674.

Scarcliffe

Richard Revell, son of **William Revell** and Ann was buried at Scarcliffe on January 4th 1686 / 7.

Ann Revell, the wife of **Thomas Revell**, was buried at Scarcliffe on July 7th 1694.

Upper Langwith

Dorothy Revell, wife of **Robert Revell**, was buried at Upper Langwith on February 10th 1685 / 6.

Robert Revell, Cleric, was buried at Upper Langwith on February 11th 1685 / 6.

West Hallam

Nicolas Revell and Isobel Fowler, who married at Radford (Nottinghamshire) on November 9th 1639 are the parents of **Anna Revell** (baptised March 25th 1642 / 3), **John Revell** (baptised May 1st 1644) and **Nicolas Revell** (baptised December 18th 1647).

Ann Revell of West Hallam, possibly **Nicholas Revell's** daughter, married Robert Cox of Kirk Hallam on June 24th 1663

Whitwell

George Revell was buried at Whitwell on February 4th 1672 / 3

Conclusions

The origin of the Derbyshire Revells remains obscure. It has not been possible to define the early history of **Thomas of Higham**, although he is now known to have been established there by 1440 and there is plausible evidence that there were two branches of the **Revells** established at Shirland as early as 1417. One of these might be the branch reputed to have moved to Pembrokeshire.

Nor has it been possible unequivocally to identify the precise location of the land he and his ancestors first occupied, but it seems likely to be associated with the manor of Shirland and the de Grey family rather than the Deincourts.

There is unequivocal evidence for a contemporary '**Robert Rennet of Higham**' established there by 1444. It is also clear that **Thomas's** son **Robert** who was dead by 1496 had at least five daughters and almost certainly a son **Thomas**.

We have so far failed to find any definitive primary references to the identity of **Thomas of Higham's** wife or her family, and such references as are available describe him as '*yeoman*' rather than '*searjeant-at-law*'.

A **John Revell** of Coventry and his daughter [not widow] **Joan Revell**, are clearly recorded as successive trustees of property in Derby, and perhaps Duffield, in the period *ca* 1430 to 1438 is clearly documented but there is no proof that she or her father ever lived there, and they are not necessarily directly connected to the Derbyshire Revells.

Appendix 4.1. Will, Probate and Inventory of William Revell, 1643 / 4 transcribed by Moira Hyde

February 16th Anno 1643

In the name of God Amen.

I William Revell, Of Wooley in the parish of Morton and Countie of Derby, Husbandman, being weake of bodie but of good and perfect memorie, thanks be given unto almightie God for the same, doe ordaine this my last will and testament in mannor and forme as followeth.

First I give and bequeath my soule unto the handes of almightie God my maker, hopinge assuredly by the merits of Jesus Christ my saviour to inherit everlasting life, and my bodie to the earth from whence it came, and to be buried in the parish Church of Morton.

It(em) I give unto my sonne Thomas Wilshaw one shilling.

It(em) I give unto my daughter Mary Wilshaw one shilling.

It(em) I give unto my son James Bacon one shilling.

It(em) I give unto my daughter Jane Bacon one shilling.

It(em) I give unto Thomas Henstocke one shilling.

It(em) I give unto Alice his wife one shilling.

It(em) I give unto John, Alice and Mary, the children of Thomas Henstocke, three sheepe.

It(em) I give unto Thomas, William and George, the sonnes of James Bacon, three sheepe.

It(em) I give unto John Wilshaw my grandchild the summe of one pound

It(em) I give unto my sonn Francis revell my full possession of a place called The Hen Milne.

It(em) I give unto my sonne Henry Revell the summe of £13 6s 8d.

It(em) I give unto my sone George Revell the summe of £13 10s.

It(em) I give unto my sonne William Revell the summe of £13 6s 8d.

It(em) I give unto my daughter Alice Revell the summe of £13 10s.

And the rest of my goodes, my debtes payd and my funerall rites discharged, I give and bequeath my sonn John Revell, my sole and full executor of this my last will and testament.

Witnesses to the same,

James Bacon

Hen: Revell

Probate of Will of William Revell

Let probate of the above written will, and administration of the goods of the said deceased, (Be granted) to the sole executor named in the same, John Revell being sworn before me, John Waffind, deputy.

Inventory of William Revell, 1643 / 4

The true and perfect Inventory of the goodes and Chatteles of William Revell of Wooley in the parishe of Morton and Countie of Derby, Husbandman, deceased, taken this present second day of March Anno 1643, by us, Tho. Bacon, James Bacon and Hen: Revell.

	£	s	d
Imp(rimis) his purse and apparell	2	0	0
It(em) three tables & six beds	3	10	0
It(em) ten Coffers	1	10	0
It(em) two prasses, one Coberd & a booting tub		13	4
It(em) two arkes, one Kinnell & other huslement	2	0	0
It(em) bedinge in all roomes	6	0	0
It(em) pottes, pans, candlesticks, chafing dish & kettles, pewter dishe, & all other pewter & brass	7	10	0
Mault, wheat & other corne inthe house	1	0	0
It(em) ten stricke of wheat sowen	1	10	0
It(em) Hay in the barne	3	0	0
It(em) ten quarter of Oates	3	6	8
It(em) ten stricke of pease		15	0
It(em) Barley in the house	1	0	0
It(em) twentie strick of wheat	3	0	0
It(em) all husbandrie geare	5	0	0
It(em) six Oxen & foure kyne & one heyfer	24	0	0
It(em) one horse, two Calves & ten sheepe	3	5	0
It(em) three swine	1	0	0

Summa total Threescore & ten powndes.

17/02/2014

91

Appendix 4.2. Will of Elizabeth Revell, 1567 transcribed by Moira Hyde

In the name of God, Amen, the xxiith (22nd) day off Octobre in the yeare off owre Lord God a M CCCC L xvii (1567) and in the 8 yeare off the Raygne off owre soveraygn Ladye Elyzabeth, by the grace off God, off England, France (and) Iyereland, Quene, deffendoure off the Feyth & co,

I, Elyzabeth Revell, off Woley off the p(ar)yshe off Morton, hole off mynd & memorye, praises be unto God, doe make ny last wyll & testament in manner and fourme Folowyng.

Fyrst I be quethe my soule unto God Almyghty and to all the company off heaven, and my body to be buryed wythin the church off Morton & co.

It(em) I be quethe to Ales my daughter a heyffere off 2 yeares old & ii ewes.

It(em) I bequeth to Hudgh my sonn one oxe, over & bysydes hys p(ar)t.

It(em) I be quethe to Elyzabeth my daughter 12s. in money or eles in goodes.

It(em) I geve to Wyll(ia)m Reyvell 6s 8d.

It(em) I geve to Leonard Chapman 12d.

It(em) I geve to Jhon Revell a Fyllye off 2 yearse ould.

It(em) I geve to everye one off my god chyldrene 4d a peyce.

It(em) I geve to Thomas my sonne 20s, besydes hys p(ar)te.

The Reysodew off my goodes unbequethed I geve unto Hudgh Revell, Thomas Revell, Mary Revell, Alys Revell, whome I make my executoures.

Recorder; John Holme

John Chapman

Rogere Less w(i)t(h) othere mo(re).

Inventory of Elizabeth Revell, 1571 / 2 transcribed by Moira Hyde

Jesus

Thys ys the true Inventory off All goodes and Catell off Elyzabeth Revell off Woley in the p(ar)ych off Morton made the 20 day off Marche In the yeare off oure Lord God 1571. Preseyd (appraised) by Jhon Cowlyshawe, Rogere Lee, Wyll(ia)m Cleye, Jaine (?) Philth

	£	s	d
Imprimis (first), on lytle oxe & a bolock p(re)seyd		3	6 8
It(em) one barene cowe p(re)sed		20	
It(em) 6 shepe p(re)sed		16	
It(em) 1 Fyllye p(re)sed		10	
It(em) 2 swyn(e) shotes (swine shots, young swine) p(re)seyd			4
It(em) on gose (goose) 2 henes (hens) p(re)seyd			12
It(em) a quartere off corne p(re)seyd		8	
It(em) 2 potes, a brandyereve (brandreth, stand to hold pots over fire), A Rakenteyne (vertical support for pot-hooks), a Fryeng panne & pote hockes (pot-hooks), p(re)seyd		5	
It(em) a matryes (matress), 2 coverletes, 2 blankettes, 2 pere off shetes, a pylowe and a boulstere, p(re)sed		10	
It(em) all wode ware, as kytes (kitts, vessels like open barrels), lomes (buckets) and such lyke, p(re)sed		2	
Summa totalis	7		20
(should be	7	2	8)

Appendix 4.3. Will of Margaret Revell, 1542 transcribed by Moira Hyde

In the name of God, Amen, the xxvth (25th) day of Marche in the yeere of owre Lord God M(issesi)mo Quingentesimo xliij,
I, Margaret Revell, syke yn bodye, holle of mynd and memoie, make my last wyll and testament in forme as foloys (follows).

Fyrst I be quethe my sowle to God Alnyghty, to owre Ladye Sant Marie, and to All Santes, and my bodye to be beryes in the p(ar)yshe churche yerde of Morton.

It(em) I be quethe to my p(ar)yshe churche of Morton on (one) towell for the hye auter (high alter).

It(em) I be quethe to John Revell my son my gret (great) pott, A sylver Ryng.
I wyll that John Revell my son shall have my (?) formes for the nowbull (noble 6s 8d) the wyche he cleymes for A vncome (income) of the howse, the wyche I should paye yf he wyllbe so content.

And yff he wyll not so, I wyll that Thomas my son have ytt.. and paye the forseid nowbull.

It(em) the Residew of all gudes I gyffe and be quethe to Thomas Revell my son and Agnes my dogther, they to delle (deal) betwyxe them.

It(em) I wyll that they shall Reward Anne Townend with somewhat of my goodes as they thynke beyst,

It(em) I ordeyn and make my executores Thomas Revell my son and Agnes my dogther to order and dyspose All Thynges bett(er) to the pleas(ure) of God and for the heylthe of my sowle,

Wyttenes here of S(ir) (courtesy title for a Vicar) Rychard Snape, parson of Morton.
Phylepp Cryche, Arthur Hoite, Rauffe Broke, with other.

Appendix 4.4. Notes of Churchwardens for Morton Parish Church in the *Reliquary* Vol. 25 transcribed by Moira Hyde.

- 1597 Rec'd of William Revell for his fathers burial in the Church.
ii Js iii Jd.
- 1617 On Stretton Lane initials of person responsible for repairing Church wall.
I.W.R. (Could be I. J. or T.)
Mr. Revell had 44 oxgangs 18ft of Wall against the parsonage fold, go
westward by the Steeple end.
- 1618 The wall round Morton Churchyard was allotted to 35 parishoners. Mr. Revell portion
was certiguous to the parsonage fold from the churchyard gate to the north of the
Rectory. He held 5 oxgangs.
- 1625 William Revell, Churchwarden at Morton.

Hen Milne, Stretton. p. 29 transcribed by Moira Hyde.

Survey of the Manor of Stretton 1655–56 in which **John Revell's** holdings are stated to include
'*Two Mill Dam lands in bridgefield*'. This survey mentions two mills within the Manor.
Baker Mill and Hen Mill, which can both be identified.

Parish Reg. of Ashbourne. Morton 942. 51 Tilley Old Halls. Revell Farm p. 22 transcribed by Moira Hyde.

Group of farms at Woolley lying alongside the Old Lane (Hurst Lane) which formerly led up
from the river valley below.

There are now five farm houses (Bottom Revell) Yew Tree: Walnut and Top Farms towards
Trinity Chapel on to Crich. There is an old well situated between Bottom and Revell Farm.

Appendix 4.5. Transcript of Chancery pleading C 1/1514/1 dated to 1386 × 1558 by Mike Clifford corrected and expnded by Matt Tompkins

(Line 1) **Besechen mekely your pou[er]e seruitours** Thomas Tate and Alice his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of William Fasemon, John Poers and Marjorie his wife another of the daughters and heirs of the said William that **where**

(Line 2) as the said William was seised of thre meses in Derby in his demesne as in fee and thereof enfeoffed John **Nayll** of Derby **preest** John **Barowe** of Coventre John **Happesford** and John Ryvell to have to them and to

(Line 3) their heires for ever to the **ffecte** and intent to execute and perform the wille of the said William. The which William **ordeyned and** made his wille upon his dying **as** it appears as well by his writing under his

(Line 4) seal **as** by his testament **p[ro]ved** that **astate [= an estate]** should be made after his deth of the said meses to Johane his wife for time of her life and after her decease that oon of the said meses, that being in the holding of

(Line 5) Richard Baker remain to the said Alice and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten and for defaulte of heires of her body the remainder thereof to the said Marjorie and to the heirs of her body

(Line 6) lawfully begotten and of the other two meses **astate** should be made by the said feoffees after his death to the said Marjorie and the heirs of her body in the same form and the remainder thereof for default of

(Line 7) issue to the said Alice and to the heires of her body begotten. The which John **Nayll**, John **Barowe** and John **Happesford** died. After whose death the said John Ryvell held the said meses by **?-- survyvor [ie as the sole surviving feoffee] and** died

(Line 8) after whose death William Belgrave and Johane his wife **daughter and heir to the said John Ryvel** in the said meses entered and thereof enfeoffed John of Strelley of Derby **Bowier and William Stokes of ?Marton**

(Line 9) to have to them and their heires in fee by **v[er]tue** of the **whiche** feoffment they of the said meses were seised. **And how be hit that your said bisekers [= beseekers, beseechers] ofte tyme have required the said William ?delyuer --**

(Line 10) Johane his wife **afore** the said feoffment made by him and also the said John Strelley and the said William Stokes after the said feoffment made to them to make **estate to your said bisekers seu[er]jally accordyng**

(Line 11) to the said will of the said William Belgrave, Johanne, John Strelley and William Stokes that estate so to make utterly refused and the will of the said William Fasemon **in no wise will p[er]forme to the grete hurt**

(Line 12) of your said bisekers. **Please it to your gracious lordship to considr these p[re]misses and thereupon to g[ra]unte writtes directed seu[er]jally to the said William Johane John and William charyngng eu[er]jych of hem upon**

(Line 13) **peyne of xl li'** to appere afore you in the Chaunc[er]ie at the xv^{ine} of saint Hillarie next comyng there to be examyned of [th]e* articles of this bill and the circumstaunces [th][er]of and therupon due remedye to be ha--

(Line 14) for your said bisekers as feith and conscience ---- in this p[ar]tie considering gracious lord that thei may haue no remedie by the cours of the com[m]on lawe of this land atte ven[er]jence of god and in wey of charity

Pledges to prosecte: Richard Broun of Sollyhill in Warwickshire, Gentilman
 Thomas Hawes of the same, Gentilman

* not 'y' but thorn, the Anglo-Saxon rune meaning 'th' (as in 'ye olde coffee shoppe')

Appendix 4.6. Transcript of Chancery pleading C 1/9/111 dated to 1432 × 1443 by Mike Clifford corrected by Matt Tompkins

(Line 1) Besecheth humbly your pore Oratours John Poers and Margery his wife one of the daughters and heirs of William Faseman that wheras Edmund Faseman of Derby his father was seised in c[er]tayn landes and tenements

(Line 2) meadows and pastures in the said towns and feldes of Derby the which Edmond hadde two sons the said William and Robert the which William bought of the said Edmond his father all the said landes ten[emen]tz meadows

(Line 3) and pastures and the appurtenances in fee and the said Edmonde in his possession made estate to the said William his sonne by dede w[ith] lyu[er]jie of seson [= livery of seisin] and after this estate made unto William abouesaid be

(Line 4) the said Edmond Thanne [= then] the said Robert his yonger* brother relesed [th]e [thorn again] reght [th][a]t he hadde or in tyme com[m]yng myght haue in [th]e said londes ten[emen]tz meadows and pastures unto the said William and also the

(Line 5) and Robert bound him [ie himself] in an obligation of 40 pounds to lyft a fyne [= levy a fine] of [th]e said p[ar]cels at sich tyme as the said William his brother or his heirs wold requyre him and heruppon the said William in his

(Line 6) possession enfeoffed four persons of trust that is to say John Barowe, Johannes Hapsford, John Nayl priest and other and theruppon he made and declared to them his last will sealed with his seal that is to say

(line 7) [th][a]t Joan his wife shuld have and hold the said lands and tenements meadows and pastures duryng hir lyf and after her decease to turne to Alice and Margery the wife of yo[ur] said besecher, daughters

(Line 8) to the said William and Johanne, and to ther heirs to the which feoffees the said Robert relesed ayeyn [1st y is *] to the which relese Richard Joy [th][a]t tyme mair of Coventre let set the sseale of [th]e mayraltee of

(Line 9) [th]e Citee of Coventre atte the request of the said Robert and after the decease of the same John the said Alice and Margery occupied the said landes and tenements according to the will and intent of the

(Line 10) said William the which Johanne made on[e] Thomas Tate of Coventre hir executor and died which Thomas hath wedded the said Alice levyng [=living] his ward [ie her was her guardian] and keeping all the dedes

(Line 11) releste obligations and all other evidences and the last will aforesaid and for ?alsmych [= as much] as you* suppliantz abouesaid ?sue the said Thomas Tate for a certeyn some of money and other juels

(Line 12) the said Thomas Tate of evyll will and malice be thassent of [th]e said Robert hath sold the parte of you* said besechers to certayns p[er]sons affermyng [th][a]t the said Edmond made non

(Line 13) astate to the said William ner [th][a]t the said Robert neu[er] relesed to [th]e said William ner to the feffes abouesaid to thentent to disheret your* said suppliantz withoutyn yo[ur]* graciouse lordship and

(Line 14) sokour on this case Wherefore please it to your full reu[er]ent paternyte to consider [th]is premyssez and to graunt a writ sub pena to be direct to the said Thomas Tate to aper afore you* in [th]e

(Line 15) Chauncery atte a certayn day to that entent [th][a]t he may be compelled to doo that lawe and conscience reqwyren in [th]is matier abouesaid and as [th]e Court of [th]e Chauncery will award hym in [th]is

(Line 16) case for the loue of god and in the wey of Charitee.

(Line 16) Memorandum that on 5 Nov 17 Hen VI [1438] Geoffrey Parkyns and John Norys before the aforementioned lord King in his Chancery personally undertook for the aforementioned John Poers

(Line 17) that if he is not able to prove the truth of the same matters specified in this supplication then he will satisfy the aforesaid Thomas Tate for all damages and expenses which he sustains thereby according

(Line 18) to the form of the statute therein made and provided.

* not 'y' but 'yogh', the Anglo-Saxon rune meaning 'gh' or 'ch' (as in loch)

Appendix 4.7. Transcript of Chancery pleading C 1/561/71 dated to 1518 × 1529 by Mike Clifford corrected by Matt Tompkins

C 1/561/73 [must date from 1515-29]

To the most rev[er]ent father in God Thomas lord Cardynall [Wolsey?]
Archbishop of York and Chancellor of England

Line 1

In most humble wise sheweth and complayneth unto your grace your daily Orato[ur] John Revell that where one Thomas Revell was seised in his demesne as of fee of and

Line 2

in one messuage and 200 acres of land 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture and 100 acres of wood with the appurtenances in Hoggeston in the parish of Morton in the county of

Line 3

Derby and of and in one messuage 20 acres of pasture and 10 acres of wood with thappurtenances in Whitecroft in the parish of Criche in the said county and of and in one

Line 4

other messuage and 16 acres of pasture with the appurtenances in Holmehill in the parish of North Wingfield in the same county and so thereof being seised of suche

Line 5

estate thereof died by p[ro]testacion seised after whose deth the said messuages, landes and tenements and other the premissis with their appurtenances discended and came and of

Line 6

right ought to discend and come unto your said Orato[ur] as cosen and heyre of the said Thomas that is to say sonne of John sonne of the said Thomas by force wherof

Line 7

he entered into the same and was thereof seised in his demesne as of fee and so it is gracious lord that dyu[er]s wrytyngis euydencis escriptis and myunmentis (*divers writings evidences escripts and muniments, escript = written document*)

Line 8

concerning the premissis ar come to the handes and possession of one Rychard Revyll by colour of hauyng of which euydens escriptis and myunmentis the said

Line 9

Richard not only int[er]uptith and lettithe your said Orato[ur] of the takyng of the p[ro]ffetis of the p[re]missis but also hath caused dyuers estates thereof to be conveid to

Line 10

duyers p[er]sons to your said Orato[ur] vnknowyn to the disherison of your said Orato[ur]. And to convey the said landes and tenements to be to his owne vse ayenst all

Line 11

right and good conscience and albeit that your said Orato[ur]. hath dyuers tymes required the said Rychard Revell to delyver unto hym the said euydens wrytyng

Line 12

and myunmentis conc[er]nyng the premissis he that to doo all ways refused and yet doth refuse ayenst all right and good conscyens and for the which

Line 13

euydens wrytyn and myunmentis your seid Orato[ur] hath no remedy by the course of the comen lawe by cause he knowith not the c[er]tente of the said

Line 14

Euydens escriptis and myunmentis nor whether they be inclosed in bagge boxe or chest or in any other thing It may therefore please your grace the p[re]missis

Line 15

considered to grant a writ of *sub poena* to be directed unto the said Rychard Revell him com[m]aundyng by the same to appear affore the Kyng in his

Line 16

Chaunc[er]y at a c[er]teyn day and vnder a c[er]teyn payn by your grace to be lymytted there to make aunswer unto the p[re]missis and further to be ordered as

Line 17

shall stond with right and good conscyens and your seid Orato[ur] shall pray to god for the p[ro]perus estate of your grace long to endure

C 1/561/71

This is a royal writ of *dedimus potestatem* addressed to Sir Anthony Fitzherbert [well-known legal author, particularly an authority on writs! in 1526 was a Justice of the Common Pleas]. It recites that John Revell lately sued Richard Revell in Chancery (his pleading, the one above, was enclosed with the writ), and Richard was summoned to appear in Chancery, but claimed to be too ill to attend. Fitzherbert is ordered to examine him under oath and obtain his written answer and his appointment of an attorney to represent him and to send the details into the court. Dated 6 Feb 17 Hen VIII [1526]

C 1/561/72

This is Fitzherbert's certificate that, at 'Sheffeld' in Yorkshire on 10 March 1526, he did as instructed in the writ. Richard Revel appointed William Bepson as his attorney.

The answare of Richard revell to the Bill of Compleynt of John Revell

Line 1

Theseid Richard Seith Theseid Bill ys **vntrew** and only **Fayned For** the vexac[i]on and Trobull off Theseid Ric[hard] beyng a man nygzhe off the age of lxxx [80] yeres and to the **?sclauder** off his Title in such landes whereoff he

Line 2

hath p[er]ceived the p[ro]ffites nygzhe Fifty yerez and The matt[er] in the same Bill is matt[er] Determynable at The Com[m]on law wher**vnto** he praieth to be remytted and The **?au[a]ntage** theroff to hym Saved yff he be **Ferder**

Line 3

Compelled to answer in the Court Then For answare and declarac[i]on off the Ttrouth in the p[re]myssez Theseid Ric[hard] seith that Theseid Thomas Revell named in theseid Bill of Compleynt had no Charter landes

Line 4

but only such as he p[ur]chased and The Same Ric[hard] Seith That The same Thomas p[ur]chased Thesaid mesez⁸⁴² landes and Ten[emen]tes Specified in Theseid Bill of Compleynt and many oder mesez landes and Ten[emen]ts w[ith]in the Countie

Line 5

off Derby to haue to hym and his heirez by reason wheroff he was Seased off the same in his Demeane as off Fee and he So beyng Seased off the p[re]myssez thereof by a Dede enfeoffed on John **Pierpount esquyer**

Line 6

Thomas **Hunt** and John **Smyth** p[ar]son off Morton To have **to** Theym and their heriez in Fee by Reason wheroff Theseid John **Pierpount** and his cofeoffez wer Seased of all messez landes and Ten[emen]ts late off the seid

Line 7

Thomas revell in their Demeane as off Fee and They so beyng Seased off all the p[re]myssez Theseid Thomas by his last will beryng Date the Second day off Aprell the yere off our lord m^l cccc lxxiiij [1474]

Line 8

amongest oder thynggez willed and Biquested That Theseid **Pierpount** and his Cofeffez ymmediatly after Decesse off Theseid Thomas shuld make eqwall and True p[ar]tic[i]on of all the p[re]myssez whereof They were

Line 9

enfeffed bitwene Rob[er]t revell Hugh revell and theseid Ric[hard] Revell thre younger Sonnez off theseid Thomas revell To haue to theym and to the heirez off their bodiez begotten and aft[er] Theseid Thomas

Line 10

The Fader died at Hegham in the Countie of Derby in theseid yere off our lord aft[er] whos deth Theseid feffez in accomplishment off the will off theseid Thomas dyuyded such landes as by theseid will was appoy[n]ted

Line 11

to theseid thre yonger Sonnez in thre billetes off **papir** and **put** Theseid Billetes in on **hatte** and Caused Theseid Rob[er]t by **Cause** he was eldest to **Chose** Furst which Toke out on Billett and after Theseid

Line 12

Hugh toke on oder Billett. And Then Theseid Ric[hard] hadd The Billett that was last in which Billet the messez ~~landez~~ landez and Ten[emen]tes Comprised in theseid Bill off Compleynt be comprised by **Force**

Line 13

wheroff Theseid thre yonger Broder **eu[er]y** off Theym entred and occupied the landes Conteyned in their said Billetes and after Theseid p[ar]son off Morton whiche Survided his oder Cofeffez after deth of his

Line 14

842 *mese* was a Middle and Early Modern English word meaning a dwelling house, etymologically cognate with 'message' and with identical meaning but a different word.

Cofeffez ynfeoffed Theseid Ric[hard] in all the landes and Ten[emen]tes **Comp[ri]sed** in his seid Billetes **By** reason wheroff The Same Ric[hard] was Seased off the p[re]myss[es] in his Demeane as off Fee and off The Same made estates

Line 15

to **Dyu[er]s** p[er]sons to the p[er]formance of his will and hath Contynued in peaseable p[er]ceivng off the p[ro]fittes **eu[er]** Syns the Deth off his Seid Fader and For So mych Theseid John revell **Cam** to the possession

Line 16

off the Dede wherby Theseid Thomas revell the Fader off Theseid Ric[hard] enfeoffed Theseid **Perpount** and the oder afornamed by a Colorable and Crafty means and ought not to haue the Custodie off the Same hit was

line 17

ordered by the Councell off the right honorabull lord the Erle of Shrovesbury wheroff my lord **Brudnell** now Cheffe Justic off the **Com[m]en** place at that tyme **Beyng Seriaunt was on off them** that

line 18

theseid Dede shuld be Delyu[er]ed to Such p[er]son as theseid Erle shuld appoynt and That **Dyu[er]s** **Inspeccimus de verbo in verbum** shuld be made **owt** off the Same **vnder Seale** off theseid **Erle** or Such oder

Line 19

Seallez as the same Erle shuld appoynt as hit **appereth** by theseid order which order Theseid John Did not p[er]forme but now maketh this **p[re]tensed ?Title** to the landes of theseid Ric[hard] **?wher** the **?heir** off

Line 20

Hughe Reuell his Broder peaseably **enjoyeth** the porc[i]on to theseid Hugh allotted and **Ferder** he Seith that he hath **Issue** of his Body Begotten and Such **evidencez** Concernyng **theseid landes** named

Line 21

yn theseid Bill of Complaynt which he hath he **kepeth** for the Cons[er]uac[i]on of the **?enh[er]it[ance]** to hym and his heirez **lymetted** by theseid will off theseid Thomas his seid Fader with out that Theseid

Line 22

Thomas revell his Fader Died Seased of that Theseid messez landes and Ten[emen]tes Specyfied in theseid Bill off Complaynt or any p[ar]cell of them Descended or of right ougzt to Descend vnto the

Line 23

seid John as Cosyn and heir to theseid Thomas and **w[ith]out** That Theseid John ys Seised off the p[re]myss[es] in his Demeane as off Fee and without That that any thyng **Conteyned in** Theseid

Line 24

Bill that ys materiall or answerable that by this **Answare** ys not answerd or Trauersed ys **Trew** all which matters he ys redy to **aver** as this Court will **award** and **praieth to be Dismysed**

Line 25

owt off the Same with his reasonable **Costes For his** wrongfull vexacon

The Replycacion John Revell to the
answer of Rychard Revell

Line 1

The seid John Revell sayth that his seid byll of Complaynt is true and not fayned of vntrought for any wrongfull trobull or

Line 2

vexacion of any p[ar]ty and the matt[er] in the same Contayned is also matt[er] det[er]mynabull in this Court of Cha[u]ncery and not elles

Line 3

wher for the Consyderacions in the seid byll alleged and Furthermore he sayth that the seid Thomas Revell was

Line 4

seassyd of the seid londes and ten[emen]tes in the seid byll of Complaynt especyfyed in his demeane as of Fee and of suche estate dyed by

Line 5

p[ro]testacion seasyd after whose deth the same londes and ten[emen]tes and the right vse and int[er]est of the same discended and Came and of

Line 6

ryght ought to discende and Come vnto the seid John Revell as Cosyn and heyre vnto the seid Thomas in man[er] and forme as

Line 7

in the seid byll of Complaynte is supposed w[ith]out that that the seid Thomas Revell Infeoffed the seid John

Line 8

P[er]poynt and other in the seid Answer named of the seid londes and ten[emen]tes in man[er] and forme as in the seid answer is allegyd or

Line 9

that the seid Thomas Revell made any wyll that the seid Perpoynt and his Cofeoffeys shulde Immedyatly aft[er] his deth

Line 10

make any suche p[ar]tycion of the same londes as in the seid answer is also alleged or that after the deth of the seid

Line 11

Thomas ther was eu[er] eny suche dyuysion and p[ar]tycyon made of the same londes or eny p[ar]te of the same betwyne

Line 12

the seid Rob[er]t Revell Hughe Revell and Rychard Revell the yonger sonnes of the seid Thomas as in the seid

Line 13

answer is also allegyd or that the same Rob[er]t Hughe and Rychard agreyd to eny suche p[ar]tycion or that the seid

Line 14

Rychard had by the same p[ar]tycion the londes and ten[emen]tes Comprysed in the seid byll of Complaynt or that the seid

Line 15

p[ar]son of Morton dyd Infeoffe the seid Rychard of the same after the deth of his Cofeoffeys and yf he dyd that

Line 16

feoffament was but to the vse of the ryght heyres of the seid Thomas Revell and w[ith]out that that the

Line 17

seid Rychard made eny estate of the p[re]missis and yf he made any yt was by **wrong** and disseason or elles to

Line 18

thuse of theyres of the seid Thomas and suche p[ro]ffyttes as he hath resceyvdyd of the seid londes and ten[emen]tes **he** in

Line 19

Ryght and Conscy[a]unce ought to restore the same vnto the seid John Revell now Complayn[a]nt as Cosyn and heyre

Line 20

vnto the seid Thomas Revell and **w[ith]out** that that the seid John Revell **eu[er]** Came to the possession of any suche

Line 21

dede wherby the same Thomas Revell father of the seid Richard Infeoffed the seid **P[er]poynt** and **other** of

Line 22

the seid londes and ten[emen]tes in the seid byll of Complaynte **especyfyed** but he **sayth** that the seid John **Smyth** p[ar]son of Morton aforeseid **receyvdyd** of

Line 23

the seid Hugh Revell in the seid answer **namyd one vntrue** and **count[er]fet** dede **wherin is** contaynyd that the seid Thomas Infeoffed the seid **P[er]poynt** Thomas **Hunt** and the seid John **Smyth**

Line 24

p[ar]son of **Morton** of and in the seid londes and ten[emen]tes in the seid byll of Complaynt **especyfyed** and which seid dede by the **reporte** of the seid p[ar]son of Morton

Line 25

was made **xij** yeres next after the deth of the seid Thomas Revell and the **which** seid **Count[er]fett** dede the same p[ar]son of Morton delyu[er]ed for **discharg**

Line 26

of his Concy[a]unce declaryng the same to be an **vntrewe** dede and willyng that the same shulde be so testyfyed and **declared** in **discharge** of his Concy[a]unce

Line 27

and yf eny order **war takyn** by the seid Erle for the **kepyng** of eny dede yt **was** for the seid **vntrewe** and **Count[er]fett** dede **w[ith]out** that that

Line 28

the seid Erle **eu[er]** made eny order that eny **trewe** dede as in the seid answer is alleged and **specyfeid** shulde be delyu[er]ed to suche p[er]sons as the

Line 29

same Erle shulde name and appoynte or that Inspeccim[us] of the same shulde be made **vnder** the seale of the same Erle and other as in the seid

Line 30

answer is alleged and yf any londes the seid Hugh had that is no thyng matt[er]yall vnto the seid Richard and **furthermore the**

Line 31

John Revell sayth in eu[er]y thyng as he hath seid in his seid byll of Complaynt and **au[er]ych eu[er]y** thyng contayned in the same

Line 32

to be trewe **w[ith]out** that that any thyng in the seid answer contayned matt[er]yall to be replyed vnto is trewe all which matt[er]es etc