

The Revells

From the time of William the Conqueror to *ca* 1350 with an emphasis on the Midland Counties

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Warwickshire)

Compiled by Mike Clifford and Sue Dauris (**Minor revision October 14th 2010**)

A caveat

In constructing these accounts the emphasis has been on sources available electronically. Published pedigrees have always been treated with great caution because good quality sources sometimes show them to be incorrect. Generally, any piece of information that is not supported by some other independent piece of information, is treated with great caution. Unsupported dogma is generally neglected or recorded as such. This does not necessarily mean it is wrong, and certainly some that we have accepted will prove to be unsound. Inevitably there are gaps. Anyone who can fill these, correct errors, or who has access to sources that we have not been able to consult, is welcome to contribute. As significant new information is obtained these documents will be updated, and contributors acknowledged.

In the main text, items in red are either deductions, supporting text, or items considered doubtful.

A Preamble. The Battle Abbey Roll and possible connections to France

It seems to be widely accepted that the Revells came to England with William the Conqueror. However the book entitled '*Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families*' refers to a Hugh de Revell, Knight, in 1058, i.e. during the reign of Edward the Confessor and before the Norman Conquest.¹

The **Battle Abbey Roll** is frequently quoted as the source of one of the earliest references to the Revell lineage. This Roll is popularly regarded to have been a list of William the Conqueror's companions present at his battle with Harold. At some uncertain date the original Roll(s) was lost and, reliance must be placed now on three different transcriptions of them, by [John Leland](#), [Holinshed](#) and [Duchesne](#). These differ markedly, and it is now accepted that many names supposedly appearing on the original were in fact added later. An account published in 1889 compiled by the Duchess of Cleveland is available on the web, and seems to be held in considerable regard by professional historians. According to this account, the name that appears is Riuell, referred to as follows, '*Riuell or Revell, a baronial name, from Reville, or Raville, in Normandy, ...*'.² Réville (Manche, Normandy) is on the Cherbourg peninsula and within easy reach of the Channel Islands. Others suggest that '*Ryvel*' originates at Rouville or Runeville.³ One candidate for Runeville is only 9 miles from Réville.

Not all historians accept the Battle Abbey Rolls, and an alternative account of those who accompanied William is a list from the plaque in the church at Dives-sur-Mer, Normandy, France, where William the Conqueror and his knights said mass before setting sail to invade England in 1066. Needless to say, this list also has its severe critics. Interestingly, Bernard de Neufmarché is listed (see below), but there is no trace of any reference to Revell in any of its numerous spellings.⁴

In the book '*Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families*' attention is drawn also to the Revell family of the French Province of Dauphiny and to the Revells of Toulouse, an adjoining province.⁵ The arms of a family Revell, from the town of Revel in Toulouse, have a red chevron and in this respect resemble those of the Revells of Ogston,⁶ which are given as, '*Argent, a chevron between three trefoils slipped Gules, a bordure engrailed Sable*' in the 1662 Heralds' Visitation to Derbyshire. Those of the Dauphiny family are said to be quite different, but a similarity of arms is not necessarily proof of a connection.

1 *Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families*'

[HTTP://WWW.ARCHIVE.ORG/SEARCH.PHP?QUERY=MEDIATYPE%3ATEXTS%20AND%20COLLECTION%3ABLC%20AND%20SUBJECT%3A%22STACY%20FAMILY%22](http://www.archive.org/search.php?query=mediatype%3Atexts%20and%20collection%3Ablc%20and%20subject%3A%22stacy%20family%22)

2 'Battle Abbey Roll' http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle_abbey_roll3/subchap37.htm

3 'Family names and their story' http://www.archive.org/stream/familynamestheir00bariuoft/familynamestheir00bariuoft_djvu.txt

4 '1066 List of Knights' <http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/misc/knights.shtml>

5 '*Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families*' pages 83 and 91

[HTTP://WWW.ARCHIVE.ORG/SEARCH.PHP?QUERY=MEDIATYPE%3ATEXTS%20AND%20COLLECTION%3ABLC%20AND%20SUBJECT%3A%22STACY%20FAMILY%22](http://www.archive.org/search.php?query=mediatype%3Atexts%20and%20collection%3Ablc%20and%20subject%3A%22stacy%20family%22)

6 '*Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families*'

[HTTP://WWW.ARCHIVE.ORG/SEARCH.PHP?QUERY=MEDIATYPE%3ATEXTS%20AND%20COLLECTION%3ABLC%20AND%20SUBJECT%3A%22STACY%20FAMILY%22](http://www.archive.org/search.php?query=mediatype%3Atexts%20and%20collection%3Ablc%20and%20subject%3A%22stacy%20family%22)



Revel. *Ermine a chevron gules and a border engrailed sable.*

Toulouse and Dauphiny are distant from Normandy. Geographically, Normandy has a feasible connection to de Neufmarché and William the Conqueror. However, the similarity of the arms of the Ogston Revells to those of the Toulouse Revells might also suggest a link. Revell arms are depicted in a stained glass window in the Templar's church in London, and in churches at Monks Kirby, Silverslotion, Coleshill and Ancote Priory. The arms of the Revells of Somerset have been described as '*Barones et milites in comitatu Cornubie tempore regni Ricardi et Regis Johannis : Ricardus Rivell, Vicecomes Cornubie : ermine a chevron gules, a bordure engrailed sa*'.⁷ Further information about arms, with illustrations, is available on [Rotherham Web](#)

There is supposedly a record in the Domesday Book, discussed by others, to a Goisrfe de Ryvel who held lands in Hertfordshire in 1086 and who is said to be associated with Rouville or Runeville in Normandy, whereas this author considers the family name '*Revel*' to be separate and associated with Réville in Manche,⁸ although as discussed above these places may only be nine miles apart. However, this supposed Domesday record cannot be confirmed in the on-line version,⁹ unless it corresponds to Geoffrey de Reineville

As presented below and in the other sections of this study, the Revells of the Midland Counties and the West Country seem the best documented in the period following the Battle of Hastings (1066), but there are other well documented occurrences of what appears to be the name, and which might connect at some point. Cecil R. Humphery-Smith considers all these Revells to be related,¹⁰ but in the absence of proof, it is probably better to keep an open mind. Indeed, even if the very first Revells were derived from a single family, there might have been two brothers or two cousins arrive together, and later arrivals might have been unrelated.

In this latter regard a request in 1433 by a John Ryvel of France to Henry VI for '*letters of denization*' might be an example.¹¹ Denization was granted. He is well documented as a '*French secretary*' first noted in 1420 and until 1445, probably a Secretary with responsibility for French affairs, and in 1439 appointed as '*French Ambassador*'.¹² He is probably the *Jehane de Rinel* and *Jean de Rinel* recorded in France in 1423¹³ and 1435¹⁴ concerned with discipline of the occupying English soldiers. He died in 1450,¹⁵ and held for life the '*manors of Combe and Monkeston, county of Southampton*'.^{16, 17} His ancestors, and descendants, if any, are not obviously recorded, but presumably are in his will.¹⁸ Monkestone has many spellings, for example Monxton, Moncstone, etc and in some accounts is described as in the county of Somerset.¹⁹ Yet others place both manors in Wiltshire,²⁰ and BHOL places Monkestone between Weyhill and Over Wallop, both near Andover, in Hampshire.²¹ He is frequently recorded as *John de Rinel*.

Similarly, there are references to several merchants from Germany, Aluin de Revel Noir, Godfrid de Revel, Godkin de Revel, Herman de Revel and Ludebritte de Revel, who in the period 1322 to 1333 traded in '*wools, hides, woolfells and other merchandise*' landed at Hull and Boston.^{22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30} This family were active along the Derbyshire–Yorkshire border,

7 '*Devon Notes and Queries*' <http://www.archive.org/details/devonnotesquerie02amer>

8 '*Family names and their story*' by S. Baring-Gould.

http://www.archive.org/stream/familynamestheir00bariuoft/familynamestheir00bariuoft_djvu.txt

9 *Domesday* http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentonline/details-result.asp?Edoc_Id=7576341&queryType=1&resultcount=5

10 '*Hugh Revel: Master of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem 1258-1277*' by Cecil R. Humphery-Smith 1994.

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=wlsaAAAAAAAJ&dq=intitle:Hugh+intitle:revel&lr=&as_drrb_is=q&as_minm_is=0&as_miny_is=&as_maxm_is=0&as_maxy_is=&as_brr=0&pgis=1

11 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentonline/details-result.asp?Edoc_Id=7713636&queryType=1&resultcount=1

12 *Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council*

<http://www.archive.org/stream/proceedingsando01commgoog#page/n760/mode/1up/search/ryvel>

13 *Discipline in the Norman Garrisons under Bedford, 1422–35*, Rowe B. J. H. *The English Historical Review*, 1931, **46**, 194–208

14 *The Authority to Make Treaties in the Late Middle Ages*. Meron, T. *The American Journal of International Law*, 1885, **89**, 1–20

15 *The King's Secretary and the Signet Office in the XVth Century*

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=aJN1HgIIV90C&printsec=frontcover&dq=%22+king%E2%80%99s+secretary%22+john&source=bl&ots=8L8dqTJCBg&sig=SMp37XNDOKLTrBnAFWavpKEWMTU&hl=en&ei=mD4zTO2nFdWIsQb6w7DPAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CBwQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=rinel&f=false

16 *Patent Rolls* <http://sdrclib.uiowa.edu/patentrolls/h6v3/body/Henry6vol3page0301.pdf>

17 *Patent Rolls* <http://sdrclib.uiowa.edu/patentrolls/h6v3/body/Henry6vol3page0557.pdf>

18 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentonline/details-result.asp?Edoc_Id=1052864&queryType=1&resultcount=79

19 *Rymer's Foedora* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=115330>

20 *Patent Rolls* <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarpatent15offigoog#page/n131/mode/1up/search/rinel>

21 BHOL <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=56834>

22 *Calendar of Patent Rolls Edward II, vol. 4, p. 118*

for example ‘*Godekin de Revele the younger and Roger de Glapwell of Chesterfield, merchants, obtained letters patent in June, 1333, to convey to the staples and thence export at will, notwithstanding the ordinance of the staple, wools purchased by them from the abbot of Beauchief before the making of such ordinance*’.³¹ At the same date a ‘*Godeking de Revele*’ likewise was permitted to export wool purchased from the Prior of Shelford.³² A ‘*Godekin die Reule*’ is mentioned in Patent Rolls dated 1340. A ‘*Godkin de Revele*’ is mentioned in connection with taking wools from Newark to Boston in 1338,³³ and with property in Norfolk in 1342,³⁴ and 1348 (*Godekyn de Ryvele*).³⁵ A researcher of the Godkin family name has commented ‘*Although not sure it seems that this Godkin de Revel may have been from Tallinn in Estonia and Denmark prior*’.³⁶ Other records suggest a connection with Lübeck.

Revells are also recorded in Belgium. Adolphe de La Marck (1278–1344) was Prince Bishop of Liege. His ‘*maître d’Hôtel*’ = ‘butler’ is recorded as a Herman de Revel and a Jean de Revel, Canon of the Church of Saint-Lambert, is mentioned as a witness to many of Marck’s documents.³⁷

It seems unlikely that any of these three lines are connected closely to the Revells that are central to this investigation, but in the case of the German merchants some interaction is possible and confusion almost certain in the early Yorkshire records.

Because there was no standardised spelling until comparatively modern times, and because original manuscripts might have been misread and mistranscribed, many alternatives to Revel are considered potentially synonymous. It is easy to understand how script ‘u’, ‘v’ and ‘n’ can be misread. Phonetic similarity makes ‘y’ and ‘i’ and ‘e’ interchangeable, and ‘l’ and ‘n’, where it occurs, may be doubled or not, and ‘ll’ followed sometimes by ‘e’. Rennel, Reynell, Reinell, Raynald, Reynald, Reynold and even Relfe might also be synonymous, at least on some occasions. Rewell, Ravill and Ravell are further possibilities. However, as with all such studies, great care must be taken because what might appear to be Revells are sometimes on more critical investigation found to be a completely different family, for example see Revett of Selby in [Part 5](#),

There are also well-documented examples of a female Revell marrying into another family (Edmunscothe / Edmescote, see [Part 2](#) and [Part 3](#), and that family adopting the Revell name, which further obscures the trail. More obfuscation can be generated by the use of ‘*geographic*’ surnames. Two brothers might thus have different surnames, for which a possible example might be Richard Revell, junior, of Somerset and Adam de Stawell, discussed below and in [Part 7](#). Finally, the use of terms such as ‘*brother*’ and especially ‘*cousin*’ in early documents often have a much less precise meaning than in modern texts, the latter sometimes being little better than ‘*kinsman*’ and ‘*sister*’ could be ‘*sister-in-law*’ or even ‘*mistress*’. Similarly, the term ‘*nephew*’ might be ‘*natural son*’, i.e. an illegitimate son.

Records of the Revells in the British Isles prior to ca 1250 are fragmentary and often geographically and temporally isolated, and comparatively few records have been found that provide a connection with France. Some of these are circumstantial, but a few seem unequivocal.

William Revel of Llanfilo and Bernard de Neufmarché (Newmarket)

The earliest of these ‘disconnected’ records so far located is dated in the 11th century, possibly about 1090, and refers to a fortress at Llanfilo supposedly constructed by a William Revel, as follows:

‘The churches in Talgarth and Llanigon were both bestowed upon the new Benedictine priory founded by Bernard de Neufmarché in the 1090s at Brecon, the glebe land at Talgarth being known at Tir-y-prior (‘Prior’s Land’) until modern times. A new parish church dedicated to St Mary was built at Hay, perhaps initially to serve the early castle built by William Revel following the conquest of Brycheiniog, its parish being carved out of the pre-conquest parish of Llanigon’,³⁸ and

23 SC 8/17/803 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-4318751&FullDetails=True&j=1&Gsm=2008-08-08>

24 ‘Notices relative to the early history of the town and port of Hull’ By Charles Frost, page 92. http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=sGkvAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA92&lpg=RA1-PA92&dq=%22godfrid+de+revel%22&source=bl&ots=cXvO3REb6b&sig=azYEpnj6PMaViy4Oq0bErqXw8lw&hl=en&ei=wfJWSvaxNY25jAeXn_TjAg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3

25 SC 8/17/802 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-4318750&CATLN=7&accessmethod=5>

26 SC 8/16/799 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/DisplayCatalogueDetails.asp?CATID=-4318747&CATLN=7&FullDetails=True&accessmethod=7>

27 SC 8/16/798 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/DisplayCatalogueDetails.asp?CATID=-4318746&CATLN=7&FullDetails=True&accessmethod=7>

28 SC 8/16/797 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/DisplayCatalogueDetails.asp?CATID=-4318745&CATLN=7&FullDetails=True&accessmethod=7>

29 SC 8/16/795 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/DisplayCatalogueDetails.asp?CATID=-4318743&CATLN=7&FullDetails=True&accessmethod=7>

30 Calendar of Patent Rolls [Edward III, vol. 2, p. 438](#)

31 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=40126>

32 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=40091>

33 SC 8/69/3434 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-4367548&CATLN=7&Highlight=&FullDetails=False>

34 A. 2932 http://www.archive.org/stream/descriptivecatal02greauoft/descriptivecatal02greauoft_djvu.txt

35 A. 2920 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64266>

36 <http://boards.ancestry.com/surnames.godkin/77.1.1.1/mb.ashx>

37 ‘*Le livre des fiefs de l’église de Liège sous Adolphe de La Marck (1898)*’ <http://www.archive.org/details/lelivredesfiefsd00liequoft>

38 <http://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/midwye/mwfunera.htm>

'This little fortress was probably the work of **William Revel**, a knight of Bernard de Neufmarché, and may later have been the seat for the manor or commote of Melinog'.³⁹ William Revell, with the consent of Bernard de Neufmarché endowed the Church of Hay when it was consecrated.⁴⁰ Bernard is thought to have died within a few years after the consecration.⁴¹ The 'fee and service of **William Revel**' owing to Bernard de Neufmarché and the 'Castle of Hay' are mentioned in the announcement by Henry I that in 1121 he has agreed the marriage of Bernard's daughter, Sybil, to Miles of Gloucester.⁴²

In a document dated 1102 concerned with the Norman history of Gloucester there is reference to a '**Willelmus Revellus**' as an associate of '**Bernardo de Novo Mercato**',⁴³ as follows '...et terram ad ipsam ecclesiam pertinente et unum hidam que vocatur bece terram etiam de hamtona quam Willelmus Revellus dedit eis concessu Bernardo de novo mercato concedo ecclesiam sancti cadoci cum xv carucatis terrae que dedit...' which equates to 'William Revell gave to the church of St Peter at Gloucester a hide of land in Hampton, with the approval of Bernard de Neufmarché and the confirmation of King Henry, in the time of Peter Abbot 1104 to 1113'.^{44, 45}

The document from which this Latin quote is extracted appears to be dated 1114 and is concerned with grants of land to 'Serlo's new abbey', at Gloucester. It is recorded that 'Once the Normans arrived, William the Conqueror installed Serlo, a monk from Mont-Saint-Michel in Normandy as the Abbot. This was in 1072, and Serlo's appointment was good news for the Abbey, increasing the number of monks and indeed, the income from the considerable estates. The foundation stone of Serlo's new abbey was laid in 1089 and the abbey consecrated in July 1100'.⁴⁶

In the early 12th century it is said that <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/wales.htm> 'Hay had been granted by Bernard de Neufmarché to William Revel as a sub-lordship'.⁴⁷ According to Alfred George Edwards, Bishop of St Asaph, there is a charter dating from before 1135 that records the endowment of the parish of Hay in South Wales by one **William Revel**, 'Also, he gave to the said Church all the tithes of his land of Hay in all things, and all his tenants of the fee of Hay; and to prevent question he expressly gave and granted the tithes, to wit, of corn and hay, of colts and calves, of lambs and pigs, of wool and cheese, of coppice wood, and of Welsh revenue, and of passage and pleas'.⁴⁸

A poet, **Gwylm Ryvel**, is well documented in Wales in the period 1160 to 1220, but the connection if any is not known.⁴⁹ A connection is possibly doubtful as 'Ryvel' is a Welsh word.

Bernard de Neufmarché was born at Neufmarché near Rouen about 1050, and said by some to be a half-brother to William the Conqueror,⁵⁰ (**unproven**) but thought not to have been at the Battle of Hastings.⁵¹ His birthplace is on the frontier between Normandy and Beauvais, and thus adjacent to the area from which the Riuell or Rivell name is said to have originated.

Although it has not been possible to connect this **William Revell** to any other member of the family, it is interesting to note that a **John Revel** and his son **Philip** are again recorded at Llanfilo in 1337.⁵² It might be one of these Revels who is mentioned in 1322 after the Battle of Boroughbridge as being at large in the Welsh Marches, 'It is requested that a remedy is ordained for Revel, Cook and Wyget have always been against the king, and rob his manors and withdraw with their chattels, and now have returned under the maintenance of Kalberne'.⁵³ In 1324 a **John Revel**, and others, were recorded as assaulting those sent to seize the property of the Bishop of Hereford.^{54, 55} Hereford is some 30 miles from Llanfilo.

Rogero de Rivill, the Monks of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, and the Norman Abbey of St Wandrille, near Rouen

The earliest record so far located of a Revell in Yorkshire refers to a **Rogero de Rivill** in 1161 in connection with Burley and Burleystone (Birley Edge, Bradfield) and the Convention between Richard de Lovetot and the Monks of Ecclesfield, mentioned

39 <http://www.wyelocal.co.uk/index.php/local-history>

40 Cartularium Priatorius <http://www.archive.org/stream/cartulariumprio00evanogooq/page/n84/mode/1up/search/revel>

41 'Archaeologia Cambrensis' <http://www.archive.org/stream/archaeologiacam06unknogoog/page/n191/mode/1up/search/revel>

42 'Women of the English nobility and gentry, 1066-1500' By Jennifer C. Ward

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=SBcNAQAIAAJ&pg=PA50&lpg=PA50&dq=chronicles+of+hertford+castle&source=bl&ots=bnvWICAumr&sig=qjvakAJyJlarDFXTD2hm_DXJwh4&hl=en&ei=UEjGSdqkYZ-MB4yDIU4&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9#v=onepage&q=revel&f=false

43 'Transactions of Bristol and Gloucestershire' <http://www.archive.org/stream/transactionsofbr411bris#page/88/mode/2up>

44 'Archaeologia Cambrensis' <http://www.archive.org/stream/archaeologiacam06unknogoog/page/n60/mode/1up/search/revel>

45 'Regesta Regum Anglo Normannorum' <http://www.archive.org/stream/regestaregumangl02grea#page/112/mode/2up/search/revel>

46 <http://codlinsandcream.blogspot.com/2009/05/walk-around-gloucester-this-had-better.html>

47 'Lords of the Central Marches' By Brock Holden

[http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=bwGqshT_ATQC&pg=RA1-PA77&lpg=RA1-](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=bwGqshT_ATQC&pg=RA1-PA77&lpg=RA1-PA77&dq=%22William+Revel%22+%22Bernard+de+Neufmarch%C3%A9%22&source=bl&ots=o318jp3556&sig=Ux1kPjLMfWgtYfcHjgp5N)

[PA77&dq=%22William+Revel%22+%22Bernard+de+Neufmarch%C3%A9%22&source=bl&ots=o318jp3556&sig=Ux1kPjLMfWgtYfcHjgp5N](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=bwGqshT_ATQC&pg=RA1-PA77&lpg=RA1-PA77&dq=%22William+Revel%22+%22Bernard+de+Neufmarch%C3%A9%22&source=bl&ots=o318jp3556&sig=Ux1kPjLMfWgtYfcHjgp5N)

48 'Landmarks in the history of the Welsh church' by A.G. Edwards p.72

49 'The History of the Anglo-saxons Volume 3' <http://www.archive.org/stream/historyanglosax04turnogooq/page/n515/mode/1up/search/ryvel>

50 <http://www.breconbeacons.org/visit-us/about-the-brecon-beacons/history-heritage/historic-figures-of-wales/bernard-de-neufmarche>

51 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernard_de_Neufmarch%C3%A9

52 BCM/C/2/2/21 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=2189-bcm_2&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1

53 SC 8/232/11584 [http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-4621444&FullDetails=True&j=1&Gsm=2008-08-08)

[4621444&FullDetails=True&j=1&Gsm=2008-08-08](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-4621444&FullDetails=True&j=1&Gsm=2008-08-08)

54 'The register of Adam de Orleton' <http://www.archive.org/stream/registeradamdeo00sociogooq/page/n40/mode/1up/search/revel>

55 Calendar of Patent Rolls **Edward II, vol. 4, p. 452**

in Eastwood's Ecclesfield (page 399).⁵⁶ This Convention is referred to in 'The monastic order in Yorkshire, 1069-1215',⁵⁷ as involving the de Luvetot family and a cell of the Norman Abbey of St Wandrille based some 20 miles from Rouen (and about 65 miles from Caen). The de Luvetot family were from Yvetot in Normandy (about 8 miles from St Wandrille) where the Abbey was a major landowner, and it is suggested that the cell might have been established *ca* 1086. Another account suggests that the cell was established by Roger de Luvetot, lord of Hallamshire, at some date before 1130. Although the details are sketchy, this provides good circumstantial evidence for a link to **William Revell** and Bernard de Neufmarché who were active at Llanfilo in Wales *ca* 1090 — see also [Part 5](#).

Willelmo Revel, Alano de Furnellis and the Abbey of the Holy Trinity of Caen

In the period 1174 to 1188 a 'Willelmo Revel', a 'Robert Daneys' and an 'Alano de Furnellis' are recorded as witnesses on a document relating to, and apparently lodged at, the Abbey of the Holy Trinity of Caen, for Benedictine nuns, in the diocese of Bayeux (Normandy).⁵⁸ An Alan de Furnell, or Furneaux, was Sheriff of Cornwall in the period 1181 to 1185.⁵⁹ He was followed in the period 1191 to 1200 by Richard Revell (see below) who was also Sheriff of Devon.⁶⁰ An Alano de Furnellis is named in an early Yorkshire Charter dated about 1182,⁶¹ and the early 13th century the 'Cartulary of St Nicholas at Exeter' refers to an Alano de Furnellis.⁶² With regard to 'Furnell', it is said that 'This rare and interesting name is of French Anglicization of a locational name "Fournal" or "Fournel" from places so called in Northern France. The derivation is from the Old French "fournel", a furnace, and the place may have originally been the site of some smelting industry. It is likely that this name was given to a person, on leaving the region, as a means of identification, and later introduced into England with the Norman Conquest of 1066'.⁶³ Fournel is about 60 miles west of Caen and about 130 miles from Rouen.

Robertus Revel, witness to a Charter of Franchise, at Gouchelles, Normandy

A research paper by P. Bauduin, 'Trois cas de peuplement en franchises en Normandie orientale : Villedieu-la-Montagne, Gouchelles, Criquiers (1168-1306)' records that a **Robertus Revel** is a witness to a document dated 1202.⁶⁴ This refers to the Knights Hospitaller and property in Normandy, some of which is described as probably near Amiens. Gouchelles is about 55 miles east of St Wandrille. Conceivably, this is Robert Revel of Cosgrove (**1c**), son of Henry (**1b**) and Margaret, known to be connected to the Knights Hospitaller, and further discussed below.

Other French Records

A John Ryvel, Merchant of Amiens, is named in the Patent Rolls in 1271 and 1273.^{65,66} Several people named de Revelle are listed in the 'Livre d'Or de la Municipalité Amiénoise' from 1345.⁶⁷

Other early British records

There are early records in [Hertfordshire](#), dating from *ca* 1140, that refer to an **Andrea Revell** (Andrew Revell) and a **Phillipo Revell** in the parish of Bengoe.⁶⁸ The parish of Bengoe lies north of Hertford and west of the parish of Ware. Sometime before 1194 Robert de Burun granted certain lands in Cockenhatch to **William son of Andrew de Revel**.⁶⁹ A **John Revell** held Revels Hall manor in the days of Henry II (1154–1189) and after sold it to John Lovetot, and this coincidence of family names again suggests a possible link to the Birley Edge and Llanfilo Revells. In 1190 a **Roberto Revell** is a witness to a document concerned with Paglesham and Benfleet, the earliest record located for Essex.⁷⁰

It is interesting to note that the pedigree constructed by Gladwyn M. Revell Turbutt of Ogston Hall commences with a 'Roger Revill, lord of Manor of Revill's Hall' extant 1119.⁷¹ No further details of the location are given, but it might correspond to the Manor at Bengoe. No immediate descendents are given, the next in the tree being Henry (**1b**) below. Many features of this tree can be confirmed to a lesser or greater extent, and some additional information can be fitted quite reasonably, but one early discrepancy concerns the link shown therein to the [Revells of Somerset](#).

56 "A glossary of words used in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, including a selection of local names, and some notices of folklore, games and customs. [And Supplement to the Sheffield glossary]"

http://www.archive.org/stream/glossaryofwordsu00addyuoft/glossaryofwordsu00addyuoft_djvu.txt

57 'The monastic order in Yorkshire, 1069-1215' By Janet E. Burton

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=4n2saB3FVHIC&pg=PA51&lpg=PA51&dq=%22Abbey+of+St+Wandrilles+%22&source=bl&ots=aYoCM7dOh-&sig=PpiGSL5syzBG6RSZqE6Wf-yhAqY&hl=en&ei=FMVJSugplKaRiAe7p7Ri&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=8

58 'Transcripts in D'Anisy's "Cartulaire de la basse Normandie". Calendar of Documents Preserved in France

59 'The history of Cornwall' By Richard Polwhele, John Whitaker <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=C0QQAAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA86&dq=Sheriff++of++Cornwall+Revel>

60 http://www.archive.org/stream/notebookoftristr00risdrich/notebookoftristr00risdrich_djvu.txt

61 <http://www.archive.org/stream/earlyyorkshirech01farruoft#page/104/mode/2up>

62 <http://www.archive.org/stream/collectaneatopog01madd#page/62/mode/2up>

63 <http://www.surnamedb.com/surname.aspx?name=Furnell>

64 P. Bauduin, 'Trois cas de peuplement en franchises en Normandie orientale : Villedieu-la-Montagne, Gouchelles, Criquiers (1168-1306)' *Histoire et Sociétés Rurales*, n° 14, 1er semestre 2000, p. 131–164.

65 Calendar of Patent Rolls [Henry III, vol. 6, p. 563](#)

66 [CALENDAR OF PATENT ROLLS. 1273.](#)

67 'Livre d'Or de la Municipalité Amiénoise' <http://www.archive.org/stream/livredordelamun00janvqoog#page/n12/mode/1up>

68 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63960>

69 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43637>

70 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63953>

71 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/gmrturbutt.htm>

Gladwyn Turbutt shows that line as commencing with Richard Revell of Curry Revell and Langport, Somerset, and has him as a son of Henry (**1b**) below. This discrepancy cannot be fully resolved at the present time, but there are documents to suggest that this William might be related to **Henry Revell** of Scalford, Swineford and Fife, born in the first half of the 12th century. The Somerset Revells are discussed further in [Part 7](#). In the first half of the 12th century there is a **Robert Revell** who was Sheriff of Northampton. These Revells in the Midland Counties are discussed in Part 1, below.

In an attempt to analyse and rationalise these early disjointed records ([Table 1b](#)) has been constructed. These inferences and such hard data as are available have been assembled into a speculative tree in an attempt to link these early Revells. While this tree is plausible, it must be treated with great caution, and used primarily as a basis against which new information can be compared. These tables, and the text, will be revised as necessary.

Part 1. The Revells in the Midland Counties up to ca 1325

Introduction

Since preparing the first version of this document a considerable amount of additional information has come to light. The *Calendars of Post Mortem Inquisitions*, *Calendars of Charter Rolls*, *Calendars of Close Rolls*, *Calendars of Fines*, etc that are now available electronically have helped tremendously, **but it is essential to examine the index of each volume as the electronic search cannot be relied upon to find all relevant pages.**

There is evidence now for rather more Revells than originally thought, and in some cases inter-relationships are clear. However, the frequency with which certain forenames occur leaves doubt as to the exact identity of an individual, especially if the forename is John, Richard, Robert, Walter or William and property passes from father to son (or uncle to nephew) of the same name.

What follows has been discussed extensively with James R. Revell on Genforum, and while we agree on many points some still need to be resolved. Resolution is not helped by contradictions in what would be considered authoritative texts, some of which seem to be misprints. In this chapter this problem arises particularly with the identity of the Revell who married a de Wappenbury, and when the marriage(s) took place, but it crops up in every chapter.

Ia. Sheriff Robert Revel of Puxley and Cosgrove (Extant ?–1110–1126–1131, and possibly to at least 1166)

During the reign of Henry I (1130–1135) there are several imprecisely dated references to a Robert Revel who held land at Puxley⁷² and Cosgrove,⁷³ Leicestershire, as an under-tenant of the Earl of Leicester. About 1126, Bishop Roger of Salisbury, acting as Vice-Regent, ordered a Robert Revell ‘to allow the canons of Holy Trinity, Oxford, to enjoy the gifts that had been made to them by the Earl of Leicester’.^{74, 75} This might be the Robert Revel who was Sheriff of Northampton in 1130–1131,⁷⁶ and who made payments to the Monks of St Andrew’s Priory at Northampton. For example, the *Pipe Roll* contains a record stating ‘Robert Revel [as sheriff], after paying 8 2s. Id. for customary disbursements, and 20s. to the monks of Northampton’.⁷⁷

It should be noted that Robert Revell was not appointed Sheriff until after Michaelmas 1130.⁷⁸ Being in a position of authority at least as early as 1126 indicates that this Robert was born not later than the start of the 12th century, and quite possibly at the end of the 11th.

(Sheriff) **Robert Revel** held ‘six small virgates of land at Puxley’,⁷⁹ and ‘four small virgates of the fee of King David’.⁸⁰ It is probably Sheriff Robert Revell who in 1166 is recorded in the ‘Red Book of the Exchequer’,⁸¹ as paying tax for eight carucates⁸² of land held of Geoffrey Ridel at Swinesforde and Walcote,⁸³ and separately as ‘dimidium militem’.⁸⁴ This second record refers to the ‘Carta de Honore Sancti Edmundi’,⁸⁵ suggesting possibly that Sheriff Robert might be connected to the Revells of Cambridgeshire, Suffolk or Hertfordshire.

These records are judged unlikely to refer to Robert (**1c**) son of Henry (**1b**) because Robert is unlikely to have been of age at that date. However, there is an almost continuous run of records from 1166 to 1202 and it is not possible to make an unequivocal distinction between records relating to Sheriff Robert and those relating to Robert son of Henry (**1c**). As explained below, it has been estimated that Henry (**1b**) was born about the middle of the 12th century and that suggests that his son Robert (**1c**) was born in the final third of the 12th century. It is therefore unlikely that this younger Robert was of age before ca 1180. Accordingly, records later than 1190 are assumed not to relate to Sheriff Robert.

The Cambridgeshire *Pipe Rolls* dated 1175 / 6 state ‘**Robertus Reuel et Walterus frater ejus debent .xl. ra. de misericordia pro foresta**’,⁸⁶ thus establishing the presence in the area of brothers Robert and Walter, who must have been born not later than ca 1155. It is probably the same **Robertus Revel** who is mentioned in the *Pipe Rolls* for Hertfordshire and Essex in 1177 and 1178, but records in Essex for 1190, and in Coventry, Warwickshire, and Gouchelles (Normandy) in 1202 — see also [Part 11](#) —

72 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22787>

73 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22781>

74 ‘The Government under Henry I’ by Judith A. Green.

http://books.google.com/books?id=y8s0AccvFToC&pg=PA46&dq=Richard+Basset,+Revel&lr=&as_brr=3&cd=17#v=onepage&q=Revel&f=false

75 ‘The cartulary of the Monastery of St. Frideswide at Oxford’ by Spencer Robert Wigram

<http://www.archive.org/stream/cartularyofmonas31sainuoft#page/322/mode/2up/search/revel>

76 http://www.archive.org/stream/recordsofborough01nortuoft/recordsofborough01nortuoft_djvu.txt

77 *The numismatic chronicle and journal of the Royal Numismatic Society*

http://www.archive.org/stream/fourthnumismatic01royauoft/fourthnumismatic01royauoft_djvu.txt

74 *Sheriffs in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I* Walker, C.H., *The English Historical Review* 1922, **37**, 67–79

79 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22787>

80 VCH Northamptonshire Volume 1 <http://www.archive.org/stream/victoriahistoryo01adki#page/374/mode/2up/search/rvvel>

81 [http://content.ancestry.co.uk/browse/view.aspx?dbid=7927&iid=7927-Volume1-](http://content.ancestry.co.uk/browse/view.aspx?dbid=7927&iid=7927-Volume1-0479&rc=802.1673.919.1715&pid=479&ssrc=&fn=&ln=revel* &st=q)

[0479&rc=802.1673.919.1715&pid=479&ssrc=&fn=&ln=revel* &st=q](http://content.ancestry.co.uk/browse/view.aspx?dbid=7927&iid=7927-Volume1-0479&rc=802.1673.919.1715&pid=479&ssrc=&fn=&ln=revel* &st=q)

82 <http://www.timeref.com/countrylife.htm>

83 ‘The Government under Henry I’ by Judith A. Green.

http://books.google.com/books?id=y8s0AccvFToC&pg=PA46&dq=Richard+Basset,+Revel&lr=&as_brr=3&cd=17#v=onepage&q=ridel&f=false

84 http://www.archive.org/stream/linzeefamilyofgr01linz/linzeefamilyofgr01linz_djvu.txt

85 *The Red Book of the Exchequer*. Part 1.

86 *Pipe Rolls* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/FHMedieval2&CISOPTR=157621&CISOSHOW=157338>

cannot relate to Sheriff Robert. A **Robert Reuel**, possibly Andrew's son, is mentioned in connection with land held at Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire, in 1207.⁸⁷

Walter Revell brother of Robert

For reasons discussed above it is deduced that the *Pipe Roll* record '**Robertus Reuel et Walterus frater ejus debent...**' extant 1175 / 6 might refer to Walter Revell brother of Sheriff Robert, but this has not been proven unequivocally. One can conclude, however, that it is too early for this Walter to be a brother of Robert (**1c**) the putative son of Henry (**1b**) and father of Hugh (**1d**).

It is probably the same Walter who in the period 1153 to 1184 witnessed two conveyances by William de Beaumont the third Earl of Warwick.⁸⁸ **Henry Revell (1b)** similarly witnessed conveyances by the fourth Earl dated to the period 1184 (when Walerand became Earl) to 1204 (when Walerand died).⁸⁹

The '*Rotuli Curiae Regis*' contains a Latin record dated 1194 that is difficult to read, but which clearly mentions a '**Walt. Reuel**' and a '**Hug' Reuel**' in the same sentence, and refers to land in '*Pokesleia t in Alfwinesfeld*'.⁹⁰ This Hugh, as discussed further below, and might be Hugh (**1d**) son of Robert (**1c**).

At this period there are reports also of a Walter Revell in Somerset (see [Part 7](#)) and in Yorkshire (see [Part 5](#)) and in the eastern counties (see [Part 11](#)) who might be the same person.

Ib. Henry Revell of Scalford, Swineford and Fife (Extant 1153–1173–1203–1229)

1153 Almost certainly born not later than 1153 because holding land in 1173

1173–1178 Granted Coultra in Fife by King William I of Scotland.⁹¹

1174 July 13th A Henry Revell taken prisoner with King William the Lion of the Scots at Alnwick.^{92, 93}

1175 Reference to a Henry Revell in Northumberland.⁹⁴

1183 Mention in a pedigree of Henry father of Robert. Henry held land at Scalford and Swineford.⁹⁵

1203 A Henry Revell and a Richard Revell, Lord of Coultra, witnessed a document signed by William I of Scotland.⁹⁶

1221 A Henry de Revel named in a court, the Eyre of Pateshull, in Staffordshire.⁹⁷

Henry's origins are uncertain, but he must have been born about the middle of the 12th century and lived at least into the early years of the 13th century, and possibly until 1221 when he was named at the Eyre of Pateshull in Staffordshire.⁹⁸ Henry married Margaret, daughter of Orm, Lord of Abernethy,⁹⁹ and was granted lands on the eastern fringe of the Abernethy lordship. Orm de Abernethy was extant in the 1170s, but the date of the marriage and the birth of children are not recorded. As discussed below it seems very likely that he was a brother of Richard of Somerset and of William who married Agnes de Lodne, and that their father was William who married Hilary.

The '*Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacye Families*' seems to suggest that Henry might be a son of Hugh, but there is no proof of this. A tree on Ancestry suggests that Henry (1120–1183) is a son of Roger who was born Swinford *ca* 1080,¹⁰⁰ but again no evidence is presented, and whether this Roger might be the Roger connected with Birley Edge in Yorkshire (See [Part 5](#)) is also unclear. The presence of a Roger Revell at Puxley in 1236 (**1e**, below) is well documented,¹⁰¹ but he must be too

87 *Feet of Fines* <http://www.archive.org/stream/finessivepedesf01britgoog#page/n145/mode/1up>

88 *Warwickshire's Past Unlocked* CR0026/1/1/1 and CR0026/1/1/38

<http://archivesunlocked.warwickshire.gov.uk/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=9&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revel%27%29>

89 *Warwickshire's Past Unlocked* CR0026/1/1/39

<http://archivesunlocked.warwickshire.gov.uk/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=11&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revel%27%29>

90 '*Rotuli Curiae Regis*' http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=r2OGRgOzZbAC&pg=PA60&dq=Walteri++Reuel&lr=&as_brr=3

91 Bruce A. McAndrew, '*Scotland's Historic Heraldry*' http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=QFkI3G31HTMC&pg=PA108&dq=Hugh+Revel+:Master+of+the+Hospital+of+St+John+of+Jerusalem+1258-1277&as_brr=3

92 *The Revolt of 1173-74*, from *The Chronicle Medieval Sourcebook: Roger of Hoveden* <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/1173hoveden.html>

93 '*Annals of the reigns of Malcolm and William, kings of Scotland, 1153-1214: collected, with notes and an index*'

http://www.archive.org/stream/annalsofreignsof00lawruoft/annalsofreignsof00lawruoft_djvu.txt

94 http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarofdocume02grea/calendarofdocume02grea_djvu.txt

95 http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle_abbey_roll3/chap00.htm

96 '*Syllabus of the Scottish Cartularies*' <http://www.armadale.org.uk/ogilface.htm>

97 *Bracton's Note Book Volume 3* <http://www.archive.org/stream/bractonsnoteboo03maitgoog#page/n728/mode/1up/search/1977>

98 *Bracton's Note Book Volume 3* <http://www.archive.org/stream/bractonsnoteboo03maitgoog#page/n728/mode/1up/search/1977>

99 *Scotland's Historic Heraldry* By Bruce A. McAndrew

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=QFkI3G31HTMC&pg=PA108&lpg=PA108&dq=%22hugh+rivel%22+OR+%22hugh+ryvel%22+OR+%22hugh+revel%22+-curry&source=bl&ots=RqpbsubE16&sig=8IlEYS4xuz5rHqaGWdhpHOQ9Y50&hl=en&ei=62_0SeyaDoPUjAfqkLS9DA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3

100 <http://trees.ancestry.co.uk/pt/person.aspx?tid=4828859&pid=-1502693524>

101 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22787>

young to be Henry's father. There is also good evidence of this Henry living until at least 1203, and this unreferenced tree on Ancestry would seem not to be correct.

As Henry's holdings of land at Swinford and Scalford are distinct from those proven to be associated with Sheriff Robert (**1a** above) it is possible that they are not father and son. The [Pedigree of Malory and Revell](#) in the '*History and Antiquities of Leicestershire*' has Henry (extant 1183) as father of Robert of Swinford (extant 1183) and grandfather of Hugh, Lord of Swinford (extant 1216). Swinford is ca 30 miles north of Puxley and Cosgrove.

Henry Revell was taken prisoner at Alnwick on July 13th 1174 along with King William the Lion of the Scots and many others, including a Richard Comyn, following a retreat from Prudhoe. Henry was among the prisoners who were subsequently taken to Northampton.¹⁰² Within a few weeks William had accompanied the English king to France and for his assistance, was granted the whole of Northumberland as far as the river Tyne, and his brother, David, was granted the earldom of Huntingdon and of Cambridgeshire.^{103, 104} A **Ricardo Rynel de Buckeby**, witness to a charter of Daventry Priory (Northamptonshire) in 1216 concerned with '*Johanni filio Philippi Grece de Buckeby*', is possibly Henry's nephew from Somerset — see [Part 7](#).¹⁰⁵ Daventry is ca five miles from Long Buckby.

A **Henry Revell** is a witness to a conveyance by Walerand, (fourth) Earl of Warwick, dated to the period 1184 (when Walerand became Earl) to 1204 (when Walerand died).¹⁰⁶

A charter dated November 4th 1203 is witnessed by **Henry Revell** and **Richard Revell** Lord of Coultra, and a William Cumin, Lord of Lenzie and Kirkintilloch, sheriff of Forfar.¹⁰⁷

William the Lion died in 1214 and King Alexander II of Scotland confirmed Henry's property at Coultra, Balmerino and Easter Ardie to a **Richard Revell** in the period 1215–1225. This date range, if accurate, establishes that Henry's relative Richard must be Richard son of Richard because the elder Richard, died in 1213 — see [Part 7](#)

According also to Mathew Hammond, this Richard is thought to be Henry's nephew, '*Balmerino Abbey is among the best placed in terms of documents in revealing the somewhat protracted process of establishing and founding a monastery.*

*The choice of Balmerino as the site for a new royally-endowed religious house was probably due to its availability: the lands had been broken off the old lay-abbacy or shire of Abernethy and passed from Margaret, daughter of Orm of Abernethy, through her husband, **Henry Revel, to his nephew, Richard Revel, who witnessed a large number of King William's charters. Upon his death, perhaps in early 1225, the estate then went to his brother, Adam of Stawell in Somerset, who was evidently not resident in the kingdom of the Scots at that time***'.¹⁰⁸

The notes by Mathew Hammond state unequivocally that Richard Revell and Adam de Stawell were brothers, and nephews of Henry. However, the original Latin text is '*quas etiam Adam de Stawell, frater, et haeres Richardi Revell nobis ad opus dominae Ermengardis reginae*', and '*frater*' in old Latin can also mean '*cousin*', and in old English '*cousin*' could be used for almost any kinsman. Accordingly, while some blood connection between Henry and Richard is plausible the relationship of Adam de Stawell to Henry and Richard Revell might not be quite as close as Mathew Hammond implies.

Adam, the Revell heir, is recorded before 1225 in gifting 15 acres at Balmerino to the Church of St Andrews. It is also recorded that before 1229, Adam the Revell heir sold these estates in Fife to Ermengarde, widow of William the Lion, on which Ermengarde built the Cistercian Abbey at Balmerino.¹⁰⁹ Adam de Stawell is recorded until at least 1228 / 9.¹¹⁰ Yet others have Adam de Stawell, son of Sir Geoffrey de Stawell, marrying Maude de Trumpington, ¹¹² (see [Part 11](#)) and the connection to Revell might be by marriage.

There are references to a witness '*Willielmo Revel*' in grants by David, Earl of Huntingdon (1144–1219), the brother of William the Lion, King of Scotland. One of these (undated, but post ca 1179–82 when David was gifted Dundee by his brother) relates

102 *Joannis Lelandi antiquarii De rebvs britannicis collectanea*

<http://www.archive.org/stream/joannislelandia06lelagooq#page/n265/mode/1up/search/revel>

103 *The Revolt of 1173-74, from The Chronicle Medieval Sourcebook: Roger of Hoveden*
<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/1173hoveden.html>

104 "*Annals of the reigns of Malcolm and William, kings of Scotland, 1153-1214 : collected, with notes and an index*"

105 *Cartulary of Daventry Priory*, ed. M.J. Franklin, Northampton, 1988

http://scriptor.deeds.utoronto.ca:7777/d_mech/doc/d_traindoc.jsp?dnum=00220589

106 *Warwickshire's Past Unlocked* CR0026/1/1/39

<http://archivesunlocked.warwickshire.gov.uk/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=11&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revel%27%29>

107 107 '*Syllabus of the Scottish Cartularies*' <http://www.armadale.org.uk/ogilface.htm>

108 '*Syllabus of Scottish Cartularies, Series Two. Calendars of Printed Scottish Cartularies Compiled by Matthew Hammond 2006*'

109 <http://monasticmatrix.org/MatrixTextLibrary/mm-S13317-dugdalew-irishscot-balmerinoc.pdf>.

110 *Fine Rolls* http://www.frh3.org.uk/content/calendar/roll_028.html

111 <http://www.wainwrightfamily.org/earlystawell.htm>

112 *Somerset Record Society* <http://www.archive.org/stream/somersetpub15someuoft#page/52/mode/2up/search/stawel>

to property in Dundee,¹¹³ the other dated *ca* 1189 relates to property in Great Baddow, Essex.¹¹⁴ The identity of this William is uncertain. The connection to Essex might suggest, for this grant at least, that it could be William who married Agnes de Lodne (see [Part 11](#)).

Stringer concludes that ‘*The best suggestion as to his origins is that he was identical with William son of Richard Revell of Langport and Curry Rivel (Somerset), whose Uncle Henry and elder brothers Richard II and Adam, were successive lords of Coultra from the 1170s*’.¹¹⁵

A **Walter Revell**, presumably a relative of Henry was likewise a witness to two conveyances by William de Beaumont the previous (third) Earl of Warwick, dated to the period 1153 to 1184.¹¹⁶ This Walter must have been born not later than *ca* 1164 and possibly appreciably earlier.

Ic. Robert Revel of Cosgrove, Puxley, Swinesforde, Tiffield, Walcote and Watfield, son of Henry and Margaret. Extant ?–1171–1191–1221–1253

Based on the estimate that his father Henry (**1b**) was born about the middle of the 12th century it seems likely that this Robert was born during the final third of the 12th century, and is thus unlikely to have been of age before *ca* 1180. In the period 1182 to 1186 a **Robertus Reuel** is named in the *Pipe Rolls* and the *Close Rolls* as owing money to ‘*Robertum de Waure and Galfridum clericum de terra de Suineford*’.^{117, 118, 119, 120, 121} In 1191 BHOL refers to a Robert who is not Sheriff Robert.¹²² There is an almost continuous run of records from 1166 to 1202 and it is not possible to make an unequivocal distinction between records relating to this Robert and those relating to Sheriff Robert (**1a**) but in the absence of better data this cutoff will be used. Therefore it is probably Sheriff **Robertus Revel** who is mentioned in the *Pipe Rolls* for Hertfordshire and Essex in 1177 and 1178, but probably the younger Robert mentioned in Essex in 1190. References in Coventry, Warwickshire, and Gouchelles (Normandy) in 1202 cannot be to Sheriff Robert — see also [Part 11](#).

With regard to (Sheriff) Robert Revel (**1a** above) who held ‘*six small virgates of land at Puxley*’, and ‘*four small virgates of the the fee of King David*’,¹²³ BHOL goes on to refer to ‘*another Robert Revel who owed £100 for his lands in Cosgrove, Puxley and elsewhere in 1191*’,¹²⁴ and who is connected with Tiffield and Swinford,¹²⁵ but does not define the relationship between the two Roberts. This younger Robert, whose date of birth is uncertain, might be the son (extant 1183) of Henry shown in the Pedigree of Malory and Revell in ‘*The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire*’ which has ‘*Robert Revell of Swinford marrying Joan, daughter and heir of ... Waperbury*’, and they are the parents of Hugh, Lord of Swinford, extant 1216.

Humphery-Smith refers to a Robert Revel who in 1184 gave land at Swinford to the Knights Hospitaller. This grant is also referred to in *Notitia Monastica*.¹²⁶ According to BHOL, quoting *Pipe Rolls*, ‘*In 1186–7 Robert Revell was in dispute with Adam son of Warin concerning eight virgates of land in Cosgrove, and in the early 1190s Robert owed three sums of £100, £50 and 20 marks for his lands in Cosgrove, Puxley, Tiffield and Watfeld*’.^{127, 128} His possession of land at Tiffield,¹²⁹ at Swinford and in Warwickshire,¹³⁰ is recorded in the *Pipe Rolls* for 1189. ‘*Watfeld*’ might be Whitfield, Northamptonshire, in the same area as Puxley, Cosgrove and Tiffield, but might equally be Whatfield / Watfield near Ipswich in Suffolk, with which a Hugh Revell and a Sir Philip Basset are associated in the late 12th and early 13th century.^{131, 132} See also [Part 11](#). It is probably this **Robert Revell** who was one of the Justices of the Eyre for Northamptonshire in 1198.¹³³

113 ‘*A Treatise on the Election Laws in Scotland*’ By Arthur Connell

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=HYIDAAAQAAJ&pg=PA461&lpg=PA461&dq=Willelmo+Revel&source=bl&ots=kIUu2BIMZX&sig=Gz-OhS5SEnN5fbHISy6lvNfMy6E&hl=en&ei=AuNqSqKRL5DSjAeG4livCw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=8

114 <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028029050#page/n261/mode/2up/search/reuel>

115 ‘*Earl David of Huntingdon, 1152-1219: a study in Anglo-Scottish history*’ By Keith John Stringer

http://books.google.co.uk/books?lr=&cd=1&as_brr=0&as_drrb_is=q&as_minm_is=0&as_miny_is=&as_maxm_is=0&as_maxy_is=&id=kvYgAA_AAMAAJ&dq=intitle%3A%22Study+in+Anglo-Scottish+History%22&q=revel#search_anchor

116 *Warwickshire's Past Unlocked* CR0026/1/1/1 and CR0026/1/1/38

<http://archivesunlocked.warwickshire.gov.uk/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=9&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revel%27%29>

117 *Pipe Rolls* <http://www.archive.org/stream/piperollsociety32pipeuoft#page/38/mode/2up>

118 *Pipe Rolls* <http://www.archive.org/stream/piperollsociety34pipeuoft#page/98/mode/2up>

119 *Pipe Rolls* <http://www.archive.org/stream/piperollsociety34pipeuoft#page/102/mode/2up>

120 *Pipe Rolls* <http://www.archive.org/stream/piperollsociety37pipeuoft#page/10/mode/2up>

121 *Pipe Rolls* <http://www.archive.org/stream/piperollsociety37pipeuoft#page/116/mode/2up>

122 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22787>

123 *VCH Northamptonshire Volume 1* <http://www.archive.org/stream/victoriahistory01adki#page/374/mode/2up/search/ryvel>

124 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22787>

125 <http://www.archive.org/stream/greatrollpipefo00unkngooq#page/n110/mode/1up/search/reuel>

126 *Notitia Monastica* <http://www.archive.org/stream/notitiamonastica00tann#page/242/mode/2up>

127 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22781>

128 *Pipe Rolls* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFHMedieval2&CISOPTR=152895&REC=0&CISOBX=c>

129 *Pipe Rolls* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028014946#page/n109/mode/2up/search/reuel>

130 *Pipe Rolls* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028014946#page/n125/mode/2up/search/reuel>

131 A3876 ‘*A descriptive catalogue of ancient deeds in the Public Record Office*’

http://www.archive.org/stream/descriptivecatal03greauoft/descriptivecatal03greauoft_djvu.txt

132 A6253 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64377>

133 *Liber Feodorum Appendix*

<http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/FHMEdieval2&CISOPTR=30442&CISOSHOW=29585>

Robert Revel gave the advowson of Cosgrove to the Knights Hospitaller at some date before 1221, when Hugh son of Robert confirmed his father's gift.¹³⁴ In 1243 Robert is recorded as taking over an estate held by a **Roger Revell**,¹³⁵ (but their relationship is not stated). In 1251 / 2 it is recorded in the *Fine Rolls*, 'Concerning a fine of gold. *It is to be known that the prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England has given the king 4 m. of gold, which he has paid to P. Chaceporc and is quit, so that the king will cause Robert Ryvel to come before him (coram eo) at the octaves of Michaelmas in the thirty-sixth year, whom he has called to warrant in a plea that he had before the justices at Leicester concerning lands in Suineford and Walecote, and that the king will cause the plea to come before him that is at the Bench to attain the aforesaid R. Ryvel for the payment and fraud that he committed with Robert Ryvel, his kinsman, as is said, who has prayed for the aforesaid lands against the aforesaid prior and whom the prior called to warrant, or that the king, if it pleases him, shall commit the whole plea to W. bishop of Salisbury as justice to take cognisance and determine in that plea*'.¹³⁶

This would appear to be connected with the grant by **Robert Revell (1c)** in 1184 of land at Swinford to the Knights Hospitaller recorded in *Notitia Monastica*.¹³⁷ The identity of the kinsman Robert is uncertain. In 1250 the *Fine Rolls* record '**Robert Revel** gives the king half a mark for taking an assize of novel disseisin before Master S. of Walton. Order to the sheriff of Northamptonshire to take etc',¹³⁸ and the *Close Rolls* record the same event and identify the land as being at Buckeby.¹³⁹ In 1252 Robert is called before the king by a writ of *coram rege*,¹⁴⁰ and in 1253 Robert acquired part of the Manor of Ovingdean that his wife had inherited.¹⁴¹ These records are consistent with a birth *ca* 1175 as suggested above.

After much research it now seems likely that it was this Robert who married the widowed Joan de Wappenbury (despite conflicting accounts in the '*History of Warwickshire*' and the '*History of Sussex*'). Joan had a daughter Alice from her first marriage. However, as discussed below, there remains a possibility either of two Roberts, one marrying an Alice, or one Robert and two marriages.

Joan de Wappenbury did not inherit the Fenny Newbold estate until *ca* 1235 / 6,¹⁴² but the marriage to Robert Revell must have been much earlier. The complicated Revell–Wappenbury connections are further discussed below.

Swinford and Walcote are close, but some 25 miles from Puxley, Cosgrove and Tiffield, indicating clearly that the family held lands over a considerable area and suggesting that Sheriff Richard could be connected, but his relationship remains obscure.

Humphery-Smith asserts that that Robert of Swinford held land at Clyst (Devon) in the mid-13th century but provides no evidence to support it. In 1201 there is in *Somersetshire Pleas* a reference to an obscure **Robert Revell** and land at 'Dychenestone'.¹⁴³ The location of *Dychenestone* has not been identified, but might be Duddlestone two miles from Taunton. The *Liber Feodorum* has a **Robert Revell** holding land at Clist Ewelme in 1242 / 3 but his origins are not stated.¹⁴⁴ Courtesy of Debra Revell, *Devon Feet of Fines* contains a record dated November 25th 1256, as follows, '...Between Thomas de Boley, plaintiff and Robert Rynel, tenant as to 1 ferling of land in Clystewlyne (Clyst William in Plymtree) ** Robert acknowledged the land to be the right of Thomas For this Thomas granted to Robert the said land to have and to hold to Robert during his life of Thomas and his heirs...'.¹⁴⁵ Plymtree is about 20 miles west of Taunton. However, 1256 seems too late to be Robert of Swinford, and might fit better with Robert brother of William of Crendon or Robert son of William of Crendon.

At some date in the period 1208 to 1229 a **Robert Revell** and his wife Cecelia are holding property in Castle Street (*Vico de Castello*) in Chester,^{146, 147} but whether they are connected to this Robert is not known. At this date, John the earl of Chester was the son of Earl David of Huntingdon, who married Maud of Chester, and who had connections to the Revells of the eastern and midland counties (see above and [Part 11](#)), and thus might therefore be **Robert Revell** son of Andrew.

Id. Several Hugh Revells

At this period there is good evidence for at least three and possibly four Hugh Revells and it is very difficult to distinguish between them. These are (i) an early Hugh Revell associated with Puxley and born not later than *ca* 1174; (ii) Hugh of the Knights Hospitaller who died 1277; (iii) Hugh son of Robert (1c above) extant late 12th century; and (iv) Hugh who married Alice de Wappenbury, living until at least 1280.

134 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22781>

135 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22787>

136 *Calendar of the Fine Rolls* http://www.frh3.org.uk/content/calendar/roll_049.html

137 *Notitia Monastica* <http://www.archive.org/stream/notitiamonastica00tann#page/242/mode/2up>

138 *Calendar of Fine Rolls* http://www.frh3.org.uk/content/calendar/roll_048.html

139 *Close Rolls* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/FHMEdieval2&CISOPTR=77961&CISOSHOW=77221>

140 *Close Rolls* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFHMEdieval2&CISOPTR=41701&REC=0&CISOBX=revell>

141 BHOL <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=56956&strquery=ryvel>

142 BHOL <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57122>

143 *Somersetshire Pleas* <http://www.archive.org/stream/somersetshirepl01chadgoog#page/n505/mode/1up>

144 *Liber feodorum* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/FHMEdieval2&CISOPTR=30442&CISOSHOW=29585>

145 *Devon Feet of Fines*

146 '*Thurstaston in Cheshire*' By F. C. Beazley - 1924

147 *Visitation of Cheshire in the year 1580* <http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationchesh00fellgoog#page/n262/mode/1up/search/revell>

There is considerable uncertainty about the date of birth for Hugh son of Robert. As discussed above Hugh's father Robert was probably born *ca* 1175, and therefore his son was probably born about the turn of the century.

(i) *The early Hugh Revell, nephew of Richard. Extant ca 1174-1194-?*

A Latin document in 'Rotuli Curiae Regis' is difficult to read and translate, but is clearly dated 1194. It clearly involves a transfer of four virgates in 'Pokesleya t in Alfwinesfeld' between William Brun and **Hugh Revell** and contains a phrase beginning '**Hug Reuel ven et dic ...**' and continuing '*defendit jus suu t saisina Ric avunculi sui*'. This can be translated as '*Hugh Revell came and spoke ...*', and '*made a plea for the law to defend his Uncle Richard's seisin*'. Finally, in the last sentence, this document mentions '**Walt. Reuel**' and '**Hug' Reuel**'.¹⁴⁸ There are two further references to this **Hugh Revell** and land in Pokesley dated 1200.¹⁴⁹

Walter and Hugh were presumably of age and therefore born not later than *ca* 1174. Hugh appears to have an Uncle Richard, and this coupled with the date makes it clear that this Hugh cannot be the son of Robert (1c). The simplest interpretation that can be placed upon this is to assign this Hugh as a nephew of Richard of Somerset who married Mabel (see also [Part 7](#)), a son of Henry or another of Henry's brothers. Note, however, '*avunculus*' might mean '*maternal uncle*', i.e. his mother's brother, rather than '*paternal uncle*'.¹⁵⁰

This property is referred to again in *Feet of Fines* dated October 28th 1195 which states '*Int Will de Koueg'ue petete . 7 hug Riuel . Tenete . De .iii. v'gatas .tre In Aluenesfeld*',¹⁵¹ and in 1204 as follows, '*Rogerus filius Roberti petit versus Hugonem Revell' quatuor virgatas terre cum pertinentiis in Aluindesfeld*',¹⁵² when there is reference also to a '*William de Henegrave*'. '*Aluindesfeld*', '*Aluenesfeld*' and '*Alfwinesfeld*', etc might be Alwins Field near Leighton Buzzard some 15 miles from Puxley.

In 1199–1200 the *Rotuli Curiae Regis* contains two documents that link a William de Pokesley and a **Hugh Revell**,^{153, 154} but it is not possible to glean anything further from the Latin.

In 1191 BHOL quoting *Pipe Rolls* that are not available electronically and which have not been checked refers to a Robert who is not Sheriff Robert,¹⁵⁵ and elsewhere BHOL records '*Later in the 1190s his (Robert's, 1c above) son Hugh Revell was in dispute with William Brown over land in Puxley, as he was with Hugh Coco, his wife Agnes and her sister Alice in 1229. Hugh Revell also occurs in two early 13th-century deeds relating to premises in Puxley*'.¹⁵⁶ BHOL's reference for the dispute with William Brun is the Latin text from 'Rotuli Curiae Regis' discussed above, and it is difficult to see how this can be interpreted as Hugh son of Robert even if the Uncle mentioned is his mother's brother.

In contrast, the Latin document describing the dispute with Hugh Coco dated 1229 clearly states '*Robertem reuel patrem ipsius hugonis cuius heres ipse est*' thus establishing this **Hugh Revell** as the son and heir of Robert.¹⁵⁷ **Hugh Revell**'s dealings with Hugh Cocos are also recorded in the 1227 *Calendar of the Eyre Roll* as follows '*Hugh Reuel versus Hugh Cocus and Agnes his wife in a plea of warranty of charter, by John son of Robert*'.¹⁵⁸ It is possible that '*John son of Robert*' is in fact, '**John Revell, son of Robert**'.

There are four imprecisely dated records that refer to a Hugh Revell making grants to a Sir Philip Basset, one in the 12th century, and the others during the reign of Henry III, 1216–1272. They can be dated approximately by reference to other named protagonists. The property mentioned (Edwardstone, Wattisfield and Whatfield / Watfield) is near Ipswich in Suffolk. These documents record

'Grant by Hugh Rivel, to Sir Philip Basset, of the homage and service due to Hugh, from the tenement which Henry Hereyt lately held in Hewardestun (Edwardston). Witnesses : William la Justis, Thomas de Cirecestere, Richard son of the parson of Leles', Richard de Hasting, Ralph de Groten, and others (named). Twelfth century'.¹⁵⁹

'Grant by Hugh Revel, to Sir Philip Basset, of John Suelling of Watestried with all his land and issue &c. Witnesses : Roger de Leicester, Roger de Langeston, Hugh de Dodingesel[es], and others (named). [Henry III.] Seal',¹⁶⁰ and

148 'Rotuli Curiae Regis' http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=r2OGRgQzZbAC&pg=PA60&dq=Walteri++Reuel&lr=&as_brr=3

149 'Rotuli Curiae Regis' <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFHMedieval&CISOPTR=98400&REC=0&CISOBX=reuel>

150 Whitaker's Words <http://www.archives.nd.edu/cgi-bin/words.exe?avunculus>

151 Feet of Fines <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFHMedieval2&CISOPTR=32272&REC=0&CISOBX=riuel>

152 'Rotuli Curiae Regis' <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/FHMedieval&CISOPTR=58576&CISOSHOW=58087>

153 'Rotuli Curiae Regis' <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFHMedieval&CISOPTR=98400&REC=0&CISOBX=reuel>

154 'Rotuli Curiae Regis' <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFHMedieval&CISOPTR=98400&REC=0&CISOBX=reuel>

155 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22787>

156 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22787>

157 Bracton's Note Book Volume 2' <http://www.archive.org/stream/bractonsnoteboo01maitgoog#page/n266/mode/1up/search/reuel>

158 Calendar of the Eyre Roll, Buckinghamshire Record Society <http://www.bucksinfo.net/brs/assets/other/brs-vol-06>

159 A3876 "A descriptive catalogue of ancient deeds in the Public Record Office"

http://www.archive.org/stream/descriptivecatal03greauoft/descriptivecatal03greauoft_djvu.txt

160 A5851. http://www.archive.org/stream/descriptivecatal03greauoft/descriptivecatal03greauoft_djvu.txt

'Grant by Hugh Revel, to Sir Philip Basset, of John Snelling of Watefeld, with all his land, issue, and chattels. Witnesses:— Roger de Ley, de Esefeld, William le Masle, Roger de, Hugh Doddingeseles, and others (named)' .¹⁶¹

'Grant by Hugh Revel, to Sir Philip Basset, of John Snelling, with his issue and chattels, and the land and messuage he held of him, in Watefeld. Witnesses:—Sirs Matthew de Leyham and de Ruilly, knights, Roger de Audham, and others (named)' .¹⁶²

Various histories of Suffolk provide ample evidence for the activities of a Sir Phillip Basset in the period 1246 to 1279 and for a Richard de Hasting in the period 1235 to 1272 / 3.^{163, 164} Similarly, in the period 1240 to 1260 a Hugh de Dodgingeseles, a Roger de Leicester,¹⁶⁵ and a Mathew de Leyham were all active,¹⁶⁶ in Essex and / or Suffolk suggesting that the three later deeds originate during the middle third of the 13th century.

This conclusion is supported tentatively by two records in the Suffolk Feet of Fines. The first dated 1240 refers to '*Simon de Pateshill v Hugh Rinel in Wathefeud*'.¹⁶⁷ The second in 1252 refers to '*Ralph son of Brian v Hugh Rynel in Naneton*'.¹⁶⁸

With regard to the 12th century record a Hugh de Dodgingeseles was extant 1165 to 1239 and the '*Ancient Deeds of Suffolk*' refers to a *William la Justis ca* 1200,¹⁶⁹ and a Richard de Hasting, associated with the Templars, was Guardian of the castle of Gisors in the period 1150–1160,¹⁷⁰ consistent with the this deed being dated in the 12th century.

It should not be assumed that all six necessarily refer to the same Hugh, but it is conceivable that they do all refer to a Hugh born ca 1170. The event in 1252 almost certainly occurred when Hugh of the Knights Hospitaller (see **1d-ii**) was overseas. The 12th century grant is probably dated before that Hugh was born, or at least before he was of age, and certainly predates the other two contenders (**1d-iii** and **1d-iv**).

(ii) *Hugh Revell of the Knights Hospitaller. Extant ?–1277*

This Hugh was Master of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem from 1258 until his death in 1277. Comparatively little is known of his early life and his parents are unknown. Various pedigrees have Hugh as either a brother or uncle of **John Reynell** who supposedly married Maude de Fulborne — see [Part 11](#) — (both plausible but neither proven). James R. Revell favours him being a son of Hugh of Swinford (**1d-iii / iv**) but their dates of birth seem too close. Much of what follows is taken from the work by Cecil R. Humphery-Smith,¹⁷¹ and this contains much additional and interesting information

This Hugh Revell was a senior official of the Knights Hospitaller from 1243 until his death in 1277. In 1239 a Hugo Revel was recorded as paying homage to Geoffrey de Chateaudun at the Chateau du Loir.¹⁷² The activities of this Knights Templar are well documented,^{173, 174, 175, 176} for example in 1270 Hugh Revel made a grant, as follows: '*Grant by Hugh Revel, master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and keeper of the poor of Christ, with the consent of the nobles of that house, to Stephen de Fulburn*'.¹⁷⁷ In 1272 he was a witness to the will of Edward II at Acre.¹⁷⁸

Humphery-Smith argues plausibly that Hugh Revell of the Knights Hospitaller was an Englishman, but unfortunately this Hugh's birth and parents are not recorded. Humphery-Smith states on page 30, '*One can estimate that Hugh Revel was born before 1200*', presumably on the basis that in 1274 it was stated that Hugh had been a member of the order of St John for 60 years. In contrast, on page 97 he estimates Hugh's birth as **between 1200 and 1210**. It is further discussed on page 119 where he says, '*It might be considered that this Hugh of Buckby could have been the one later to become Master of the Hospital and this*

161 A7065 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64385>

162 A6253 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64377>

163 <http://www.archive.org/stream/countyofsuffolki02copiuoft#page/282/mode/2up>

164 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64197>

165 <http://homepage.ntlworld.com/w.bird/primrosecharters.htm>

166 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=62631>

167 *Suffolk Feet of Fines* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924029784992#page/n65/mode/2up>

168 *Suffolk Feet of Fines* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924029784992#page/n73/mode/2up>

169 <http://www.surnamedb.com/surname.aspx?name=Justis>

170

<http://translate.google.co.uk/translate?hl=en&sl=it&u=http://astercenter.splinder.com/&ei=s2pHSqCZBeOrjAec4f2VBq&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=5&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3D%2522Richard%2Bde%2BHasting%2522%26hl%3Den%26safe%3Doff%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:en-GB:official%26sa%3Dg>

171 '*Hugh Revel: Master of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem 1258-1277*' by Cecil R. Humphery-Smith 1994.

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=wlsaAAAAYAAJ&dq=intitle:Hugh+intitle:revel&lr=&as_drrb_is=q&as_minm_is=0&as_miny_is=&as_maxm_is=0&as_maxy_is=&as_brr=0&pgis=1

172 "*Archives historiques du Maine*"

http://www.archive.org/stream/archiveshistoriq06sociuoft/archiveshistoriq06sociuoft_djvu.txt

173 '*The Hospitallers and the Holy Land*' By Judith Bronstein

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=vVFpbui2E8QC&pg=PA176&dq=Hugh+Revel+Master+of+the+Hospital+of+St+John+of+Jerusalem+1258-1277&as_brr=3#PPA136.M1

174 <http://www.thehistorypress.co.uk/Default.aspx?tabid=7613&ProductID=1828>

175 A. 5851 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64337>

176 *Edward I, vol. 1, p. 97*

177 3 EDWARD I. http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarpatentr07offigoog/calendarpatentr07offigoog_djvu.txt

178 '*Testamenta vetusta*' <http://www.archive.org/stream/testamentavetus00nicogooq#page/n74/mode/1up>

gift forming part of his dowry or passage money on admission to the Order. It is unlikely that he himself was the same man but he must have been closely related to the Hugh Revel who around 1200 was Rector of the parish of Cosgrove ...'.¹⁷⁹

According to Humphery-Smith,¹⁸⁰ Hugh the Hospitaller was probably at Buckeby Preceptory in 1236, and Master at Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, in 1238, and overseas by 1240 when he was Castellan at Crac. Kathryn Ann Smith, while drawing extensively on Humphery-Smith's account, discusses the interactions and possible connections between the Revell and de Blois families. Of particular interest is a map (Page 27)¹⁸¹ setting out the location of the various Revell properties in relation to those of some other families with whom they were connected.

However, this leaves a gap from Hugh's birth until ca 1236 about which nothing is known. There is a record of Hugh Revell relinquishing his patronage as Rector at Cosgrove,¹⁸² but the date is not clear, although probably the eleventh year of the Rolls of Hugh of Wells (1209–1235), i.e. ca 1220. Humphery-Smith speculates that this might be Hugh of the Knights Hospitaller, but it might equally be Hugh son of Robert (1d-iii) as discussed below.

(iii) Hugh Revell son of Robert. Extant ?–1216–1229–?

This section focuses on documents that either explicitly describe Hugh as a son of Robert, or otherwise appear strongly to be this individual. The [Pedigree of Malory and Revell](#) in the *History and Antiquities of Leicestershire* has Hugh (son of Robert and grand son of Henry), as Lord of Swinford, extant 1216. BHOL, quoting *Feet of Fines*, records in 1221 Hugh son of Robert confirming his father's gift of the advowson of Cosgrove to the Knights Hospitaller.¹⁸³

According to Cecil Humphery-Smith a Hugh Revell was Rector of Cosgrove ca 1200. There is a record of a Hugh Revell relinquishing his patronage at Cosgrove,¹⁸⁴ and while the date is not clear, it is probably towards the end of the eleventh year of the *Rolls of Hugh of Wells* that cover the period 1209–1235, i.e. this Hugh relinquished Cosgrove ca 1220 / 21. Humphery-Smith suggests that this might be the elusive Hugh of the Knights Hospitaller, but he might be Hugh son of Robert. Puxley is only two miles from Cosgrove and the dates are compatible — the date on which the gift of advowson was confirmed coincides with his relinquishing his position as Rector. This passage in the *Rolls of Hugh of Wells* is interpreted by BHOL as referring to Hugh son of Robert.¹⁸⁵

The earliest unequivocal reference to Hugh son of Robert is the Latin document describing the dispute with Hugh Coco dated 1229 that clearly states '*Robertem reuel patrem ipsius hugonis cuius heres ipse est*' thus establishing this Hugh Revell as the son and heir of Robert.¹⁸⁶

In the period 1226–9 Hugh son of Robert is mentioned in connection with disputed land at Cosgrove and Puxley, for which BHOL cites *Bracton's Note Book Volume 2, Note 260*, that does not obviously refer to the Revell family,¹⁸⁷ and *Curia Regis Rolls* that are not available electronically.¹⁸⁸ BHOL goes on to say that this estate at Puxley, Tiffield, Cosgrove and Buckeby had passed to a **Roger Revell** by 1235 / 6, and this is consistent with *Liber Feodorum*,¹⁸⁹ but Roger's relationship is unknown. *Liber feodorum* records also that this estate had passed to a **Robert Revell** by 1242 / 3,¹⁹⁰ possibly Hugh's father. However, a partial transcription of *History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire* refers to a writ of *ad quod damnum* dated 1284 that mentions 64 acres of land at Tiffield that the Monks of Northampton hold of the fee of a **Hugh Revell**.¹⁹¹

(iv) Hugh Revell who married Alice de Wappenbury. Extant ?–1284

Coventry City Archives hold a charter,¹⁹² and a quitclaim and remise,¹⁹³ both dated ca 1280, that read '*Thomas the son of Thomas de Wassyngele in Wappenbury to Lady Alice Revel for his share in the church of Onyngedene [Hunningham,*

179 'Hugh Revel: Master of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem 1258-1277' by Cecil R. Humphery-Smith 1994.

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=wlsaAAAAYAAJ&dq=intitle:Hugh+intitle:revel&lr=&as_drrb_is=q&as_minm_is=0&as_miny_is=&as_maxm_is=0&as_maxy_is=&as_brr=0&pgis=1

180 'Hugh Revel: Master of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem 1258-1277' by Cecil R. Humphery-Smith 1994. Page97.

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=wlsaAAAAYAAJ&dq=intitle:Hugh+intitle:revel&lr=&as_drrb_is=q&as_minm_is=0&as_miny_is=&as_maxm_is=0&as_maxy_is=&as_brr=0&pgis=1

181 'Art, identity and devotion in fourteenth-century England' By Kathryn Ann Smith

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=Gc7FfUF5WJcC&pg=PA30&lpg=PA30&dq=Egerton:+Revel&source=bl&ots=2k9wKstMGA&sig=aJ59MtRfVt0VPeTIO_RjmrLZAxc&hl=en&ei=F82qStT6CqSNjAe5gl2YDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=10#v=onepage&q=Revel&f=false

182 *Rotuli Hugonis de Welles, Canterbury and York Series*

<http://www.archive.org/stream/canterburyandyo00sociqoog#page/n115/mode/1up/search/revel>

183 BHOL <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22781>

184 *Canterbury and York Series* <http://www.archive.org/stream/canterburyandyo00sociqoog#page/n115/mode/1up/search/revel>

185 BHOL <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22781>

186 *Bracton's Note Book Volume 2* <http://www.archive.org/stream/bractonsnoteboo01maitqoog#page/n266/mode/1up/search/reuel>

187 *Bracton's Note Book Volume 2* <http://www.archive.org/stream/bractonsnoteboo01maitqoog#page/n219/mode/1up>

188 BHOL <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22781>

189 *Liber Feodorum* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/FHMedieval2&CISOPTR=40247&CISOSHOW=39571>

190 *Liber Feodorum* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/FHMedieval2&CISOPTR=30442&CISOSHOW=29585>

191 *History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire* http://tiffield-online.co.uk/documents/Bridges_History_1791Transcription_24.02.10.pdf

192 BA/H/8/466/1

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

Warwickshire] with advowson, 1a. in "Onynden"e field and pasturage, rendering to him a clove gillyflower every Christmas'. Although *Onyngedene* has been equated with *Hunningham*, Warwickshire, it might conceivably be *Ovingdean*, Sussex.

Lady Alice is presumably the wife of Sir Hugh Revell, and Thomas de Wassyngel (junior) is a son of Margery de Wappenbury (Lady Alice's aunt) who married Thomas de Wassingel (senior), as outlined above, and Alice's cousin. This Alice is presumably the person described as Dame Alice, mother of William and Agnes, and widow of Sir Hugh, in this document dated June 25th 1294

'Lease (indented) with warranty, by **William Revel** of Fenni neubaut, to **Dame Alic Revel**, his mother and **Dame Agnes** her daughter, his sister, of all his manor of Brouneswaure, with all appurtenances and also all his land with rents, escheats, wards etc., which he had in the town of Bouckby, Northants. To hold the aforesaid for all their lives as long as they both shall live. Rendering yearly to him £50 sterling at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at Michaelmas, and all other services. If Agnes and Alice outlive him, they are to continue to hold the land and to render yearly to his heirs, a rose at the Nativity of John the Baptist, for all other services and secular demands; after the deaths of Alice and Agnes the manor and all appurtenances are to revert to the closest of his heirs. And his heirs are to pay yearly to **John Revel** his son during his lifetime, £20. To wit £10 at the Annunciation and £10 at Michaelmas, as is required by a bond he made with the same John'.¹⁹⁴

A partial transcription of '*History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire*' refers to a writ of *ad quod damnum* dated 1284 that mentions 64 acres of land at Tiffield that the Monks of Northampton hold of the fee of a **Hugh Revell**.¹⁹⁵

These documents seem unequivocally to connect three generations, Alice, William and John, all living 1294, and Hugh apparently living in 1284 but dead by 1294. It does not explicitly connect Hugh to Robert, but this relationship is widely accepted, i.e. **1d-iii** and **1d-iv** are probably one and the same. That said, there is much confusion about the Revell–de Wappenbury connections and these are discussed separately below.

The connections between the de Wappenburys and the Revells

The connections between the Revells and the de Wappenburys have become muddled and are variously expressed on the web and in print. The best account seems to be given in the '*Victoria County History*' part of '*A History of the County of Warwick: Volume 6*'. A slightly different account, and some additional information, is given in the '*A History of the County of Sussex Volume 7*'.¹⁹⁶

This account of the Manor of Wappenbury commences with a Thomas de Wappenbury whose son Richard was living in 1208 (and said to have been born about 1150).^{197, 198} Richard probably married Joan or Juliana le Strange.¹⁹⁹ Richard had a son and heir Thomas who died without issue in 1235 / 6 and the estate passed to Thomas's three sisters (said to have been born in the period 1190 to 1200). These were a Margery who married a de Wassingel, an Agnes (extant 1261) who married a Richard de Beyville,²⁰⁰ and a **Joan, whose daughter Alice** married a **Robert Revell or Ryvel** (who some say was of Swinford). Joan also inherited one third of the Manor of Ovingdean in Sussex, and in 1253 this was held by a **Robert Revell**, and in 1352 had passed to **Sir John Revell**.²⁰¹ Sir John gave his land to Sir Thomas Mutson (Mulston) and this gift was confirmed by **Nicholas**, brother of Sir John, in 1371. An entry for Warwickshire in the '*Excerpta e rotulis finium in Turri londinense asservatis*', dated 1255 describing the payment to the king of a 1m fine, seems to confirm this by referring explicitly to '**Rob'tus Revel t Alic Ux ej**'.²⁰²

In contrast, the pedigree in '*The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire*' has '**Robert Revell of Swinford marrying Joan, daughter and heir of ... Waperbury**'. By 1349 the manor of Wappenbury had passed to Roger de Wappenbury, Lora the widow of Richard de Beyvill, and a **John Revell**

Dennis Kelsall in '*Discovery walks in Warwickshire*' states, '*From Saxon times, the manor was known as Fenny Newbold and remained so until the last quarter of the 12th century, when the daughter of Thomas de Wappenbury, its owner, married Robert Revell of Swinford in Leicestershire*'.²⁰³

To add to the confusion, it is also recorded that, '**Joan was mother either of Hugh Revel or, more probably, of his wife Alice**', and that, '*The main manor of Fenny Newbold came to Hugh Revel, whose son William had a grant of free warren in 1299, as did*

193

BA/H/8/466/2<http://www.coventrycollections.org/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPo s=3&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revel%27%29>

194 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=187-cr162&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18>

195 *History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire* http://tiffield-online.co.uk/documents/Bridges_History_1791Transcription_24.02.10.pdf

196 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=56956&strquery=ryvel>

197 <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=REG&db=emsuggs&id=118112>

198 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57139>

199 *Le Strange Records* <http://www.archive.org/stream/lestrangerecords00lond#page/42/mode/2up/search/warwick>

200 *Feet of Fines, Sussex* <http://www.archive.org/stream/abstractoffeetof02greauoft#page/38/mode/2up/search/wap>

201 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=56956&strquery=ryvel>

202 *Excerpta e rotulis finium in Turri londinense asservatis* <http://www.archive.org/stream/excerptarotulis00changooq#page/n234/mode/1up>

203 *Discovery walks in Warwickshire* By Dennis Kelsall

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GH1H83qD63IC&pg=PA34&lpq=PA34&dq=thomas+%22de+Wappenbury%22&source=bl&ots=icble9LG-J&sig=E618N_Mz1IUxtAISHYFzBqI-BGc&hl=en&ei=UnsSeSRMYvNjAfz2ZmbCq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5

his (William's) son John in 1327'.²⁰⁴ The identity of the John Revell extant 1349 is not absolutely clear, but is probably Sir John Revell junior, grandson of William of Newbold Revell.²⁰⁵

According to Cecil M. Humphery-Smith, citing an Inquisition, dated 1308, Hugh married Alice de Wapenbury on January 13th 1286.²⁰⁶ If this marriage record is in fact correct, then surely it must be 1186.

The Inquisition to which Humphery-Smith apparently refers, is that for 'Richard, son and heir of Adam de Stubhuse', and the relevant part states 'William de Rivill, knight, aged 45, says the same, and knows it because he married his wife on Sunday after the Epiphany, 14 Edw. I, and the said Robert was born on the eve of All Saints following'²⁰⁷ This William de Rivill was born ca 1263 and married ca 1286, and is probably the William concerned with the election of a Prior at Bolton Abbey²⁰⁸

There can be little doubt that this is a reference to a much later Yorkshire Revell,²⁰⁹ **and has no bearing whatsoever on the Revells of Warwickshire a century earlier.**

After much careful research, and extensive discussion with James R Revell, it would appear that Robert Revell of Swinford married Joan de Wapenbury, but the date is uncertain. Joan was a widow with a daughter Alice from her first marriage, but whether Joan was a sister of Thomas de Wapenbury who retained her maiden name, or a sister-in-law, is not clear. Thomas's mother was Joan or Juliana le Strange who married Richard de Wapenbury and Joan might be a daughter named for her mother.

Joan's daughter Alice married a Hugh Revell, apparently son of Robert of Swinford, and so Joan was Hugh's step-mother as well as Alice's real mother, thus going some way to explaining at least one the peculiar statements above. However, the clear reference in the *Excerpta e rotulis finium in Turri londinense asservatis* to a **Robert Revell** who married an Alice cannot be ignored and either one Robert married twice or there were two Roberts. Candidates for the second **Robert Revell** include **1g** or the **Revells of Crendon**, below.

1e. Roger Revel of Puxley, extant 1235 / 6

By 1235 / 6 the estate previously associated with Hugh Revel encompassing land at Tiffield, Puxley, Cosgrove and Long Buckby, had passed to a Roger Revel of Puxley.²¹⁰ Roger's identity is uncertain, but possibly a son of Robert, son of Henry or son of Hugh. It might be significant that he had taken over this estate at about the same time as Joan de Wapenbury inherited Fenny Newbold. Roger did not retain the estate for long, 'In 1236 Roger Revell held the former Mortain fee in Puxley and elsewhere of Richard Keynes, and by 1242 the tenancy had passed to another Robert Revell'.²¹¹ The identity of this third Robert is uncertain. It seems too late to be Robert son of Henry, who was probably dead by 1221, but might be Robert Revell of Tiffield, see **1g** below.

1g. Robert Revel of Tiffield, son of Hugh

There are two undated references to a Robert Revel of Tiffield, one transcription of which describes him as the son of Hugh Revel,²¹² as follows 'Robert (Revel) of Tiffield, son of Hugh Revel to House of : Grant, in free alms, of land in : Northants', who seems also to have had dealings with the nuns of Swardsley.²¹³ Examination of this fragment clearly locates the name 'Hugon Reuel' and establishes that among the witnesses is an 'Alano de Tyfeld' and a 'Thomas de Boterel', but cannot locate any reference to a Robert Revel. In 1243 an Alan de Tiffield is recorded in the *Liber Feodorum* as holding land at Tiffield,²¹⁴ and in 1318 an Alan de Tiffield is recorded in the *Patent Rolls* as a witness to a grant made to Swardsley Priory in 1318,²¹⁵ but other references to the witnesses are undated. Swardsley Priory, in the parish of Easton Neston, is situated about 2 miles from Tiffield, and was founded ca 1155. This Robert cannot at present be fitted clearly to the foregoing.

Because of the connection with Tiffield he might be a son of Hugh son of Robert (**1d-iii**), and if so, then he was probably born in the second quarter of the 13th century. Alternatively, he might be the son of Hugh associated with Walter brother of Sheriff Robert (**1a**) in which case Robert son of Hugh was probably living during the third quarter of the 12th century.

204 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57122>

205 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57122>

206 'Hugh Revel: Master of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem 1258-1277' by Cecil R. Humphery-Smith 1994. Page 119. http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=wlsaAAAAYAAJ&dq=intitle:Hugh+intitle:revel&lr=&as_drrb_is=q&as_minm_is=0&as_miny_is=&as_axm_is=0&as_maxy_is=&as_brr=0&pgis=1

207 *Calendar of Inquisitions* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924011387838#page/n61/mode/2up>

208 'Yorkshire Inquisitions' <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924084250582#page/n177/mode/2up/search/revel>

209 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationstho13sociqoog#page/n218/mode/1up/search/stubh>

210 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22781>

211 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22787>

212 E 210/9814

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=7035958&CATLN=6&Highlight=&FullDetails=True>

213 E 326/5153 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=5612169&CATLN=6&accessmethod=5>

214 *Liber Feodorum* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/FHMedieval2&CISOPTR=30442&CISOSHOW=29585>

215 *Patent Rolls* <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarpatentr13offigooq#page/n200/mode/1up/search/tyfeld>

Revells of Crendon

Old texts using the name ‘Crendon’ might refer either to ‘Long Crendon’ in Buckinghamshire, ‘Grendon’ in Northamptonshire, or ‘Grendon Underwood’ in Buckinghamshire — see the index to *History and Antiquities of Buckinghamshire Volume 1*.²¹⁶ The account of ‘Robert, son of William’ in ‘*The Gentleman’s Magazine*’ explicitly places Crendon in Buckinghamshire.²¹⁷ Long Crendon was the centre of the barony of Walter Giffard, William the Conqueror’s cousin: Walter founded Nutley Abbey and Missenden Abbey, with both of which the Revells were associated. However, Grendon in Northamptonshire is only some 8 miles from *Stoke Goldington* where the Revells were established in the early 14th century — see [Part 11](#), and Stoke Goldington about 8 miles from Puxley and Cosgrove, but how these Revells connect is not clear at present.

The earliest record of a Revell associated with Crendon is **Robert son of William**, but as so often some published material is demonstrably incorrect. As discussed below this Robert was probably born in the period 1230 to 1240, and was a minor when his father died. ‘*The Lost Cartulary of Nutley Abbey*’ records that in *ca* 1240 ‘Wm. de Greinville gave V2 virgate of land in Crendon which he bought from **Robert Revell** etc’,²¹⁸ and this is probably the same Robert. A **Roberto Reuel** is a witness *ca* 1240 / 50 to a ‘grant by Eleanor widow of Geoffrey de Lucy of Crendon to her son Henry, of a virgate of land at Chilton, which her father Hamo de Sancta Fide gave to her husband as her marriage portion’.²¹⁹ Chilton, in Buckinghamshire, is associated with Nutley Abbey, and less than three miles from Long Crendon, some five miles from Grendon Underwood, but some 40 miles from Grendon, Northamptonshire.

The parents of this William are uncertain, but he might be one of the Williams associated with Huntingdonshire, either William son of **Andrew Revell** of Bengeo, or William’s younger brother (*William iunior*) Andrew’s illegitimate son. Andrew was a witness to the founding charter for Missenden Abbey — see [Part 11](#). A coincidence of names and dates, i.e. a **William Revell** born no earlier than *ca* 1200 who had a brother **Robert** extant until at least 1263 who are associated with Crendon might be the **William Revell** born no later than *ca* 1216 and his brother **Robert** living in 1272, sons of **Alexander Revell** and **Johanna**, who are associated with the Tadcaster area, suggests that they might be one and the same — see [Table 1b](#) and [Part 5](#). The Skipton area Revells are associated with two families prominent there, de Wicle and le Vavasur, who are clearly also significant landowners in Northamptonshire, and it is worth considering a possible link between the Revells of Hertford, north Yorkshire and Crendon, further discussed in [Part 8](#).

BHOL records at Crendon in the period 1216–1272 that ‘Robert son of William Revel, a minor, held land of William Marshal of the new enfeoffment’.²²⁰ Elsewhere this is recorded as ‘John Morrel held the fourth part of a knight’s fee under the old feoffment, and lands of the new feoffment belonged to Robert son of William Revell, who, being a minor and in ward of the chief lord, paid 100s per ann. to be exempt from scutage, and presented to his lord on his birthday a chaplet of roses’. ‘The descendant of the William Revell above mentioned was in the reign of **Edward III (1327–1377)** one of the assessors of the subsidy called the ninth’.²²¹

Unfortunately, the first reference to Robert is imprecisely dated, and there is some doubt expressed in BHOL as to whether the ‘Assessor of the ninth’ in the second statement is the Robert who was a minor in the first statement, as follows: ‘*Robert or his heir of the same name was a landowner in Crendon in 1277, when half his possessions were assigned to his creditor Benedict the Jew*’.²²² Elsewhere Benedict is described as ‘Benedict, son of Jacob of Oxonia, a Jew’.²²³ This latter statement in BHOL would have required the ‘Assessor of the ninth’ to have been living during the reign of Edward I, not Edward III. Such a lay subsidy was indeed collected during the reign of Edward I at some date post-1290.²²⁴ In Yorkshire, for example, it was collected in 1297.²²⁵

Fortunately, the Latin text recording the presentation of the chaplet of roses is found in the *Liber Feodorum* (Page 881) where it is dated 1242 / 3.²²⁶ This strongly suggests that **Robert Revell** son of William was born in the period *ca* 1225–1235, and therefore his father (William) was probably born no later than *ca* 1200–1215, but possibly earlier. It also follows that the Robert Revell referred to in 1277 and in the period *ca* 1290–97 is probably the same person, **and that the reference to Edward III should be to Edward I**.

There are several records in the *Calendar of Fine Rolls* and *Calendar of the Patent Rolls* that might relate to Robert of Crendon.

216 ‘History and Antiquities of Buckinghamshire’ <http://www.archive.org/stream/historyantiquiti01lips#page/n285/mode/2up/search/revell>

217 *The Gentleman’s Magazine* <http://www.archive.org/stream/gentlemansmagaz271unknqoog#page/n53/mode/1up/search/revell>

218 *The Lost Cartulary of Nutley Abbey* Jenkins J.G. The Huntington Library Quarterly, 1954, 17, 379–396

219 <http://www.bucksinfo.net/brs/assets/documents/brs-vol-03>

220 BHOL <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=62528>

221 ‘History and Antiquities of Buckinghamshire’ <http://www.archive.org/stream/historyantiquiti01lips#page/n285/mode/2up/search/revell>

222 <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=62528>

223 <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarclosero03changooq#page/n406/mode/1up>

224 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_I_of_England

225 ‘Yorkshire Lay Subsidy’

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=3M5AAAAAYAAJ&q=edward+subsidy+ninth&dq=edward+subsidy+ninth&source=bl&ots=whwdxLYqkC&sig=eSbhx_9JLDTvfGH9QMCHH04cDxk&hl=en&ei=NrCS5rHG6H20gS69NGeCQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAYQ6AEwAA

226 *Liber Feodorum* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/FHMEdieval2&CISOPTR=30442&CISOSHOW=29585>

In 1254 / 5, '**Robert Revel and Alice his wife give the king one mark for having a writ ad terminum. Order to the sheriff of Warwickshire etc.**'.²²⁷

In 1255, an entry for Warwickshire in the '*Excerpta e rotulis finium in Turri londinense asservatis*', describing the payment to the king of a 1m fine, referring explicitly to '**Rob'tus Revel 't Alic Ux ej'**',²²⁸ is almost certainly describing the same event.

In 1257 there is an order to **Robert Revell** and others with regard to the sale of woods in Northamptonshire.²²⁹

In 1262 / 3 '**Petronilla, daughter of Robert Ryvel**', gives one mark for taking an assize of novel disseisin before G. of Preston. Order to the sheriff of Northamptonshire',²³⁰ and in 1263 there is a reference to '**Willelmus Revel, Robertus frater ejus**'.²³¹

The following undated reference might well be to the same person '*Roger of Huntingfield gives 1 m. for having a writ against Robert Revel relating to the county of Northamptonshire [before the justices of the Bench] at Westminster. Order to the sheriff of Northamptonshire etc.*'.²³²

Two documents dated 1292 refer to a **Lawrencia Reuel**, as follows: '*Debtor: Lawrencia, the daughter of John de Frankton, widow, sometime the wife of William Reuel. Creditor: Roger de Drayton, clerk. Amount: 100m...*';²³³ and '*Debtor: Laurencia Reuel, of Croydon, widow, sometime the wife of William Reuel. Creditor: Robert de Hemel Hempstead. Amount: 200m*'.²³⁴ Examination of reproductions of the original documents makes it clear that the transcription *Croydon* could be *Crendon*, but *Croydon-cum-Clopton* some four miles from Bassingbourn in Cambridgeshire is more likely.

Little has been found about these de Francktons, but it is possible that Lawrencia's father is the John de Frankton who is associated with a Robert de Hemelhamsted and Rush Court near Wallingford. This John died before 1291 and it would appear that Lawrencia, described as a local heiress, might have married second John de Basing before 1294.²³⁵

Ig. William Revel of Newbold Revel, son of Robert and Alice (Extant 1264–1316–?)

William of Fenny Newbold has been described as of the '*minor gentry*'.²³⁶ Just as with the Hugh Revells, and the Revell–Wappenbury connections, discussed above, there is confusion regarding the identity of at least two, and possibly three, William Revells. The records located are summarised chronologically, and key points then discussed. None of the dates of birth are known for certain.

1264 DoB from an Inquisition.²³⁷

1281 'Master Radulph Cunibon,' gave a letter of attorney '*in favour of William Ryuel*'.²³⁸

1290 and 1292 referred to in connection with taking possession of the Manor of Brunswaure (Brownsover).^{239, 240}

1291 William of Fenny Newbold mentioned in connection with William Boyclyn (Boydyn) of Stratton.²⁴¹

1294 Lease by William of Fenny Newbaut to his mother Dame Alice Revell and Dame Agnes her daughter (i.e. William's sister) and John Revell his (William's) son in connection with Brownsover and Buckeby. Property to pass eventually to the closest of William's heirs, who are to pay rent to William's aon, John.²⁴²

1299 William son of Sir Hugh who acquired Newbold Revel had grant of free warren there. William referred to as father of John and Robert.²⁴³ Grant of free warren at Neubout, Brunswaure and Clyfton (Warwick) and Bukkeby (Northamptonshire)²⁴⁴

1299 William Rivel named as one of the heirs of Thomas de Wappenbury.²⁴⁵

227 *Calendar of the Fine Rolls* http://www.frh3.org.uk/content/calendar/roll_052.html

228 *Excerpta e rotulis finium in Turri londinense asservatis* <http://www.archive.org/stream/excerptarotulis00changoog#page/n234/mode/1up>

229 *Calendar of the Patent Rolls* <http://www.archive.org/stream/patentrollsreig00unkngoog#page/n603/mode/1up>

230 *Calendar of Fine Rolls* http://www.frh3.org.uk/content/calendar/roll_060.html

231 *Close Rolls* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFHMedieval2&CISOPTR=63735&REC=0&CISOBX=revel>

232 *Calendar of Fines* http://www.frh3.org.uk/content/calendar/roll_041.html

233 C 241/16/111 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-4966222&CATLN=7&Highlight=%2CREUEL&accessmethod=0>

234 C 241/18/4 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-4966374&CATLN=7&Highlight=%2CREUEL%2CREUEL&accessmethod=0>

235 *BHOL* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43259>

236 *Kings, Barons and Justices*

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=dt1yWvqF7O8C&pg=PA239&lpg=PA239&dq=%22walterus+ryvel%22&source=bl&ots=a2yigCV9q2&sig=9GkkUewfkOARBLpwCxtobIRzmk&hl=en&ei=fji3S9qyNIOy0gTQhYwl&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CBEQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=ryvel&f=false

237 *Calendar of Inquisitions* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924011387838#page/n61/mode/2up>

238 *Calendar of Patent Rolls Edward I.* http://www.archive.org/stream/annualreportdep01offigoog/annualreportdep01offigoog_djvu.txt

239 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=187-cr162&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18>

240 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57098>

241 *Kings, barons and Justices*

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=dt1yWvqF7O8C&pg=PA239&lpg=PA239&dq=%22walterus+ryvel%22&source=bl&ots=a2yigCV9q2&sig=9GkkUewfkOARBLpwCxtobIRzmk&hl=en&ei=fji3S9qyNIOy0gTQhYwl&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CBEQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=ryvel&f=false

242 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=187-cr162&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18>

243 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57122>

244 *Calendar of Charters* <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarcharter01cunngoog#page/n515/mode/1up>

- 1300 Letters for William Revel, gone to the court of Rome, nominating Fremund Inge and Edmund Inge his attorneys for one year.²⁴⁶
- 1303 William Revell had a grant of a 'fair, market, and free warren' at Scalford.²⁴⁷
- 1303 / 4 A William Ryvell mentioned as Chaplain in connection with the Knights Templar and land in South Witham (Preceptory founded there in 1164), Rowston, Branswell, Thimbleby, and Miningsby, Lincolnshire.²⁴⁸ This record also appears in *Inquisitions Post Mortem*.²⁴⁹
- 1304 William Ryvel a witness.²⁵⁰
- 1304 William Revel had a grant of free warren at Pailton.²⁵¹
- 1304 William had grant of a market and a fair to be held at the Manor of Scalford.^{252, 253}
- 1304 A William Revel, witness, in connection with land at Holme in Newton and the de Essinghull family.²⁵⁴
- 1307 Manor of Clifton entailed eventually inherited by granddaughter Joan who had married Robert Whitney,²⁵⁵ consistent with the pedigree in '*The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire*'.
- 1310 Overseas on service of the King.²⁵⁶ *Protection, until Easter, for William Ryvel, going beyond seas on the king's service. By testimony of W. Inge*
- 1311 Overseas on service of the King.²⁵⁷ *William Ryvel, going beyond seas on the king's service, has letters nominating Fremund Inge and Robert Ryvel his attorneys until Whitsunday.*
- 1313 William Ryvel recorded as holding half a knight's fee at Brownsover²⁵⁸ and referred to in the Patent Rolls²⁵⁹
- 1315 '*Acquittance by Nicholas Felicessone, reve of the manor of Hetherington, to William Ryvel, of Buckeby, for 40s. in part of 65*. wherein the said William was bound to his lord the prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem for a relief in arrear. Hetherington, Saturday after the Nativity of the B.V.M., 18 Edward III.*'²⁶⁰
- 1316 William settled lands in tail including Newbold Revell on his son John.²⁶¹
- Undated but Edward II, i.e.1307–1327, and probably ca 1316 (see above). '*Grant by William Revel of Fenni Neubold, to Robert Revel his son, in tail, of his manor of Bukkeby, with all his lands &c. in Bukkeby, with remainder to John Revel, Robert's brother, and reversion to the grantor.*'²⁶²

Although some accounts suggest that William is a son of Hugh and Alice,^{263, 264} that William might not be directly descended from Hugh is alluded to in the pedigree of Malory and Revell in '*The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire*' where a dotted line connects Hugh and William. Gladwyn Turbutt in his '*History of Ogston*' is of a similar opinion, stating '*there is some doubt as to whether Hugh's successor was Sir Thomas or Sir William Revell*'.²⁶⁵ There is certainly some evidence for a Thomas, and he is connected with a Robert, and both were subject to a 'novel disseisin' at Bukkeby in 1280.²⁶⁶ This might be the Thomas Revell recorded as in prison in Cambridge in 1263.²⁶⁷

According to '*Honors and Knights' Fees*' citing the *Hundred Roll* (not available electronically) a William Ryvell held land at Buckby in the second half of the 13th century.²⁶⁸ There is an undated feoffment that might refer, as follows, '*Feoffment by John de Cumton and Joan his wife, to William Revel of Buckeby, of all their demesne and all their service of a message and three virgates of land which he had of the fee of Robert Revel of Pokeslee in the town of Buckeby; rent, a rose at Midsummer; consider- ation, 1/2 mark.*'²⁶⁹

William of Newbold Revell's date of birth can be estimated from when his children married or were documented in transactions that suggest they were of age. As discussed in [Part 2](#) his son John was probably born not later than ca 1288. Robert is the first

245 *Calendar of Inquisitions* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924011387812#page/n405/mode/2up/search/rivel>

246 *Edward I, vol. 3, p. 558*

247 <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~framland/Ag/maps/scal.htm>

248 C 143/48/10 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2536955&CATLN=7&accessmethod=5>

249 *Inquisitions Post Mortem*

http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFHMedieval2&CISOPTR=76601&REC=0&CISOBX=ryvel*

250 DR10/565 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=188-dr10_1-2&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1

251 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57122>

252 <http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/leics.html#Sca>

253 *Calendar of Charter Rolls* <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarcharter00cunngoog#page/n63/mode/1up>

254 DR10/565 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=188-dr10_1-2&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1

255 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57098>

256 *Edward II, vol. 1, p. 286*; *Edward II, vol. 1, p. 284*

http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarpatentr08offigoog/calendarpatentr08offigoog_djvu.txt

257 *Edward II, vol. 1, p. 338*

258 *Calendar of Inquisitions* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924011387838#page/n261/mode/2up/search/ryvel>

259 Patent Rolls *Edward II, vol. 1, p. 595*

260 A9700 http://www.archive.org/stream/descriptivecatal04greauoft/descriptivecatal04greauoft_djvu.txt

261 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57122>

262 A4787 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64326>

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

264 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57122>

265 '*The History of Ogston*' by Gladwyn Turbutt page 35.

266 http://www.archive.org/stream/annualreportdep01offigoog/annualreportdep01offigoog_djvu.txt

267 *Close Rolls* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFHMedieval2&CISOPTR=63735&REC=0&CISOBX=revel>

268 *Honors and Knights' Fees*

http://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=3GO7AAAAIAAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA61&dq=%22ryvel%22&ots=cnZsrMBMP3&sig=9q2paicP1PQaAimqI0_vGY3HyY#v=onepage&q=%22revel%22&f=false

269 A9455. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64409>

son, but his date of birth while uncertain is probably not later than *ca* 1286. His putative son Roger held power of attorney for William Russell in 1304 and was therefore born not later than *ca* 1284.

His sister Agnes is referred to explicitly in a document dated 1294 (see Hugh **1d-iv** above) and is reported to have married Bellers prior to that date. Some accounts give Agnes as a daughter, and there might have been one such, but it was not his daughter who married Bellers. This clarification is important because Agnes who married Bellers must have been born before 1274 and that would cause a problem in defining the date of William's marriage and birth.

On the present evidence the best guess is that William married in the period 1280 to 1285, and was born in the period 1250 to 1265, and these dates are consistent with him being a son of Hugh (**1d-iii**).

The Inquisition in 1308 for 'Richard, son and heir of Adam de Stubhuse' refers to 'William de Rivill, knight, aged 45, says the same, and knows it because he married his wife on Sunday after the Epiphany, 14 Edw. I, and the said Robert was born on the eve of All Saints following'.²⁷⁰

Henry III died November 16th 1272 and 'Sunday after the Epiphany 14 Edw. I' in the modern calendar equates to January 13th 1287. This William de Rivill, born *ca* 1264, is very probably William of Newbold Revell.

William's connection with [Brownsover](#) (Bruneswaure) is established at least as early as 1290 as follows 'Grant and quitclaim by Theobald Malegaill and Colin Test, citizens and merchants of the company of Bettori and Sons, of Lucca, for themselves and their heirs, to **William Revel** of the county of Warwyk' of all the Manor of Brunswaure with all its rights and appurtenances, to William his heirs and assigns, to be held freely etc. ...'.²⁷¹

In 1282 at the Inquisition for Baldwin Wake, the heirs of Thomas de Wappenbury are shown as holding knights' fees in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire and Buckinghamshire,²⁷² but neither the specific locations nor the heirs are named. However, at the Inquisition for Roger de Mowbray (1299) **William Rivel** is described as one of the heirs of Thomas de Wappenbury with regard to property at Little Dalby, Adley, Sixtenby, Houby, Thurstinton and Radeclyve (all Leicestershire). In 1313 at the Inquisition for John de Hastings, the elder, **William Ryvel** is shown as holding ½ knight's fee at Brouneswovere.²⁷³ In 1316 William made over the estate at Newbold Revell to his son John in tail,^{274, 275} and an undated document similarly records that he made over his estate at Buckeby to his son Robert.²⁷⁶ According to the Inquisition for John de Hastings in 1325 William's son **John Ryvel** is holding the ½ knight's fee at Brownsover.²⁷⁷

A William Revell is named in a document dated 1274 / 5 concerned with the election of a Prior at Bolton Abbey, near Skipton,²⁷⁸ but this William must have been born not later than *ca* 1254 and possibly much earlier and is thus a different individual. Cecil M. Humphery-Smith comments (page 76) that a Sir William Ryvel of Northamptonshire who was a witness in 1286 is not the same person who was overseas in 1310 / 11.²⁷⁹ This unreferenced statement is rather unhelpful. It is presumably the event referred to in the 1308 *Inquisition Post Mortem* held 1308 for Adam de Stubhuse,²⁸⁰ that *inter alia* documents that William de Rivill, knight, served as a witness in 1286 but there is nothing in this transcript to link this Sir William with Northamptonshire. The event and other protagonists are associated with Yorkshire and it is much more likely that he also is from Yorkshire — see [Part 5](#).

1h. Disconnected Revells

In the 1190s Hugh Revell of Puxley is associated with a Walter Revell but his relationship is unclear.²⁸¹ He might be the Walter associated with the Revells of Somerset in the 1200s who, according to Gladwyn M. Revell Turbutt of Ogston Hall, served with King John in Ireland.²⁸² De Revell, along with St John and le White, were names recorded in Newcastle parish, Dublin, after the 12th century invasion.²⁸³ In 1232 / 3 a Petrus de Rivall was Sheriff of Yorkshire,²⁸⁴ and his signature appears as a witness to Edward III Charter to the Borough of Chesterfield, dated 1233.²⁸⁵ Other records name this Sheriff as Peter de Rivalis, and he appears to be the person, Peter des Rivell or Rivaux who in 1232 Henry III appointed to control the Irish Exchequer and to be in

270 *Calendar of Inquisitions* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924011387838#page/n61/mode/2up>

271 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=187-cr162&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18>

272 *Calendar of Inquisitions* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924011387804#page/n311/mode/2up/search/wap>

273 *Calendar of Inquisitions* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924011387838#page/n257/mode/2up>

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

275 A4787 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64326>

276 A4787 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64326>

277 *Calendar of Inquisitions* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924099427845#page/n431/mode/2up/search/ryvel>

278 'Yorkshire Inquisitions' <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924084250582#page/n177/mode/2up/search/revel>

279 'Hugh Revel: Master of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem 1258-1277' by Cecil R. Humphery-Smith 1994.

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=wlsaAAAAYAAJ&dq=intitle:Hugh+intitle:revel&lr=&as_drbb_is=q&as_minm_is=0&as_miny_is=&as_maxm_is=0&as_maxy_is=&as_brr=0&pgis=1

280 *Calendar of Inquisitions* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924011387838#page/n61/mode/2up>

281 'Rotuli Curiae Regis' http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=r2OGRgOzZbAC&pg=PA60&dq=Walteri++Reuel&lr=&as_brr=3

282 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/qmrturbutt.htm>

283 'The Families of County Dublin, Ireland' By Michael C. O'Laughlin, Irish Genealogical Foundation

[http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=wOaDFYPvE8UC&pg=PA121&pg=PA121&dq="newcastle+parish"+dublin&source=bl&ots=aN6TTgBa36&sig=Qw](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=wOaDFYPvE8UC&pg=PA121&pg=PA121&dq=)

284 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/yrksdict/HighSheriffs.html>

285 'Records of the Borough of Chesterfield' <http://www.archive.org/details/recordsofborough00yearich>

charge of all Jews there.²⁸⁶ This Peter is described elsewhere as the nephew or natural son of Bishop Peter de Roches and thus seems unlikely to be a Revell.^{287, 288}

286 '*Medieval Ireland*' By Seán Duffy, Ailbhe MacShamhráin, James Moynes
http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=kVslRbrSH7QC&pg=PA240&lpg=PA240&dq=Peter+des+Rivall&source=bl&ots=k8N-09vw2G&sig=MOmlqyRzEWILifUXWGBAqETc3Pc&hl=en&ei=MQFkSoriAuDMjAfnpon9Dw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7

287 http://www.ashdownforest.org/history/history_roman_1300.php

288 http://www.archive.org/stream/winchesterwithma00benh/winchesterwithma00benh_djvu.txt