

Part 5. The Revells of Yorkshire (up to ca 1650). Compiled by Mike Clifford, Susie Odell, Sandra Gillott and Sue Dauris. **Third Major Revision October 10th 2010**

Hunter's *Familiae Minorum Gentium* suggests in a pedigree ([MS 170](#))¹ that the Revells of Yorkshire, as well as the Revells of Derbyshire, are descended from the Revells of Newbold Revell. Such an account has been posted on Genforum with the suggestion that the move north commenced in the early 14th century in the time of Sir John Revell of Newbold Revell (~1290–1353).² The line is said to descend from Sir John's brother Thomas who was associated with Derbyshire, through his second son Thomas who was knighted 1313, to grandsons Thomas (who moved to Stannington but died without issue) and Edward. Assuming Sir John's brother Thomas was born ca 1290, then Thomas' son Thomas could have been born ca 1310–1320 and the grandsons 1330 to 1350. The grandsons might then have lived to as late as 1400 or even 1420.

However, this Pedigree 170 is much in doubt. [Pedigree 171](#), prepared in the early 19th century and commencing ca 1500, is considered to be more reliable. However, information provided by Thomas's will and Sheffield Manor records demonstrate that this pedigree is also inaccurate in the early stages. As discussed below, several individuals shown in this pedigree should appear one generation earlier.

In an area of ca 4 miles radius, centred just north of Sheffield, there are a significant number of references to mediaeval Revells, in their various spellings, from the second half of the 12th century onwards, possibly suggesting that this name was established in this area long before the supposed migration from Warwickshire, and with a substantial presence by the late 14th century. There are north-eastern outliers also at Wombwell, Pontefract, Ulleskelf and Scarthingwell, and later Selby. These individuals do not necessarily belong to the same ancestral line. There is evidence suggestive of possible connections to the Derbyshire Revells (further discussed below), who seem to have reached Derby by ca 1414 — see [Part 4](#).

Early Mediaeval Revells in Yorkshire from ca 1100 to ca 1450

The earliest record that I have so far located 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 in Eastwood's *Ecclesfield* (page 399).³ This Convention is referred to in the *'The monastic order in Yorkshire, 1069-1215'*,⁴ as involving the de Luvetot family and a cell of the Norman [Abbey of St Wandrille](#) based some 20 miles from Rouen. The [de Luvetot](#) family were from Yvetot in Normandy where the Abbey was a major landowner, and it is suggested that the Cell was established ca 1086. It is recorded that *'Richard II founded the Carthusian convent of saint Ann, without the walls of Coventre; in 1386 he transferred to it all the estate and interest in Ecclesfield, which the house of saint Wandrille had then formerly enjoyed'*.⁵ It is thought that the tithes of Bradfield were given to the Abbey of St Wandrille.⁶

Although the details are sketchy, this provides circumstantial evidence for a link to William de Revell and Bernard de Neufmarché who were active at Llanfilo in Wales ca 1090 — see [Part 1](#) — and to Coventry (Warwickshire) — see [Parts 2 & 3](#).

A William de Lovetot possessed estates in Hallamshire and in Huntingdonshire,⁷ and had four sons, Richard (mentioned above) inherited the lands in Hallamshire, Nigel who inherited lands in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, Henry and Hugh.⁸ The John de Lovetot who acquired the land of **John Revell** of Bengoe (see [Part 11](#)) is possibly a descendent of Richard.^{9, 10}

A Ralph Reuel is listed as a *'mercator'* in Sheffield in the 1196 Pipe Roll. A Walter Revell is listed in the Yorkshire Assize Roll in the period 1202 to 1208, and a William de Riuill is listed in the Yorkshire Feet of Fines in 1202.¹¹ In 1232 / 3 a Petrus de Rivall was Sheriff of Yorkshire,¹² and his signature appears as a witness to an Edward III Charter to the Borough of Chesterfield, dated 1233.¹³ Other records name this Sheriff as Peter de Rivalis who is described elsewhere as the nephew or natural son of Bishop Peter de Roches, and thus seems unlikely to be a Revell.^{14, 15}

1 Pedigree of Revel <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/tree.htm>

2 <http://genforum.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/pageload.cgi?stannington::revell::574.html>

3 *"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

4 *'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=FMVJSuqplKaRjAe7p7Ri&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=8

5 *'Sheffield Manorial Records'*

6 *Nottinghamshire History* http://www.nottshistory.org.uk/white1875/priority_part1.htm

7 *BHOL* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=75948>

8 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_de_Lovetot

9 *BHOL* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/image.aspx?compid=75948&filename=fig17.gif&pubid=442>

10 <https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/view/article/DanalInfo=.awxyCs2lvzmnynMq32+37606>

11 *Feet of Fines* <http://www.archive.org/stream/pedesfiniumeborr00gearich#page/30/mode/2up>

12 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/yorksdict/HighSheriffs.html>

13 *'Records of the Borough of Chesterfield'* <http://www.archive.org/details/recordsofborough00yeatrich>

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

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

From the late 13th century there are three comparatively well-documented concentrations of Revells, one in the 'Territory of Saxton', one at Skipton / Bolton Abbey, and the other in the 'Soke of Bradfield' — see [Table 5a](#). There are also a few disjointed records that might be associated with one of these concentrations.

Revells in the Territory of Saxton and Wapentake of Barkestone

The *Feet of Fines* records on August 7th 1202 that a **Willelmum de Riuill** was holding land at 'Scaedingwell' (Scarthingwell?),¹⁶ and presumably he was born not later than 1182. During the service of Prior Fulk at Pontefract (ca 1231–1234) a Willelmo de Rivilla is a witness to an undated charter.¹⁷ The Fine Rolls for Henry III dated 1236 / 7 have an entry concerned with matters in Barkestone, 'William son of John and Alexander de Rivill for default fined 10s'.¹⁸ The somewhat peculiar phrasing raises the question should it be *Johanna and Alexander*. In 1249 there is reference in an Inquisition to an Alexander de Ryvill who is detained in prison at York accused of the murder of John de Neusum. A case was made by Alexander's supporters, that he has been wrongly accused.¹⁹ Although it has not been possible to consult the original document it is recorded authoritatively on the web that 'An Alexander Revill and his son Robert gifted 40 acres of land 'in the territory of Saxton' in the first year of the reign of Edward I (1272)'.²⁰

In 1264 a Thomas de Reynel participated in the *Inquisition Post Mortem* for Roger de Quency, Earl of Winchester, concerned particularly with property in Yorkshire near Kippax and Pontefract.²¹ The use of the name 'de Reynel' in association with 'de Quincy' rather suggests that this Thomas might be one of the Revells from Cambridgeshire who adopted *Reynel* and where the de Quincy family held land.

A William de Ryvil was the deacon and vicar at Tadcaster in 1299,^{22, 23} and he is probably son of Oto de Ryvil.²⁴ In 1303 it is recorded in the Close Rolls 'Hugh son of Alan Calle of Tadecastre acknowledges that he owes to William, son of Oto de Ryvill, chaplain 8l. 10s. Od; to be levied in default of payment, of his lands and chattels in co York'.²⁵ A Roger de Ryville is named in a writ dated 1302 that refers to the 'Forest of Galtres' at Skelton, near York,²⁶ about 13 miles from Towton. At about the same date (possibly 1309) a Roger de Ryvill is mentioned in the Close Rolls with regard to payment of a debt at York.^{27, 28} A Rogerum de Ryvill is mentioned about 1315 as one of the participants in 'Kirby's Inquest' with regard to the Wapentake of Barkestone,²⁹ an area roughly centred on Sherburn-in-Elmet and including Pontefract, Scarthingwell, Shadwell, Tadcaster, and Towton,³⁰ and more or less equivalent to the Territory of Saxton. It is probably the same Roger de Rivill who is mentioned as a witness in 1332 to a document referring to the Manor of Toneton,³¹ (= Towton?). In 1333 a Maude de Ryvill is recorded as the deforciant with regard to 'one messuage, 120 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of wood, and 20s. rent, in Saxton and Scarthingwell'.³²

By the late 14th century the Revell family property in the Ulleskelf and Scarthingwell area had descended through at least three generations from Alexander (extant 1272) to Robert (extant 1393) and William (Extant 1391–1406).^{33, 34} The Robert extant 1393 is well documented. For example, Rob de Ryvill witnessed grants or releases referring to property in 'Barston' on July 7th 1356,³⁵ at Lumby November 2nd 1359,³⁶ at Shireburn on June 1st 1376,³⁷ and at 'Kyrkfonton' on July 7th 1379.³⁸ Robert Ryuyll is recorded as a farmer in Saxton paying £24 in the 1379 Poll Tax for Yorkshire, and in the Fine Rolls for 1383, 1384 and 1386 he is recorded as of 'Barston'.³⁹

16 *Pedes Finium Ebor* <http://www.archive.org/stream/pedesfiniumebor00pleagoog#page/n68/mode/1up/search/riuil>

17 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseriesyor02sociagoog#page/n365/mode/1up/search/rivill>

18 http://www.frh3.org.uk/content/calendar/roll_004E.html

19 'Yorkshire Inquisitions' <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries12yorkuoft#page/14/mode/2up/search/ryvil>

20 <http://www.activeboard.com/forum.spark?forumID=57630&p=3&topicID=2820076>

21 *Yorkshire Inquisitions* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924084250582#page/n125/mode/2up/search/reynel>

22 http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/PhotoTs/WRY/TadcasterStMary_Incumbents.html

23 *The register of John le Romeyn Lord Archbishop of York* <http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/1286-1296-john-romanus-york-province-archbishop/the-register-of-john-le-romeyn-lord-archbishop-of-york-1286-1296-volume-2-kro/page-39-the-register-of-john-le-romeyn-lord-archbishop-of-york-1286-1296-volume-2-kro.shtml>

24 'The Register of Archbishop Henry of Newark' <http://www.archive.org/stream/registerofjohnle02york#page/318/mode/2up/search/ryvil>

25 <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarclosero00changooq#page/n102/mode/1up/search/ryvil>

26 'Yorkshire Inquisitions' <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924084250616#page/n37/mode/2up/search/ryvil>

27 <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarclosero00changooq#page/n203/mode/1up/search/ryvil>

28 C 241/62/150 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/browser.asp?CATLN=3&CATID=2240&POSCATLN=7&POSCATID=146000*-5090335

29 'Kirby's Inquest' <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/text-index?c=moa&cc=moa&sid=95e3f6e828e116b80d4cccd93c806bc1&view=text&rgn=main&idno=AHE1873.0001.001>

30 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/WRY/Saxton/index.html>

31 "Calendar of the Close Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office"

http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarclosero03offigoog/calendarclosero03offigoog_djvu.txt

32 *Feet of Fines* <http://www.archive.org/details/feetoffinesforco42bail>

33 SC 8/213/10645 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?Edoc_Id=7720070&queryType=1&resultcount=1440

34 <http://www.activeboard.com/forum.spark?forumID=57630&p=3&topicID=2820076>

35 DD/FJ/1/197/4 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=157-ddfj_1-2&cid=-1#-1

36 DD/FJ/1/241/18 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=157-ddfj_1-2&cid=-1#-1

37 DD/FJ/1/267/2 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=157-ddfj_1-2&cid=-1#-1

38 DD/FJ/1/216/2 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=157-ddfj_1-2&cid=-1#-1

39 <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendaroffinero10greauoft#page/18/mode/2up/search/ryvil>

A Thomas Ryvill is recorded as enfeoffed at Tadcaster in 1384.⁴⁰ A Cecily Ryuyll of Shadwell paid £4.⁴¹ In 1407 it is recorded 'Order to Thomas Egmonton, escheator in the county of York, to cause Thomas Aunger and Alice his wife, sister and heir of Agnes late the wife of William Ryvell of Skyrthynghwell, to have full seisin of all the lands which the said William on the day of his death held by the courtesy of England after the death of Agnes of the inheritance of Alice ; as the king has taken the homage and fealty due from Thomas by reason of his having issue by Alice for the lands thus held by William of the king in chief'.⁴² From this and other sources it is clear that William Ryvell (Revyll) married Agnes de Cawood and died in 1407.^{43, 44, 45, 46} Another reference to these Revells establishes that William who married Agnes de Cawood was extant as early as 1321, suggesting that there might have been two Williams. This reference states, '...for on the 15th Richard II, 1321, William Revyll and Agnes, his wife, another of the heirs of Adam Cawood...'.⁴⁷

In 1360 a Hugh Rennell is mentioned in a grant that refers to Wombwell,⁴⁸ but other associated records suggest that the name might be Lannell. Wombwell is ca 13 miles from Stannington, Ughill. Handsworth and Bradfield.

Scarthingwell is ca 40 miles north-east from Stannington, ca 25 miles from Wombwell and ca 20 miles from Boroughbridge where a John Revell fought, see [Part 1](#) and [Part 8](#).

Revells associated with Bolton Abbey and Skipton

A **Reginaldus Revel (Reynald Revel)** is associated ca 1222 with the foundation of Embsay Priory that subsequently became Bolton Priory.⁴⁹ A **William Revell** is named in a document dated 1274 / 5 concerned with the election of a Prior at Bolton Abbey, near Skipton.⁵⁰ 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**'.⁵¹ This **William de Rivill** was born ca 1263 and married ca 1286. His origin is uncertain, but he seems too early to be **Sir William Revell** of Newbold Revell in Warwickshire — see [Part 1](#). He cannot be the William concerned with the election of a Prior at Bolton Abbey in 1274 / 5, but might be his uncle as discussed below.

In 1291 there is a reference to '**lady Alice Rivell**' who prior to her death held lands as dowry of 'William de Wycle' at Denton and Askewyth,⁵² some 10 miles from Bolton Abbey. Possibly she is the widow or mother of '**William de Rivill, knight**' referred to above. She cannot be **Lady Alice** the widow of **Sir Hugh Revell** as she was still alive in 1294, but might conceivably be the Alice associated with a **Robert Revell** of Crendon — see [Part 1](#). In this regard a William de Wicle (Wykele, Wykelay, Weekley)) is associated with Burton Latimer (Northamptonshire) in 1301.⁵³

There are several documents relating to the Manor of Draghton dated in the period 1290 to 1295 that refer to **William Revel** and one describes him as 'Uncle' to a Mauger le Vavasur.⁵⁴ *Pedigrees of the County Families of Yorkshire* describes Mauger le Vavasour, junior, as marrying **Alice Revell**, sister of William.⁵⁵ **Alice Revell's** father is uncertain, but must be a brother of the **William Revel** described as uncle by Mauger — see [Table 1b](#). In 1306 the *Close Rolls* identify this Mauger as the son of Mauger le Vavasour, senior, and Agnes de Stopham,^{56, 57} but his father married twice and his mother was Joan the daughter of William de Dunston who died before his daughters were of age. The daughters were assigned to the guardianship of Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York,^{58, 59} and Joan was dead by 1271.^{60, 61, 62}

40 [Richard II, vol. 2, p. 486](#)

41 http://www.le.ac.uk/cgi-bin/tab_int/usr/netscape/suitespot/docs/ee/pot/ptyorks/ptyorks?operation=retrieve&record=24259&referrer=http://www.le.ac.uk/english/pot/names/yksfram.html

42 *Fine Rolls* http://www.archive.org/stream/calendaroffinero13greauoft/calendaroffinero13greauoft_djvu.txt

43 <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Creek/8404/Cawood.html>

44 'Inquisitions Post Mortem' <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924084250624#page/n51/mode/2up/search/ryvell>

45 'Inquisitions Post Mortem' <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924084250624#page/n71/mode/2up/search/ryvell>

46 'Inquisitions Post Mortem'

[http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFHMedieval2&CISOPT=80369&REC=0&CISOBX=ryvell*](http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFHMedieval2&CISOPT=80369&REC=0&CISOBX=ryvell)

47 'The History of the Parishes of Sherburn and Cawood' By William Wheater

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GtiQUdZtDqMC&pg=PA168&lpq=PA168&dq=Manor+of+Toneton&source=bl&ots=vCOAtKbIP&sig=IkZ-k1T_9P9SesoLxj8xdifyZvo&hl=en&ei=EMagSvaYO5DbjQe-3qSvDq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7#v=onepage&q=Revyll&f=false

48 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=202-spst_1&cid=4-11-124-20&kw=yorkshire%20reinell%20rennell#4-11-124-20

49 http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:ytS1eSWna7oJ:monastic-dev.usc.edu/MatrixBooks/Dugdale/Volume6-1/Dugdale%2520Vol.%25206%2520Part%25201_048%2520%28Bolton%29.pdf+%22bolton+in+craven%22+revel+-rebel&cd=10&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=uk&client=firefox-a

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

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

52 WYL639/13 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=205-wyl639&cid=-1#-1>

53 *Northamptonshire Tax Assessments* <http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/subsidies/transcripts/huxloe1301.shtml>

54 [MD59/6/Drau/1](#)

55 *Pedigrees of the County Families of Yorkshire* <http://www.archive.org/stream/pedigreesofcount02fost#page/n51/mode/2up/search/vavasour>

56 *Baronetage of England*

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=iPiUAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA425&lpq=PA425&dq=%22Mauger+le+Vavasour%22&source=bl&ots=TwDqWdTDfK&sig=e-qlr3sNkZ7a6PcCnLnEI-d-QHY&hl=en&ei=CGGsTPbJYWx4Qak0embCA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=10&ved=0CDAQ6AEwCTgK#v=onepage&q=%22Mauger%20le%20Vavasour%22&f=false

57 <http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/pdf/DS-P-ConAreaWeston2.pdf>

58 <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924084250582#page/n309/mode/2up/search/vavasur>

Mauger junior was born *ca* 1250. Mauger senior who died *ca* 1276 is a son of John le Vavasur who married Alice Cockfield, and grandson of Robert le Vavasur, the Sheriff of Lancashire and Nottingham, with whom a **Henry Revell** was associated in 1255 / 6.^{63, 64} — see also [Part 6](#) and [Table 1b](#).

It is interesting to note that one of these documents concerned with the manor of Draghton was signed and witnessed in 1297 at 'Clifton on Dunnesmore',⁶⁵ very close to Newbold Revel in Warwickshire which is very strongly associated with the Warwickshire Revells, suggesting a possible connection to them — see [Parts 1](#) and [2](#).

A feoffment dated December 29th 1305 kindly transcribed by Ann Bennett reads 'Feoffment Roger son of Otto de Ryvyle to William de Soothill, junior. Tenements at Hekh Hirst in Wadsworth by Midgeley with wood called Swithen Clif',⁶⁶ referring to property in the general area of Hebden Bridge and some 20 miles from Bolton Abbey. This Roger is also referred to in an undated grant from the late 14th century, as follows: 'Grant: Roger son of Otho of Ryvyle (?) to John of Thornhill, Lord of Hundesworth of land called Ryvyle Rode and quit claim by John of Thornhill to William of Soothill senior of 2s annual rent from watermill at ? Esoteclogh',⁶⁷ **Ann Bennett advises that the Wadsworth family have connections to Long Buckby and as grocers and apothecaries in London raising the possibility that the two groups of Revells are also connected in some way. Further research is required.**

'Kirby's Inquest' also lists a **Thomas Ryvel** holding a Knight's fee at Boghton (Broughton? Bolton in Craven?),^{68,69} near Skipton, in 1302 / 3 and it is probably this **Thomas Revel** who is a witness in 1297 at the Inquisition *post mortem* of John de Longvilers,⁷⁰ and who is present at several Inquisitions concerned with property at Bolton in Craven in the period 1303 to 1307.⁷¹ It is almost certainly this **Thomas Reuel**, who aged 50 in 1303 / 4, married his wife Eva at Christmas 1288 or 1289.⁷² This **Thomas Revell** is mentioned until at least 1325 / 6,^{73,74} and is probably a brother of the William born *ca* 1263, see above.

Charters associated with the Manors of Elslack and Gisburn show this Thomas as a son of William, and as having a daughter Olyve who married Johannes de Sutton. Olyve was a widow by 1321,⁷⁵ when she quitclaimed property at Guisburn to her son Thomas de Sutton,⁷⁶ who subsequently quitclaimed this same property to Gilbert de la Legh in 1323 / 4.^{77,78}

In the late 14th century, probably *ca* 1373, another **Otto de Rivill** is mentioned in connection with land at Wadsworth, near Halifax and some 18 miles south of Skipton.⁷⁹ This is elsewhere recorded as follows, 'Know ye that I Otto de (Rivill ?) have given to Richard de Stansfeld for his homage and service, one oxgang of land in Waddesworth, to wit, that which Richard Talvas sometime held, and lies in the field of Waddesworth and in Crimlishworth. To have and to hold &c. Harleian MS. 797, aa 138' but no date is given.⁸⁰ In 'A short history of Todmorden' this event is dated 1372.⁸¹ In 1393 a **Robert Ryvill** is witness to a grant made at Skelton and referring to property at many locations in Yorkshire, including Broghton and Gisburn.⁸² In 1399 a **John**

59 *Inquisitions Post Mortem* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=108085&strquery=Duston>

60 *Archaeologia Cantiana* <http://www.archive.org/stream/archaeologiacan07sociqoog#page/n323/mode/1up/search/vavas>

61 *Calendarium Genealogicum* <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendariumgenea11grea#page/n429/mode/2up>

62 BHOL <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=108035>

63 Calendar of Patent Rolls [Henry III, vol. 4, p. 432](#)

64 Calendar of Patent Rolls [Henry III, vol. 4, p. 459](#)

65 MD59/6/Drau/3

66 Ref SU/B 14 West Yorkshire Archives, Halifax, courtesy of Ann Bennett

67 DD/SR/209/4 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=157-ddsr_3&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1

68 *Inquisitions and Assessments* <http://www.archive.org/stream/inquisitionsasse06grea#page/108/mode/2up>

69 'Kirby's Inquest' <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=moa&cc=moa&sid=95e3f6e828e116b80d4cccd93c806bc1&view=text&rgn=main&idno=AHE1873.0001.001>

70 'Yorkshire Inquisitions' <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924084250608#page/n79/mode/2up/search/revel>

71 'Yorkshire Inquisitions' <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924084250616#page/n93/mode/2up/search/reuel>

72 'Yorkshire Inquisitions' <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924084250616#page/n109/mode/2up/search/reuel>

73 *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* <http://www.archive.org/stream/collectaneatopo16nichqoog#page/n312/mode/1up>

74 [http://slb-](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=2&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revel%27%29)

[archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=2&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revel%27%29](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=2&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revel%27%29)

[8%28text%29=%27revell%27%29](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=1&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29)

75 *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* <http://www.archive.org/stream/collectaneatopo16nichqoog#page/n310/mode/1up/search/revel>

76 [http://slb-](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=1&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29)

[archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=1&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=1&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29)

[8%28text%29=%27revell%27%29](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=2&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29)

77 [http://slb-](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=2&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29)

[archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=2&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=2&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29)

[8%28text%29=%27revell%27%29](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=2&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29)

78 *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* <http://www.archive.org/stream/collectaneatopo16nichqoog#page/n311/mode/1up/search/revel>

79 *A concise history of the parish and vicarage of Halifax*

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=qGCvAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA526&lpg=PA526&dq=%22de+rivill%22&source=bl&ots=Ld6G5Y9rFL&sig=pleDeCRrOhLXcERxBRSEg14sxZQ&hl=en&ei=TaQiTPvqOKGgsQazsri2Aq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBUQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22de%20rivill%22&f=false

80 *Stansfield of Stansfield in the parish of Halifax* <http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/john-stansfeld/history-of-the-family-of-stansfeld-of-stansfield-in-the-parish-of-halifax-and-it-nat/page-11-history-of-the-family-of-stansfeld-of-stansfield-in-the-parish-of-halifax-and-it-nat.shtml>

81 *A short history of Todmorden* <http://www.archive.org/stream/shorhistoryofto00holduoft#page/58/mode/2up/search/rivil>

82 [http://slb-](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=0&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27ryvill%27%29)

[archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=0&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27ryvill%27%29](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=0&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27ryvill%27%29)

[8%28text%29=%27ryvill%27%29](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=0&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27ryvill%27%29)

Rynell witnessed a quitclaim referring to land at 'Draghton',⁸³ possibly Draughton near Skipton. At some date in the period 1406 to 1437 a *Thome Ryvele* and a *Roberto Ryvele* are described as of 'Westlilleburn',⁸⁴ but this is near Alnwick, Northumberland, some 150 miles north-east and they might not be connected.

The appearance of the forename 'Otto' especially at the turn of the 13th century suggests a connection to the Revells of the Territory of Saxton and Wapentake of Barketstone, with William and Roger possibly being brothers. As so often, the repetition of forenames makes it very difficult to establish family relationships. However, the explicit description of one *William de Rivill* of Bolton Abbey as 'knight', almost certainly establishes that he is not the same person as *William de Ryvil* the deacon and vicar at Tadcaster who would have been afforded the courtesy 'Sir'.

Revells in the Soke of Bradfield and Manor of Sheffield

There are records for Revells in an area of about 6 miles diameter just north-west of Sheffield encompassing Bradfield, Ecclesfield, Smallfield, Ughill, and especially Dungworth (various spellings), that with some small gaps continue for nearly 800 years. The earliest record so far located is dated ca 1252 and reads '*JOHN REVEL, of Dingworth, in Coy Ebor, Roger Got (dead) of Bradfield, John G'man (dead), of Mortonleigh, Nicholas de Ramphord, Hugo de Holden, John de Okes, Roger Scoticus, who are (Tires) of the County of York, are malefactors*'. John Ryvel of Dingeworth was fined 2 Marcs.⁸⁵

There are three undated, but mediaeval records that refer to a Richard Rivell of Dungworth, and his son William, and several witnesses.⁸⁶ These records can be dated to the second half of the 13th century by other records that refer to the witnesses and are further discussed below with regard to the Spoyne family (see below).

These witnesses include an Elias de Midhope, of Penistone, who is recorded in the period 1250 to 1290,^{87, 88} and someone of the same name died in 1337.⁸⁹ A William Brun is recorded in Staffordshire in 1262.⁹⁰ A Roger de Mora is recorded in Staffordshire during the period 1228 to 1290,^{91, 92} and Adam his son at a similar period.⁹³ An Adam de Mora is recorded at Bradfield in the 1279 Lay Subsidy,⁹⁴ and in 1333, possibly after Adam's death, his son John had land at Waldershelfe.⁹⁵ Of particular interest are Thomas de Morewood and John de Witeley. Thomas is recorded in the period 1270 to 1295 and the Morewood estates are described as just west of Stanington and just south of Dungworth.⁹⁶ John de Witeley is recorded in the period 1270 to 1314 and has connections to Coventry in Warwickshire.^{97, 98} It is also interesting to note that a Ralph de Mora was Sheriff of Devon in the period 1202 to 1204,⁹⁹ Devon and Somerset being another stronghold of the early Revells. Indeed an Adam de Stawell, described as brother and heir of Richard Revell of Curry Rivel, Somerset (1202–1225) and son of Richard Revell (died 1213) are well documented,¹⁰⁰ and discussed more fully in a section devoted to the west country. Adam de Stawell is described in an early document as '*...quas etiam Adam de Stawell, frater, et haeres Richardi Revell...*' = 'furthermore, Adam de Stawell who was the brother and heir of Richard Revel'. Note, the Latin 'frater' commonly translated as 'brother' in old texts can also mean 'cousin' and 'cousin' in old English might mean 'kinsman' in a rather general sense.

A 'Richard Rynellus' witnessed a 13th century document '*confirming a grant from Thomas son of Theomas de Furniwall to Thomas son of Roger de Haldwrth his heirs and assignes, excepting men of religion (clerics) and jews*' that was held in 'hastilar' service of the grantor. The land was in Haldworth '*lying between the wood called Lockesley on the east and the brook called le Sputesyke on the west; and between the water called Stene in the south and the moor called Onesmore in the north.*'. It is thought by some that Thomas Furnivall the second who died before 1279 is the grantor,¹⁰¹ and by others that it was the first Thomas Furnivall who was Baron in the period 1274 to 1279.¹⁰² He is also a witness to a similar grant by the same grantor of

83 FH3004 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=154-fh_1-3&cid=-1#-1

84 *The Register of Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, 1406–1437*

http://books.google.com/books?id=5AApAAAAYAAJ&q=Ryvele&dq=Ryvele&hl=en&ei=dCuFTLrQMpCVswajk72aBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=10&ved=0CFgQ6AEwCQ

85 *The Feudal History of the County of Derby Volume 3 Part 5* by John Pym Yeatman. <http://www.belper-research.com/books/Historical/Yeatman.htm>

86 MD244/37, MD244/38 & MD244/40 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=207-md244&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

87 *Lay Subsidy* <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries16yorkuoft#page/84/mode/2up>

88 <http://www.peakdistrict-education.gov.uk/Fact%20Sheets/fz17lang.htm>

89 <http://www.mustardpot.co.uk/history.htm>

90 Pleas of the Forest Before Alan La Zouche <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=52373>

91 Lancashire Assize Rolls <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=69818>

92 DR10 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=188-dr10_1-3&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1

93 Roll No. 31. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=52385>

94 *Lay Subsidy* <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries16yorkuoft#page/84/mode/2up>

95 PHC/227 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=133-phc&cid=-1#-1>

96 glaham <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/archive/index.php/t-29323.html>

97

[http://www.coventrycollections.org/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqInI=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=4204&dsqSearch=\(RefNo=%27BA%27\)&PF=Yes](http://www.coventrycollections.org/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqInI=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=4204&dsqSearch=(RefNo=%27BA%27)&PF=Yes)

98 *Quitclaim to Land in Coventre*. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=67088>

99 *A chorographical description or survey of the county of Devon*. By Tristram Risdon

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=w_0GAAAAQAAJ&pg=RA1-PA441&dq=rivell+sheriff&lr=&as_brr=1&client=firefox-a

100 https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/view/article/_DanalInfo=awxyCs2lvzmnynMq32+23394?docPos=1

101 '*Descriptive catalogue of the Charters*' <http://www.archive.org/stream/chartersrollsdee00shef#page/n35/mode/2up/search/hastilar>

102 '*The Herald and Genealogist Volume 3*' <http://www.archive.org/stream/heraldgenealogis03nich#page/334/mode/2up/search/hastilar>

adjacent land to 'Thomas son of Ralph "sub monte"...'.¹⁰³ A Richard Revell (Ricardus Riuel) is listed in the 1297 Lay Subsidy for Bradfield¹⁰⁴ It should be noted that the majority of people recorded in the Lay Subsidy are defined by a geographic name rather than a modern surname and it is quite possible that some of these are Revells. For example, Adam de Wggil (Ughill?) might be the Adam Revell referred to below. There is also a 'Thomas de Smalfeld', a 'Thomas de Haldwrth' and 'Willelunus de Bradefeld' locations strongly associated with the Revells.

An Adam Revell and a William Revell are referred to in Court Baron Records during the period 1277 to 1287. An undated document, but thought to relate to the period 1260 to 1270, states 'Thomas de Fulnewall (i.e., Furnivall), Lord of Halumshyre, [Charter.] grants to William, son of Adam de Revell (?) and his heirs and assigns, "except religious men and Jews," two bovates of land which Roger Boll formerly held in villenage in the vill of Dungworthe (co. York), "Saving to me and my heirs suits at two great courts of Sheffield." Rent, six shillings'.¹⁰⁵

Whether or not Adam de Revell and Adam de Stawell of Somerset (see) are one and the same is not clear. An Adam Revell is a witness to an ancient deed, dated 1270, in Bath, Somerset,¹⁰⁶ but otherwise this particular forename occurs rarely among the Revells.

Although there is circumstantial evidence of links between Yorkshire and Warwickshire, it is not possible definitely to connect these Revells to those associated with other geographic areas. The nearest in name and geography so far identified is an outlawed Richard Revell with regard to whom at Stafford in 1307 the Sheriff returned '12d. for the chattels of Richard Revel, who had fled'.¹⁰⁷

There are several old documents from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps that refer to the Revells.¹⁰⁸ For example, a quitclaim dated 1307 states 'Ricardus Ryvel to John, son of Richard, at Longlkon'.¹⁰⁹ The location of Longlkon is uncertain, but possibly Locksley (Loxley). It is probably the same Ricardus Ryvel who witnesses a quitclaim dated 1311,¹¹⁰ and another dated 1332 refers to 'Willelemus filius Willelemi Ryvel de Dungworthe' and property at Dungworth.¹¹¹

The Wheat Collection, as transcribed by Peter Youle, contains a document that refers to a Peter Ryuel as a witness to a quitclaim dated August 1st 1334, as follows, 'dated at Bradfeld, from Thomas del Bromyheued to Richard his son and to his heirs and assigns, of all right and claim etc, in one piece of arable land and in; adow with its appurtenances, which Roger juxta aquam formerly held; to wit, it lay between the mill of Bradfeld on the east part and the water of Aleden on the west part. Witnesses: Peter Ryuel, William son of Henry Moor (de Mora), Williatn Kyrig, William son of Roger, John Tagge'.¹¹²

A Thomas Ryuel and a John Ryuel are mentioned in connection with debts owed to the Priory of Ecclesfield in 1337 (Eastwood's Ecclesfield page 124) or some say 1329.¹¹³ In 1337 a William, son of Thome de Reuill witnessed a document about property in York (Yorkshire?),¹¹⁴ and a William Ryvell sold a messuage at Dungworth to a Thomas Revell the same year.¹¹⁵ On November 20th 1363 a document in the Fine Rolls refers to 'John Ryvel, tailleur' and many others with regard to land in 'Sheffield, Ecclesfield, Bradfield and Handesworth'.¹¹⁶

The 1379 Subsidy Roll (Poll Tax) for Yorkshire lists 13 Revells in the Bradfield (B) / Ecclesfield (E) area and another four at Handsworth, as follows:^{117, 118}

- Thomas Rynell' and Oubray uxor ejus (E)
- Johannes Ryuell' & Margareta uxor ejus and Isabella seruiens ejus (B)
- Ricardus Ryuyll' & Johanna uxor ejus and Thomas filius ejus (B). Richard and Thomas each paid £4.^{119, 120}
- Thomas Ryuell' & Beatrix uxor ejus (B)

103 'Descriptive catalogue of the Charters' <http://www.archive.org/stream/chartersrollsdee00shel#page/2/mode/2up/search/rinel>

104 Lay Subsidy <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries16yorkuoft#page/84/mode/2up>

105 'Collections for a History of Staffordshire' <http://www.archive.org/details/collectionsfor1921stafuoft>

106 http://www.archive.org/stream/ancientdeedsbelo00corp/ancientdeedsbelo00corp_djvu.txt

107 [Staffordshire Historical Collections, vol. 7, part 1](http://www.staffordshirehistoricalcollections.com/vol7part1)

108 Sir Thomas Phillipps' collection http://www.textmanuscripts.com/manuscript_description.php?id=3041&%20cat=History+%26+Literature

109 Phillipps MS 30607 http://www.textmanuscripts.com/manuscript_description.php?id=3041&%20cat=History+%26+Literature

110 Phillipps MS MS 40792(4) http://www.textmanuscripts.com/manuscript_description.php?id=3041&%20cat=History+%26+Literature

111 Phillipps MS 40767 http://www.textmanuscripts.com/manuscript_description.php?id=3041&%20cat=History+%26+Literature

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

113 "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

114 <http://www.archive.org/stream/yorkshirearchae00socigoog#page/n81/mode/1up>

115 Phillipps MS 40956 http://www.textmanuscripts.com/manuscript_description.php?id=3041&%20cat=History+%26+Literature

116 <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendaroffiner07greauoft#page/270/mode/2up>

117 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/SubsidyRolls/WRY/Ecclesfield.html>

118 <http://www.4crests.com/revell-coat-of-arms.html>

119 http://www.le.ac.uk/cgi-bin/tab_int/usr/netscape/suitespot/docs/ee/pot/ptyorks/ptyorks?operation=retrieve&record=19370&referrer=http://www.le.ac.uk/english/pot/names/yksfram.html

120 http://www.le.ac.uk/cgi-bin/tab_int/usr/netscape/suitespot/docs/ee/pot/ptyorks/ptyorks?operation=retrieve&record=19372&referrer=http://www.le.ac.uk/english/pot/names/yksfram.html

as they are both listed as paying fines at the same Court on the same date). On June 8th 1441 John Mychell of Sheffield owed money to John Ryvell of Dungeworth.

On April 18th 1441 it was recorded that John Revell of Bradfield was holding land following the death of Agnes late wife of Richard and of whom he is heir. This was disputed and an inquisition was held. There were protracted dealings with this matter over several sittings of the court, but the decision seems to have gone against the defendant, John Ryvell of Bradfield, son of Richard and Agnes, who on June 8th 1441 sought leave to settle with Geoffrey Waynewryght, Richard Roger and Robert de Shawe.

A Richard Ryvell is mentioned in 1441 with reference to settling a debt and it might be the same person referred to in 1481 Sheffield Court Records, as follows: '*At Sheffield Court. Thomas Car by Richard Revell surrendered one messuage and one bovate of hastilar land with appurtenances in Halome, and a messuage and croft of hastilar land, called Edecroft, to the use of John Mechell for ever. Fined 3/4d. and did fealty*'.¹³¹ The significance of 'hastilar' has been debated and is thought possible refers to land held by military service, perhaps supplying weapons or personnel (*hasta* = spear).

Presumably Richard is connected to John Ryvell of Dungeworth because he is referred to in connection with land in Halome called Edecroft that he surrendered to the Mechell family,¹³² and for which he asked the court to enforce payment of a debt by John Mychell of Sheffield. In 1483 it is recorded that '*At Sheffield Court. Robert Calboke by Robert Cotere and John Beighton surrendered 1 messuage and 1 bovate of hastilar land with appurtenances in Halome, and another messuage and croft of hastilar land called Edecroft, to the use of Margerie, once wife of John Mechell, for ever. Fine 3/4, and did fealty*'.¹³³ Edecroft was still in the Mitchell family in 1603.¹³⁴

131 SpSt/17/1/1 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-spst_1&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1

132 SpSt/17/1/1 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-spst_1&cid=1-3-1#1-3-1

133 SpSt/17/1/2 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-spst_1&cid=1-3-2&kw=edecroft#1-3-2

134 SpSt/17/3 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-spst_1&cid=1-3-1#1-3-1

Disjointed Mediaeval Records of Revell in the Bradfield Area

Date	Bradfield	Dungworth	Ecclesfield	Holdworth	Handsworth	Stannington	Ughill
1334			Peter Ryvell				
1337			John Ryvell Thomas Ryvell				
1379	Alicia wife of John John and Margaret Richard and Johanna, and son Thomas Roger and Margaret Thomas and Beatrix		John Raynald, Chaplain Thomas and Oubray Ryuell William Ryvell	Agnes widow of John Ryvell William son of Thomas Ryvell	Adam and Johanna Reuell Johannes and Johanna Reuell Joan Reuel Agnes Ryell, daughter Edena,? William and Isabel Ryol and Jane their daughter ?		
1384		Richard Ryvell					
1385		Richard Ryvell					
1386	John Ryvelle						
1389			John Raynald, Chaplain	William son of Thomas Ryvel			
1398	Ryc Ryvell						
1402	Richard Reyvill						
1438		Thomas Reyvell					
1440	Richard Ryvell John Ryvell	John Ryvell Agnes Ryvell				Thomas Ryvelle	John Ryvell
1441	John Revell	John the heir of Richard and Agnes Thomas Ryvell	John Ryvell				John Revell
1483	Richard Ryvell						
1494		Thomas Revell				Thomas Revell	
1500						Thomas Ryvelle	

These records are taken from a series of catalogues of charters, deeds, court rolls, etc. relating to Sheffield, published by T. Walter Hall, and are available in Sheffield Public Library, and some on-line from World Vital Records by subscription.

It is not unreasonable to assume that those who were in a position to be recorded at any of the above dates were of age and probably born some 20 years (or more) prior to the date of the record. For example, those married or widowed in 1379 were born not later than *ca* 1359, and in the case of Richard and Johanna, not later than *ca* 1343 as their son must have been at least 16 in 1379 to appear in the Subsidy Roll. It is clear from these records that there were several Revell households within the Soke of Bradfield and more some little way north as discussed below. It is clear therefore that if they are descended from a single person (and this is by no means certain), then that person must have been several generations earlier

Disjointed Mediaeval Records of Revells in the Territory of Sexton and Wapentake of Barkestone

Date	Wapentake of Barkestone	Manor of Towton	Ulleskelf	Cawood	Scarthingwell
1272	Alexander Revell and his son Robert				
1315	Rogerum de Ryvill			William Ryvell who married Agnes	
1332		Rogerum de Ryvill			
1391				William Ryvell	William Ryvell
1393			Robert Ryvell		
1403					William Ryvell
1406				William Ryvell	William Ryvell
1407					William Ryvell and Agnes his wife

11/10/2010

9

Comments, corrections and additions to [Rotherham Web \[rotherweb@blueyonder.co.uk\]](mailto:rotherweb@blueyonder.co.uk)

Revells in Yorkshire from ca 1450 to ca 1550

Revells in the Soke of Bradfield and Manor of Sheffield

It is clear from [Table 5a](#) and the notes above that at the end of the 15th century there were at least seven Revell households established within the Bradfield area but only one of these is well documented from the turn of the century.

A very important source of information for this period is the publication 'A Descriptive catalogue of Sheffield Manorial Records from the 8th year of Richard II to the Restoration' by T. Walter Hall published in 1926. Unfortunately, this is not easily accessible, but much of what follows has been taken from it. Fortunately the related volume '*Descriptive catalogue of the charters, rolls, deeds, pedigrees, pamphlets, newspapers, monumental inscriptions, maps, and miscellaneous papers forming the Jackson collection at the Sheffield public reference library*' by T. Walter Hall and Thomas A. Hermann and published 1914 is more easily consulted.¹³⁵

The Revells of Ricardfeild

There are several key documents in the Sheffield Manor records. One dated to the late 13th century refers to a grant that names the grantor as '*Peter son of Nicholas de Rechorfeld and Beatrice his wife*'.¹³⁶ If '*Rechorfeld*' is '*Ricardfeild*' it appears that the Revells have yet to arrive there because their name does not appear in the grant.

A record dated March 10th 1493 states '*Richerd Revill by Thomas Revill surrendered a close in Ricardfeild, to the use of John Revill his younger son in tail, with remainder to Thomas Revill brother of the same Richard in tail male, with remainder to John Revill brother in tail male, with remainder to John Revill younger brother in tail male with remainder to the right heirs of the aforesaid Richard for ever ...*'. Hall draws attention to this phrasing that suggests Richard and Thomas had two brothers, both called John. Hall cannot offer an explanation. Certainly at that period there is evidence for what might be four John Revells, described variously as 'of Bradfield', 'of Dongworthe', 'of Ughull' and 'of Eklesfeild'. Perhaps the 'simplest' explanation is that one is a half-brother.

Another dated October 1st 1494 refers to a '*Thomas Revell lately of Sheffield*' who is (re)presented by a John Reyvill, as '*surrendering a close in Dungworth within the Soke of Bradfield to Thomas Ryvell son of Richard Revell*'.¹³⁷ It was specified that in case of Thomas the son of Richard having no heirs the property was to revert to the heirs of Thomas lately of Sheffield.

It is reasonable to infer from these documents that Richard died 1493 seised of Rickardfield and that his brother Thomas Revell late of Sheffield died 1494 seised of the land at Dungworth. It is impossible to judge which John (re)presented him at the Manor court.

Thomas son of Richard must have been of age in 1494 and was probably born in the period *ca* 1450 to *ca* 1475, and the three (or four) brothers were probably born in the period *ca* 1425 to *ca* 1450.

Similarly, Thomas Revell son of Richard must have been of age in 1494 and was therefore born not later than *ca* 1475, consistent with Richard being born not later than *ca* 1455, and possibly somewhat earlier. As described below, this line from Richard to Thomas can be traced as the Revell family who took over property known as Ricardfeild — see [Tables 5b](#) and [5c](#).

It is interesting to note that [pedigree 170](#), that is considered the more inaccurate, includes an early reference to a '*William Revell of Rickardfield*' as the fourth son of a Sir Thomas Revell who was supposedly born in 1424. This William's descendants are not recorded but William would probably have been born *ca* 1440 to 1450, and if he did exist, there might in fact be some sort of connection to the unequivocally documented three / four brothers discussed above.

There is a document dated February 21st 1476 that refers to a Thomas Revell as follows, '*Attorney from Henry son and heir of Thomas Eueryngham of Staynburgh, co. York, esquire, to Thomas Revell, to receive seisin of all the lands in Calvore and Bramelegh which his father had jointly with John, Earl of Shrewsbury, and John, his son and heir, of the feoffment of Robert Staforth of Ayome [Eyam]*'.¹³⁸ 'Calvore' = 'Calver' and is about 11 miles from Stannington, about 10 miles from Chesterfield and about 17 miles from Higham in Derbyshire. The Derbyshire Revells, notably Thomas of Higham who died at some time in the period 1474 to 1489,¹³⁹ held land at Chesterfield, Newbold, Brimington, Tapton and Whittington,¹⁴⁰ — see [Part 4](#)

A **Hugh Revell** is listed for York in the Fine Rolls of 1504.

The *Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester* include a reference to '*Richard Bradfelde (cf. Bradfield) or Revell professed 1 August 1529*' the name reflecting the fact that the monks were known by forename and place of origin. He was present at the

135 Jackson Collection <http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924028219636>

136 Jackson Collection <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028219636#page/n135/mode/2up>

137 'Sheffield Manorial Records' by T. Walter Hall

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

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

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

election of Lawrence Dan (Dann) as prior in 1532.¹⁴¹ However, this might be Bradfield in Norfolk (near North Walsham), in Essex (near Manningtree) or Berkshire (near Reading).

Descendants of the Three / Four Brothers

At the moment there is no clear evidence for descendants of Thomas or the Johns. Hall suggests that one of the two brothers named John had died before 1493, but his reasoning is obscure. A John Revell is listed in the *'Index to Leases and Pensions'* dated 1539 / 40.¹⁴²

Descendants of Richard

Richard clearly had at least two sons, Thomas and John. Little is known of them beyond they were of age in 1493 and hence born not later than 1476, and Thomas was older than John.

The will is available of a Thomas Revell of Stannington and Bradfield who died in 1556. This might be the Thomas born before 1476, but it is entirely possible that there was an intervening generation, in which case this Thomas's grandfather was probably one of the three brothers.

Thomas who died in 1556 is documented in [pedigree 171](#) as having three sons, Gregory, Richard and Robert. The will of Thomas Reyvill of Stannington and Bradfield is dated October 1st 1556 and probated March 27th 1556 / 7 and, for the most part, is easy to read. He requests to be buried in the churchyard of St Nicholas at Bradfield in the place where his wife is buried. Her name is not too clear but is probably Alice.

Thomas refers in his will to two sons (Gregory and Robert, and five daughters (three married, Elizabeth Beighton, Agnes Burrows and Genet Spoyne) and two unmarried (Alice and Ellen). There could have been other children who died young, and it is quite likely that these seven births spanned some 15 to 20 years. An Agnes Burroughs née Revell, widow of W. Burroughs, was buried Sheffield on October 20th 1592.

There is no indication of when Thomas married or when his children were born. However, his son Gregory married Elizabeth Barber in 1547 and there is circumstantial evidence that Ellen married Edward Greyve in 1559, and assuming that it was Gregory's first marriage, this suggests that most of the children would be born in the period 1520 to 1540, and their father Thomas in the period 1480 to 1500. It is unlikely that Thomas fathered children after age 50, and a birth earlier than 1480 therefore seems very unlikely, and strongly suggests that there is a missing generation because someone born in 1480 would not have been of age in 1493.

A **Thomas Revell** is recorded in the period 1504 to 1515 with regard to the detention of deeds relating to property in York(shire?).¹⁴³ In 1509 there are two grants relating to land in Buxton to which a *'Thomas Revell, gent.'* is a witness.^{144, 145} In *'The Feudal History Of The County of Derby'* by John Pym Yeatman (Volume 3, Section 6 Chapter 9)¹⁴⁶ a Thomas Revell is listed among the *'Foresters of Campana'* on August 1st and October 6th 1526, and April 13th 1527, as deputy to George Meverill. The Forest of Campana is also known as the *'Forest of the High Peak'*. At these dates, this is probably Thomas who died in 1556 ([Tables 5a](#), [5b](#) and [5d](#)).

An interesting and potentially important document, dated in the period 1533 to 1538, refers to Thomas son and heir of John Revell describing a claim in the Sheffield Manor court by a John Spoyne (Spowyn) that Thomas is guilty of *'Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land in Dungworth.: York'*.¹⁴⁷

It is possible that this property in Dungworth is part of the marriage settlement made by Thomas for his daughter Genet who married Richard Spoyne. If so, then it identifies Thomas's father as one of the three John Revells and suggest that Genet married within the period 1533 to 1538, and was therefore born not later than the period 1516 to 1521, generally in agreement with the previous estimate, above. Of the three Johns, logically John son of Richard must be the strongest candidate to be Thomas's father, but John the youngest brother of Richard is a possibility.

141 *Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester*

<http://cityark.medway.gov.uk/query/results/?Mode=Search&PathList=%2F&SearchWords=bradfelde&x=0&y=0>

142 <http://www.archive.org/stream/annualreportdep01offigoog#page/n244/mode/1up>

143 C 1/351/36 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2434501&CATLN=7&accessmethod=5>

144 <http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/wolleycharters/DetailResult.aspx?CharterId=953>

145 <http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/wolleycharters/DetailResult.aspx?CharterId=580>

146 <http://66.102.9.132/search?q=cache:mgutTZAolW0J:freepages.books.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~marchington/word-docs/Federal-sec-6-vol-3-locked.doc+%22feudal+history%22&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=uk&client=firefox-a>

147 C 1/884/27-28 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2451774&CATLN=7&accessmethod=5>

Gregory, eldest son of Thomas, died 1588

York registry contains the will of '**Gregorie Reivell of Stainington in Bradfeild, yeoman**' dated October 7th 1588.¹⁴⁸ Gregory and his descendants are shown in [Table 5d](#). It is possible that in some records Gregory is referred to as George, perhaps an error of transcription from early documents where an abbreviated form of Gregory was used. One such in the Sheffield Manor records dated 1544 (page 204) discussed by T. Walter Hall is interpreted as follows. Thomas's first son George had no children and jointly they surrendered a close in Dongworth on June 3rd 1544 to Robert (Thomas's second son).

Gregory's date of birth is not known, but was probably within the period 1520 to 1530 based on estimates of his father's date of birth and the known date of Gregory's marriage to Elizabeth Barber (Barbor) in 1547.^{149, 150} This marriage is clearly documented. The relevant deed states: '*Thomas Revell father of Gregory surrendered his property in Stannyngton and Sheffield to Gregory and his wife Elizabeth Barber*'.¹⁵¹ An alternative account of the same event reads, '*Thomas Revell surrendered into the hands of the Lord all and singular all that his messuage land and meadow and tenement, with the appurtenances, in Stannyngton or within the Soke of Sheffield, to the use of Gregory Revel, son and heir of the said Thomas, and the heirs of his body between him and Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Barbor lawfully begotten; and for default of such issue, with remainder to Robert Revell, son of the said Thomas Revell for ever; ... and he gave to the Lord on account of fine for entry 7 shillings and 8 pence*'.¹⁵² This second account clearly indicates that Thomas had at least two sons, Gregory and Robert and is thus consistent with [pedigree MS 171](#). Gregory surrendered some of his property back to his father Thomas, for life, later in 1547.¹⁵³ A Gregory Revell is listed in the index to the '*Enrolments of Leases*' dated 1552.¹⁵⁴

He is said to have had three children by Elizabeth (Richard, Rowland and Dorothy) but if at Bradfield, the baptisms predate 1559, or if the family were Catholic at that date, then the births may not have been recorded in the parish registers. However, a Thomas son of Gregory buried Bradfield February 22nd 1575 might have been one of his children.¹⁵⁵ The Beighton pedigree in *Familiae Minorum Gentium* shows an unnamed daughter of Gregory marrying John Beighton of Hilltop,¹⁵⁶ but this should be Gregory's sister Elizabeth Revell as identified in their father's will. The NBI has Elizabeth Revell the wife of J. Beighton buried at Bradfield on January 16th 1592 / 3.

Thomas's son Gregory '*surrendered a messuage and all their lands wheresoever in Haldesworth within the Soke of Bradfield, to the use of Thomas Spyne for life....*' on February 13th 1560 / 61,¹⁵⁷ and is mentioned in connection with land at Stannington in 1566.¹⁵⁸

The Gregorie Reyvell involved in the arbitration of a disagreement, between Henry Gelat on the one hand and Henry Morton and Henry Ibbotson on the other, dated July 12th 1565,¹⁵⁹ and the Gregorie Revell involved in the '[Perambulation of the bounds of the Manor of Sheffield](#)' recorded in 1574 is probably Gregory son of Thomas.

On June 9th 1573 a '*Gregory Reyvell and John Reyvell tenants of the lord*', are named in connection with the surrender by John Steide of property in '*Onsaker, within the soke of Brad (sic); to the use of Margarete Steide wife of the said John and to the use of Peter Steyde (sic), Francis Steyde, Elizabeth Steide (sic), and Agnes Steyde (sic), sons and daughters of the said John Steide*'.¹⁶⁰ John Stead's wife was formerly Margaret Revell, and she is presumably connected in some way with Gregory and John Revell. The Stead of Onseacre pedigree suggests that Margaret Revell's father was Revell of Smallfield,¹⁶¹ who is further discussed below.

Elizabeth's death is not clearly recorded. There are burials at Bradfield for Elyzabeth Revell dated February 25th 1565 / 6 and April 25th 1569. In 1580 Gregory Revell son of Thomas, married secondly an Alice and is recorded as holding property at Stannington that was granted to the Beighton family.¹⁶² This deed was witnessed by a John Revell, a Richard Revell and a William Revell but their exact identities are uncertain. John might be John Revell of Smallfield, see below. Richard might be his son, or his uncle. Gregory was buried at Bradfield on March 23rd 1588, and his will (which is difficult to read) refers to Alice his wife, members of the Barber family (to which his first wife belonged), a natural daughter Ellin, and sons Richard and Rowland.

According to the *Familiae Minorum Gentium* [Pedigree 171](#), Gregory's son Rowland moved to Dronfield / Cold Aston, and one of his descendants moved to Shifnal, as discussed below.

148 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries01assogooq#page/n110/mode/1up/search/revil>

149 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/showthread.php?p=1993072>

150 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/showthread.php?p=1993072>

151 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/showthread.php?p=1993072>

152 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/showthread.php?p=1993072>

153 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/archive/index.php/t-175490.html>

154 <http://www.archive.org/stream/annualreportdep01offiqooq#page/n354/mode/1up/search/revel>

155 Bradfield Parish Record

156 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofha38harluoft#page/646/mode/2up>

157 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/showthread.php?p=1993072>

158 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/archive/index.php/t-175490.html>

159 *Sheffield and its environment in the 13th to 17th centuries*

<http://www.archive.org/stream/sheffieldsenvi00hallrich#page/8/mode/2up/search/reyvel>

160 http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~exy1/fh_material/Wheat_collection.txt

161 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/genealogy/stead.htm>

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

Richard Revell, second ? son of Thomas

This Richard is poorly documented. He is shown as of Brampton-en-le-Morthern the second son of Thomas in [pedigree 171](#) but is not named in Thomas's will dated 1556. There are some known errors in pedigree 171 and this might be another one. Alternatively Richard might have died before 1556. He is possibly the Richard mentioned in the Sheffield Manorial Records in 1544. There is a risk that Richard of Brampton-en-le-Morthern (son of Thomas) can be confused with Richard of Stannington (son of Gregory and grandson of Thomas) if the geographic descriptor has not been applied consistently

[Pedigree 172](#) suggests that **Richard Revell of Brampton-en-le-Morthen** is the father of the **Thomas Revell** (born ca 1530) who married Anne West née More. Great uncertainty surrounds these Revells. If that Thomas was born ca 1530, and his father was a Richard Revell, then it is virtually impossible for him to be Richard son of Thomas who dies 1556. It is more likely that this Richard was either a brother, cousin, nephew or uncle. Other evidence sets a latest practical date of 1542 for the birth of Thomas who married Anne West née More. If 1542 is correct, then conceivably **Richard Revell of Brampton-en-le-Morthen** might just be the father. These relationships are further discussed below.

Robert, third ? son of Thomas, and the Revells of Ricardfeild

Robert is identified as a son of Thomas in a deed dated 1544 that refers to the '*surrender of the reversion after the decease of the said Thomas Revell, of the close in Dongworth to the use of Robert son of the aforesaid Thomas...*'¹⁶³ He is also referred to in the 1547 deed referring to the marriage of Robert's elder brother Gregory.¹⁶⁴ Robert is probably father of three daughters and two sons who were baptised Bradfield in the period 1559 to 1570, but the birth of his eldest son predates the Bradfield registers and it is thus difficult to estimate Robert's date of birth. It was probably in the period 1515 to 1525, and presumably he married before 1559. His wife might have been '*Agnes, wyfe of Robert Revell*' who was buried Bradfield on May 16th 1603. A Robert Revell of Stannington witnessed the will of Ellin Greave (Robert's married sister) of Stannington in 1594, and this event might be associated with the record in 1594 of a William Revell and Thomas Revell named as plaintiffs and Ralph Greaves as deforciant in connection with '*two messuages with lands in Bradfield, Morewood and Ughill*'.¹⁶⁵ Robert Revell was buried there on July 29th 1597.

This close at Dongworth appears to have been part of the property subsequently known as Ricardfeild and would have been surrendered by Robert son of Thomas to his own son Robert except that (according to T. Walter Hall) his first son had no children, and it went to Robert's second son William by default on September 23rd 1589. William the second son was baptised at Bradfield on February 27th 1563 / 4. Some unreferenced trees on the web claim that this William was the son of Robert Revell and Eleanor Frecheville, but that Robert died in 1555 and Robert's widow Eleanor married Jeffrey Wastness — see [Part 4](#) and [Table 4a](#).

Bradfield parish registers also contain a record '*Willm Revell and Jane Revell, maryed (at) Edynsore, 12 Jul 1592*', but the exact significance of this is not known. Edynsore = Edensor and is near Chatsworth (Derbyshire) but there is no record in the Edensor parish register for this marriage, nor indeed for any Revells. Edensor is about 15 miles south-west of Bradfield.

After much searching it seems very likely that the bride is Johan, daughter of John Revell of Smalfeild, baptised May 20th 1567, because his will (dated 1620, but impossible to read in its entirety) refers to '*son-in-law William Revell*', and '*Thomas Revell son of daughter Joan, deceased*'. Joan's mother Elizabeth Eyre belonged to the Grainfoot Eyres. Grainfoot Farm and Grainfoot Cottage were abandoned during the flooding of Ladybower Reservoir,¹⁶⁶ and their precise location is uncertain, but they were probably midway between Bradfield and Hathersage, some six miles from each, and about 13 miles north of Edensor.

In the period 1593 to 1616 Bradfield parish registers record the baptism of four daughters and four sons of a William Revell, as follows — see [Table 5c](#): Frances (December 16th 1593), Thomas (October 15th 1595), William (September 18th 1597), Elyzabeth (October 19th 1600), Roland (September 8th 1602), Ann (November 15th 1609), Edwarde (January 2nd 1612. / 3), and Marye (January 22nd 1616 / 7). The span of dates raises the possibility that the later baptisms might relate to another family, or at least to William's second wife if he did in fact marry twice. William's son, Roland, was apparently employed as a servant by '*a Mr Lister, attorney at York*',¹⁶⁷ but it has not been possible to find any further references to him or his employer. The will of Edward, son of William Revell, dated 1631 refers to his mother Margaret, and a Frances Greaves.¹⁶⁸

Edward's will makes it clear that his father William did marry twice, and the burial record at Bradfield '*Johan, wyfe of William Revell, buried 11 Oct 1606*' probably refers to the burial of William's first wife. William of Ricardfeild was buried July 5th

163 Sheffield Manor Records

164 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/showthread.php?p=1993072>

165 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49713&strquery=revell>

166

http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:UEXyFzpTaj8J:ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/bevan_phd_2005/ahds/dissemination/pdf/PhD_Chap8_Dam_Building.pdf+%22grainfoot+farm%22+hathersage&hl=en&gl=uk&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEEsQzomWuY5FiltupNAIBLiezN1AwzO_VrwRi1J0FUvi8xy60PGA1eIVMD- qv8ENRUclzxT5VEZIQsEoArnioFnWZMRWR_Vle4iwRkV52b9xbq5geE_fpNaOve3MS6lhDQ1wee_vq&sig=AHIEtbSKrbdKUqNqdZvhHW07nNp3N5lxig

167 <http://www.ulleyweb.co.uk/genea/vescy.htm>

168 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries06assogooq#page/n247/mode/1up>

1630 and several Sheffield Manor records dated October 19th 1630 refer to a search for a surrender made by Thomas Revell (William's son) to the use Margaret Revell, widow, but comments that the fine was unpaid (SMR page 203).

The reference in Edward's will to Frances Greaves almost certainly confirms that William's eldest daughter Frances married Robert Greaves at Bradfield on November 22nd 1622. The youngest daughter Marye probably married Francis [Morton of Spouthouse](#) on February 1st 1637 / 8.¹⁶⁹ Her father is, however described in the Moreton pedigree as William Revell of Dongworth suggesting that it might be a different person, but there is a Sheffield Manor court record that a half messuage in Dongworth was surrendered by Nicholas Whiteley and his wife Margaret (formerly Eyre née Slatter) to William Revell and Joan on April 28th 1603.

Sheffield Manor records indicate that William senior's first son Thomas Revell of Ricardfeild (baptised Bradfield October 15th 1595) took seisin of Ricardfeild on April 14th 1631. In 1652 Thomas Revell of Ricardfeild surrendered land to the Chapelry of Bradfield. The following document refers either to that surrender, or a subsequent similar surrender, 'Copy surrender, *Manor of Sheffield, Court Baron. Thomas Revell of Rickardfeild, John Marryott of Ughill, John Hey of Holdworth and John Ward of Woodsetts, surrender of messuage in the soake of Bradfeild near Bradfeild Mill, with the property constituting Mill Farme, and a messuage called Thorne House (Thomas Whiteley tenant) and a messuage in Stannington (Richard Ibottson and Richard Greaves tenants), property near Sick House (John Shaw and John Harrocke) all having been given to the Chapelrie of Bradfeild for pious and charitable uses; to the uses of their special trusts under a decree of King James (20 July 1603), 15 November 1659*'.¹⁷⁰

It has been recorded that 'A William Revell of Ricketfield and his son Rowland are spoken of' by the Rowland Revell who married Agnes Vesey at Rotherham in 1590.¹⁷¹ This must be William baptised February 27th 1563 / 4 and his son Rowland baptised September 8th 1602 / 3. Their relationship to Rowland who married Agnes is obscure.

This Rowland also referred to Thomas Revell of Whiston and Elizabeth Hanson (formerly Castleford née Booth) as cousins. This Elizabeth was the daughter of Anne who married John Booth (Steward of the Earl of Shrewsbury), who was a daughter of Thomas of Whiston. Because these individuals belong to different generations it is clear that the term 'cousin' is not used here to mean 'first cousin', and might in fact be used in a very general fashion meaning nothing more than 'relative'. However, Rowland Revell and Thomas of Whiston have similar dates of birth and might indeed be first cousins, i.e. they might share a grandfather and their fathers would be brothers.

The will of John Revell of Dongworth, Notarie, dated 1671, refers to an 'Edwarde Revell of Rickardsfeild' but his identity is uncertain. It cannot be the Edward baptised in 1612 / 3 as he died 1631. He is presumably Edward son of Thomas Revell baptised at Bradfield on December 27th 1628. John the Notary is probably the John referred to in 1666 in connection with land 'of Francis Burdett in Penistone, Silkstone and Darfield to stated uses in consideration of a marriage arranged between Francis Burdett and Rachel, daughter of John Shawe of Rotherham'.¹⁷² This same property is associated with a John Revell of Sheffield in 1708.¹⁷³

Thomas's daughters Alice and Ellen

The two unmarried daughters named in Thomas's will are also identified clearly in the will of [Philip Morton](#) of Bradfield, dated June 14th 1550, that includes a bequest 'also to **Alicie Revell and Elene, doughtours of Thomas Revell, either of them a yowe**'.¹⁷⁴ Their subsequent marriages, if any, are not known for certain. However, a Robert Revell of Stannington witnessed the will of Ellin Greave of Stannington in 1594, and this is probably connected to the marriage at Bradfield of Ellen Revell and Edward Greaves on February 4th 1559 / 60.

Thomas's daughters who married before 1566

Little has been found relating to the other daughters. **Elizabeth** who married John Beighton of Hilltop is often shown as a granddaughter of Thomas (daughter of Gregory)¹⁷⁵ but Thomas's will seems clear. An Elizabeth, wife of John Beighton, was buried Bradfield on January 16th 1592 / 3. Margaret Beighton, a niece to Elizabeth's husband John (daughter of Robert Beighton, sometimes shown as Thomas) married first Harris¹⁷⁶ and then John Revell of Ogston sometime between 1577 and 1581 — see [Part 4](#), and this indicates some interaction between the Revells of Derbyshire and the Revells of Yorkshire.

Genet married Richard Spoyne. The surname Spoyne (Spyne, Spone, [Spoone](#)) is not commonly encountered. On June 8th 1566 there is a document that refers to 'John Spoyne the son of Richard Spoyne recently deceased' and a payment (20 pounds thirteen

169 Dugdale 'Visitation of Yorkshire 1665'

170 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=2776-192&cid=0&kw=revel%20smallfeld%20smallfeld%20smallfeld%20smallfeld#0>

171 'Publications of the Harleian Society Volume 40'
<http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofha40harluoft#page/1208/mode/2up/search/revel>

172 CM/819-820 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-cm&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

173 CM/522-523 and CM/524 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-cm&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

174 <http://www.archive.org/details/aselectionofwill06surtuoft>

175 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofha38harluoft#page/646/mode/2up>

176 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofha38harluoft#page/646/mode/2up>

shillings and threepence) made to them by Gregory Revell. Gregory is almost certainly Thomas' son and Richard Spoyne probably the former husband of Gregory's sister Genet.¹⁷⁷ There is an earlier Manor court document (dated in the period 1533 to 1538) that connects a John Spoyne (Spowyn) to a Thomas, son and heir of John Revell. As discussed above this document refers to '*Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land in Dungworth.: York*',¹⁷⁸ and provides the only evidence so far located for the identity of Thomas's father.

Interestingly The Revells of Warwickshire had connections in 1408,^{179, 180} — see [Part 2](#), — to the Happsford family, merchants of Coventry, who in turn are connected with the Spyne family in 1404.¹⁸¹ There is an undated, but late 13th century, record of a grant '*by William de Spina to Richard del Sac de Dungwith of his right in the plot of land bought by the grantor from William del Storthes and called New Meadow.*' The witnesses include Richard Riuel and William his son.¹⁸² William de Spina and Richard Rivell of Dungworth are jointly witnesses to '*Feoffment of land in Ughill woods t. Bradfield, once held by William de Dymot*'¹⁸³ and '*Feoffment of land in Sigsworth called the Hollynellker*'¹⁸⁴ This appears to be another tenuous link between the Yorkshire Revells and the Warwickshire Revells.

Agnes married William Burrows.

Revells in Yorkshire from ca 1550 to ca 1650

More extensive records are readily available for the period from 1550 to 1650, but they are not complete. Among the more useful documents are transcriptions of the registers for the parishes of Bradfield (1559–1722)^{185, 186} and Ecclesfield (1558–1619).¹⁸⁷ For Rotherham, baptisms are available on the IGI for the period 1542 to 1563, and on GENUKI.¹⁸⁸ Some marriages are available on the IGI, and a much more comprehensive Phillimore transcript of the marriages is available for the period 1544 to 1837,¹⁸⁹ but burials are not available. For Sheffield baptisms and marriages are available on the IGI from 1560 to 1719. Burials from 1560 to 1653, and marriages and baptisms from 1560 to 1686 are accessible in a digitised transcript.^{190, 191, 192} Another of T. Walter Hall's extensive publications, '[Descriptive Catalogue of Charters, Copy Court Rolls and Deeds \(forming part of the Wheat collection\)](#)' is again invaluable.

The descendants of Gregory Revell ca 1520–1588

Dorothy Revell daughter of Gregory

Dorothy is identified as a daughter of Gregory in notes to Sheffield Manor records. According to Pedigree [MS 171](#) Dorithie Revell married Francis Pole.¹⁹³ There is no obvious reference to her in Gregory's will, but parts of it are difficult to read.

Ellen Revell, natural daughter of Gregory

Ellen is identified in her father's will dated 1588 and was presumably baptised prior to 1559. The reference in the will to a sonne of Edward Barber suggests that it is this Ellen who married Edward Barber at Bradfield on November 21st 1575.

Thomas Revell son of Gregory

A Thomas Revell described as a son of Gregory was buried at Bradfield on February 22nd 1575 and might have belonged to this family.

Richard Revell son of Gregory, and Richard's children

Richard is identified in his father's will, dated 1588. This Richard Revell, his wife Margaret and son Thomas (baptised Bradfield September 26th 1582), are recorded as a Catholic family of Stannington,¹⁹⁴ and are referred to in the period 1601–1615.^{195, 196, 197}

177 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/showthread.php?p=1993072>

178 C 1/884/27-28 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=-2451774&CATLN=7&accessmethod=5>

179 A. 6614 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64381>

180 A. 6922 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64384>

181 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsdugd17dugduoft#page/44/mode/2up/search/spyne>

182 '*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*' <http://www.archive.org/stream/yorkshirearchae02sociqoog#page/n71/mode/1up/search/Riuel>

183 MD244/37 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=207-md244&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

184 MD244/38 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=207-md244&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

185 www.Englishparishregisters.com

186 <http://www.archive.org/stream/registerofbradf01brad#page/n3/mode/2up>

187 <http://www.archive.org/details/firstbookmarria00scotqooq>

188 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/Transcriptions/WRY/RotherhamBaptisms1542-1563.html>

189 <http://www.archive.org/stream/yorkshiremarria01b1aq#page/52/mode/2up/search/revel>

190 <http://www.archive.org/stream/parishregisterof58shef#page/n7/mode/2up>

191 <http://www.archive.org/stream/parishregisterof60shef#page/n7/mode/2up>

192 <http://www.archive.org/stream/parishregisterof68shef#page/n7/mode/2up>

193 <http://www.archive.org/stream/familiaeminorumq01hunt#page/683/mode/2up/search/revel>

194 '[A list of the Roman Catholics in the county of York in 1604. \[microform\] Transcribed from the original ms. in the Bodleian library](#)'

http://www.archive.org/stream/MN42006ucmf_4/MN42006ucmf_4_djvu.txt

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

Their son **Thomas Revell**¹⁹⁸ married Anne Wilson on November 16th 1613 at Rotherham^{199, 200, 201} and in 1615 Richard Revell of Stannington surrendered his messuage lands in the Manor of Sheffield to Christopher [Wilson of Bromehead](#) presumably as part of the marriage settlement. Thomas and Anne later moved to Shifnal in Shropshire.²⁰² Anne was baptised at Bradfield on April 15th 1593 and was a beneficiary in her father's will, dated July 12th 1622.²⁰³

There were Revells in Shropshire somewhat earlier. Thomas Revell married Elyzabethe Owen on May 6th 1599 at St Julien Shrewsbury, and might have been the Thomas who gave evidence to an Inquiry in 1620.²⁰⁴ A Hughe Revell had children baptised there in the period 1599–1611 (Marye, Elyzabethe, Roger, Richard, Edward, Thomas). Hugh was baptised there on May 8th 1561, father Edward. He had younger siblings baptised in the period 1563 to 1575 (Edmunde, Elyzabethe, Thomas, John, Richard and Roger). An older sibling, Thomas baptised 1559, presumably died young. The connection of Edward Revell, born not later than *ca* 1539, to the Revells of Yorkshire, if any, is not known

In the period 1615 to 1636 there are baptisms at Bradfield for eight daughters and five sons of a Thomas Revell, but it is not clear whether they all belong to this family. Thomas and Anne are certainly the parents of Rosimonde (baptised Bradfield April 22nd 1615) because she purchased from the Leicesters the advowson of Stirchley Church (Shropshire) in 1669. Rosimonde died in 1690.²⁰⁵ [Pedigree 171](#) indicates that Thomas and Anne's eldest son was Edward (baptised August 17th 1617) and he had land at Stannington. This Edward might be the Edward Revell, Captain of Horse, in Sir Richard Leveson's Regiment, listed among the 'Indigent Officers of County Salop' in 1661 / 2.²⁰⁶

The will of a **Roland Revell** of Stannington and Bradfield dated April 12th 1644 refers to his wife [Elizabeth \(née Percy\)](#), his children Bridget, Ann (baptised November 29th 1634), Gregory his heir, underage (baptised March 2nd 1635 / 6), Richard (baptised February 5th 1640), and Gertrude (baptised April 6th 1640). (**Many of these baptisms at Bradfield are difficult to locate because the father was recorded as Row. Revell**). Rowland also refers to his younger brother Thomas (shown as older in [pedigree 174](#)) and Thomas's eldest son Edward, plus Rowland's brother-in-law John Percy.²⁰⁷

The will of Lucy Percy of the parish of Smeaton, county York, dated April 8th 1669, mentions her nephew Richard Revell, and nieces Gertrude and Ann Revell²⁰⁸. The failure by Lucy Percy to mention Bridget Revell has led to the conclusion that she was a daughter of Roland's first wife, Faith, but independent evidence for this has not so far been located. It is said that Elizabeth Percy was born at Stubbs Walden about 1604 and her brother John about 1584.²⁰⁹ On October 15th 1572 an unidentified Thomas Revell was granted power of attorney to deliver seisin with regard to a grant by Edward Warcoppe of Warcoppe, Westmorland to George earl of Shrewsbury of land at Stubbs Walden (Walden Stubbs, Womersley near Pontefract) and tenements in Doncaster and Lytle Smeaton.²¹⁰

The origin of this Thomas Revell is obscure, but it cannot be Rowland's brother Thomas of Shifnal. Potential candidates include Thomas named (but not explicitly identified as a son) in the will of William of Brinsworth (extant 1560) and Thomas who married Ann West née More, estimated to have been born not later than *ca* 1542. This Thomas, sometimes described as Thomas of Stannington, is probably associated with Gregory of Stannington, and his descendants are certainly associated with the Percy family of Stubbs Walden some 50 years later. However, on geographic grounds, an otherwise unknown Revell associated with the Territory of Saxton and Wapentake of Barketstone is a possibility. York Registry contains the will, dated April 13th 1592, of a Thomas Revel of Womersley,²¹¹ located 8 miles from Pontefract.

Because this family of Revells were staunch Catholics their members appear in several lists of recusants, especially 'The Nonconformist register, of baptisms, marriages, and deaths'.²¹² There is a 1604 record for Bradfield 'Margaret ye wief of Richard Revell of Stannington. Thomas there sonne of xx years of age. Non-communicants at Easter last'.²¹³ A Roland Revell, late of Stannington, is included in a list of Catholic recusants in 1632.²¹⁴ An Indictment, dated July 19th 1641 stating 'True bills that Roland Revell late of Bradfield co. York, gentleman, Elizabeth his wife' probably also refers to them.²¹⁵ The same

196 http://www.archive.org/stream/MN42006ucmf_4/MN42006ucmf_4_djvu.txt

197 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/showthread.php?p=1993072>

198 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/archive/index.php/t-175490.html>

199 'Pedigrees of the County Families of Yorkshire' <http://www.archive.org/stream/pedigreesofcount02fost#page/n279/mode/2up/search/revel>

200 'The Visitation of Yorkshire' <http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationengla02unkngoog#page/n112/mode/1up/search/revel>

201 'Visitation of England and Wales Notes, 1906' By Joseph J. Howard, Joseph J. Howard Frederick A. Crisp

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=2JY5M_pcdvQC

202 http://www.archive.org/stream/yorkshirearchae13socigoog/yorkshirearchae13socigoog_djvu.txt

203 <http://www.archive.org/stream/yorkshirearchae13socigoog#page/n111/mode/1up/search/revel>

204 <http://www.discovershropshire.org.uk/html/search/verb/GetRecord/theme:20061005161500>

205 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=18133>

206 *Collectanea topographica et genealogica* <http://www.archive.org/stream/collectaneatopog07londuoft#page/316/mode/2up>

207 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/tree.htm>

208 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/tree.htm>

209 <http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/PERCY.htm>

210 <http://www.archive.org/stream/yorkshirearchae02socigoog#page/n84/mode/1up/search/revel>

211 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries01assogoo#page/n209/mode/1up>

212 *Nonconformist register, of baptisms, marriages, and deaths* <http://www.archive.org/details/nonconformistreg00heyw>

213 'A List of the Roman Catholics in the County of York' http://www.archive.org/stream/MN42006ucmf_4#page/n5/mode/2up

214 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66024>

215 <http://www.archive.org/stream/yorkshirearchae06socigoog#page/n176/mode/1up/search/revel>

document refers to a 'George Revell and Alice his wife' of Ecclesfield. The identity of George is uncertain, but might be the brother of Rowland, also known as Gregory — see Table 5d.

In 1670 Gregory Revill was listed at Ecclesfield,²¹⁶ and the list for Bradfield was 'Eliz. Revill Widd., Eliz. Wildsmith Widd., Geartrick Revill, Ann Revill. Mary Smalfeild, John Wildsmith and his wife, George Hillton and his wife, Roseman Fenton, John Brittilbanck, Will. fenton, Jane Dungworth, Rowland Revill, Ursely Revill'.²¹⁷ The Revell widow will be the former Elizabeth Percy, and Ursula and Rowland are probably the children of Richard son of Rowland (grandchildren of Richard Revell who is at the top of this section). In 1690 the Bradfield list was 'Rowland Revell, Edward Cheshire & his wife, George Hilton and his wife, John Wildsmith & his wife, Gregorie Revell, Gartrude Revell, Ann Rovell, Mary ffox, Rosamond ffenton, John Brittlebanke'.²¹⁸

It is possibly this Rowland who in 1632 / 3 witnessed the will of William Birkes, husbandman of Ecclesfield.²¹⁹

Gregory or George Revell of Wadshelpe, a son of Richard?

A Gregory Revell is shown in [Pedigree 171](#) but is otherwise poorly documented. There are several instances of the names Gregory and George being confused or interchanged, and it seems likely that that this Gregory may have been documented as George. A Georgius Revell of Wadshelpe, near Chesterfield, is named in the 1633 list of Derbyshire Freeholders,²²⁰ and a deed dated 1637 refers to 'lands of the heirs of George Revell, deceased'²²¹ that are located near Chesterfield.

Rowland Revell son of Gregory, and Rowland's children

Rowland Revell son of Gregory late of Stannington is identified in his father's will and a Bond dated 1588, and in [Pedigrees 171](#) and [172](#) he is described as Rowland of Cold Aston / Dronfield, both in Derbyshire. His date of birth can be estimated as not later than *ca* 1566, and possibly before 1559 when the Bradfield parish registers commence. His date of death is not known, but is probably post 1633. However, the NBI records a Rowland Revell buried Dronfield on September 6th 1628 and two individuals of the same name might have been confused. His marriage has not been identified unequivocally, but might be to Grace Royce at Sheffield on June 27th 1585.

In 1594 a **Rowland Revell**, Yeoman of Cold Aston, was a party to a Deed of Settlement that refers to the Gill family and property at Norton (Derbyshire) just across the river from Heley.²²² This deed granted land to be held in trust and is of particular interest because it includes land also at Allerton Bywater, a location subsequently associated with Rowland's son John — see below. Pedigree [172](#) in '*Familiae Minorum Gentium*', shows Rowland as the second son of Gregory Revell of Stannington. This Rowland had at least four children, two baptised Bradfield (John baptised July 10th 1586 and Elizabeth April 25th 1589) and two baptised at Dronfield (William on July 7th 1594 and Dorithie on June 25th 1598). There is no independent proof that the father at Dronfield is the same Rowland as at Bradfield, but it is recorded in Hunter's '*Hallamshire*' (page 207) that **John Bright** who in 1620 was living at Brincliffe Edge in the Manor of Ecclesfield married on January 17th 1612 / 3 **Elizabeth, the daughter of Rowland Revell of Cold-Aston**.²²³ John and Elizabeth had a daughter Ellen, baptised Sheffield St Peter on November 1st 1626.

The possibility that Rowland's wife was the Katherine Revell buried Chesterfield on March 17th 1597 / 8 can be discounted as it would not fit easily with the baptism (June 25th 1598) of Rowland's daughter Dorithie (unless her mother died in childbirth and her baptism was delayed). It is perhaps more likely that Katherine is the wife of Hugh Revell of Palterton whose will is dated 1597 — see [Part 4](#) and [Part 6](#).

Son Robert's baptism has not been located and his DoB is not known. Possibly he was born at about the time of the move to Dronfield, some time between *ca* 1589 and *ca* 1594, and not baptised at either location. However, an argument can be made that he might be connected to the Thomas Revell who in the early 1580s married Lucey Leete of Eversden, Cambridgeshire, and who subsequently was schoolmaster at Dronfield — see below and [Part 11](#).

A Rowland Revell was assessed for tax at Staveley, Aston or Barley, Derbyshire, in 1599,²²⁴ and this might be the same person listed in 1624,²²⁵ and recorded as a Freeholder at Couldaston in 1633.²²⁶ This latter record clashes with the burial in 1628 and there must be another Rowland, possibly a son or other relative.

216 <http://www.archive.org/stream/nonconformistreg00heyw#page/120/mode/2up>

217 <http://www.archive.org/stream/nonconformistreg00heyw#page/128/mode/2up>

218 <http://www.archive.org/stream/nonconformistreg00heyw#page/160/mode/2up/search/revel>

219 http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:Rh2tVU-gXZAJ:freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~smithysgenealogy/pdf_files/A_D_YO

220 <http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh06derb#page/n115/mode/2up/search/revel>

221 'Descriptive Catalogue of Charters' <http://www.archive.org/stream/chartersrollsdee00shf#page/158/mode/2up>

222 Jackson Collection <http://www.archive.org/stream/chartersrollsdee00shf#page/142/mode/2up/search/revel>

223 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofha38harluoft#page/672/mode/2up>

224 JDANHS 1901, XXIII, 7.

225 *The History of the Borough of Chesterfield*
http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=CBxYvQ5UeM4C&pg=PA129&lpg=PA129&dq=%22edward+revell%22+chesterfield&source=bl&ots=2jCxy6aAT-&sig=kLuaHkn1xGWFULkr0vK3ytaXEz8&hl=en&ei=GLLFS7nzl6KI0wTmrW9BA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CAsQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=revel&f=false

Robert, a putative son of Rowland Revell of Cold Aston, was an Alumnus of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, BA 1613 / 4 and MA 1617, and was ordained priest and the deacon at Peterborough the same year.²²⁷ He was Vicar of Dronfield from 1626 to at least 1638,²²⁸ and according to Cox in *‘Churches of Derbyshire’* died 1648.²²⁹ He was in trouble with the Church Commissioners for drunkenness and dereliction of duty in 1633.²³⁰ Robert married on February 12th 1628 a Frances Hunlocke née Staynrod (widow of Thomas Hunlocke whom she had married at Dronfield on October 7th 1618).²³¹ Francis Hunlocke, a son of Frances’s first marriage married Martha Osbaldestone (baptised March 1st 1630 / 1, father Edward) at St Mildred Poultry with St Mary on January 8th 1648 / 9. Francis and Martha and their son Francis are named in widow **Frances Revell’s** will dated 1653. They had two later sons John and Edward Hunlocke baptised November 8th 1653 and July 1st 1655, respectively, at St Benet Fink, London, and Francis’ will, probated August 25th 1679, describes him as a *‘painter and stainer of London’*. It specified that he be buried at All Hallows in the Wall, and names his wife Martha, his sons George, Francis and Edward, and daughters Martha, Sara and Penelope, and *‘my daughter the widow Hunlocke’*. **Lionell Revell** and Edward Osbaldeston are referred to as *‘brothers’*

This Edward Hunlocke might be the person who emigrated to New Burlington. Edward Hunlocke’s name appears frequently with a **Thomas Revell** in early New Burlington records but the precise origin of that Thomas is unclear. He is probably the Thomas who married Mary Potts (a Mary Revell is also listed) but the origins of this Thomas are hotly debated with some connecting him to the Yorkshire Revells of Brampton and Whiston. However, it seems much more likely that **Thomas Revell** who married Mary Potts was descended from the Derbyshire Revells (See [Part 4](#) and [Table 4a](#)).

There are several accounts of Thomas and Mary’s arrival, either in 1678 with daughters Elizabeth, Hannah and Anne,²³² or on August 16th 1677 according to some accounts,²³³ or on *‘The Shield of Stockton, England, (probably sailed from Hull), Daniel Towers (or Towle or Toves), master, no loadings noted, arrived at Burlington, New Jersey, in Dec. 1677.’*²³⁴ Some claim that their children were born Whiston but the records quoted are inconsistent with regard to date and place of birth and baptism, some are dated post-1678, and it is not possible to confirm any of them. From as early as 1682 there are deeds signed at Burlington by Thomas Revell and Elizabeth Revell,²³⁵ presumably a daughter who was of age. Some deeds recording agreements with the Delaware Indians were written by this Thomas Revell.²³⁶

William of Cold Aston, a son of Rowland Revell of Cold Aston, baptised July 7th 1594, had six children, John (August 24th 1620), Elizabeth (April 22nd 1622 who married George Eyre of Hathersage), Marie (December 12th 1624), Anne (January 28th 1626), Dorothea (April 3rd 1628), Isabell (September 8th 1633) and Alice (November 5th 1637). It is probably this **William Revell**, described in Paver’s marriage records as *‘of Dransfeild, co. Darbie’* who married Isabella Bilcliffe of Castleton, Yorkshire, on October 17th 1619,²³⁷ and who was described as Yeoman of Cold Aston, in his will proved 1653 by daughters Isabel and Grace,²³⁸ that refers also to daughters Elizabeth and Alice. Grace’s baptism has not been located. Elizabeth is said to have married George Eyre of Hathersage.

John of Castleford, Arksey and Bentley, a son of Rowland Revell of Cold Aston. A son John is shown in the pedigree and is described as *‘John Revell of Bentley’* in his brother William’s will dated 1653. After extensive investigation it has become clear that this **John Revell** is also associated with Castleford and Arksey. An important observation that supports this assertion is his connection to John Bright, discussed below, that strongly suggests he is his brother-in-law (**Elizabeth Revell’s** brother).

This **John Revell** is first encountered in York. According to *Paver’s Marriage Licences John Revell*, of St Mary’s, Bishophill senior, York, (**Note ‘senior’ relates to the church, not the groom**), married Elizabeth Shillito of Castleford in 1615,²³⁹ consistent with the baptism of **Rowland Revell’s** son at Bradfield on July 10th 1586. He is next encountered as *‘John Revell of Castleforthe’* in a deed by *‘John Bullocke of Darleighe’* (Darley, Derbyshire) dated September 25th 1622 that refers to the rectory of Norton that was formerly part of the *‘late Monastery or Priory of Beaucheffe’*,²⁴⁰ and is the **John Revell** of Castleford to whom the rectory at Arksey was leased on March 15th 1623 / 4.²⁴¹

226 http://youle.info/history/fh_material/freeholders_1633.txt

227 [Alumni cantabrigienses](#)

228 Clergy of the Church of England Database <http://www.theclergydatabase.org.uk/jsp/persons/CreatePersonFrames.jsp?PersonID=28757>

229 *Churches of Derbyshire Volume 4* <http://www.archive.org/stream/notesonchurches02coxgoog#page/n530/mode/1up/search/revell>

230 Calendar of State Papers

<http://books.google.com/books?id=bV4oAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA203&dq=Robert+Revel+.+Vicar+of+dronfield#v=snippet&q=revell&f=false>

231 157 DD/P/70/37 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=157-ddp_2&cid=1-33-2-18&kw=dronfield%20staynrod#1-33-2-18

232 *‘A History of Trenton 1679–1919’* The Trenton Historical Society. <http://trentonhistory.org/His/colonial.html>

233 <http://www.jstor.org/pss/20083619>

234 <http://www.ristenbatt.com/genealogy/shieldsp.htm>

235

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=VKaOB4sKiL0C&pg=PA109&lpq=PA109&dq=%22thomas+revell%22+burlington&source=bl&ots=8uNFYQsfO3&sig=RoV8S0KvQfIL8cRBM_loQsqQCfIU&hl=en&ei=wVl_S_i6MJP60wSl3oiSBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBEQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=revell&f=false

236 http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=a7blmxVoPkAC&dq=%22thomas+revell%22+burlington&printsec=frontcover&source=bl&ots=XZcBW-vmCa&sig=PS8teZis9W400i4qr3qhha3zwe&hl=en&ei=TmE_S5qSIYXbiQez7e2ADg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CBQQ6AEwBDhk#v=onepage&q=revell&f=false

237 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/Transcriptions/YKS/Pavers1619.html>

238 *Abstracts of Probate* <http://www.archive.org/stream/abstractsofproba06chur#page/368/mode/2up/search/revell>

239 *Paver’s Marriage Licences* <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/Transcriptions/YKS/Pavers1615.html>

240 *Calendar of the records of the County of Derby* <http://www.archive.org/stream/calendarrecords00unkngooq#page/n176/mode/1up>

241 CWM/186 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-cwmba&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

In 1626 property at Castleford and Allerton-by-water was leased by William Sagar to **John Revell**.²⁴² It is probably this John who (along with John West and William West) was enfeoffed on June 12th 1631 by Robert Carlyle of Doncaster with 'messuage and lands in Long Sandall, and other lands in Wheatley, Doncaster, and Bentley, to the use of John Carlyle and Elizabeth his wife'²⁴³ Allerton Bywater is some two miles north of Castleford. Arksey is about 17 miles south-southeast of Castleford and less than one mile from Bentley.

In 1632 **John Revell** is referred to in an indenture of covenant as follows, '*John Bright of Brendcliff Edge and Elizabeth, his wife, of the one part, and Thomas Burton of Cartledge in Dronfeld parish, co. Derby, esq., and John Rewell of Arksey, gent., of the other part, declaring the uses of a fine respecting a messuage and closes at Brendcliff Edge*'.²⁴⁴ This must be the [John Bright](#) who on January 17th 1612 / 3 married **Elizabeth, the daughter of Rowland Revell of Cold-Aston** and who in 1620 was living at Brincliffe Edge in the Manor of Ecclesfield.²⁴⁵ He is probably the John Bright referred to in Thomas of Heley's will dated 1627 — Thomas's daughter **Elizabeth Revell** married Richard Crawshaw son of Richard of Worsbrough in 1632.²⁴⁶ Worsborough is some 14 miles south of Castleford and the same distance west of Arksey.

In 1639 a collection of property is described as held by **John Revell, gent.**, as follows: '*Rectory of Arksey, a parcel of ground converted into an orchard called the Cony Garth, a close of pasture called Deanes Inge, 3r. of pasture in Great Hutchin Croft, 1a. pasture in Meane Hutchin Croft, the Master Close of pasture, the Parson Croft close, all in Arksey; a messuage, orchard, garden and adjacent closes called Almholme Closes, in Almholme; the Tyeth Laith in Bentley; the Chappell Yeard close in Bentley with the dovecote there; 25a. in the fields of Arksey; 18a. meadow in Bentley Inge, Arksey Inge and Inge More in Arksey*'.²⁴⁷ In 1647, the same parcel is referred to as '*all lately held by John Revell, gent.*'.²⁴⁸

The NBI records the burial at Arksey of an **Ann Revell**, daughter of John, July 15th 1630, a **Johannes Revell**, son of John, on October 11th 1644 and an **Elizabeth Revell**, wife of John, on January 18th 1639 / 40. These are almost certainly his wife and children, but baptism records have not been located.

An **Elizabeth Revell**, spinster, of Almholme, in the parish of Arksey is mentioned in a bond of August 6th 1648 that names also Godfrey Copley of Sprotborough and Peter Burton of Doncaster, Woollen Draper. Godfrey Copley is separately named in a bond and mortgage with **John Revell, gent.**, of Arksey dated November 1st 1648.²⁴⁹ It seems likely that this **Elizabeth Revell**, spinster, is John of Arksey's daughter described in [Pedigree 172](#) as '*sole daughter & heir, wife of John Copley of Skelbrook, co York & Cold Aston, gent.*'. Assuming that the marriage took place *ca* 1648, Elizabeth was born not later than *ca* 1630.

The connection to Bullock is of some interest. It is recorded that '*Richard Bullock, living about 1484, whose wife was Isabell Hunt of Ashover, was evidently the first of his line to hold the lordship of Unstone. His son Philip mated with Margery Revel of Carnfield ...*'.²⁵⁰

It is clear from Doncaster marriage records that in the area there was another Revell family, possibly related.²⁵¹ An **Anne Revell** married John (Corker) Cookes? at Doncaster on February 12th 1632 / 3, an **Elizabeth Revell** married Richard Sugden at Doncaster on October 18th 1636, and a **Thomas Revill** married Elizabeth Hirste at Doncaster on August 27th 1639. In 1657 an **Elizabeth Revell alias Hurste**, the only child of Thomas Hurste of Doncaster was named as his administrator.²⁵²

Other Revell records for Dronfield / Cold Aston

Note that the Dronfield parish registers record the birth of three daughters to a **Thomas Revell**, apparently the schoolmaster there, Susan (June 22nd 1582), Diana (December 25th 1583) and Flower (January 1st 1584 / 5). This Thomas appears to be the husband of Lucy Leete of Eversden, Cambridgeshire, and their pedigree is shown in the 1619 '*Visitation of Cambridge*'. This has a record '*Lucy ux. Thomas Revell of Darbyshire*'.²⁵³ Her father is shown as William Leete of Eversdon and mother as Flora (Flower) Browne of Yorkshire. Lucy's grandparents married about 1526 and probate on her grandfather, John Leete of

242 DD154/29 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=207-dd154&cid=-1#-1>

243 '*Collections for a History of the ancient family of Carlisle*' by Thomas Carlisle

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=46tCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA344&lpg=PA344&dq=%22john+revell%22+bentley&source=bl&ots=vE_KpijEM&sig=7EPY4qLxam52wfSACJ9DZM4Jng&hl=en&ei=x09IS-HtDYz00gT6sNnKBq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAkQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22john%20revell%22%20bentley&f=false

244 BAG/13/10/26 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=133-bag&cid=1-13-10-9-16&kw=rewell#1-13-10-9-16>

245 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofha38harluoft#page/672/mode/2up>

246 Bar D/407 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-bard&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

247 CWM/188 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-cwmba&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

248 CWM/190 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-cwmba&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

249 CD/164a, CD/164b, CD/163 and CD/162 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-cd&cid=1-9-19&kw=arksey%20revell%20revill#1-9-19>

250 *The old halls, manors and families of Derbyshire* <http://www.archive.org/stream/oldhallsmanorsa00tillgoog#page/n155/mode/1up>

251 *Yorkshire Marriage Registers* <http://www.archive.org/stream/yorkshiremarriag03blag#page/52/mode/2up/search/revel>

252 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries01yorkuoft#page/180/mode/2up/search/revel>

253 '*The Family of Leete*' <http://www.archive.org/stream/familyofleete00leet#page/n107/mode/2up/search/revel>

Eversden's estate, was granted in 1564.²⁵⁴ Lucy's father died in 1560 and her mother died in 1580 and Luce is mentioned in her will apparently unmarried.²⁵⁵ The baptism of the three children at Dronfield, and especially the occurrence of the name '*Flower*' strongly support this interpretation. Lucy's niece, Phebe Leete, emigrated to New England. **Note that unreferenced guesses on the web suggest that Lucy Leete was born in the period 1540 to 1550, and married in the period 1560 to 1570, and in some cases give her husband as Thomas Brevell.**

It might be Thomas Revell the schoolmaster at Dronfield who is referred to in this cryptic document found on the web, '*21 March 1606/7, The intent ... of this Surrender ys that the above named Robert Rockley, son of Gervase Rockley, Richard Rockley, William Castleforth, Henri Walker, Richard Elmhurst, **Rolland Revell**, John Cawood, Richard Micklethwaite, Jervase Micklethwaite, Francis Cooke, John Swinden, Robert Ealand, Roger Genn, Robert Allott, William Oxley and William Cudworth ... shall stand and be seized of & in the said parcell of Land ... to the use & behoof of the said schoolmaister of the said schoole ...*'.²⁵⁶ Unfortunately the web document does not give a source and little can be added save to comment that a Gervase Rockley (Rokeby) was associated with Barnsley in 1593 and 1601,^{257, 258} and that William Castleforth is possibly the William Castleford who married Ann Booth née Revell, daughter of Thomas Revell who married Anne West née More. In 1620 A Rowland Revell is recorded in a feoffment by Richard Wasse the elder and Richard Wasse the younger, his son, with regard to land at Brierley near Barnsley,²⁵⁹ but whether this is the Rowland buried at Dronfield in 1628 or Rowland of Cold Aston extant 1633 is not clear.

In 1599 Thomas Revell and his wife Lucy are associated with property described as '*two acres of meadow in Gresbrooke and Rotherham*' at much the same date as **Rowland Revell** who married Grace Roysel, and it might be this Rowland who is described as Rolland in the cryptic document. If Thomas the schoolmaster in the cryptic document is Thomas husband of Lucy, then from a geographic consideration it might equally be Rowland of Cold Aston and Dronfield.

In 1592 the '*Ely Register*' records that a **William Revell** performed the administration on behalf of Katherine Leete, widow of William Leete of Oakington (Cambridgeshire) who died intestate on November 25th 1592. Oakington is *ca* 10 miles from Eversden. Presumably **William Revell** and **Thomas Revell** are connected, but their origins are obscure. Several mysterious Thomas Revells of Derbyshire are discussed in [Part 4](#).

In 1590 a **William Revell** (apparently LLB) of Trinity College was in a position of authority at Cambridge University.^{260, 261} His origins are not known, but he might be connected to **Thomas Revell**, armiger, recorded as Sheriff of Cambridgeshire in 1568.²⁶² See also [Part 11](#). **William Revell** died in 1596 and was a benefactor of the University.²⁶³ He is possibly the William associated with the Leete family of Oakington and might be connected to the Revells of Soham some 15 miles from Cambridge. The IGI records that a **Thomas Revell** and his wife Helen and had seven children baptised Soham in the period 1585 to 1599.

Note that Dronfield is in Derbyshire and the explicit statement '*Thomas Revell of Derbyshire*' might reflect his living there rather than necessarily implying a connection to those Revells normally associated with Derbyshire. That said, Stanley C. Taylor states that a descendant of the Ogston Hall (Derbyshire) Revells '*started a dynasty at Coal Aston in 1598*'.²⁶⁴ Accordingly, the Thomas and William associated with the Leetes might well have originated in Derbyshire.

An **Edward Revell** was the father of Francis (May 14th 1599) and Marie (September 25th 1601) baptised at Dronfield, and might also be connected. Note also that the Derbyshire Revells are recorded as holding land at Dronfield as early as the 15th century, see [Part 4](#).

An **Ann Revell** married William Downes at Dronfield on August 10th 1636.

Rowland of Cold Aston's grandchildren. Extracted records on the IGI and Frances Revell's 1653 will indicate that the Revell children from Frances Hunlocke née Staynrod's second marriage were William (baptised Dronfield on March 11th 1629 / 30 who presumably died young), Michael (baptised Dronfield on March 6th 1630 / 31), William (baptised Dronfield on January 22nd 1631 / 32) and Lionell (baptised Dronfield on January 31st 1632 / 33). Robert's date of death is unknown, but an inventory of his

254 '*Fifty Great Migration Colonists to New England and their Origins*' by John Brooks Threlfall http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=0q4hNBqrDJKC&pg=PA278&lpg=PA278&dq=%22flora+browne%22+leete&source=bl&ots=J-q3aa2STZ&sig=swqjWf8rHepioWdPlfLpeU6kv6Y&hl=en&ei=Vh9rS9qHNJCM0gSPrtzQBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=10&ved=0CBoQ6AEwCTgK#v=snippet&q=eversdon&f=false

255 '*The Family of Leete*' by Joseph Leete <http://www.archive.org/stream/familyofleete00leet#page/76/mode/2up/search/flower>

256 <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~genepool/genn/3-yorkshire.htm>

257 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49708>

258 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49720>

259

<http://longford.nottingham.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=NaviTree.tcl&dsqField=R efNo&dsqItem=Ga1/9201-11846/9390-9414>

260 *Cambridge records of Early English Drama* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cambridgeREED01nelsuoft#page/n345/mode/2up/search/revel>

261 *Cambridge records of Early English Drama* http://www.archive.org/stream/cambridgeREED02nelsuoft/cambridgeREED02nelsuoft_djvu.txt

262 *A History of the Worthies of England* <http://www.archive.org/stream/worthiesengland01fulluoft#page/n291/mode/2up/search/revel>

263 *Alumni Cantabrigenses* <http://www.archive.org/stream/p1alumnicanabri03univuoft#page/442/mode/2up/search/revel>

264 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/derbyshire.htm>

Pell.] He was a Plymouth Adventurer.²⁷⁸ If the description ‘half-brothers’ is correct, it raises the question of their mother’s identity. Possibly they were born Hunlocke and adopted the Revell name, but the only known child of that marriage was Francis.

As discussed above, an Edward Revell of unknown origin fathered children baptised at Dronfield in 1599 and 1601 who might possibly be the mysterious ‘brother-in-law’, but he would have been aged *ca* 80 when Michael’s will was written, and his known children do not match the names given in Michael’s will. According to the Columbello pedigree in *Familiae Minorum Gentium* an Edward Revell, also styled as of Dronfield, married Jane Columbello daughter of Peter Columbello of Darley, Derbyshire, but no dates are given,²⁷⁹ but he is mentioned in the probated will of Roger Columbello of Darley, dated 1630.²⁸⁰ According to this Columbello pedigree this Edward Revell of Dronfield is connected to the Chadertons of Nuthurst, Lancashire, through his wife’s cousin Frances Columbello who married William Chaderton the son of Edmund Chaderton of Nuthurst.

It is clear that there is much confusion surrounding these Revells and Chadertons.

For example it is elsewhere well-documented

1. that this Jane Columbello the daughter of Peter of Darley on May 31st 1634 married at Derby Francis Revell alias Adamant, the illegitimate son of Edward Revell the Grays Inn lawyer,²⁸¹ and
2. that on June 27th 1569 this William Chaderton son of Edmund married Katheryne Revell (baptised January 6th 1552 at St Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury daughter of John Revell of London)²⁸² — see [Part 4](#).

St Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, St Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street and St Nicholas Cole Abbey (today located on Queen Victoria Street)²⁸³ are within a few yards of each other, and these families might well be connected.

The Revells of Brampton and Whiston

This branch of the Revells is poorly documented. The web contains some information that is demonstrably false. In other cases two claims conflict but it is not possible to decide which might be correct — possibly both are wrong. A connection to the More family of Chelsea, that includes Saint Thomas More, is certain. **Note also that Sir Thomas More’s sister Elizabeth (born Milk Street, London, September 22nd 1492) married John Rastell of Coventry.²⁸⁴ Their daughter Joan married John Revell a son of Robert Revell of Byfield — see [Part 3](#) and [Table 3](#).** Jane Flynn who is researching the Heywoods, and Martin Wood, the author of ‘*The Family and Descendants of St. Thomas More*’ that was published by Gracewing in April 2008, has each been very helpful in clarifying these links.

Because of the uncertainties surrounding these Revells of Whiston the account that follows begins with Thomas Revell who married Anne [West](#) née More, then considers Thomas’s ancestors and finally his descendants.

A **Thomas Revell** is referred to in a footnote in the 1828 publication ‘*The Life of Sir Thomas More: With a Biographical Pref., Noted, and Other Illustrations*’²⁸⁵ that states ‘*The marriage of Thomas Revel and Anne West, widow, appears in the register of a parish near the residence of the Wests, which, there is reason to think, is a second marriage of Anne More, grand-daughter to the Chancellor*’. This marriage is in fact recorded in the Handsworth parish register on June 7th 1580 and explicitly describes Anne West as a widow, **but does not describe Thomas as a widower.**

This **Thomas Revell** married widow Ann West née More, the widow of John West whose father George West had married Anne’s widowed mother Anne More née [Cresacre](#). According to Martin Wood, the author of ‘*The Family and Descendants of St Thomas More*’, Ann West née More was born April 12th 1541.²⁸⁶ It is suggested that her second husband Thomas Revell was born about 1533. **Thomas’s date of birth has not been confirmed, but seems reasonable.** The burial at Handsworth on December

278 ‘ADVENTURERS IN THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY COMPANY’

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyterry/advent/advenbios.html>

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

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

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

282 ‘*Lives of the Elizabethan Bishops of the Anglican Church*’

<http://www.archive.org/stream/livesoftheelizabeth00whituoft#page/n283/mode/2up/search/revel>

283 <http://web.archive.org/web/20071009113436/www.steeljam.dircon.co.uk/churches/londonchurchlocation.htm>

284 ‘*Sir Thomas More, his nephews and nieces*’

http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:HMxBwZPTwbqJ:www.thomasmorestudies.org/More_Nephews_Nieces.pdf+%22elizabeth+More%22+%22John+rastell%22&hl=en&gl=uk&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEEsGareUWUMnDD30uo1_hokeOcObst9sPf-z9WlTcxfwacBEZjWbU_OtHGqP8_FofEea4I973gigQr-wp-iBEghVax5p3mgm5fw64n-ens2GVtntpEQXXctKH0Qph32evxbE9lCHBJ&sig=AHIEtbSeqIMowxytJEbgdGO2H_FtUqPbNQ

285 ‘*The Life of Sir Thomas More: With a Biographical Pref., Noted, and Other Illustrations*’, by Cresacre More, Thomas More. Published by W. Pickering, 1828

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=eGqYcgB7d5lC&pg=PR43&pg=PR43&dq=%22catherine+revel%22+yorkshire&source=bl&ots=B-f-n6zukk&sig=MwiAzjWRXpYGeEiFqQ8Wi0sfAk&hl=en&ei=SzwpSvK4CNzKjAfD4rDqCg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1

286 ‘*The Family and Descendants of St. Thomas More*’ by Martin Wood

6th 1588 of an Anne Revell, wife of Thomas, might refer to his second wife. It seems that Thomas was not buried at Handsworth — the **Thomas Revell** buried at Laughton-en-le Morthern on January 27th 1602 / 3 is a possibility. Laughton-en-le Morthern is about four miles from Whiston and about six miles from Handsworth.

[Pedigree 172](#) indicates that this was Thomas's second marriage but does not identify his first wife, the mother of Anne and Catherine Revell, but the Handsworth parish register records the burial of a Katherine Revell, wife of a Thomas Revell, on April 27th 1580. It has not been possible to locate a record of the first marriage, but if at Handsworth, it must have been before 1558 when the parish registers commence.

This Ann West née More was the daughter of Anne Cresacre (Chrisacre) of Yorkshire and John More of Chelsea who married in 1529, John being the son of Sir Thomas More (1478–1535, Chancellor to Henry VIII) and Jane Colte.²⁸⁷ There is a plaque in Barnbrough Church commemorating these events. John More died 1547 and his widow Ann More née Cresacre married second George West, a widower, at Barnburgh, Yorkshire on June 13th 1559.²⁸⁸ Ann More née Cresacre died 1577.

By his first wife, Jane Trygot, George had a son John West who at Barnbrough on June 6th 1559 married Anne More, the daughter of his step-mother-to-be (but not a blood relative). Anne More and John West had at least three children, Godfrey, Anne (possibly baptised Barnbrough on August 29th 1561) and Jane. Godfrey West married Catherine Revell as discussed below — see also [Table 5e](#).

The exact dates of many of these events seem not to have been recorded precisely, but in the period 1576 to 1588 there are references to business dealings involving John Weste, Geoffrey Weste and a Roland Revell that mention Aughton, Aston, Fawkeners or [Cannonthorpe](#) Hall, Handsworth and Rotherham.^{289, 290}

Thomas Revell and his first wife, thought to be Katherine, had two well documented daughters and possibly one or more sons but baptism records have not been located, and if at Handsworth, must have been before 1558. Handsworth parish register records the marriage on May 25th 1579 of Katherine Revell to Godfrey West who was the son of John West and Ann More.²⁹¹ **Note that there are unreferenced records that say June 13th 1559, which is more likely to be John's date of birth, and suggest that the marriage took place in Lancashire or Lincolnshire.** Catherine's sister Ann Revell married [John Booth of Handsworth](#) on January 15th 1576 / 7.

Catherine's supposed brother is much less well documented but is said to be **Thomas Revell of Whiston**, who was probably born about 1560, establishing that his mother was not Thomas's second wife. Whiston is 12 miles from Stannington, one mile from Brampton-en-le-Morthen, five miles from Handsworth and about ten miles from Barnburgh.

The ancestry of Thomas Revell who married Anne West née More

The identity of this Thomas is uncertain. William Revell of Brinsworth refers to a Thomas in his 1560 will but does not state their relationship (as he did for two sons). Clearly this cannot be the Thomas who died in 1556, and he might be a contender for Thomas who married Anne West née More in 1580. Brinsworth is about 5 miles from Brampton-en-le-Morthen.

Studies of the More family and [Pedigrees 171](#) and [172](#) give conflicting accounts of Thomas's ancestry. Pedigree 172 suggests that the **Thomas Revell** who married Anne West née More is the son, born ca 1530, of **Richard Revell of Brampton-en-le-Morthen**. Richard is supposedly the second son of Sir John Revell and a brother to Gregory Revell of Stannington who died 1588. Pedigree 171 gives Richard of Brampton as the second son of Thomas Revell who died in 1556, with Gregory as Richard's elder brother.

There is no convincing evidence for a Sir John Revell, or indeed any armigers among the Yorkshire Revells. Gregory Revell of Stannington who died in 1588 is well documented as the first son of Thomas Revell who died in 1556. Thomas's will does not refer to a son Richard. This leaves several possibilities for consideration.

- 1) Possibly Richard son of Thomas died before 1556 (the [Bradfield registers](#) begin in 1559). The dates of birth of Thomas's children are not known, but are unlikely to be before 1510 and are probably in the period 1520 to 1530.
- 2) Possibly Thomas's father was Robert the second son of Thomas who died in 1556 rather than Richard. This Robert did indeed have a son Thomas (baptised at Bradfield April 22nd 1565), but this is much too late and can be discounted.
- 3) Possibly Thomas's father was another Richard not descended from Thomas who died in 1556. A Richard Revell of Stannington is named in Hunter's Hallamshire as father of Elizabeth and might be such a candidate. Stannington is about 10 miles from Brampton-en-le-Morthen.

287 Yorkshire Archaeological Journal <http://www.archive.org/stream/yorkshirearchae08socioog#page/n31/mode/1up>

288 'The Visitation of Yorkshire' <http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationofyork00flow#page/346/mode/2up>

289 ACM/SD/135, 136, 166, 172, 276, 298-306 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=199-acm1_2&cid=-1#-1

290 'Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series Vol 7' <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries07york#page/84/mode/2up>

291 'The Life of Sir Thomas More: With a Biographical Pref., Noted, and Other Illustrations', by Cresacre More, Thomas More. Published by W. Pickering, 1828

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=eGqYcgB7d5IC&pg=PR43&pg=PR43&dq=%22catherine+revel%22+yorkshire&source=bl&ots=B-f-n6zukk&sig=MwiAzjIWRXpYGeEiFqQ8Wi0sfAk&hl=en&ei=SzwpSvK4CNzKjAfD4rDqCg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1

This **Richard Revell of Stannington** is poorly documented. His date of birth is not known but can be estimated from what is known of a daughter Elizabeth who is recorded in Hunter's *'Hallamshire'*.²⁹² This Elizabeth Revell married [John Burton](#) of Dronfield and they had two sons. John Burton died 1556.²⁹³ The elder son married on October 27th 1556 and the younger son on November 15th 1562. The marriage of the younger son is confirmed in Dronfield parish register, but the elder son's record is not in the IGI as their records are available only from 1560.

Assuming that all protagonists were the first born, and that all married at 17 years of age, one can deduce that the elder son was born not later than 1539, and that suggests that Elizabeth was probably born not later than 1522. Her father Richard was therefore born not later than 1505. The very tight age / time constraints set in this argument to define the latest realistic date for Richard of Stannington's birth are unlikely to be correct — if it is assumed that all protagonists were firstborn and married at age 21 then Richard's date of birth would be no later than 1497. It is quite possible that Richard was born even earlier. Collectively this suggests it is unlikely that this Richard of Stannington was a son of Thomas. It is more likely that he was either a brother, cousin, nephew or uncle.

It is possible that Richard of Stannington and Richard of Brampton are one and the same. Thomas Revell of Whiston's date of birth has been estimated as not later than 1542, but possibly appreciably earlier. The date of birth for Elizabeth the daughter of Richard of Stannington has been estimated at the latest to be within the window 1518 to 1522. It is possible therefore that Thomas and Elizabeth are siblings, but it is by no means certain. There might be a Richard Revell of Brampton, and he might have died before 1556 and he might have been a son of Thomas. The NBI contains burial records at Rotherham for two Richard Revells, one dated August 14th 1586 and the second dated October 25th 1586, either of whom might have been of Stannington

Thomas Revell of Whiston

It must be clearly stated that at the present time there is no independent evidence that Thomas Revell who married Anne West née More had a son Thomas by either of his marriages. If Thomas was baptised at Handsworth his birth must have been before 1558 when the registers commence. Some records of their known children do not include him, and some claim that ***Thomas of Whiston*** is descended from the Revells of Ogston.²⁹⁴ Cregar states that he was resident Whiston and married Elizabeth Crawshaw in 1590.²⁹⁵ This has not been confirmed, but there are later connections to Crawshaws. For example, Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Revell of Heley married Richard Crawshaw son of Richard of Worsbrough in 1632,²⁹⁶ and a deed dated 1637 refers to *'lands of George Revell, deceased'* and *'lands of the heirs of Edward Crashawe deceased'* near Chesterfield, suggesting that the families may at least have been acquainted.²⁹⁷ The identity of George Revell is uncertain, but is probably the Georgius Revell of Wadshelpe in the 1633 list of Derbyshire Freeholders.²⁹⁸

Others suggest that Thomas of Whiston married a Denton, and the will of Thomas of Brampton refers to cousins with that surname. The details remain obscure, but it is possible that Thomas of Whiston married twice. The apprenticeship of a Thomas Revell, son of Robert of Adwick-upon-Dearne (yeoman or husbandman) to Thomas Denton, Cutler of Wincobank, in the period 1626–38 might be connected.²⁹⁹ This Thomas Revell had a brother Robert who was apprenticed to William Clarborough, Cutler, in the period 1636–46. Adwick-upon-Dearne is less than two miles from Barnburgh.

The descendants of Thomas Revell of Whiston

Cregar quoting the Whiston parish registers states that Thomas had at least four children baptised at Whiston, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and William.³⁰⁰ [Pedigree 172](#) shows Thomas, John, Sara, Anne and Rowland, the Curate at Handsworth. Handsworth parish register records the baptism of his daughter on January 15th 1634 / 5 and his burial on October 14th 1636. It has not been possible to locate any record of his baptism or marriage and it is not possible to confirm the connection shown in Pedigree 172.

Unreferenced records submitted to the IGI suggest that Thomas who married Henry Bate's sister was born about 1591, the son of Thomas Revell, variously said to be of Brampton or Whiston, and a Miss Denton. According to another entry on the IGI in the period 1591 to 1612 they had five sons and three daughters, Thomas (of Brampton) 1591, Ann 1592, Maria 1593, Sarah 1600, William 1601 buried 1602, Richard 1604 buried 1608, Richard 1609 buried 1609, and John 1612.

To some extent these entries in the IGI are supported by authoritative Whiston burial records from the National Burial Index (NBI) with William son of Thomas buried Whiston on August 15th 1602 and Richard son of Thomas buried Whiston on July 23rd 1608. The IGI burial record for Richard in 1609 is not confirmed, but there is a record for Richard son of Thomas buried Whiston on February 23rd 1622 / 3. **However, these records do not give the mother's forename.**

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http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=QCE2AAAAQAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=intitle:ecclesfield&lr=&as_drrb_is=q&as_minm_is=0&as_miny_is=&as_maxm_is=0&as_maxy_is=&as_brr=1&ei=tbRUS_uAKYLmzAS7ns3dAw&cd=1#v=onepage&q=revel&f=false

293 <http://www.archive.org/stream/oldhallsmanors00tillgoog#page/n143/mode/1up/search/revel>

294 *Ancestry of William Stockton White DDS Compiled by William Francis Cregar, Philadelphia 1888*
http://international.loc.gov/master/gdc/scdser01/200401/books_on_film_project/locbf005/20060731017an/00000081.pdf.

295 *Ancestry of William Stockton White DDS Compiled by William Francis Cregar, Philadelphia 1888*
http://international.loc.gov/master/gdc/scdser01/200401/books_on_film_project/locbf005/20060731017an/00000081.pdf.

296 Bar D/407 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-bard&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

297 *'Descriptive Catalogue of Charters'* <http://www.archive.org/stream/chartersrollsdee00shel#page/158/mode/2up>

298 <http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh06derb#page/n115/mode/2up/search/revel>

299 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/apprentices.htm>

300 *Ancestry of William Stockton White DDS Compiled by William Francis Cregar, Philadelphia 1888*
http://international.loc.gov/master/gdc/scdser01/200401/books_on_film_project/locbf005/20060731017an/00000081.pdf.

Interestingly the NBI has records for a John Revell, described as of Catcliffe, *who was buried Whiston on March 4th 1667, a John Revell son of John buried Whiston on July 24th 1665* and an Elizabeth, wife of John, buried Whiston April 15th 1653. The *Register of Wills at York* also lists a will dated April 9th 1662 for a 'John Revell, the younger, of Whiston, Gent.' on which probate was granted July 29th 1662.³⁰¹

As discussed below, it has been possible to locate references to the children who attained adulthood, but not possible to identify their parents. **The gap in births between 1593 and 1600 might point to the death of Thomas's wife and a second marriage, and that might reconcile the records suggesting that he married Elizabeth Crawshaw and Miss Denton, but no clear evidence has been found to support this suggestion. If he did marry twice, it is not clear who was the first wife. There is nothing in the NBI records for Whiston in this period that might be the burial of his first wife.**

However, the NBI contains a record for the burial of an Elizabeth Revell at Laughton on August 25th 1598, some four miles from Whiston. The NBI also contains an entry for an Elizabeth Revell buried at Throapham on April 20th 1598 but the Throapham parish records show her as an unmarried Revell daughter.

In constructing the tree for this group of Revells preference has been given to contemporary documents such as parish registers, wills and other official proceedings rather than histories written considerably later because these published accounts of his descendants are patently inconsistent.

A **Thomas Revell, Yeoman of Brampton** aged about 38, and brother-in-law to a Henry Bate whose sister Thomas had married, is recorded as a witness in a court case of 1637 / 8 to 1638 / 9 between Gervase Eyre of Chesterfield and Thomas Keresforth of Dodworth,³⁰² who in 1665 endowed a school in Barnsley. **Thomas Revel of Brampton's age, while approximate is that he himself gave and suggests that he was born ca 1599 / 1600. This is appreciably later than the unreferenced entries on the IGI, discussed above.**

In Pedigree 172 Thomas of Brampton is shown as a son of Thomas Revell of Whiston. **A baptism at Whiston is thus likely and these registers must be checked.**

It has been suggested that Thomas of Brampton is the Thomas Revell baptised Sheffield on July 19th 1601, the son of Thomas of Heeley, but this Thomas of Heeley's 1627 will does not refer to a daughter Sarah and this possibility can be eliminated.

This Henry Bate named in the Court documents is presumably the son of Henry Bate the Rector of Aston and Ellen Hardstaff who married at Aston in 1607.³⁰³ He cannot be the Rector, who was introduced to the parish on October 17th 1605, because he died September 7th 1627.

The will of a Thomas Revell, yeoman, of Brampton's dated March 1st 1640 / 1 and proved May 1641 is lodged in the York registry,³⁰⁴ but it has not been possible to examine a copy or a full transcript. The notes given in pedigree 172 are further discussed below after a consideration of his sister Sara's will.

Sarah Dickinson (née Revell), who died a widow in 1679 (buried Whiston April 6th 1679), refers in her will to a nephew Nathaniel Revell of Brampton (and his children) and a niece Rebecca [Hurst](#) (née Revell) (and her children). Nathaniel and Rebecca are siblings, the children of John Revell of Whiston and his wife Elizabeth. This brother John is not mentioned in Sarah's will as he died before her, buried at Whiston on July 24th 1665. John's son Nathaniel married Alice Eyre,³⁰⁵ and their children were John, Nathaniel, Thomas and Henry. John's daughter Rebecca married [Hurst](#) (Hurd / Hunt / Huron) of Dalton and their children were Rebecca, Nathaniel and Thomas. There is in Sarah's will reference also to cousins named Borough (Burrows), discussed below. Sarah is described as sister by Thomas of Brampton in his will dated 1640. **Sarah's date of birth is not known and while the unreferenced entry on the IGI states 1600, living to 1679 makes it is quite possible that she was born somewhat later, as thought also for her brother Thomas.**

According to [Pedigree 172](#) Thomas of Brampton is said to have married about 1630 and his will refers to sisters Ann Burrows, Sara Dickinson, brother John Burrows, cousins Thomas, Francis and William Revel, nieces Mary and Sarah Garland, various Dentons, Thomas son of Richard Revel, and William Fletcher parson of Aston, and names John Revel as supervisor. **Note that there are no references to a wife or children, and unreferenced claims to the contrary must be treated as unproven and unlikely.**

Ann Burrows is presumably the Ann Revell who married John [Burrowes](#) at Rotherham on July 12th 1615. This Ann was presumably born not later than ca 1594 to 1598, but it has not been possible to locate a baptism record. Nieces Mary and Sarah Garland are probably the children of John [Garland](#) and Mary Revell, presumably Thomas of Brampton's sister, but confirmation is required.

301 *Index of Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/indexofwillsinyo11yorkiala#page/72/mode/2up/search/revel>

302 'Court of Chivalry' <http://arts-itsee.bham.ac.uk/AnaServer?chivalry+0+start.anv+case=199>

303 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/Transcriptions/YKS/Pavers1607.html>

304 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries04yorkuoft#page/88/mode/2up/search/revel>

305 *Visitation of Yorkshire* <http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationyorke00dugdrieh#page/12/mode/2up/search/revel>

The supervisor, John Revell, is presumably John who married Elizabeth, putative cousin of Thomas of Brampton and putative nephew of Thomas of Whiston — see [Tables 5e](#) and [5i](#). **If John Revell who married Elizabeth is indeed a nephew of Thomas of Whiston that would make Thomas of Whiston brother to John of Handsworth., but Sarah Dickinson née Revell could not then be aunt to Nathaniel and Rebecca the children of John and Elizabeth. Obviously it is possible that one of these statements is incorrect, or that the term ‘aunt’ has been used loosely, but these assertions could be reconciled if John married Elizabeth Dickinson, sister to Thomas, Sara’s husband.**

However, because John Revell, supervisor, is apparently not described as cousin it might be his father, uncle to Thomas of Brampton, but note that, as discussed below, John of Handsworth, a promising candidate for Thomas of Brampton’s uncle John, was dead by 1623.

‘Cousins’ is an imprecise term, and the identity of Thomas, Francis and William Revell is uncertain and it must be noted that they do not necessarily have the same father. ‘Francis’ is a relatively rare forename among the Revells and an interesting candidate is the Francis Revell, baptised at Handsworth on July 31st 1611, son of **John of Handsworth**, husbandman deceased. This Francis is said to have been apprenticed to William Lee from 1624 to 1653.³⁰⁶ This latter date is probably a mis-transcription of 1633, which would be consistent with marriage after completion of the apprenticeship of Francis Revell and Joanna Taylor at Sheffield on January 20th 1634 / 5. This Francis had children baptised at Sheffield, as follows: Sara on March 5th 1635 / 6; John on September 12th 1641; Francis on December 17th 1643 (buried August 23rd 1645); and Marie on May 6th 1648.

The ‘*Thomas son of Richard Revell*’ cannot be Thomas baptised Sheffield on January 24th 1595 / 6 because he was buried on August 16th 1595. Thomas son of Richard Revell baptised Bradfield on September 26th 1582 and who married Anne Wilson and moved to Shifnall was extant in 1644 and is a possibility — see [Table 5d](#) — but an otherwise unknown son of the Richard Revell baptised Handsworth January 21st 1606 / 7, and hence grandson of John Revell and Isabel Newbold, is also worth considering — see [Table 5i](#).

However, at this period the Handsworth parish registers record that there were to John Revells fathering children:

- (i) John Revell who married Isabell Newbold on October 26th 1605; and
- (ii) John Revell who married Margaret Adamson on August 17th 1606.

It is likely that one of these two John Revells is the son of Francis Revell (baptised at Handsworth on December 26th 1566) and the other is the son (baptised at Handsworth on August 10th 1578) of Robert Revell and Anne Bynney who married on September 28th 1567. It is not possible to decide between these possibilities but Francis as a grandson of Francis is plausible.

If the term ‘cousin’ was used in Thomas of Brampton’s with its strict meaning then John Revell of Handsworth is probably Thomas of Brampton’s uncle, but if so, then John Revell the supervisor was Thomas’s cousin. Note: there is no NBI burial record for a John Revell at Handsworth in the period 1573 to 1661.

References to cousins with the surname Denton requires further investigation because of the peculiar phrasing ‘*Samuel Denton & Tho^s & Lewis D. her sons*’ but is of interest because it has been suggested that Thomas Revell of Whiston married either a Denton and / or Elizabeth Crawshaw.

The Rotherham Parish registers contain a record of a marriage dated May 15th 1598 between a Thomas Denton and Anne Renell (Reniell), almost certainly a mis-transcription of Revell, and this establishes a Denton connection regardless of who Thomas of Brampton married. The apprenticeship of a Thomas Revell, son of **Robert of Adwick-upon-Dearne** (yeoman or husbandman) to Thomas Denton, Cutler of Wincobank, in the period 1626–38, is of interest,³⁰⁷ and might be an apprenticeship to his Uncle Thomas Denton. This Thomas Revell had a brother Robert who was apprenticed to William Clarborough, Cutler, in the period 1636–46.

Robert of Adwick’s will, written December 20th 1677, refers to his sisters Ann Revill, Margaret Revill, Mary Revill, Elizabeth Revill and Alys Revill, but no sons or wife who presumably predeceased him. Although these scraps of information fit together well, the lack of a reference in Thomas of Brampton’s will to his brother John Revell of Whiston, is unexpected because John survived until 1662 (according to Revell Ely and Stacey) or even 1665 according to Cregar consistent with the entry for Whiston in the NBI.

Adwick-upon-Dearne is about 12 miles from Handsworth, about ten miles from Wincobank, about seven miles from Whiston, about three miles from Brampton, and less than two miles from Barnburgh.

Integrating the information that can be confirmed it is clear that Thomas Revell of Brampton who married Margaret Bate had siblings Sarah (who married [Dickinson](#)), Ann (who married [Burrowes](#)), John of Whiston who married an Elizabeth, and very probably Mary (who married [Garland](#)), and that they were probably born in the period *ca* 1590 to 1610.

306 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/apprentices.htm>

307 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/apprentices.htm>

Dubious published histories of the Revells of Whiston

An early book by Cregar, *'Ancestry of William Stockton White DDS'*.³⁰⁸ quoting the Whiston parish registers, has John, Nathaniel and Rebecca as children of a **John Revell** (buried Whiston March 4th 1667) and Elizabeth (buried Whiston April 12th 1657). **However, the national Burial Index (NBI) makes it clear that the John Revell buried in 1667 is 'of Catcliffe' and his will makes it clear that he is not the John Revell inferred by Cregar. Moreover, the NBI gives a burial date of April 15th 1653 for 'Elizabeth Revell, wife of John'.**

Cregar goes on to say that John Revell senior is **thought probably** to have been the **nephew** of **Thomas Revell of Whiston** who married Elizabeth Crawshaw, and while unproven, the evidence so far assembled is consistent with this statement. If this is the case, then it implies that Thomas who married Ann West née More might have had two sons, Thomas of Whiston and an otherwise unknown brother, possibly John of Handsworth.

Cregar's next statement, to the effect that Elizabeth Revell (born August 1st 1658 at Whiston and baptised August 24th) and her brother Thomas (born April 20th and baptised May 6th 1660), children of John Revell and Alice Stacye, emigrated to Burlington,³⁰⁹ is challenged as unproven in *'An Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacye Families'*,³¹⁰ and it is more likely that these emigrants were Derbyshire Revells, see [Part 4](#). **Indeed, the NBI records that Thomas Revell son of John and Alice, was buried Whiston on August 2nd 1670.**

While seemingly correct on the foregoing point, *'An Historical Narrative of the Elys, Revell and Stacye Families'* has the Thomas Revell who married Henry Bate's sister as the father of John Revell, gent. of Whiston who married Alice [Stacye](#) of Ollerton (Owlerton) September 7th 1657,³¹¹ and Nathaniel who married Alice Eyre October 5th 1652 at Braithwell, and a daughter Rebecca who married [Hirst of Dalton](#),³¹² and, ironically, quotes *'Ancestry of William Stockton White DDS'* by Cregar as the source, which it patently is not.

It is difficult to connect these Revells to members of the larger family. Rowland Revell of *'Haigh Green'* in his will,³¹³ dated April 9th 1623 (High Green and 1632 in some accounts), refers *inter alia* to *'cossen Thomas Revel of Whiston'* and *'cossen William Revel of Cudworth'*. 'Cousin' is frequently used very imprecisely and these are presumably the cousins referred to by Thomas of Brampton, but this does nothing to help our understanding. This Rowland married Agnes [Vesey](#) and they are discussed in more detail below. An Inquisition dated 21 James I (1624) probably relates to this Rowland and tends to confirm that he died 1623 rather than 1632.³¹⁴

John Revell of Catcliffe

John Revell of Catcliffe, according to the NBI, was buried at Whiston on March 4th 1667. In his will, dated 1666, he refers to his married sister Mary Beete, his sisters Sarah Revell, Rebecca Revell and Alys Revell, his brothers Nathaniel Revell and Thomas Revell. Alys, Rebecca and Thomas are described as the *'younger children'*. His sibling's forenames suggest a connection to the Revells of Brampton and Whiston but a definite link cannot be identified.

Because John Revell of Catcliffe refers explicitly to his sister Mary as being married, one can conclude that the description of his other sisters explicitly as Revells indicates that they are not married. Therefore John of Catcliffe's sister Sarah Revell cannot be the Sarah Revell, sister of Thomas Revell of Brampton, who married Dickinson because that Sarah was already married when referred to explicitly in Thomas's will dated 1640.

John of Catcliffe does not mention a wife or children of his own, but he does mention an Aunt and Uncle Thomas Adamson of Treeton and their children, and this might link him to the **John Revell** who married Margaret Adamson at Handsworth on August 17th 1606.

It is possible that John and Margaret had children baptised at Handsworth because in the period 1606 / 7 to 1624 there are records of seven children with the father shown as John Revell. However, some of these belong to the John Revell who married Isabell Newbold at Handsworth on October 26th 1605, and with the exception of Richard baptised January 21st 1606 / 7 it is not possible to identify the mother. Nor is it possible to identify the parents of the two Johns, but the likely candidates are John Revell baptised at Handsworth on July 27th 1571 (father Francis Revell) and John Revell baptised at Handsworth on August 10th 1578 (parents Robert Revell and Anne Bynney).

308 *'Ancestry of William Stockton White DDS Compiled by William Francis Cregar, Philadelphia 1888*

http://international.loc.gov/master/gdc/scdser01/200401/books_on_film_project/locbf005/20060731017an/00000081.pdf.

309 *'Ancestry of William Stockton White DDS Compiled by William Francis Cregar, Philadelphia 1888*

http://international.loc.gov/master/gdc/scdser01/200401/books_on_film_project/locbf005/20060731017an/00000082.pdf

310 *'An Historical Narrative of the Elys, Revell and Stacye Families'* <http://www.archive.org/stream/historicalnarrat00elyr#page/110/mode/2up>

311 <http://www.sheffieldindexers.com/ParishMarriageIndex.html>

312 *'An Historical Narrative of the Elys, Revell and Stacye Families'* <http://www.archive.org/stream/historicalnarrat00elyr#page/110/mode/2up>

313 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries10assogooq#page/n84/mode/1up/search/revel>

314 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries01yorkuoft#page/32/mode/2up/search/revel>

John of Catcliffe is not the John Revell, son of Thomas Revell of Rotherham, who was admitted in 1658 to the College of St John, Cambridge,³¹⁵ because he was awarded his BA in 1661 / 2, appointed priest at York *ca* 1666 and the incumbent at Bradfield in 1701 / 2.³¹⁶

Anthony Beete married Mary Revell at Sheffield on November 2nd 1665,³¹⁷ and there is an NBI burial record for a Mary Beete née Revell at Sheffield on April 5th 1669. This Mary Revell, one of the older children, must have been born no later than *ca* 1645

In 1649 the records of the estates of the Earls of Pembroke (then lords of Hallamshire) show that the most important tenants at Catcliffe were George Oake, Margaret Jarvis and **Thomas Revell**.³¹⁸ According to the will of John Revell of Catcliffe, his sister Mary was one of the older children, and if she married in 1665, then she was probably born not later than *ca* 1644. It seems unlikely that his younger son Thomas could have been one of the most important tenants in 1649, but beyond that, his identity is uncertain.

Other references to Revells of Whiston and Brampton

A John Revell and a Thomas Revell were listed as tenants of Whiston in Harrison's 1637 survey,³¹⁹ probably John of Whiston who married Elizabeth and Thomas of Whiston (his putative father or uncle), but their precise identities are uncertain.

A Captain Adam Eyre refers in his diary to a meeting dated 1647 / 8 with a Captain Revell of either Brampton or Whiston.³²⁰ This is almost certainly Captain Edward Revell, the black sheep son of Robert Revell and Anne Knowles of the Derbyshire Revells,³²¹ — see [Part 4](#). It is recorded that in August 1644 '*Colonel Frecheville, a most active royalist, garrisoned his house at Staveley in the civil wars, and distinguished himself on various occasions. In a skirmish with Captain Revel's and two other troops, he drove them for shelter into Mr. Eyre's house at Hassop, where he took them all prisoners*'.³²² It is this Edward who married Frances Hooker née Webster at [Dronfield](#) on July 2nd 1635,³²³ and whose son Thomas is said to have married Mary Potts and emigrated to the New World

On August 5th 1657 a John Revell witnessed the nuncupative will of a Richard Marsh, yeoman of Moore Yate in the parish of Whiston.³²⁴ This was probably John who married Elizabeth, his son who married Alice Stacey, or John of Catcliffe.

On June 15th 1657 a Henry Revell witnessed the will of George [Snydall of Wickersley](#), yeoman.³²⁵ The Revell and Snidal families are both later associated with Slacks farm at Wickersley.³²⁶ Henry son of Nathaniel of Brampton would have been too young so this might be Henry of Rotherham, Clerk, whose will was dated 1668.

A **Nathaniel (Nathan) Revell**, probably the son of John and Elizabeth (see above), was described as of Brampton (Bromton) in 1663,³²⁷ and 1669 / 70,^{328, 329} and as associated with Ulley, Aston and Treeton in 1677.³³⁰ It is probably the same person who is described as a cousin in the 1679 will of Samuel Hall of Langford, Essex, who at one time resided in Massachusetts, and who had land at Bentley and Doncaster.^{331, 332} Samuel Hall lived *ca* 1610 to 1679 / 80 and married Sarah Cocking.³³³

315 <http://www.archive.org/stream/admissionstocol00goog#page/n178/mode/1up/search/revel>

316 [Alumni cantabrigienses](#)

317 <http://www.archive.org/stream/parishregisterof68shesf#page/n7/mode/2up>

318 http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/info/200136/local_towns_and_villages/320/catcliffe/1

319

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=sqEWAAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=intitle:ecclesfield&lr=&as_drrb_is=q&as_minm_is=0&as_miny_is=&as_maxm_is=0&as_maxy_is=&as_brr=0&ei=Nq5US7-WM46szAT4spXACQ&cd=2#v=snippet&q=revell&f=false

320 '*Yorkshire Diaries and Autobiographies*'

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=x1OAAQjbgLYC&pg=PA94&pg=PA94&dq=%22revel+of+Brampton%22&source=bl&ots=cYXCvy4hY7&ig=nkyu4ud04gTpmr2cTKR_ajD4nu4&hl=en&ei=Pt3S8ytJ5ml0wTW7bGoCQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CBIQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22revel%20of%20Brampton%22&f=false

321 '*Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families*' page 104.

<http://www.archive.org/stream/historicalnarrat00elyr#page/104/mode/1up>

322 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50735>

323 '*Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacey Families*' page 109.

<http://www.archive.org/stream/historicalnarrat00elyr#page/109/mode/1up>

324 '*Genealogical Abstracts of Wills*' <http://www.archive.org/stream/genealogicalabst02chur#page/38/mode/2up/search/revel>

325 '*Genealogical Abstracts of Wills*' <http://www.archive.org/stream/genealogicalabst02chur#page/40/mode/2up/search/revel>

326 <http://www.wickersleyweb.co.uk/hist/slacks.htm>

327 Bag C/944 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-bagc_1-2&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1

328 DDP/34/59 [http://slb-](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=14&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29)

[archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=14&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=14&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29)

329 DDP/34/60 [http://slb-](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=15&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29)

[archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=15&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29](http://slb-archives.hull.ac.uk/Dserve/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqCmd=Show.tcl&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqPos=15&dsqSearch=%28%28text%29=%27revell%27%29)

330 C 10/481/81 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATID=7172602&CATLN=6&accessmethod=5>

331

http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:iQfTNYLEcq8J:www.designscience.com/Genealogy/richardhall/Wills%2520of%2520Samuel%2520and%2520Sarah%2520Hall%2520with%2520comments.pdf+%22nathaniel+revell%22&hl=en&gl=uk&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEEsG8cSLwL1LzYfM2ak7Bd7J-OaTPqAoWtqSzfUoVVIuBW1_WZRYJAiqov_46sqFaxt26Ar68amtixi6NsQEakIrc9PopOUEMDhECsfC7bgiBFT6bF6PhDuFu-XtpGMyEshceZ4&sig=AHIEtbTAPnQPvaTx2nr5N1Soy_lyUEXg4Q

The Whiston registers have survived from 1587 but in the IGI are only available from 1720 and I have not been able to consult the earlier records.

The Revells of Handsworth

The origin of the Handsworth Revells is not known. The parish registers have survived from 1558 and have been partially transcribed by Sandra Gillott of the [Handsworth Historical Society](#). [Table 5i](#) sets out the relationships in so far as they can be deduced. The registers have survived from 1558 and the earliest male Revells identified are a **Robert Revell** who married Anne Bynney there on September 28th 1567 and a **Francis Revell** (wife unknown) who is recorded as the father of children baptised there from 1563 / 4 to 1576. **Robert Revell** and an **Anne Revell**, probably his wife were buried there in 1614.

The parish registers and the NBI record the burial there of a Joan Revell September 26th 1573, a Margery Revell on April 23rd 1580, a Katherine Revell on April 27th 1580 and an Ann Revell on December 6th 1582. It is plausible that **Katherine Revell** is the first wife of **Thomas Revell of Stannington**, and **Margery Revell** and **Joan Revell** might well be children of **Francis Revell**, see above, but the registers do not state this and they might belong to an earlier generation.

Further investigation is required to distinguish the children belonging to the marriage of **John Revell** who married Margaret Adamson (August 17th 1606) and the **John Revell** who married Isabell Newbold (October 26th 1605). One of these two **John Revells** is almost certainly the **John Revell of Handsworth** who is said to be nephew to **Thomas Revell of Whiston**, and grandfather of the **John Revell** who married Alice Stacey.

John Revell of Smallfield 1539–1556–1591–1620

This John Revell's parents are unknown and date of birth is uncertain, but if at Bradfield must predate 1559 by some margin. In an unreferenced tree on the web it is suggested that his father was a Richard but this has not been confirmed. In the period 1559 to 1581 there is no record of a Richard Revell as the father in any baptism. The nebulous Richard Revell of Brampton is a possibility, but there is no direct evidence to support this.

John is known to have had a sister Jane who married William Ibbotson of Nether Combes, Bradfield, on April 30th 1559,³³⁴ and Jane was probably born not later than ca 1539. John Revell of Smallfield is named in the 1595 will of his sister Agnes of Bradfield (dated January 15th 1595 / 6 probated June 9th 1596)³³⁵ Agnes also refers to her son John Gregory, but it has not been possible to find her marriage or baptism, or even her son's baptism, so probably all predate 1559.

John married Elizabeth Eyre of Grainfoot, Hathersage (a second cousin twice removed of Margaret Eyre who married John Revell of Ogston — see [Part 4](#)),³³⁶ and they had a daughter, Denyse, who married Henry Shawe on January 31st 1591 / 2 and was extant November 27th 1621.³³⁷ Dinis, wife of Henry Shawe, was buried Bradfield August 10th 1630.³³⁸ Surprisingly, Denyse's baptism cannot be found in the Bradfield parish register, one must assume that she was born before 1559 (or was baptised elsewhere) and that her father was born before 1539. The burial at Bradfield on July 27th 1607 of an Elizabeth, wife of John Revell, might relate. The date of John's marriage to Elizabeth Eyre is not recorded, but Elizabeth's brother Thomas Eyre married Ellen Wilson of Bromhead at Bradfield on October 19th 1563.

John's will is dated 1620, and is very difficult to read, with certain sections completely missing. It refers to sons-in-law Hurt, Rodgers, Green and William Revell. There is mention of a Thomas the son of Richard Revell, and another Thomas who was son of daughter Joan deceased.

The earliest reference located that refers explicitly to John Revell of Smallfield is dated April 3rd 1566 when '*George Byngley and Joan his wife and also John Hobson surrendered etc a parcel of land called Lee Roides lying in a certain place called Smallfield, containing by estimation three and a half roods within the Soke of Bradfield; to the use of John Revell of Smallfield*'.³³⁹

In 1586 a John Reyvell, Yeoman, of Smallfield is described as '*... "governners and Tuityoners" of Richard Wainwright...*'. In 1587 he witnessed a document relating to the Bromhead family, and these records probably refer to the John who married Elizabeth Eyre. The [Stead of Onesacre](#) pedigree indicates that (unspecified) Revell of Smallfield was the father of Margaret

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<http://www.newenglandancestors.org/research/database/GreatMigrations/?f=research%5Cdatabase%5CGreatMigrations%5Ccontent%5C0421.htm&page=&anchor=>

333 <http://www.designscience.com/Genealogy/richardhall/Co-citer%20FischerHall%20genealogy.htm#href95>

334 Publications of the Harleian Society <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofha38harluoft#page/654/mode/2up>

335 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries05assogoo#page/n92/mode/1up>

336 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofha38harluoft#page/544/mode/2up/search/revel>

337 Sheffield Manorial Records

338 'Bradfield, West Yorkshire, Parish Registers 1559-1722' by Arthur Briarly Browne, 1905 (www.Englishparishregisters.com)

339 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/showthread.php?p=1993072>

Revell who married Nicholas Steyd.³⁴⁰ The Will of Nicholas Stead the younger of Onesacker, dated April 15th 1639, refers to 'Thomas Revell of Ricottfeild' as his brother-in-law.³⁴¹ This Nicholas is a grandson of Nicholas Steyd and Margaret Revell. He married Frances Beighton née Hawkworth in 1619 but it is not clear on what basis he describes Thomas Revell (presumably son of William) as brother-in-law.

A John Revell of Smalfield is named in the will (very difficult to read) of Rowland Revell dated October 1599 but their relationship cannot be made out. The will of Rowland's father, William Revell of Brinsworth, dated 1560, refers also to a son John and a Thomas whose relationship is not stated, and it is quite possible that this is John of Smalfield. However, unreferenced sources on the web suggest that John of Smalfield's father was Richard.

In 1573 a deed recording that a John Steide surrendered property in Onsaker (Bradfield) to his wife Margaret Steyde,³⁴² refers also to Gregory Reyvell and John Reyvell tenants of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Presumably this connects in some way to Margaret Stead née Revell widow of Nicholas Stead (Yeoman of Onesacre and heir of John and Margaret) who married second Rowland Thompson (Yeoman of Brightholmlee, Bradfield) on May 18th 1571.³⁴³ This Margaret Revell's parents are uncertain but apparently she is not a daughter of Gregory and might be a daughter of John Revell of Smallfield. A Roland Revell son of John was buried at Bradfield on March 9th 1570,³⁴⁴ but Roland's age is not stated and his father is uncertain. In 1591 a Nicholas Steyde (the son of John and Margaret) surrendered two messuages with lands in Smallfield and Bradfield to a John Revell.³⁴⁵

There are later records, some of which are likely to refer to a younger John Revell, possibly a son.

For example, a John Revell of Smallfield is recorded in 1610 as a witness recording on oath events relating to the Hall family that had occurred in 1593.³⁴⁶ A William Revell also was a witness. In 1614 a John Revell of Smallfield 'took over a piece of land called Carrholme and another called Baylie loundes and a wood called Cogman hoile'.³⁴⁷ John Revell of Smallfield was buried Bradfield on August 4th 1620 and his will is available.³⁴⁸

The situation is complicated because it is certain that there was more than one John Revell active at this period and it is not always possible to distinguish between them. In 1565 a John Revell and a William Revell are mentioned together in connection with Henry Hawkworth letting a tenement called Sugworth and Walkeneden House to Ann Hawkworth, his mother.³⁴⁹ The identity and relationship of these two Revells is unclear (although it is possibly the John Revell who married a Jenet Hawkesworth in either 1562 or 1564), but this is not necessarily John Revell of Smallfield.

A John Revell benefitted from the will of William Greyve of Fayrhirst, Bradfield in 1557, and in 1581 witnessed a document relating to the settlement of a debt by Gregory Revell of Stannington and John Beighton and Lawrence Beighton of Haldworth. According to Pedigree 266 in Hunter's 'Familiae Minorum Gentium' Lawrence Beighton is the son of John Beighton of Hill Top at Bradfield who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Thomas Revell who died 1556.

A John Revell gave evidence at an Inquisition *Post Mortem* at Rotherham in 1601 relating to the Dawson family,

The Revells of Nether Bradfield

William Revell of Nether Bradfield

The will of a William Revell living Nether Bradfield is dated October 2nd 1600,³⁵⁰ and refers to his wife Alice. A Rowland and a Radolphe are mentioned and are presumably sons.

Raphe (Ralph) Revell

Radolph is almost certainly Raphe / Ralph who on May 20th 1591 married Frances Swynden at Bradfield. In the period 1591 to 1600 a Raphe Revell had four children baptised at Bradfield, Joan (Johan), February 27th 1591, Alyce March 8th 1593; Anne July 20th 1595 and William February 13th 1600 / 01. Raphe was presumably baptised before 1559

340 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/genealogy/stead.htm>

341 'Yorkshire Diaries and Autobiographies'

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=x1OQAQjbgLYC&pg=PA94&lpg=PA94&dq=%22revel+of+Brampton%22&source=bl&ots=cYXCvy4hY7&ig=nkyu4ud04gTpmr2cTKR_ajD4nu4&hl=en&ei=rPt3S8ytJ5ml0wTW7bGoCQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CBiQ6AEwBQ#v=snippet&q=revell&f=false

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

343 Publications of the Harleian Society <http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsofha38harluoft#page/648/mode/2up>

344 Bradfield Parish Record

345 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49705&strquery=revell>

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

347 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/showthread.php?p=1993072>

348 From Index of Wills at York Registry 1389-1514 (FHL film 1786295). The date shown first is the date of probate, the second date is when the will was written, then volume number.

349 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/showthread.php?p=1993072>

350 From Index of Wills at York Registry 1389-1514 (FHL film 1786295). The date shown first is the date of probate, the second date is when the will was written, then volume number.

In the *List of Chancery Proceedings* for the period 1621–5, a Henry Hawksworth is listed as plaintiff against Ralph Revell the defendant, with the subject recorded as ‘Bradfield and Dwarden’.³⁵¹ An Inquisition dated 22 James I (1625)³⁵² corresponds to Raphe’s will dated July 22nd 1624,³⁵³ that describes him as Milner (=Miller) of Bradfield and names his wife Frances (who is to occupy Lincroft), son William and grandchildren Richard Broomhead and Ann Hawksworth. A Robarte Broomhead married a Joane Revell at Bradfield on February 7th 1612 / 3 and a daughter Ann was baptised December 4th 1614. Alyce may have married Gilbert Lee at Bradfield on July 5th 1618. The implied Hawksworth marriage has not been located.

In 1596 Ralph Revell (plaintiff) and Francis Braye, gent., and Johanna his wife (deforciants) are referred to in connection with a messuage and a cottage with lands in Darnall and Atterclyff.³⁵⁴ In 1599 Ralph Revell, Johanna Revell, and Henry Ibbottson (plaintiffs) and Henry Worrall, senr., and Anthony Worrall and Margaret his wife (deforciants) are referred to in connection with a messuage with lands in Ughill and Bradfield.³⁵⁵ Henry Worrall is probably Anthony’s father (baptised Bradfield February 26th 1564 / 5). The identity of Johanna Revell is not known. She might be a sister, and might possibly be the Johann, daughter of John, baptised at Bradfield on May 20th 1565. At this era there appear to have been two John Revells fathering children at Bradfield. (eight baptisms in the period 1560 to 1567).

The Revells of Dongworth

The will of a ***John Revell of Dongworth***, dated 1633, identifies his wife as Alice. A John Revell married an Alice Revell at Bradfield on July 1st 1590, and the baptisms that can reasonably be associated with that marriage correspond to the children named in the will, i.e. Jenet March 25th 1593, Richard May 23rd 1596, Elizabeth September 13th 1600, John January 1st 1602, Ann November 21st 1604 and Robert April 22nd 1615. Father John might be the son of John Revell baptised July 21st 1566 but Alice’s baptism cannot be located. It is possible that she was a widow (but no matching marriage can be identified at Bradfield in the period 1559 to 1590) suggesting that she may have been baptised in a different parish. Daughter Elizabeth is described as the widow of William Chalner (Chalnor, [Chaloner](#), Chalmer) but it has not been possible to trace the marriage.

The will of a ***John Revell of Dongworth*** dated 1671 is almost certainly his son. The will refers to his brother Henry (and Henry’s children including a John and Robert) a sister Ann, a sister Joanne (and her daughter). It is probably this John who is a trustee of and witness to the will of Richard Spooone of Stannington dated May 20th 1652,³⁵⁶ in which Richard established the Chapel at Stannington

Revells recorded in the Registers at Ecclesfield, Rotherham and Sheffield

Ecclesfield

Ecclesfield is the parish that includes Stannington and therefore one would expect many records for Revells in the registers. There are comparatively few. Either the Revells of Stannington used another church, possibly the cathedral at Sheffield, or being staunch Catholics their records do not appear in the parish registers of the established church. It is not easy to link these records into family groups, and even less so to find any links to the Bradfield Revells.

Many of the Ecclesfield records appear as ***Relfe***, but this has been annotated as equivalent to Revell. The earliest is the burial of a Catherine Relfe on September 20th 1582. On June 20th 1594 a Richard Relfe married Alice Bromehead. Alice was buried on February 7th 1602 / 3.

On September 19th 1597 the Ecclesfield parish register records that Thomas Creswycke married Dorothe Revell relict of a Richard Revell.³⁵⁷ Some sources say the marriage was at Rotherham but it is not in those Phillimore records. The identity of this Richard who was buried at Sheffield on July 22nd 1596, is further discussed below.

On May 28th 1605 Renoldus Marshall married Margarete Revell. A William Revel married a Miss Bower on December 11th 1607. In 1617 Charles Howlden married Anne Revell (July 13th) and Richard Revell married Dorithie Gouldinge (August 9th). The absence of Revell baptisms at Ecclesfield is surprising and suggests that they might have been registered elsewhere.

There is a note added to the transcript of the Ecclesfield registers that records the marriage of Richard Barber of Ughill to Jane Revell at Bradfield on June 17th 1571. Jane’s parents are not known as she would have been born before the Bradfield parish register commenced in 1559.

351 *List of Chancery Proceedings* <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924084263023#page/n65/mode/2up/search/revel>

352 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries01yorkuoft#page/32/mode/2up/search/revel>

353 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries10assogooq#page/n84/mode/1up/search/revel>

354 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49715>

355 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49718>

356 http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~smithsgenealogy/P_S_YORKSHIRE.html

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

Rotherham, Brinsworth (Brimsworth), Greasborough (Gresbrooke) Kimberworth and Marsburgh (Masbrough)

Rotherham, Brampton-en-le-Morthern, Brimsworth, Gresbrooke, Kimberworth, Laughton-en-le-Morthern, Masbrough, Treeton and Whiston fall within a circle of approximately 2 miles radius. They are about 11 miles from Stannington and about 7 miles from Sheffield. Masbrough should not be confused with Mosborough, Sheffield. Similarly Brampton-en-le-Morthern should not be confused with Bramley (Moor) near Chesterfield where the Derbyshire Revells had property. Revells were established at Rotherham not later than the mid 16th century. There are Revell records also at Bramley and [Braithwell](#) about 6 miles east of Rotherham and 8 miles west of Doncaster from the mid 17th century, and at Bentley and [Arksey](#) about 3 miles north of Doncaster from the early 17th century.

In the mid 16th century baptisms at Rotherham (IGI) identify a **Henry Revell** as father of Anne (May 6th 1548) and John (May 9th 1559) and a **John Revell** as father of William (November 27th 1558) and Johan (October 29th 1559). There are later baptisms of William on March 28th 1562 and January 30th 1563, Elizabeth on June 13th 1563 and Margarete on April 11th 1563 for whom the father(s) are not named.

Strangely, there are no Revell marriages in the IGI records for Rotherham at this period, but 29 are listed in Phillimore's marriage records between 1559 and 1636.³⁵⁸ For example, they show that a Robert Hunter married **Alice Revell** on February 2nd 1559, a **Rowland Revell** married Margaret Sykes August 4th 1560, a **Roger Revell** married Anne Wightman on June 22nd 1561 and a **Henry Revell** married Joan (surname omitted) on July 9th 1566. Other Rotherham marriages are referred to below, and a full list is on [Rotherham Web](#). A **Roger Revell** was recorded as a godparent to Godfrey Chadburne (baptised Rotherham on October 6th 1556) and likewise a **William Revell** to a Rose Stanyforthe (baptised December 4th 1556), and a **Henry Revell** to a Henry Robynett (baptised January 24th 1557 / 8).³⁵⁹

At Rotherham, a **William Revell** (Ravell) married Anne Parkyn (Paringe) on June 13th 1585, on February 7th 1586 a **William Revell** married Margaret Boswell, and on December 1st 1594 a **William Revell** married Dynis Ellice. At Rotherham a **Richard Revell** married Isabel Davies on April 16th 1567 and on December 7th 1595 a **Richard Revell** married Joan Clerke. The NBI contains some early burials, **John Revell** on April 4th 1559 and **Joan Revell** on July 27th 1560, both children of a **John Revell**. A **Thomas Revell** son of a **William Revell** was buried on May 23rd 1560 and a **William Revell** on May 19th 1560 who might perhaps be the father and / or the **William Revell** of Brinsworth discussed below. As for Ecclesfield it has not been possible to associate these records into family groups.

That the Revells of [Rotherham](#) are connected to those at [Bradfield](#) is generally assumed but not known for certain. Whether one individual moved (or several) and when is far from clear. It might have been during the first half of the 16th century, but it could have been earlier.

The Revells of Brinsworth

In this regard, the wills of **William Revell** of Brinsworth dated May 29th 1560 and his son **Rowland Revell** of Brinsworth, dated October 21st 1599 (probated December 5th 1599) are of particular interest.³⁶⁰ **Rowland Revell** was buried at Rotherham on November 16th 1599. William refers to sons Rolande and John, and to a Thomas Revell whose relationship is not defined, and Rowland refers to his wife Margaret, daughter Elizabeth, Richard Revell of Stannington (presumably son of Gregory), and a John Revell of Smalfield and this suggests a link with Bradfield, but the exact relationship is unclear. By a process of elimination it seems likely that this is the Rowland who married Margaret Sykes in 1560, suggesting that he was born not later than ca 1540. Neither his baptism nor those for his brothers can be found in the Rotherham parish register for the period 1542 to 1563 (the only Rotherham baptisms available electronically). It is possible that they were baptised at Bradfield, but those records commence 1559.

In 1565 a Robert Hole (plaintiff) and **John Revell** and Margery his wife and William Westall (deforcians) are named in connection with two cottages with lands in Gresbrooke and Rotherham.³⁶¹ It has not been possible to trace a marriage for John and Margery, but if at Rotherham it must have predated 1544 and it is likely that they were born not later than ca 1524 (The earliest marriage records at other likely locations are Bradfield 1559, Ecclesfield 1558, Sheffield 1563). Perhaps the most likely candidate is the John who had children baptised at Rotherham in 1558 and 1559, above, and possibly the son of William of Brinsworth. It is possible that this is John of Smalfield, but proof is required.

In 1592 'Roland and Agnes his wife' are plaintiffs and 'Richard Beamount and Elizabeth his wife and Laurence Wilkynson and Elizabeth his wife' the deforcians in connection with a message at Rotherham.³⁶²

In 1599 what might be the property referred to in 1565, this time described as 'two acres of meadow in Gresbrooke and Rotherham', is listed in 'Yorkshire Fines' with William Staynroope (plaintiff) and Thomas Revell and Lucy his wife

358 <http://www.archive.org/stream/yorkshiremarriag01blog#page/n0/mode/2up>

359 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/Transcriptions/WRY/RotherhamBaptisms1542-1563.html>

360 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries05assogooq#page/n92/mode/1up>

361 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49640>

362 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49706&strquery=revell>

(deforciant).³⁶³ This transaction and the protagonists would seem to be connected to another dated 1599, in which Robert Revell (plaintiff) and William Stayndrop and Dorothy his wife (deforciant) are mentioned in connection with a message and lands in Rotherham.³⁶⁴ As discussed in the section on the Revells of [Dronfield](#), above, it is thought that this is Thomas Revell of Derbyshire, subsequently schoolmaster at Dronfield, who married Lucy Leete. **Note, Dronfield is in Derbyshire and the explicit statement 'Thomas Revell of Derbyshire' might reflect this rather than necessarily implying a connection to those Revells normally associated with Derbyshire.**

Robert Revell of Rotherham

The will of Robert of Rotherham, dated 1608, identifies brothers Christopher, Jeffery and Henry, and refers to a William Revell of Westgate, Rotherham, but does not define the relationship. Robert's children can be identified from the grandchildren, for example Alice and Margaret Banes, daughters of Alice Revell and Thomas Banes (married at Rotherham on June 18th 1580) and Alice Clayton, daughter of Frances Revell and Henry Clayton (married December 10th 1605). A reference to a Henry Cutforthe suggests that Margaret Revell who married Thomas [Cutforthe](#) on June 18th 1581 may also be a daughter.

The forenames Christopher and Jeffery (Geoffrey, Godfrey) are not commonly associated with the Revells of Yorkshire, but crop up regularly at Rotherham where a **Christopher Revell** was buried on February 5th 1583, and a **Jeffery Revell** on May 5th 1585. A Geoffrey Revell married Jane Rockley at Rotherham on November 16th 1617 and possibly remarried to Elizabeth Hollinworth at Rotherham on July 28th 1619. It might well be Robert's brothers Henry, Christopher and Jeffery Revell who are recorded in the *Rotherham Church Rate Roll* as living High Street and Market Street in 1627.³⁶⁵

It seems likely that Christopher married Ann Huchenson at Rotherham on June 20th 1613, and it is probable that the Christopher Revell who married Dorothy Midlam at Rotherham on May 26th 1657 is a descendant of one of these Revells. Dorothy, wife of Christopher was buried Braithwell on May 13th 1683. Christopher and Dorothy had children baptised at Braithwell (Dorothy on April 7th 1662 and John on February 25th 1663 / 4). John Revell, son of Christopher, corveiser, of Bramley was apprenticed to John Stevenson 1680–88.³⁶⁶

Henry Revell, Shoemaker of Rotherham

In 1638, A **Henry Revell**, Shoemaker of Rotherham aged about 60 years, gave evidence in a libel case at the White Hart, Doncaster. His parents are not known.³⁶⁷ A **Thomas Revell**, also a Shoemaker of Rotherham aged 26, was another witness, presumably Henry's son. It might be this Henry Revell who was one of the feoffees elected in connection with a grant made by Queen Elizabeth I dated 1584, as follows:

*'Declaration by which certain properties in Rotherham, Deneby, Iylarsburgh (Masbrough), Brinsforth and Kymberworthe are ceded by Party (I) to twelve Feoffees in Trust for the Common Lands of Rotherham. An account is given of the purchase of the new lands from Lawrence Woodnett and Antony Collyns in 1584 and of the "fyne levyed by the speciall meanes & procurement of the said Willm West", in 1585. Liability for the payment of annual dues to the Crown is acknowledged.'*³⁶⁸

The first election was made on August 3rd 1589 and the second on May 20th 1608. At the third election on June 1st 1631, Henry Revell was described as a 'new feoffee' and as a 'surviving feoffee' at the fourth election dated August 7th 1657, when new feoffees were appointed.

On April 10th 1648 a bargain and sale records that 'Henry Revell, yeoman, and Christopher Cutler, husbandman' sold a message in Rotherham to 'John Crawshawe of Worsburgh, Rocper?'. as required under the terms of the will of John Cutforshawe of Rotherham. In 1650 Henry Revell was one of the feoffees who took action in the Court of King's Bench against 'Richard Broadbent, innholder, for arrears of rent for the Talbot Inn (£5.0.0. p.a.).

It is possible that it was this Henry who married Ellen Brigg at Rotherham on September 17th, 1609, and who was living High Street, Rotherham, in 1627.³⁶⁹

Henry Revell, Clerk, of Rotherham

In 1647 Henry Revell, Clerk, along with two others (William Crofts and Robert Browne) was charged with 'publishing a blasphemous and seditious libel called the 'Parliament's Ten Commandments'. The libel consisted of a most profane and wicked parody of the Lord's Prayer, the Creed and the Ten Commandments. He was fined £50.³⁷⁰ Others attribute this to John Spencer,³⁷¹ or date its investigation by the House of Lords as 1648 / 9.³⁷² He appears to be an Alumnus of Cambridge, and that record describes him as 'of Derbyshire'.³⁷³

363 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries08york#page/136/mode/2up>

364 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries08york#page/100/mode/2up>

365 *Rotherham Church Rate Roll* <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/Transcriptions/WRY/RotherhamChurchRateRoll1627.html>

366 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/apprentices.htm>

367 'The Court of Chivalry' <http://arts-itsee.bham.ac.uk/AnaServer?chivalry+0+start.anv+case=128>

368 <http://66.102.9.132/search?q=cache:RhUOh9uLpYsJ:193.132.104.74/nra/online/GB0740%252091-T.pdf+Marsburghe+revell&cd=3&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=uk>

369 *Rotherham Church Rate Roll* <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/Transcriptions/WRY/RotherhamChurchRateRoll1627.html>

370 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publications40surtuoft#page/52/mode/2up>

371 <http://www.archive.org/stream/annalsayorkshir00unkngooq#page/n59/mode/1up/search/commandments>

His will, dated 1668, refers to daughters Elizabeth and Margaret, and sons John and Thomas. It has not been possible to locate a marriage record or any related baptisms.

Revells of Kimberworth and Masbrough

In 1602 ‘*Roland Revell, gent., and Thomas Woodhouse, gent.*’ are the plaintiffs and ‘*Thomas Hurst and Mabell his wife, William Steynedropp and Dorothy his wife, and Thomas Senyor and Grace his wife*’ the deforcians in connection with two messuages and a cottage with lands at Rotherham,³⁷⁴ and at the same date Robert Tagg (plaintiff) and ‘*Rowland Revell and Agnes his wife*’ deforcians with regard to ‘*two messuages and a cottage with lands in Rotherham*’³⁷⁵

In 1590 a John Revell is named as plaintiff and Thomas Resby as deforciant in connection with cottages and lands in Marsburgh.³⁷⁶

In 1599 what might be the property referred to in 1590 (*a messuage and a cottage with lands in Marsburghe*) is listed with Roland Revell (plaintiff) and William Harrison, gent., and Richard King and Margery his wife (deforcians).³⁷⁷

In 1603 a Roland Revell, Richard Rawson and Thomas Armfield (plaintiffs) are named with Christopher and Elena Needham (deforcians) in connection with ‘*lands in Kimberworth and Marsbroughe*’.³⁷⁸

Sheffield

Revells of Heeley

Heeley (Heley) falls within the parish of Sheffield. It is about 2 miles from Sheffield, about 5 miles from Stannington, about 3 miles from Walkley and about 4 miles from Wadsley. It is about 9 miles from the Rotherham grouping discussed above.

There is an unreferenced, and unconfirmed, statement on the web that the Revells moved to Sheffield late in the 16th century with the first record dated 1584, when a branch of the family moved to Heeley,³⁷⁹ but where they moved from is not clearly stated. The earliest record I have located is dated 1585 in the Sheffield parish registers, and the earliest referring specifically to Heley is dated 1589. However, the Sheffield Manor records refer in 1494 to a ‘*Thomas Revell lately of Sheffield*’ in connection with a land transfer as discussed above in the Ricardfeild section.³⁸⁰

It must be noted that the Derbyshire John Revell (see [Part 4](#)) who married Margaret Harris née Beighton at some date after 1577 was admitted to land at Hallam on April 11th 1581,³⁸¹ see [Table 4f](#). Upper and Nether Heeley were part of the township of Nether Hallam.³⁸²

Richard Revell of Stannington, Walkley and Heley

From 1588 onwards there are references to a Richard Revell connected with either Walkley or Heeley. Walkley (Nether Hallam) is about 1.5 miles from Stannington, about 2.5 miles from Sheffield and about 5 miles from Nether Bradfield. In 1590 a Richard Revell (plaintiff) and Anthony Blyth Esq., and George Scargell and Johanna his wife (deforcians) are mentioned in connection with a messuage with lands at Walkley, Sheffield.³⁸³ On November 10th 1591 this Richard is described as a ‘*Rychard Reyvell of Walkeley in the county of York glover*’ in a deed of partition with ‘*Laurence Beygton of Haldworthe and John Beygton of Smalfeld in the same county glovers of the other part*’.³⁸⁴

Although not explicitly described as ‘*of Walkley*’ it is probably the same Richard who on December 10th 1588 witnessed a bond that states ‘*from Gregory Reyvell late of Stanyngton within the parish of Bradfeld in the county of York yoman and Rowland Reyvell of the same place, son of the same Gregory, yoman to John Beygton of Smalfeld in the same county glover and Laurence Beygton of Haldeworthe in the same county glover*’ which makes reference to an indenture made by Gregory Reyvell in 1581. It is probably the same Richard Revell who in 1589 is the plaintiff and ‘*Rouland and Grace*’ the deforcians with reference to ‘*Lands and an eighth part of a messuage in Stanyngton*’.³⁸⁵ **Roland and Grace** are further discussed below.

372 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=32743>

373 [Alumni cantabrigienses](#)

374 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49721&strquery=revell>

375 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49721>

376 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries07york#page/160/mode/2up>

377 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49718>

378 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49722&strquery=revell>

379 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/archive/index.php/t-175490.html>

380 ‘*Sheffield Manorial Records*’ by T. Walter Hall

381 SpSt/17/2 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-spst_1&cid=1-3-5&kw=sheffield%20revell#1-3-5

382 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/WRY/Sheffield/more.html>

383 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49704&strquery=revell>

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

385 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49703&strquery=revell>

Richard Revell of Walkley was buried at Sheffield on July 22nd 1596 and his will refers to his daughters Ann, Dionys and Dorithie, and his wife Dorothy. The baptism of Richard's daughter Dorithie can be found at Sheffield on March 20th 1591, but Ann and Dionys appear to have been baptised at Bradfield on April 27th 1585 and August 9th 1587, respectively. A son Thomas Revell, baptised Sheffield January 24th 1594 / 5, was buried August 16th 1595.

Overall, this suggests that at some time between late 1587 and early 1591 Richard moved from Bradfield to the Sheffield area and this is confirmed in the will of William Revell, yeoman, of Nether Bradfield, dated April 20th 1600 (probated October 2nd 1600),³⁸⁶ that refers to 'son Richard of Walkley, deceased' and which mentions Richard's sister Dyanis who married Edward [Swallowe](#). The ancestry of William is uncertain.

This is generally consistent with an unreferenced statement on the web that the Revells moved to Sheffield late in the 16th century with the first record dated 1584, when a branch of the family moved to Heeley,³⁸⁷ but where they moved from is not clearly stated. The earliest record I have located is dated 1585 in the Sheffield parish registers, and the earliest referring specifically to Heley is dated 1589.

These baptisms at Bradfield suggest that Richard's wife was Dorothy Worrall, daughter of Henry, baptised at Bradfield on November 15th 1562, and who married a Richard Revell at Bradfield on September 30th 1583. On September 19th 1597 the Ecclesfield parish register records that Thomas Creswycke married Dorothie Revell relict of a Richard Revell.³⁸⁸ Some sources say the marriage was at Rotherham but it is not in those Phillimore records.

A Dorothy, wife of Thomas Creswick, was buried at Sheffield on June 13th 1602 and it is possible that this Thomas married again, possibly to Elizabeth Parkin at Sheffield on June 23rd 1605 or to Elizabeth Scofield at Penistone on October 20th 1607. A deed of covenant dated March 20th 1607 / 8 made between 'Thomas Creswicke of Burrow Lee within the parish of Ecclesfield in the county of York yoman and Elizabeth his wife of the one part and Richard Revel of Stannington in the said cy of York yomn and Henrye Worrall thelder of Ughill in the said county of York yoman of thother part...' refers to land in Wadsley and Owlerton, and is witnessed by a John Revell of Dongworth.³⁸⁹ The *Feet of Fines* for 1608 has an entry that obviously relates to the same event, 'Rich. Revell and Henry Worrall, quer : Thos. Creswicke and Eliz.his wife, def. Two messuages, 2 cottages and lands in Waddesley and Ollerton',³⁹⁰ that presumably is connected to the foregoing. While clearly connected to the foregoing it is difficult to integrate and the identity of Richard Revell of Stannington while uncertain, is probably Richard son of Gregory.

It must be noted that the Derbyshire John Revell (see [Part 4](#)) who married Margaret Harris née Beighton at some date after 1577 was admitted to land at Hallam on April 11th 1581,³⁹¹ see [Table 4f](#). Upper and Nether Heeley were part of the township of Nether Hallam.³⁹²

One can conclude that 'Rouland and Grace' referred to in the documents dated 1589 are Roland Revell who married Gracia Roose at the Cathedral of St Peter, Sheffield, on June 27th 1585. They are clearly connected with a Thomas Revell and Alice Royses who in 1589 are named as plaintiffs in connection with a 'Messuage in Heley als. Heyleys and Sheffeld and the moiety of 2 messuages and 2 cottages with lands there, in which John and Alice Royses have a life interest' to 'Rouland and Grace his wife' deforcians.^{393, 394} A John Roose was buried at Sheffield on May 22nd 1591 and an Alicia Roose, widow, was buried at Sheffield on March 20th 1591 / 2, and it might be they who had the life interest in the property at Heley.

Roland must have been born no later than ca 1564 and might be the comparatively well-documented Rowland of Dronfield / Cold Aston, son of Gregory (see [Table 5d](#)) whose children John and Elyzabeth were baptized there on July 10th 1586 and April 25th 1589, respectively.

It seems reasonable to assume that Rowland Revell is connected to the Thomas Revell and the Richard Revell who are associated with the property, and it seems quite likely that one of them was his father, who must have been born not later than ca 1549. The other might have been an uncle or elder brother.

Rowland Revell who married Grace

In 1589 a Thomas Revell and Alice Royses are named as plaintiffs in connection with a 'Messuage in Heley als. Heyleys and Sheffeld and the moiety of 2 messuages and 2 cottages with lands there, in which John and Alice Royses have a life interest' to 'Rouland and Grace his wife' deforcians.^{395, 396} Also in 1589 a Richard Revell is the plaintiff and 'Rouland and Grace' the

386 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries05assogooq#page/n92/mode/1up>

387 <http://www.sheffieldforum.co.uk/archive/index.php/t-175490.html>

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

389 http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~exy1/fh_material/Wheat_collection.txt

390 *Feet of Fines* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFH40&CISOPTR=97209&REC=0&CISOBX=revell>

391 SpSt/17/2 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-spst_1&cid=1-3-5&kw=sheffield%20revell#1-3-5

392 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/WRY/Sheffield/more.html>

393 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49703&strquery=revell>

394 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries07york#page/108/mode/2up>

395 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49703&strquery=revell>

396 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries07york#page/108/mode/2up>

deforciant with reference to '*Lands and an eighth part of a messuage in Stanyngton*'.³⁹⁷ There are two candidates for this Richard Revell. Richard of Walkley is discussed in full, below. The other candidate is Richard the Miller at Heley Mill who died shortly after taking over the mill that some describe as being in '*Norton across the brook from Heley*'.³⁹⁸ This Richard had family in Heley and was buried at Sheffield September 25th 1610. It is recorded that '*Hiley Milne on the Broad Water called Sheve" is mentioned in many old deeds and charters. It was in being before 1600, and an indenture of 1608 specifies that John Parker of Lees Hall was the owner by inheritance of the "Watercorn Mill at Heeley*'.³⁹⁹ This river is the boundary between Derbyshire and Yorkshire.

One can conclude that the 1589 records refer to Roland Revell who married Gracia Roose at the Cathedral of St Peter, Sheffield, on June 27th 1585. Roland must have been born no later than *ca* 1564. This Rowland is probably the comparatively well-documented Rowland of Dronfield / Cold Aston, son of Gregory (see [Table 5d](#)) whose children John and Elyzabeth were baptized there on July 10th 1586 and April 25th 1589, respectively.

A John Roose was buried at Sheffield on May 22nd 1591 and an Alicia Roose, widow, was buried at Sheffield on March 20th 1591 / 2, and it might be they who had the life interest in the property at Heley. It seems reasonable to assume that Rowland Revell is connected to the Thomas Revell and the Richard Revell who are associated with the property, and it seems quite likely that one of them was his father, who must have been born not later than *ca* 1549. The other might have been an uncle or elder brother.

Thomas Revell of Heley

Thomas Revell of Heley's will is dated 1627. He refers to his wife Alice, son and heir Thomas, younger son John, daughter Elizabeth and married daughter Margaret, wife of John Levick (Lethwicke), and a brother-in-law Hugh Roberts (who married Ann Revell at Sheffield on May 15th 1584. Ann was buried at Sheffield November 13th 1622). Their children can be associated with baptisms at Sheffield St Peter (Cathedral) as follows: Wills (December 25th 1590), Margaret (March 4th 1593), Gratia (November 7th 1596 and buried July 22nd 1598), Rolland (September 21st 1599 and buried August 22nd 1600), Thomas July 19th 1601 and Elizabeth December 3rd 1604. In addition on February 22nd 1599 there is a baptism of an illegitimate son Nichus Shawe or Revell, father Thomas Revell and mother Anne Shawe. This might well be the Thomas who was plaintiff in 1589, above. Thomas's marriage has not been located but it appears that his wife was Alice Royce (Royse, Rose, Roose, etc) possibly a relation of Grace who married Rowland Revell. An Alicia Rose was baptised Sheffield St Peter on December 25th 1564, but her father's name is not given.

Marriages for two of the daughters can be traced. A prenuptial settlement dated April 28th 1632 made by Richard Crawshaw the elder (of Uslethway in the parish of Worsbrough) documents the impending marriage of Richard Crawshaw, the younger, and Elizabeth Revell, daughter of Thomas Revell, yeoman, of Heeley, deceased.⁴⁰⁰ A Margreta Revell married Johannis Levick on January 18th 1614 / 5 at Sheffield St Pater

It has not been possible to locate a record of Thomas's marriage, or his birth, but it must have been no later than *ca* 1570 and presumably predated his arrival in Sheffield. A possible candidate is Thomas baptised at Bradfield on April 22nd 1565, son of Robart.

The will of ***Alice Revell, widow of Heley***, is dated 1639 and refers to two married daughters, Margaret Lethwicke and Elizabeth Crawshawe. An ***Alice Revell***, widow of Heeley, was buried at Sheffield on Their son ***Thomas, yeoman of Sheffield***, died before his mother and his will dated 1638 refers to his wife Mary, son Thomas and three daughters, Mary, Hannah and Sarah. Thomas was buried at Sheffield on July 11th 1638.

Thomas Revell son of Thomas of Heley completed an apprenticeship with George Rose in 1626.⁴⁰¹ A marriage between Thomas Revell and Maria Holdworth at Sheffield on July 11th 1627 and baptisms at Sheffield of Maria (May 1st 1628), Sarah (March 1st 1632 / 3), Thomas (February 27th 1634 / 5), and Hannah (February 1st 1638) correspond with the will. A Johannes Revell, baptised February 15th 1635 / 6 was buried January 13th 1636 / 7. The will also refers to Thomas's brother-in-law John Lethwick, and to John Bright. A John Bright of Brincliffe Edge married Elizabeth Revell, daughter of Rowland of Cold Aston, at Dronfield (Derbyshire) on January 17th 1612 / 3 and is mentioned in the Crawshaw–Revell prenuptial settlement — see above, and might be the John Bright referred to in Thomas of Heley's will.

Note that the Sheffield parish registers contain baptisms of a James Revell (July 25th 1639), a Thomas Revell (April 22nd 1644), a Lydia Revell (November 22nd 1646) and an Ann Revell (July 15th 1648) for whom the father is shown as Thomas Revell, but this must be a different family. The father is possibly the Thomas Revell who married Anne Taylor at Sheffield on June 23rd 1636. This Thomas Revell's parents are not known.

397 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49703&strquery=revell>

398 <http://www.joskingston.org/LDEN/CHAP5.html>

399 <http://www.oldheeley.org/oldheeley19.htm>

400 Bar D/407 <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-bard&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1>

401 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/apprentices.htm>

Revells of Wadsley

The will of a 'Thomas Revell of Wadsley, yeo.', dated July 20th 1666 refers to his son and heir Gregory, his daughters Elizabeth, Mary and Ann, and a sister Ann Balguy. He was to be buried at Ecclesfield, near his wife. He is mentioned in connection with a dispute over land ownership in 1654.⁴⁰² His son, Gregory, is referred to in 1648 in connection with a mortgage of land in Bradwell.⁴⁰³ Wadsley is 4 miles from Heeley and 1.5 miles from Stannington. In 1608 Richard Revell of Stannington and a John Revell of Dongworth are mentioned along with the Creswicke and Worrall families and property in Owlerton and Waddesley. John Revell is mentioned also in 1611 'John Revell and Matthew Webster, quer: Peter Mathyman, def. Messuage and lands in Waddesley and Ollerton.'⁴⁰⁴

Rowland Revell who married Agnes Vesey (Varye)

According to the Rotherham Marriage Registers a Rowland Revell married Agnes Varye at Rotherham on June 3rd 1590, but elsewhere, Varye is recorded as [Vesey, a family of Brampton-en-le-Morthen](#).⁴⁰⁵ It has not been possible, unequivocally, to identify the parents of Rowland who married Agnes Vesey (Varye). However, the Vesey family were associated with Brinsworth, and there is ample evidence of interactions between this Rowland and the West and Taylor family who were also associated with Brinsworth. For example, the *Visitation of Yorkshire* records that Rowland's daughter Elizabeth Revell married 'Hugh Taylor of Coates near Carleton'.⁴⁰⁶ Accordingly, it is suggested that this Rowland is the son referred to in the 1599 will of Rowland Revell of Brinsworth. Rowland senior married Margaret Sykes at Rotherham on August 4th 1560 and is referred to in the will of his father, William Revell of Brinsworth. William's will, dated 1560, also refers to a son John Revell and a Thomas Revell whose relationship is not defined, and which remains obscure.

In 1592 'Roland and Agnes his wife' are plaintiffs and 'Richard Beamount and Elizabeth his wife and Laurence Wilkynson and Elizabeth his wife' the deforciant in connection with a messuage at Rotherham.⁴⁰⁷ In 1602 'Roland Revell, gent., and Thomas Woodhouse, gent.' are the plaintiffs and 'Thomas [Hurst](#) and Mabell his wife, William Steynedropp and Dorothy his wife, and Thomas Senyor and Grace his wife' the deforciant in connection with two messuages and a cottage with lands at Rotherham,⁴⁰⁸ and at the same date Robert Tagg (plaintiff) and 'Rowland Revell and Agnes his wife' deforciant with regard to 'two messuages and a cottage with lands in Rotherham'⁴⁰⁹

In a preceding section it was suggested that Rowland Revell who in 1585 married Grace at Sheffield might have married secondly Agnes [Vesey](#) (Varye). While plausible, there is no hard evidence available to support this suggestion, although equally there is no hard evidence to indicate that this was not the case.

A Roland Revell is a witness to an Indenture of Settlement dated April 1st 1593 that refers to William [Blythe of Norton Lees's](#) land at Cold Aston and Dronfield, and which refers also to the More family.⁴¹⁰ This might be one of the two Rowlands associated with Dronfield and Cold Aston, son of Gregory, and not the Rowland who married Grace or the Rowland who married Agnes.

In some records Roland's wife is not mentioned and it is not certain to which marriage the records refer. In the period 1576 to 1587 a Roland Revell is mentioned in bonds, mortgages and quitclains in association with Geoffrey Weste and the Earl of Shrewsbury⁴¹¹ and in 1586 / 7 a *Rouland Revell* (plaintiff) and *Godfrey West, gent.* (deforciant) are named in connection with 'two messuages and two cottages with lands at Aston'.⁴¹² This might be the [Godfrey West](#) (son of John West and Anne More) who is said to have married Catherine Revell, supposedly the daughter of Thomas Revell and granddaughter of Richard Revell of Brampton-en-le-Morthen (see [Table 5e](#)). The involvement with the Wests suggests that this is Rowland who married Grace, and / or Rowland's father.

In 1588 a Roland is mentioned with reference to the recovery of four messuages from Leonard Bamforth and Edward Bagshawe.⁴¹³

Old records indicate that in 1590 a Rolland Reavell was involved in some way with the forges at Attercliffe, [Kimberworth](#), Tankersley and Waddisley.⁴¹⁴ This is interesting because they are spread over quite a large area and indicate that this Rolland had business in both the Sheffield and Rotherham areas. This Rolland might well be connected to the Ann Revell who at

402 Bag C/1785 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-bagc_1-1&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1

403 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-bagc_1-1&cid=-1&Gsm=2008-06-18#-1

404 *Feet of Fines* <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FFH40&CISOPTR=97209&REC=0&CISOBX=revell>

405 <http://www.ulleyweb.co.uk/genea/vescy.htm>

406 *The Visitation of Yorkshire* <http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationyorke00dugdrich/page/314/mode/2up/search/revil>

407 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49706&strquery=revell>

408 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49721&strquery=revell>

409 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49721>

410 <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028219636#page/n169/mode/2up>

411 ACM/SD/135, 136, 166, 172, 276, 298-306 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-acm1_2&cid=1-2-3-2&kw=aston%20revell#1-2-3-2

412 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49701&strquery=revell>

413 ACM/SD/135, 136, 166, 172, 276, 298-306 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=199-acm1_2&cid=1-2-3-2&kw=aston%20revell#1-2-3-2

414 'The Story of Old Attercliffe' by G.R. Vine. http://youle.info/history/fh_material/attercliffe_p3.html

Sheffield on May 15th 1584 married Thomas [Swallowe](#) of the Attercliffe Forge. An Anne wife of Thomas Swallow was buried at Sheffield

In 1603 a Roland Revell, Richard [Rawson](#) and Thomas Armfield (plaintiffs) are named with Christopher and Elena Needham (deforciant) in connection with '*lands in Kimberworth and Marsbroughe*'.⁴¹⁵

These records convincingly connect Rowland and Agnes with the West and More families, and with property in Rotherham, but do not give any definite connection to the property in Sheffield that is unequivocally associated with Rowland **and** Grace.

The [Vesey pedigree](#) describes Roland as 'of High Green, Gent.' and dates his will as April 5th 1623. It also records that Elizabeth, the sister of Roland Revel, married Michael Vesey of Brinsworth at Laughton on October 26th 1602, and that Elizabeth the daughter of Rowland ('of Rotherham') and Agnes married [Hugh Taylor](#) of Neway, who is elsewhere described as Hugh Taylor of Coates near Carleton.⁴¹⁶ Hugh died *ca* 1640.

This Rowland Revell also referred to Thomas Revell of Whiston and Elizabeth [Hanson](#) formerly Castleford née [Booth](#) as cousins. This Elizabeth was the daughter of Anne who married John Booth (Steward to the Earl of Shrewsbury), Anne being a daughter of Thomas who married Ann West née More, and supposedly a sister of Thomas of Whiston.

Because these individuals belong to different generations it is clear that the term 'cousin' is not used here to mean 'first cousin', and might in fact be used in a very general fashion meaning nothing more than 'relative'. However, Rowland Revell and Thomas Revell of Whiston might be related, with Rowland being the son of William Revell of Brinsworth named in his 1560 will, and Thomas the Thomas mentioned there but whose relationship was not stated (and therefore presumably not a son). If in fact Thomas of Whiston and Rowland are first cousins, then Thomas of Stannington who married Ann West née More and William of Brinsworth would be brothers, but this seems unlikely in so far as their dates of birth can be estimated.

There is a record in Hunter's '*Hallamshire*' (page 103) that in 1637 a pair of knives was bought for 15s from a Mr Rowland Revel for '*my ladie*' of Sheffield Castle. Clearly, this cannot be the Rowland who married Agnes, but he might be connected to the William Revell of Heley who in 1624 / 5 was recorded in the list of cutlers, shearsmiths and scissorsmiths.⁴¹⁷ Conceivably these could be Rowland baptised Bradfield on September 8th 1602 and his father William, but that Roland is elsewhere described as a '*servant to Mr Lister, attorney of York*'.

Isolated Cameos

A mysterious Francis Revell

There is a Revell connection with Selby and Pontefract. York Registry contains the will, dated April 13th 1592, of a Thomas Revel of Womersley,⁴¹⁸ located 8 miles from Pontefract.

In 1591 Paver's Marriage Licences records that '*Francis Revell, Gent., was to marry Alice Unyon of Selby, Wid. at Selby*'. This Francis was probably born not later than *ca* 1571. In 1596 Francis Revell of Selby gave power of attorney to, '*Edward Revell of Brockehill gent. to recover sums of money due to Francis from Thomas Leake of Leake Hall county Nottingham*',⁴¹⁹ presumably arising from a '*Grant by Thomas Leke of Burton Joyce (Nottinghamshire) to Francis Revell gent, of an annuity of £3 6s 8d issuing from a messuage and tenement in West Leek called Barns Farm, in consideration of Francis maintaining a kennel of hounds*'.⁴²⁰ A William Revell married a Frances Leake at Rotherham on November 17th 1611, but is not necessarily connected.

The Edward Revell is almost certainly the Lawyer of Grays Inn (1563–1639) a great great great grandson of Thomas Revell Serjeant-at-Law of Higham, Derbyshire, (see [Part 4](#) and [Table 4a](#)) but the identity of Francis is less clear. However, it is unlikely to be Francis Revell the illegitimate son of Edward because he married Jane Columbelle in 1633 (who died 1634) and then Ann Ellis (Ellyse) of Denbighshire in 1638. Francis and Ann had several children and Francis died 1656.

There are some later references to Revells within about 10 miles of Selby, but it has not been possible to establish a connection. On May 5th 1633 Edward Revell of [Kilpin](#) married Marie Turner at Howden, Yorkshire,^{421, 422} and they had two children baptised at Howden, George Revell (April 23rd 1635) and Richard Revell (December 9th 1633). Marie, the wife of Edward

415 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49722&strquery=revell>

416 '*Visitation of Yorkshire*' <http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationofcoun00dugd#page/314/mode/2up/search/revil>

417 http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~exy1/text/cutlers_1624-1630.txt

418 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries01assogooq#page/n209/mode/1up>

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

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

421 '*Publications of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society Vol 21*'

<http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsyor06sociqooq#page/n68/mode/1up/search/revell>

422 '*Publications of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society Vol 21*'

<http://www.archive.org/stream/registerofparis21howd#page/56/mode/2up/search/revell>

Revell of Kilpin was buried at Howden on March 16th 1637 / 8.⁴²³ The Richard Revell, a youngman, of Kilpin buried at Howden on October 22nd 1639,⁴²⁴ might be their son, but is perhaps an older relative. On July 19th 1642 Thomas Revell of Kilpin, a child, was buried at Howden.⁴²⁵ An Alexander Revell, husbandman, who married Ann Riggs at Adlingfleet in 1623 might also be connected. He was buried at Adlingfleet on December 30th 1630 and his will was proved on January 20th 1630 / 1.⁴²⁶ On July 6th 1669 a Thomas Revill of Duffield was recorded as a recusant.⁴²⁷

A Hugh Revell and his wife Isabel had two children baptised at Monks Fryston, some 7 miles from Selby (Elizabeth baptised November 14th 1665 buried August 5th 1666, and Mary baptised May 1st 1667). Isabel, wife of Hugh was buried August 10th 1668 and Hugh was buried 1676 / 7.⁴²⁸ A Robert Jenkinson married a Joanne Rewell at Monks Fryston on April 20th 1647.

In 1662 a Robert Revill of Pontefract was assessed for two hearths in the Lay Subsidy.⁴²⁹

Revells of Anston

At the turn of the 16th century there are references to an Adam Revell and Tristram Revell associated with Anston and neighbouring villages. These forenames are not often found among the Revells and their occurrence here suggests that these are Derbyshire Revells who have migrated north. Thomas Revell who married Ann Eyre, daughter of Edward Eyre of Holme Hall, had at least five children including a Roger Revell (born 1542), a Robert Revell (1544–1616) who might be Robert of Shirland, and an Adam Revell. According to C.J. Williams, this Adam Revell married and had at least two children,⁴³⁰ Ann (baptised South Normanton, Derbyshire, on February 15th 1576 / 7),⁴³¹ and Tristram for whom the baptism has not been traced but who according to C.J. Williams was born 1578.

The parish registers for Wales, near Anston, have an entry for the marriage of a Richard Revell and an Elizabeth Kirk on November 2nd 1572.⁴³² Plausibly this Richard is a grandson of Thomas Revell and Ann Eyre of Derbyshire, but his father is uncertain. On January 10th 1599 / 1600 Helen Revell married Brian Whittacker, and on August 27th 1631 Anthonie Revell married Marie Webster

The following information is derived from the South Anston parish registers, but as explained on GENUKI, the information available is actually a transcription of a transcription, with numerous typographical errors. **Our interpretation, while plausible, needs checking against the original registers.**

Adam Revell is recorded as father of a Barbara Revell (baptised March 1st 1582 / 3, and of a son Adam (baptised April 25th 1590. A daughter Margaret was buried March 1592 / 3. A Tristram Revell was buried September 6th 1640 and, might be, the son referred to by C.J. Williams.⁴³³ A submitted record on the IGI suggests that the younger Adam married a Dorothy Kay, but this has not been confirmed.

On April 21st 1598 a William Revell was fined 2s for ‘*thrashing Adam Revell’s boy*’. In 1600 an Adam Revell presided over an inquisition at Firbeck, and in 1620 ‘*Adam Revell, gent., and wife Ann, and Tristram Revell*’ had lands at Dinnington, Anston and Woodsetts. It is impossible to be certain but these records are probably for Adam senior and his son Tristram.

Robert Revell of Shirland, in his will dated 1613, refers to a ‘*Roger Atkinson of Warsop*’ as ‘*brother-in-law*’. Roger married Robert’s daughter Elizabeth at Carlton-in-Lindrick on September 22nd 1594. Robert Revell of Shirland’s date of death is not known and he might well be the son of Thomas Revell who married Ann Eyre referred to by C.J. Williams as dying in 1616. A Margaret Revelle, *alias* Peigham, spinster of Dunnington was buried at Anston *ca* 1640 / 1.⁴³⁴ Some later records at Firbeck are available on Rotherham Web.⁴³⁵

On November 14th 1622 Chritonna (Christopher?) Revell is recorded as the father of Ann and on September 5th 1640 Richard Revell, son of Roger Revell was baptised. Grace Revell, daughter of Peter Revell, was buried on January 7th 1636 / 7.

Carlton-in-Lindrick is only 5 miles from South Anston, and Woodsetts lies between them. South Anston is 5 miles from Firbeck and Dinnington lies between them; Brampton-en-le- Morthern and Laughton-en-le-Morthern are 4 miles away.

423 ‘*Publications of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society Vol 24*

<http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsyor01sociqoog#page/n219/mode/1up/search/revell>

424 ‘*Publications of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society Vol 24*

<http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsyor01sociqoog#page/n223/mode/1up/search/revell>

425 ‘*Publications of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society Vol 24*

<http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsyor01sociqoog#page/n231/mode/1up/search/revell>

426 *Index of Wills* <http://www.archive.org/stream/indexofwillsinyo10yorkiala#page/68/mode/2up/search/revell>

427 <http://www.archive.org/stream/publications40surtuoft#page/166/mode/2up/search/revill>

428 <http://www.archive.org/stream/registersmonkfr00frysqoog#page/n146/mode/1up/search/Revell>

429 ‘*Chronicles of Old Pontefract*’ <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028219164#page/n187/mode/2up/search/revill>

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

431 http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofderbysh17derb/journalofderbysh17derb_djvu.txt

432 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/Transcriptions/WRY/WalesMarriages1569-1609.html>

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

434 <http://www.archive.org/stream/recordseries04yorkuoft#page/86/mode/2up/search/revell>

435 <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/revill/throapham.htm>

Revells of Laughton-en-le-Morthern

Baptisms are available on GENUKI from 1568, marriages from 1562 and burials from 1561. The NBI records the burial of **Bridgett Revell** the daughter of **Hugh Revell** on November 27th 1583, **Elizabeth Revell** on August 25th 1598, **Thomas Revell** on January 27th 1602 / 3, and **William Revell** on October 16th 1605.

The earliest Revell marriage is Michael Boffie and **Elizabeth Revil** on October 28th 1601 and **Thomas Revill** and Lettice Mirfin on June 23rd 1613. The earliest baptisms from the Laughton-en-le-Morthern parish registers have a **Gerbase (Gervase) Revell** as father of **Gerbase Revell** on February 21st 1621 / 2, **William Revell** on March 28th 1624 / 5, a daughter on April 15th 1627 and **Berbard ? Revell** on May 26th 1633. **Gervase Renell, senior**, was buried on December 5th 1665, and the **Ellen Revell**, widow of Gervise, buried on September 20th 1668 is presumably connected. An **Anthony Revell** is the father of two daughters, one baptised September 29th 1627 and **Susannah Revell** baptised on May 3rd 1640, and this Anthony is possibly the person buried January 3rd 1640 / 1. It is probably the younger **Gervase Revell**, see above, who is recorded as father of **Edward Revell** baptised in May 1652, **Elizabeth Revell** baptised on July 22nd 1657, **Mary Revell** baptised on April 11th 1660, **Susan Revell** baptised on March 6th 1662 / 3 and **Ann Revell** baptised on June 30th 1666.

Revells of Gildingwells, Letwell and Throapham

Gildingwells is only 3 miles from South Anston and it seems likely that these Revells are connected to the preceding groups, but no definite link has been found. These transcriptions from the Throapham registers cover Gildingwells, Letwell and Throapham, and the same caveats apply.⁴³⁶ The residence is not always stated.

The earliest record located is the burial of Brigetta Revell, daughter of Hugh, on November 22nd 1583. A Robert Revell was buried on May 28th 1594, an Elizabeth Revell, daughter of ?, on April 20th 1598, Anna the wife of Henry on July 10th 1598, the wife of a Revell on October 16th 1605, Elizabeth Revell wife of Anthony in 1628 and a William Revell on February 2nd 1633 / 4.

The only marriage is a Thomas Revell to Elizabeth Yonge on September 11th 1590. Thomas Revell of Gildingwells was buried on March 26th 1602 / 3. Two William Revells, both of Gildingwells, were buried on March 7th 1631 / 2 and February 2nd 1632 / 3, and a 'widow Revell' occupied a cottage at Gildingwells in 1634.⁴³⁷

Another William, buried on June 19th 1654, was described as 'son of William' but not specifically as belonging to Gildingwells. His brother Nicholas was buried January 13th 1657 / 8 and followed on July 4th 1659 by an unnamed child of William of Gildingwells. This burial probably relates to a son of William, unnamed, born July 20th 1659 with one of the transcribed dates being incorrect. Grace, daughter of William, was born February 20th 1655 / 6 and baptised March 20th 1655 / 6. George a son of William of Gildingwells was baptised Letwell on November 4th 1660, and John son of William of Letwell was baptised Letwell on October 24th 1661, followed by an Edward on March 17th 1666 / 7 when the place of residence was not stated..

On August 25th 1659 Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Revell of Letwell was buried and her sister Alice on March 8th 1660 / 1. Francis the son of Robert was born March 20th 1655 / 6 and baptised April 17th 1656, and Anthony a son of Robert was baptised Letwell on February 2nd 1668 / 9. Anne, daughter of George Revell, was born January 5th 1656 / 7 and baptised June 29th 1656. This is probably the George Revell who married Elizabeth Read of Whitwell at some date during 1656.

Revells of Ledsham

There are a cluster of records at Ledsham, about five miles north of Castleford and five miles east of Methley.⁴³⁸ A **Jana Reuell** married Michael Lake on November 13th 1639. A **Samuel Revell** is recorded as the father of an unnamed daughter buried at Ledsham on September 30th 1635, possibly **Mary Revell** baptised at Methley on June 9th 1633, and of an **Elizabeth Revell** baptised at Ledsham on November 9th 1634 (buried September 23rd 1647), a **Johannis Revell** on February 12th 1635 / 6 (buried on February 14th 1636 / 7), a **Johannis Revell** on February 26th 1636 / 7, and a **Dinah Revell** on August 11th 1639.

On February 27th 1649 **Elizabeth Revell**, wife of Samuel, was buried, and on April 16th 1649 **Samuel Revell** married Alicia Brasha. They had a daughter **Maria Revell** baptised on February 21st 1649 / 50 (buried July 27th 1651) a daughter **Anna Revell** baptised November 2nd 1652, a daughter **Susann Revell** baptised December 29th 1653 (buried March 4th 1660 / 1), and a daughter **Prudence Revell** baptised on November 31st ? 1655.

In 1649 this **Samuel Revell** was a Churchwarden at Ledsham. His second wife Alice was buried there on October 2nd 1661 and he was buried there on October 9th 1661.

According to Paver's marriage records, a **John Revell**, agriculturer of Ledsham, possibly the son of Samuel, married an **Ann Revell** of Normanton at Ledsham in 1663,⁴³⁹ see below. From 1663 onwards a **John Revill** is recorded as the father of several children baptised at Ledsham, at least two of whom died young (Mary, October 18th 1667, John, May 7th 1678).

436 <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/WRY/Saintjohns/index.html>

437 Sheffield Archives: Marrian Deeds Reference: Mar D/47

438 <http://www.archive.org/stream/parishregisters00claygoog#page/n90/mode/1up/search/revell>

439 Paver's Marriage Licences <http://www.mesarfbc.org/books/Paver%27s%20Marriage%20Licences/942.74%20B4a%20v.43.pdf>

Dianay Revill, possibly Samuel's daughter, married Georgius Johnson at Ledsham on February 11th 1664.

Revells of Normanton (Yorkshire)

Normanton is about six miles south-west of Ledsham, and Castleford is between them. According to Paver's marriage records, a ***John Revell***, agriculturer of Ledsham, see above, married an ***Ann Revell*** of Normanton at Ledsham in 1663.⁴⁴⁰ This ***Ann Revell*** is probably the daughter, baptised April 30th 1637, of ***Thomas Revell*** and Ann Beets who married at Normanton on October 19th 1629. Their other children were ***Thomas Revell*** baptised on January 16th 1630 / 1; ***Robert Revell*** baptised on September 18th 1631; ***Elizabeth Revell*** baptised on April 23rd 1641 and ***William Revell*** baptised on February 11th 1644 / 5.

They are presumably connected to ***William Revell*** whose children baptised at Normanton were ***Hellen Revell*** (May 4th 1628), ***Thomas Revell*** (January 17th 1631 / 2), ***Jane Revell*** (November 22nd 1635), ***George Revell*** (July 8th 1638), ***John Revell*** (November 30th 1640) and ***William Revell*** (February 11th 1644 / 5). ***George Revell*** died December 29th 1639. A ***Henry Revell*** was recorded as the father of ***Grace Revell*** baptised there on July 2nd 1655.

A ***Robert Revill*** of Pontefract, some four miles from both Castleford and Normanton, was assessed for two hearths in the 1662 *Hearth tax*.⁴⁴¹

Revells of Cudworth

Rowland Revell of High Green in his will dated 1623 refers to an obscure cousin, ***William Revell*** of Cudworth. Cudworth is about nine miles south of Normanton. **Note, this Rowland is not Rowland the father of John Revell of Castleford, Arksey and Bentley.**

440 Paver's Marriage Licences <http://www.mesarfhc.org/books/Paver%27s%20Marriage%20Licences/942.74%20B4a%20v.43.pdf>

441 Chronicles of Old Pontefract <http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028219164#page/n187/mode/2up/search/revil>