

# THE REVELL FAMILY OF CARNFIELD

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THE manor house of Carnfield Hall, in the parish of South Normanton, was the home of the Revell family for almost three centuries, until the death of its last male representative, Lt-Col. Tristram Revell, in 1797. The Revells were by no means a great county family — at the height of their fortunes they owned just over twelve hundred acres — and they held no high offices. The eldest son lived on his lands and fulfilled his duty as a Justice of the Peace and, occasionally, as High Sheriff of the county, while younger sons entered the gentlemanly professions of the Law, the Church, or the Army. But for a family of their size, their records<sup>1</sup> have survived remarkably well, and although these consist mainly of deeds and legal papers, it is possible to piece together from them some account of the building-up of their estates, and of their eventual decline.

The Revells came, according to a family tradition still current in the early eighteenth century, from Newbold Revell in Warwickshire, being descendants of a Sir Thomas Revell who lived there in the reign of Edward I.<sup>2</sup> They were related by marriage to the ancestors of Sir Thomas Malory of Newbold, author of *Morte d'Arthur*, and it has been suggested that Malory's Sir Hervis de Revel, who was a candidate for the Round Table and who "dud merveylous dedys of armys . . . with Arthur", was a tribute by the author to his Revell ancestors, although this theory has been disputed by later writers.<sup>3</sup>

The exact date of the family's migration to Derbyshire is unknown.<sup>4</sup> Despite the tradition of their Warwickshire origins, the pedigree of the Carnfield Revells cannot be traced back with certainty beyond Thomas Revell, sergeant of law, who lived at Higham and made his will in 1474. He married Alice Doman of Derby, and had four sons, John, the eldest, founded the Revell family of Ogston, which became extinct on the death of the last male heir, William Revell, in 1706.<sup>5</sup> The three younger sons, Hugh, Robert and Richard, appear as copyholders in the manor of Temple Normanton from 1477 onwards.<sup>6</sup> In 1468 Thomas Revell purchased for 200 marks seven messuages and 125 acres of land in Swathwick, Chesterfield, Brampton, Brimington, Tapton, Whittington, Newbold and Boythorpe, from William Bate and Alice his wife.<sup>7</sup> These lands passed to his son Hugh, and were to remain in the hands of his descendants until the eighteenth century.<sup>8</sup> Thomas Revell died between 1474, when he made

his will endowing the family chantry in Shirland church, and 1489, when licence was granted to Sir John Babington and Ralph Savage to found a chantry in North Wingfield church where prayers might be said for the souls of Thomas Revell and others.<sup>9</sup>

His third son Hugh was involved in the lead smelting trade, which created many *nouveaux riches* in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when the Derbyshire lead mining industry was in full swing. The smelters, a wealthier class than the miners, acted as merchants, purchasing ore from the mines and smelting it with wood, using natural wind power, in stone "boles" on the hilltops. The lead metal was carried to Derby and Chesterfield for sale.<sup>10</sup> Hugh and his brother Robert Revell, with Ralph Sacheverell, were presented and fined at the great court of the manor of Ashover on several occasions between 1474 and 1493 for building boles on the lord's waste, probably on account of the poisonous fumes given off when smelting was in progress. One bole is mentioned in 1474, when each was fined 20d., two in 1484 (when Hugh Revell is not mentioned), and an unspecified number in 1492 and 1493, when the fine was 12d. Robert Revell was also fined 4d. in 1493 because his servants had cut underwoods without licence, and 2d. for making a weir without licence.<sup>11</sup> Among the family papers is a sheet of accounts between Hugh Revell and a certain Harry Lemyng, listing sums of money, cattle, and three foddors of lead paid to Lemyng, and mentioning payments to William Beche of Doncaster and to Sir John Babington, whose family was also active in the lead industry at this period. Lemyng is described as of Bilborough in an accompanying memorandum on a title dispute over lands in Doncaster, in which Hugh Revell acted for him.<sup>12</sup> Mention is made in Hugh Revell's will in 1504<sup>13</sup> of his "boles and smythyys", but there is no evidence that later members of the family were involved in the lead smelting trade.

Hugh Revell married Margery, daughter of Roger Grenealgh of Teversal, Nottinghamshire, and had at least three children by her: Tristram, his elder son and heir, a daughter Catherine, who married Edmund Sandforth of Thorpe Hall, and a younger son Rowland, who married Mary, the daughter and heir of Thomas Eland of Algarthorpe, Nottinghamshire, bailiff of the Honour of Peveril,<sup>14</sup> which office descended to her on her father's death in 1499.<sup>15</sup> Rowland Revell was described as of Shirland in 1506, but was living at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, when he made his will in 1529.<sup>16</sup> Hugh Revell also had two illegitimate children: a son Randal and a daughter, Joan Tansley, for both of whom provision was made in his will.<sup>17</sup> His wife died before him.<sup>18</sup> In 1501 he established the family connection with Carnfield by purchasing four messuages and 500 acres of land there from Richard Page, William Page and Alice his wife for 200 marks.<sup>19</sup> He died in 1504, holding (apart from his Carnfield and Chesterfield lands) a messuage and 32 acres of land in Bowden, Derbyshire, and a messuage and 70 acres of land in "Drakeno", Nottinghamshire.<sup>20</sup> In his will, made shortly before his death, he made provision for the burial of his body in Shirland church beside his wife,

and for two priests to say and sing service for his parents, wife, brother Robert and others, and left a rod of land at the east end of the church on which to build a chantry. The parson of Shirland was bequeathed 10s. for tithes, "negligently forgotten", and the churchwardens 10s. to buy a "banner cloth of Seint George with a shaft to beyr hyt on", 40s. for two vestments, and 10s. for a mass book. A chalice each was bequeathed to the Trinity Chapel (at Brackenfield) and Mary Magdalene Chapel, Riddings, with ten cows to maintain the stock of the latter.<sup>21</sup>

Hugh Revell was succeeded at Carnfield by his elder son Tristram, born about 1487, who as a minor at the time of his father's death became a ward of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.<sup>22</sup> Family records for the half century following 1504 are few, and little is known of him, but he does not seem to have made any significant addition to the family estates. He married twice. His first wife was Jane, daughter of William Blythe of Barnby, Yorkshire, by whom he had a son, Thomas, and three daughters, and the second wife was Bennet, daughter of John Foliambe of North Wingfield, by whom he had a son, Hugh Revell of Palterton, and another daughter.<sup>23</sup> He died in 1540 and was buried in South Normanston church.<sup>24</sup> His son Thomas married Anne, daughter of Edward Eyre of Holme Hall, Bakewell, by whom he had four sons, and a daughter who died in infancy.<sup>25</sup> He added to the family estates a messuage and lands in Alfreton, purchased at second hand from the dissolved monastery of Beauchief in 1546.<sup>26</sup> It is in the time of Thomas Revell that mention is first made in the family papers of the house at Carnfield. In 1563 he leased the capital messuage of "Carlyngthwyt" to Anthony Eyre of Cayton, Yorkshire, for six years at a rent of 40s. Under the terms of the lease, Thomas Revell was to have meat and drink at the house, and a gelding kept for him with hay and grass winter and summer, and he was to have the parlour in which he then lay.<sup>27</sup> In 1566 he leased Eyre three pieces of land in Carnfield and half the manor for ten years at a rent of £5, with similar covenants for keeping his horse, preparing his food, making a fire, and washing his clothes.<sup>28</sup> These conditions suggest that his wife had died and that he was living alone in the house.

The exact date of the building of the sixteenth-century nucleus of Carnfield Hall is unknown, although a date about 1567 has been suggested.<sup>29</sup> The ground plan of the house is that of the letter I — a south wing, a north wing, and a great hall in between, with a long room or gallery above. Each wing is divided by internal walls into three compartments or bays, the south one having a projection to enlarge the kitchen and room above. A Georgian east front has been added, with sash windows replacing the old stone-mullioned ones, "but Elizabethan twin gables appear above the projections to remind one of the real date of the house, which is impressively obvious at the back". A feature of the house is its wainscot oak panelling and staircases, one of which, with one upper room, is original; more Elizabethan woodwork has been brought from outside.<sup>30</sup> Some sixteenth-century accounts for the construction of the

house have survived, which may be from Thomas Revell's time. They are in the form of estimates for the stonework for windows, doorways, and stairs, as this extract shows:

"In the east end of my doughter[s] chamber is one wyndow of iii lights the proportion of the other; the workman[s] charge xv<sup>s</sup>, the cariage vii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>.

In the northe east end therof is a stone dore to lead unto a payre of turnynge steyres iii fott wide vi fott iii ynche[s] highe, the charge to the workman xii<sup>s</sup> & for cariage x<sup>s</sup>."

The total cost of working the stone, setting it up, and its carriage (85 loads) from Ancaster in Lincolnshire to Aspley, Nottinghamshire, came to £48. 10s. 10d.<sup>31</sup> Two of Thomas Revell's leases of a house and lands in Alfreton, made in 1555 and 1572, were to carpenters, and provision was made in each case for the lessee working for him when required.<sup>32</sup> This may relate to building work at Carnfield.

The date of Thomas' death is uncertain, but it was certainly after the death of his eldest son, Edward Revell I, in 1584.<sup>33</sup> The latter was born some time before 1540, when the South Normanton parish registers begin.<sup>34</sup> In 1558, when his father leased a close in Alfreton to him, he was already married to Ann, daughter of Ralph Cudworth of Wernerth, Lancashire, by whom he had three children.<sup>35</sup> He seems to have lived apart from his father (deeds describe him as "of South Normanton" and his father as "of Carnfield"), and purchased lands in Carnfield and South Normanton in his own right: a messuage and lands in Carnfield for £10 in 1559, a messuage in South Normanton bought for an unspecified sum in 1572, and two messuages and two oxgangs of land with coal mines in South Normanton for £117 in 1573.<sup>36</sup> Mention is made in 1571 of negotiations for the sale of lands in South Normanton to him for a price over £20, and messuages and lands there were quitclaimed to him in 1577.<sup>37</sup> In 1562 he was involved in a dispute with his father, and arbitrators were chosen to judge between them, but no details are known.<sup>38</sup>

Between 1559 and 1583 Edward Revell I kept a notebook<sup>39</sup> in which he entered notes on his leases, lists of crops and other things bought and sold, money lent, and other matters concerning his estates and family. A note on the first page on the brand on a hide sent for tanning is followed by the entry:

"Sundaye att vii after none George Revell whom god make his sarvant was borne the xvi daye of Novenbar And Chrystenyd the next daye foloing Anno 1561."

Five years later the birth of his only daughter Ann is recorded on 3 August 1566:

"... she whent to norsse to John Cokes wyffe the 4 daye of the same & she muste have for every wyke vi<sup>d</sup>."

and payments to Coke's wife are entered until March of the following year.

Some of the most detailed entries are those relating to his servants, nine of whom are mentioned at different times. The girls had wages of between 10s. and 13s. yearly. The wages of the men were more varied. Thomas



Wrigley, who came to him in February 1562/3, had 33s. 4d., John Revell (apparently not a near relation) had 26s. 8d., and Thomas Hoffeeard, who came in 1561, had 20s. in money, a coat worth 5s., and a cow kept winter and summer. Payments for clothes are entered for some servants; these were for Thomas Wrigley:

“payd for his Cotte [coat] and lynying for the same xiii<sup>s</sup>.

.....

payd for fustyon for hys doblett 11<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>.

payd for lynying for his dobett [*sic*] x<sup>d</sup>.

.....

payd for a sherte xviii<sup>d</sup>.

.....

payd for a payre of showes xvi<sup>d</sup>.

.....

payd more pynson [Pinxton] wake[s] ii<sup>s</sup>.”

The notebook also includes an account for his only known public office, as one of the petty collectors of the lay subsidy in the hundred of Scarsdale in 1577.<sup>40</sup>

Although his *inquisition post mortem* shows him holding all his father's lands, he was apparently not living at Carnfield when he died in 1584, for his probate inventory describes him as “of South Normanton” and lists the contents of a house there.<sup>41</sup> The value of his furniture and goods (including £20 cash) was £368. 4s. 8d. The house consisted of a hall, kitchen, study, seven bedrooms, and various storerooms, and was sparsely furnished. The hall contained two tables, two benches, three chairs, a small table and six cushions, and the bedrooms had no furniture other than chests; beds and bed-linen at Carnfield are listed separately. Books are mentioned in the study, but to the value of 40s. only.

Edward Revell I was succeeded by his eldest son George, then aged twenty-three. From notes he made in 1595, after his mother's death, it seems that George had been living in his parents' house in South Normanton when his father died, and was sent to Carnfield to look after it, with his grandparents living with him.<sup>42</sup> He was to hold the estate for a longer period than any other member of the family — forty-three years — during which he added to it greatly. In the four years after his father's death he had rentals of his Chesterfield lands drawn up, the earliest to survive in the family papers, although his grandfather had had a terrier made of the same lands in 1557. The rental in the 1580s was about £28 a year.<sup>43</sup> His first substantial addition to the estate was the purchase from Edmund, Lord Sheffield, of half the manor of South Normanton for £335 in 1592.<sup>44</sup>

The manor had been divided into two parts since 1391, when its then owner, Sir John Solney, died leaving two daughters. One half of the manors of South Normanton and Pinxton passed to his daughter Alice, who had married Sir Thomas Stafford, the other to Margery, the wife of Sir Nicholas Longford.<sup>45</sup> The Longford half of South Normanton was sold

by a later Nicholas Longford for 155 marks in 1567 to Richard Coke of Kirkby in Ashfield and John Coke, rector of North Wingfield.<sup>46</sup> The Stafford half of both manors was sold about 1422 by Alice, widow of Sir Thomas Stafford, to Sir William Babington of Chilwell, who had apparently held them as a tenant before. From him they descended to his granddaughter Etheldena, whose second husband was Sir John Delves. She died in 1494, and her daughter Elena, wife of Sir Robert Sheffield of Butterwick, Lincolnshire, inherited. Their grandson Edmund, who died in 1550, became the first Lord Sheffield.<sup>47</sup>

The Sheffields held a manorial court for their lands in South Normanton, Pinxton and Blackwell until at least 1552. South Normanton had four common fields, all in the northern part of the parish, bordering on Blackwell: Beristall, Carr Field, Brookfield and the Broad Meadow. These are shown partly enclosed on a map of the manor in 1699, which also shows signs of strip cultivation to the south of the village. The process of enclosure is reflected in field names in deeds of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries: "a close . . . late parcel of a field called Brookefeild" (1599), a parcel of meadow "late parcel of a field called the Carre" (1599), names such as "the New Brecke" (1603), or the Newbrecke close "heretofore parcel of the Olde Feilde" (1605). An undated (late sixteenth century) letter to Lord Sheffield from nineteen of his freeholders and tenants in South Normanton, requesting permission to exchange and enclose their lands, was endorsed by him with a note of his consent, as it would "redounde greatly to the profit of mee and my tenants". By the early seventeenth century the common fields of South Normanton were governed by a body of four men elected annually by the "sixteen neighbours" or "sixteen men", copies of whose rules, one of them dated 1622, survive among the Revell papers.<sup>48</sup>

From rentals drawn up at this period it is possible to deduce George Revell's income from his estates. The half-year rental of his lands in the area of South Normanton and Pinxton was £11. 9s. 0d. at Michaelmas 1597, and the rents of his Chesterfield lands amounted to £25. 5s. 2d. at Ladyday of the same year, giving a total yearly rental of £73. 8s. 4d.<sup>49</sup> But in the three decades following 1592 he spent at least £852 on additions to the estate in South Normanton, of which £336 was spent in one year, 1603, on the purchase of lands from Richard and George Cooke of South Normanton, and £360 in 1611-12 on lands belonging to Richard Kirkland, formerly of South Normanton.<sup>50</sup>

In 1588 George Revell was about to purchase the manor house of Alfreton Hall from John Zouche; an unexecuted bond in £2,000 for its sale, suggesting a purchase price of £1,000, survives among the family papers.<sup>51</sup> For some reason the purchase did not go through, and the Hall remained in the Zouche family until 1618, when it was sold to Robert Sutton of Averham, Nottinghamshire, by whom it was sold in 1629 to Anthony and Roland Morewood, in whose family it remained until the present century.<sup>52</sup> However, some of the panelling in the Hall ("wainscots" are

mentioned in the bond) may have been sold to the Revells, for in 1773 the antiquarian John Reynolds of Crich, who was shown a copy of the bond by Tristram Revell, suggested that the panelling in Carnfield at that time was in fact from Alfreton Hall, as it contained the arms of the Chaworth family of Alfreton. The panelling in the main hall of Carnfield today does not appear to be that described by Reynolds, but this may be due to the extensive alterations made to the house in 1912.<sup>53</sup>

George Revell's younger brother Edward II, born in 1563, was the first member of the family known to have had a university education; he matriculated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, in 1582.<sup>54</sup> In 1584, on his father's death, he inherited £100, to which his brother added £200 on his own initiative.<sup>55</sup> In 1587, when he was still administering the estate of his father, who had died intestate, he was described as "of South Normanton"; by 1591 he was a Gray's Inn lawyer, but was still apparently living in South Normanton when in Derbyshire in 1594/5.<sup>56</sup> In October 1595 he was living at the manor house of Brookhill ("Brouck-house") in the parish of Pinxton, and in 1597 he purchased half the manor of Pinxton from Thomas Boot, who had purchased it (with two other men) for £380 from Lord Sheffield in 1593.<sup>57</sup> From then on he lived at Brookhill, with the exception of the years 1608-1611, when he was at Aspley Woodhall, Nottinghamshire, the property of the late Henry Chaworth of Annesley. By 1610 Edward Revell had married his widow, Dorothy, daughter of Roger Collumbell of Darley Dale.<sup>58</sup> They had no children, and she died in 1613,<sup>59</sup> but he had two illegitimate children: his heir Francis I, and a daughter, Mary, who became the second wife of Randolph Ashenhurst of Beard.<sup>60</sup>

In the early seventeenth century Edward Revell II discharged a number of quasi-legal duties for the Crown. Depositions relating to Lord Cavenish's petition against the Eyres of Hassop over their right to Longston common were heard before him and others at Bakewell in 1618.<sup>61</sup> In 1627 he was commissioned to treat with the lead miners of Derbyshire for the sale of ore to the King so that the silver might be extracted,<sup>62</sup> and in 1632 he was commissioned to examine parties involved in a lead mining dispute over Tearsall Rake, Wirksworth.<sup>63</sup>

In 1627 he succeeded to the family estates on the death of his elder brother George, an event which led to legal proceedings over the behaviour of the servants at Carnfield at the time. George Revell, who was then aged sixty-five, had apparently been ill for some time, as it had been the custom for several years for one of his servants to sleep in his room. He was alone in the house with the servants when he died, between six and seven o'clock on the evening of 20 March 1626/7. A servant called Richard Haslam immediately set out to Brookhill to inform Edward Revell II, but was persuaded not to go when he met another servant, Thomas Thorpe, on the way. Thorpe, the ringleader in the events that followed, had been a servant at Carnfield for twenty-two years, and when he entered service, he stated when examined afterwards, "he was worth nothinge in

substance". He received no wages apart from clothes, but was leased a farm in South Normanton worth £10 yearly for a rent of 40s. When he reached Carnfield he went into the bedroom where his master lay dead and took his purse and key from the pocket of his breeches. With some keys which he found locked in a cupboard he opened a chest in another room, in order, he claimed afterwards, to look for a will, although he could neither read nor write. He found nine purses with money in them and shared them out with four or five other servants. One servant who threatened to go to Edward Revell "and acquaint him with this dishonest dealing", was bribed to stay with the promise of £20. Another iron-bound chest, which Thorpe believed contained £500, was taken out into a nearby field, broken open with a coal axe, and the money inside taken.

Edward Revell acted swiftly when he realised that the money was missing. Examinations of three servants were taken down in writing on the following day. Surprisingly, none showed any signs of remorse. Thorpe claimed he had been told by George Revell to take £100 from the iron-bound chest two days before his death. He was made to surrender the farm, and he and a servant called William Hawley were imprisoned (probably in Derby Gaol) to await trial. Three petitions for mercy to Edward Revell, sent by them from prison, survive among the family papers, one dated 27 October 1627, the others undated:

"To his wor[shipfu]ll m[aste]r Edward Revell Esqr.

The humble petic'on of Thomas Thorpe yo'r  
wor[shi]ps prisoner.

Right wor[shipfu]ll,

Iff the true & unfayned acknowledgement of my fowle Error so unadvisedlie committed for the which I am verie hartelie sorye, my trust & Confidence reposed in you, & my longe disgracefull & chargeable imprisonment To the greate grieve & discomforte of me, my poore wife and famelie, may move yo're wor[shi]ps haute to pittie my Case and not further to seek or urge my utter shame and ruyne for ever, But that you wilbe pleased to Comisserate me in this distresse & bondage and to set me at libertie, And I shall ever be as dutifull to you in the best service I can as yo'r occasions shall require upon yo'r wor[shi]ps comaundment as ever I did to my late m[aste]r yo'r brother nowe I hope with God, I presuminge, knowinge as I do your wisdom & worth, that you will not geve care to tale carriers who are commonlie readie against such as be in distresse to coyne any false tales to to [*sic*] pike a thanke, and I and myne shall daylie pray to God for yo'r longe happie & daylie increase of worship in this liffe and everlastinge Comforte in the worlde to come."

In an affidavit which they made in March 1627/8 about George Revell having made no will there is a reference to their appearance at the last Assizes at Derby, but because of the absence of Assize records for this period their punishment is unknown. Thorpe's surrender of his farm in April 1627 has a note endorsed by Lt-Col. Tristram Revell, stating that this action was supposed to have got him his liberty.<sup>64</sup> He was still living in South Normanton in 1671/2, aged seventy-nine, when he was examined in a case over common rights on Normanton Moor.<sup>65</sup>

The death of George Revell in 1627 left Edward Revell II the head of

the family. In the early 1630s he went to live at Carnfield,<sup>66</sup> where he discharged, or in some cases avoided, the duties of the local squire. In 1628 he became a Justice of the Peace, and in 1630 was considered for the post of High Sheriff. This he evaded by requesting Sir Francis Coke of Trusley to write to Sir John Coke, asking that he might be excused because "he hath not a convenient house in this shire, but is building one, which . . . will empty his purse".<sup>67</sup> In November 1632 Sir Francis wrote in another letter to Sir John, "I thank you for Mr. Revell", suggesting another intervention. In the following year Edward Revell himself wrote, saying that he was unable to be Sheriff because of his "great age and inability of body".<sup>68</sup>

When he died in July 1639 the legitimate male line of the Revells died with him. On his elder brother's death in 1627 it appeared that if Edward Revell died without a legitimate heir, then the family estates would descend to his cousin Tristram Revell (son of his father's youngest brother Adam), who is in fact named as the heir in Edward Revell's *inquisition post mortem*.<sup>69</sup> To prevent this he made over the manor of Carnfield and the Chesterfield lands to three trustees in May 1627, and in April 1628 made over his remaining lands, comprising his parts of the manors of South Normanton and Pinxton, with lands in South Normanton, Alfreton, Pinxton, Brookhill, Chesterfield and Sutton in Ashfield, to two other trustees. In both settlements the lands were to be held in trust for him for the rest of his life, and after his death for his illegitimate son Francis Revell I.<sup>70</sup> In November 1638 he gave Francis all his goods and his cattle, reserving for himself only a bay gelding to ride, a grey mare (called Gamble), two beds in his bedroom, chests, trunks, clothes and money. It was stipulated that when he made his will his son would pay all debts and legacies up to £1,300.<sup>71</sup> However, he did not make a will (his goods were disposed of in any case) but died intestate, and letters of administration of his remaining goods were granted to Francis in November 1639.<sup>72</sup>

Little is known of Francis Revell I. One pedigree gives the date of his birth as 1602; another identifies his mother as Alice Adiman of Lancashire.<sup>73</sup> He made two good marriages. The first, in 1634, was to Jane, daughter of Peter Collumbell of Darley Dale, into whose family his father had married.<sup>74</sup> Brookhill was made over to her as her jointure in the marriage settlement, but the marriage ended prematurely with her death in April of the following year.<sup>75</sup> In 1638 he married his second wife, Ann, daughter of David Ellis, D.D., late of Llwyn in the parish of Llanrhaeadr yng Nghinmeirch, Denbighshire.<sup>76</sup> There were five children of the second marriage: Francis II, the eldest son and heir, born in 1645, a younger son Thomas, and three daughters, Ann, Elizabeth and Mary.<sup>77</sup>

Despite his illegitimacy, Francis I seems to have held the same position in society as any legitimate heir. Indeed he is several times described in deeds as "esquire" although previously even the head of the family was almost invariably described as "gentleman". He served on a number of Parliamentary committees between 1642 and 1652 (and the commission

for the survey of the possessions of Bishops, Deans and Chapters in 1650), but with two exceptions in 1642 and 1643, these were assessment committees.<sup>78</sup> Since membership of these was open to those with royalist inclinations, his loyalties during the Civil War and Interregnum remain uncertain.<sup>79</sup> He became a Justice of the Peace in 1649.<sup>80</sup> Little is known of the management of his estates, but there is evidence of financial pressures on him; in 1646 he mortgaged the Chesterfield lands to Roland and Anthony Morewood of Alfreton for £900, undertaking to pay back £1,260 in 1650, and he borrowed a further £1,500 from various persons on the security of bonds made between 1651 and 1657.<sup>81</sup>

Francis I died in 1656, and was buried in South Normanton church. In his will, made in 1653, he left an annuity of £22 to his wife, as she had allowed him to lease Brookhill and lands in Pinxton which were her jointure, and portions of £500 each to his daughters and younger son.<sup>82</sup> From 1656 to 1665, when his elder son Francis II came of age, the estate was administered by his executor, William Wolley of Riber, whose accounts show that he had to pay off considerable debts. £975 principal and interest was due on bonds, and other debts, including £44 unpaid wages to his servants, amounted to £368. These were eventually paid out of the income of the estate, whose rental was £324 yearly, but at the end of his executorship Wolley claimed that he was £314 out of pocket. However, this figure was disputed by the heir's future father-in-law, who wrote to Wolley that he hoped to see Francis II "a free man" when he reached his majority.<sup>83</sup>

Born in 1645, Francis Revell II matriculated at University College, Oxford, in 1661,<sup>84</sup> and about 1666 married Dorothy Wilmot of Osmaston, establishing a close connection between the two families which was to last for over a century. Her father, Sir Nicholas Wilmot (1611-1682), was a wealthy lawyer who had a distinguished career, becoming a sergeant of law, Recorder of Nottingham in 1669, and being knighted in 1674. Described in a list of the Derbyshire gentry in 1662 as "very rich and reasonably honest", he seems to have followed a middle course in the Civil War. A later member of his family recorded the tradition that he was several times offered the office of judge by Cromwell, but declined, "possibly from his dislike to the measures of the Protector, as well as from his natural modesty and love of retirement".<sup>85</sup> The marriage had been arranged by September 1664, when an agreement for it was drawn up. Under the terms of the marriage settlement, drawn up after the wedding in April 1666, the bride brought a dowry of £2,000, of which £1,500 was used to provide portions for the groom's sisters. Much larger portions were to be raised for daughters of this marriage: £2,500 if there was only one, £4,000 between them if more than one.<sup>86</sup> Francis II had fifteen children, of whom only seven survived him: his heir, Robert I, and younger sons Nicholas, Edward and Tristram, and three daughters. Dorothy, born in 1667, married in 1692 the Revd. Obadiah Bourne, rector of Whiston, Yorkshire. Elizabeth married Lemuel, third son of Thomas



Gladwin of Tupton, in 1697, and Mary died unmarried.<sup>87</sup> Nicholas (1674-1706) died a bachelor, as did his younger brother Tristram (1678-1707); he went to Mr. Oldfield's school in Alfreton and matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1700.<sup>88</sup> Edward matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, at the age of seventeen in 1693, taking his B.A. in 1697, and M.A. in 1700. He then entered the church, serving his brother-in-law, Obadiah Bourne, as curate at Whiston. In 1702, as a result of the intervention of his eldest brother Robert I with the Marquis of Hartington, he was presented by the Duke of Devonshire to the rectory of Heath and Clowne. In 1713 he was in financial difficulties, and mortgaged the rectory for £400 to Mrs. Sarah Yates of Heath, whose daughter Alice he married.<sup>89</sup> Their son, another Edward, was later to succeed to the Carnfield estates.

Francis II died in 1681 in his thirty-seventh year, leaving his eldest son Robert I still a minor. Born about 1667, he matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1684, although there is no mention of his taking a degree. In 1688 he was a student of the Inner Temple.<sup>90</sup> Like his father, he married soon after he came of age; the settlement for his marriage to Ann, daughter of Robert Wilmot of Osmaston, was signed in 1689.<sup>91</sup> This was the third marriage between the two families in two generations. The bride's aunt had married the groom's father in 1666, and her uncle, Nicholas Wilmot the younger, had married Elizabeth, sister of Francis Revell II, in 1675.<sup>92</sup> Under the settlement she brought a dowry of £2,000. The greater part of Robert Revell's lands were made over to trustees for her, and Brookhill, the Chesterfield estate and other lands were made over to his mother for her life. They had only four children: a daughter Elizabeth, born about 1690, who married Aaron Eccles of Alfreton, Robert II the eldest son (1692), Francis (1694), and Eardley (named after Mrs. Revell's mother's family, the Eardleys of Eardley Hall, Staffordshire), who lived only three years (1700-1703).<sup>93</sup>

The family papers provide few details of the manner in which Robert Revell I lived. This is particularly unfortunate, because it was probably in his time and that of his son Robert II that considerable alterations were made to Carnfield, notably the building of the Georgian east front. What information there is suggests that the family fortunes were at their height during the life of Robert I; only after his death did the long series of financial difficulties begin which led to the sale of much of the estate.

Two fine estate plans were made of his lands in the last decade of the seventeenth century, both by the same surveyor, John Halton. The first, in 1693, "A Description of the Demesne att Carnfeild belonging to Robert Revell Esq.", surveyed 228 acres around Carnfield; the second, "A Mappe of the Lordship of S. Normanton", dated 1699, is on the same scale and covers the whole of South Normanton, including Carnfield, and part of Pinxton parish.<sup>94</sup> Changes to the house and its surroundings are apparent in the latter plan. A drive from the Alfreton direction, which in 1693 went past the north end of Carnfield into the field beyond, is shown leading up to a door in the centre bay of the house in 1699. A small

building on the south side of the house in 1693 has been removed, and in its place is a walled enclosure with trees in it, presumably an orchard or garden. Despite the clumsily-drawn perspective of the house, seen from the west, it is clear that some changes have been made to it, notably to the centre bay, where two gables seem to have been removed and a sloping roof substituted.

In 1700 Robert Revell I became Sheriff of Derbyshire, the only member of the family ever to hold the office, although his great-grandfather, Edward Revell II, had been considered for it.<sup>95</sup> In 1712 he became a Justice of the Peace and had a new grant of arms "with bastard differences", the old arms having lapsed with the death of Edward Revell II, last of the legitimate line, in 1639.<sup>96</sup> In the same year he made his will, and died in 1714. He was buried in the family vault in South Normanton church, above which a large monument, with Latin inscription and two standing putti, commemorates him.<sup>97</sup> His widow went to live at Brookhill, where she died in 1725.<sup>98</sup> A detailed inventory<sup>99</sup> of the contents of the house was drawn up after her death, listing not only furniture, crockery, plate, etc., as was usual, but even the titles of her books, of which there were over six hundred. When this inventory is compared to the one taken of the contents of Carnfield on the death of Francis Revell II in 1681,<sup>100</sup> it is evident that she and her husband had lived in much grander surroundings. The best parlour at Brookhill contained tea and coffee tables, a silver teapot and china tea service, and a "weather glass"; a violin, a spinet and a telescope were listed among the contents of the dining-room. In her library, apart from numerous religious works, were copies of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Butler's *Hudibras*, Cotton's *Wonders of the Peak*, works of Dryden, Waller, Bacon, Hobbes and Locke, and a number of books on law, mathematics, surveying and astronomy. Surveying instruments are listed, including quadrants, a compass, a "water level" and a staff and chain. Sports and pastimes are reflected in the contents of a garret: 'An Angle Rod consisting of Eight Joints in a Bagg', fishing baskets and nets, "A Prick Collar for a Setting Dog", painting materials, including the stones for grinding the colours, "A Box of Old Hawk Hoods", and hawking bags.

Robert Revell II inherited his father's estates on his death in 1714. He matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1709, but apparently left without a degree.<sup>101</sup> He married Frances, a daughter of the late John Harpur of Twyford, and their only daughter Frances was born in 1717. The bride had a marriage portion of £2,000 although Robert had to file a bill in Chancery against her father's trustees to obtain payment. The money was to be used to pay his brother Francis and sister Elizabeth their portions of £1,000 each due to them under their father's marriage settlement.<sup>102</sup>

In the same year he incurred the first of a series of debts which were to increase steadily in size over the next twelve years. In June 1717 he mortgaged Carnfield and 209 acres of surrounding land to the Revd. James

Chetham of Etwall for £500, to which a further £700 was added two months later.<sup>103</sup> In April 1718 he mortgaged 174 acres of land in Carnfield and South Normanton to Francis Hill of Nottingham for £2,000, of which £1,000 was paid to his brother Francis Revell for his portion, which had not been paid as intended in 1717.<sup>104</sup> At about this time he had to leave England hurriedly for the Continent. In an undated letter written from Calais to his brother his lack of money is apparent, although the reason for his sudden departure is unexplained. He apologises for keeping this a secret from Francis:

"... but I was timero[us lest] any accidentall discourse might shake my retour[n] for I was very apprehensive of some disturbance from a certain Quater. I readily come in to your opinion about returning speedily, but can't hansomly do it without a supply of about Ten peices. I have writ to my Mother & hope she will consider me farther but that's uncertain. She gave my Wife some small matter for me but that will do but little. If therefore you'd endeavour to assist me at this time, I shou'd account it [ . . . ? ] dutie for I want to be in England, but that to your self. When I get to London I'll let you know where I propose to meet you, in the Interim can at present add nothing farther than desire you to give my Affectionate Love to my Wife & Child. . . ." <sup>105</sup>

In April 1720 he was able to pay off £960 on his 1718 mortgage, but in June 1723 the whole of the principal and interest (£1,316) was still unpaid on the earlier mortgage to the Revd. James Chetham. In January 1724/5 both mortgages were assigned to a new mortgagee, William Silvester, to whom Revell now owed £4,180. By March 1726 only £180 interest had been paid, and another £1,000 had been borrowed. Additional lands were added as security to those mortgaged, so that the manor and manor house of Carnfield and half manor of South Normanton, comprising the greater part of the estate, were charged with a debt of £5,225. With a further charge of £300, the debt stood at £5,885 in July 1729, when the mortgage was assigned to Mrs. Millicent Fuller of Nottingham. She paid Revell a further £1,115, bringing the debt to £7,000. Further lands were added as security, so that the whole estate was now mortgaged.<sup>106</sup> When sums repaid earlier are added, over £8,000 was borrowed between 1717 and 1729, but regrettably the family papers give no indication of what this was spent on. It may be that some of it was used on additions and alterations to Carnfield; an agreement with an Alfreton mason for building work was made in 1727,<sup>107</sup> but this relates to an out-building of some sort, not the manor house itself.

In October 1729, at the age of thirty-seven, he made his will, and died on 29 December of the same year. His lands were left to four trustees to be leased, mortgaged or sold to pay his debts. The only active trustee, Godfrey Watkinson of Brampton, at once took possession of the estate, although the rents of the manor of Carnfield were taken by the widow, Frances Revell, who continued to live with her daughter at Carnfield until her death in September 1731.<sup>108</sup> Surveys and rentals show that the estate contained 1,222 acres, with a yearly rental of £693, and the sale price

# THE REVELL FAMILY OF CARNFIELD

THOMAS REVELL = ALICE Doman  
Sergeant of law of Derby  
Will 1474

JOHN REVELL = ROBERT REVELL = HUGH REVELL = MARGERY dau. of RICHARD REVELL  
Will 1495 d. 1504 Roger Grenealgh of Tversal, Notts.

JOHN REVELL =  
REVELL OF OGSTON

TRISTRAM REVELL = (i) JANE dau. of William Blythe of Barnby, Yorks.  
c. 1487-1540 (ii) BENNET dau. of John Foljambe of North Wingfield

KATHERINE REVELL = Edmund Sandforth of Thorpe Hall

ROLAND REVELL = MARY dau. of Thomas Eland, Bailiff of the Honour of Peveril  
Will 1529

JOAN TANSLEY (illeg.) RANDAL (illeg.) = JOAN sister of Thomas Eland

THOMAS REVELL = ANN dau. of Edward Eyre of Holme Hall living 1584 MARGERY REVELL = ANN REVELL = MARY REVELL = HUGH REVELL of Palterton MARGARET REVELL =

EDWARD REVELL I = ANN dau. of Ralph Cudworth of Werneth, Lancs. d. 1584 d. 1595 JOAN REVELL d. 1540 ROGER REVELL b. 1542 ROBERT REVELL 1544-1616 ADAM REVELL = TRISTRAM REVELL b. 1578 ANN REVELL b. 1576

GEORGE REVELL 1561-1627 d. unmarried

EDWARD REVELL II = DOROTHY widow of Henry Chaworth and dau. of Roger Collumbell of Darley Dale d. 1563-1639 d. 1613

ANN REVELL 1566-1593

FRANCIS REVELL I = alias Adamant ?1602-1656 (illeg.)

(i) JANE dau. of Peter Collumbell of Darley Dale d. 1635 marr. 1634 (ii) ANN dau. of David Ellis D.D. of Llwyn, Llanrhaeadr yng Nghinmeirch Denbighs. (issue) marr. 1638

MARY REVELL = Randolph Ashenhurst of Beard (illeg.)

FRANCIS REVELL II = DOROTHY dau. of Sir Nicholas Wilmot of Osmaston d. 1645-1681 d. 1717 marr. c. 1666 THOMAS REVELL ANN REVELL = ELIZABETH REVELL = Nicholas Wilmot Gray's Inn MARY REVELL

ROBERT REVELL I = ANN dau. of Robert Wilmot of Osmaston c. 1667-1714 d. 1725 NICHOLAS REVELL 1674-1706 EDWARD REVELL = ALICE dau. of Sarah Yates of Heath b. c. 1676 Will 1710 TRISTRAM REVELL 1678-1707 DOROTHY REVELL = Rev. Obadiah Bourne of Whiston, Yorks. 1667-1731 marr. 1692

Eight other children died in infancy

EDWARD REVELL 1710-1770

MARY REVELL

ELIZABETH REVELL = Lemuel Gladwin of North Wingfield marr. 1697

ROBERT REVELL II = FRANCES dau. of John Harpur of Twyford 1692-1729 d. 1731 FRANCIS REVELL 1694-1748 ELIZABETH dau. of John Johnson of Nottingham, schoolmaster EARDLEY REVELL 1700-1703 ELIZABETH REVELL = Aaron Eccles of Alfreton

FRANCES REVELL = STRELLEY PEGGE of Beauchief 1717-1736 marr. 1735

Lt. Col. TRISTRAM REVELL alias Heath c. 1730-1797 (illeg.)

ELIZABETH d. 1798

CHARLOTTE REVELL alias Heath (illeg.)

REBECCA REVELL alias Barber (illeg.)

of the whole estate was estimated at well over £20,000.<sup>109</sup> In July 1731 particulars of the parts to be sold were produced, and negotiations commenced. Sales were made to thirteen persons in 1733/4, Mrs. Fuller's mortgage having been redeemed in May 1733. The income from the sales was about £9,900, slightly under half the estate by value. The two biggest purchases were by D'Ewes Coke of Suckley, Worcestershire, who bought the advowson of Pinxton, with a farm in the parish and its coal royalty, for £2,500, and Zachary Downing of Fullwood Fields, Nottinghamshire, who bought 177 acres of land in South Normanton for £2,561. The Revd. Francis Revell bought 48 acres in Brookhill for £710. Several tenants purchased their own holdings; Thomas Hind, a Pinxton weaver, bought his farm and three additional closes for £370, Richard Booth, a South Normanton framework knitter, bought three closes for £125, and John Cartwright of South Normanton, a miller, bought his house and a croft for £22.<sup>110</sup>

Robert Revell's only daughter Frances was left an orphan on the death of her mother in September 1731. Aged fourteen, she was taken in the following month to the home of her father's trustee, Godfrey Watkinson, at Brampton Moor. Entries relating to her appear in Watkinson's accounts:

"Paid Mr. Lamb a Bill for teaching Miss Revell to play on ye Spinnet etc. . . . £12 12 0." (9 December 1732)

"Paid Mr. Parker of Derby for mending Miss Revell's Watch . . . £0 4 6." (15 March 1732/3)

"Paid for Penns for Miss Revell . . . 0 1 0." (16 March 1732/3)

"Memorandum. Miss Revell was here 3 years & 7 months & had her horse kept that time & a she Ass & foal part of that time & her own maid a while, at £25 per annum comes to £89 10 0."<sup>111</sup>

In May 1735, after a courtship of fifteen months, she married Strelley Pegge of Beauchief, but their marriage ended suddenly with her death, of smallpox, in Nottingham in the following year. She was buried beside her parents in South Normanton church on 15 July 1736. Her mother-in-law wrote to the bereaved husband, "I'm afraid your makeing a great funeral is rong but now too late to be prevented — for this distemper must chuse a privat one. . . ."

Strelley Pegge had received the rents of the remaining parts of the Revell estates until his wife's death. He should also have received her marriage portion of £3,000. The Revd. Francis Revell wrote to him promising payment on 1 September 1736, but it is evident that this was not forthcoming, for later in the month the manor of Carnfield and other lands, comprising the greater part of the estate, was mortgaged to raise the money, which was then paid to Pegge. This would appear to have ended the matter, but after the death of Godfrey Watkinson in February 1739/40 the Revd. Francis Revell discovered that he had allowed Pegge to receive from Sir John Harpur £400 which he (Harpur) had owed to Robert Revell II. In 1745 Francis exhibited a bill in Chancery for its recovery.



The case was still proceeding in 1748, when it seems to have ended out of court by repayment of the £400 with interest.<sup>112</sup>

After a university education (Pembroke College, Cambridge, admitted 1711, B.A. 1715/6, M.A. 1719), Francis Revell became rector of South Normanton (1718-1729) and vicar of Youlgreave (1721-1729), and in 1726 was inducted by Henry Eyre to the free chapel at Rowtor. In 1729 he became rector of Horsington, Lincolnshire, which rectory he sold in 1734.<sup>113</sup> He married Elizabeth the daughter of John Johnson, a Nottingham schoolmaster, at whose house he was staying in 1718. In 1721 a letter informed him of his father-in-law's death; he had been found drowned in the river near Trent Bridge in circumstances suggesting suicide.<sup>114</sup> There were no children of the marriage, but about 1730 an illegitimate son, Tristram, was born to Francis Revell by a sister of John Heath, a Derby banker, and two illegitimate daughters were provided for in his will: Charlotte Revell (otherwise Heath) and Rebecca Revell (otherwise Barber), "usually called Bazina".<sup>115</sup>

He became unpopular with his family after the death of his brother in 1729. Although Robert Revell's will had left his lands in trust for his daughter and her male heirs (were she to have any), Francis entered lands at Brookhill and Alfreton about 1731 and attempted to destroy the entail on them.<sup>116</sup> At about this time a letter from Frances Revell (widow of Robert II) to the family lawyer complained that Francis had seized the goods of a tenant in South Normanton, and adds, "I find my Br. [in-law] will Doe me all the mischeife he can but hope it will not be in his power to hurt me . . . I think he is a very ungratefull man. . . ." <sup>117</sup> In 1731 he mortgaged Brookhill, in which he was living, for £300 (to which a further £200 was later added), and in 1732 sold lands in Alfreton for £700. This money may have been raised for his purchase of his late brother's lands in Brookhill for £700 in about 1733.<sup>118</sup>

On the death of Frances Revell without children in July 1736 what remained of the family estates descended to the Revd. Francis under the terms of his brother's will, and in the following year he moved from Brookhill to Carnfield.<sup>119</sup> His management of the estate soon involved him in legal proceedings with his cousin Edward Revell (1710-1770), an attorney, in Alfreton, to whom it would pass should Francis die without a legitimate male heir.<sup>120</sup> In January 1736/7 he sold off 870 trees at South Normanton and Carnfield: 413 oaks, 396 ash, 8 maple, 19 birch, 30 "owlers" (alders), 1 "asp" (poplar), and 3 elms. The purchasers, who paid £260 for them, were two Higham men, one of them a wheelwright.<sup>121</sup> In the same month he made an agreement to sell coal mines on lands in South Normanton to the Revd. Edward Meymott for £400. These lands had been sold in 1733/4, but the mineral rights had been reserved to the Revells.<sup>122</sup> In his complaint in the ensuing Chancery case Edward Revell (who wished, with Godfrey Watkinson, to use the money to pay Frances Revell's marriage portion), complained of other actions Francis Revell had taken:



"And this Depon't further saith . . . that since the said Francis Revell came into possession of the said Estate he hath pulled down & destroyed one Stable, one Coach house & one Brewhouse belonging to ye Capital Mansion house at Carnfield aforesaid and that he . . . hath also felled & cut down several Timber Trees upon the Lands belonging to the same & likewise opens New Works w[h]ere none was ever opened before & gets large quantity's of Coal & continues to comit other waste & spoil in & upon ye estate."

He was also said to have removed family portraits from Carnfield, but in this and his other actions complained of, counsel's opinion for obtaining restoration was not favourable.<sup>123</sup>

Accounts of Francis Revell's income drawn up for him in about 1737/8 reveal his straitened circumstances. His yearly rental was £362: £279 from Carnfield, £83 from the Chesterfield lands (lands worth £86 produced hay, corn and malt for the family). Out of this he paid £84 in annuities, one of which (£50) was to his wife, from whom he had been separated under a deed of 10 October 1737.<sup>124</sup> £50 was spent on his illegitimate children ("Tris. & 2 more children out"), and £160 on interest on mortgages (of which £120 was to Thomas Gisborne of Derby, from whom he borrowed £3,000 on the security of the manor of Carnfield and lands in South Normanton in about 1736).<sup>125</sup> £10 was paid to a Mr. Gardiner, leaving only £58. This was to provide:

"The Squire wth. Pocket Money, Clothes for himself, Madamoselle a french Lady, Charlotte & Bess. . . ."

and

"To buy flesh meat for the whole family & wine & Brandy."

It had also to pay three men servants, maids, several labourers, and "Charwomen often".<sup>126</sup> Francis Revell's financial affairs were clearly in a critical condition; there is no mention of income from other sources, or of funds devoted to paying off his mortgages, and complete collapse can only have been averted by two further sales made in his lifetime. In January 1740/1 the reversion of the estate (following the death of Francis and Edward Revell and their male heirs) was sold "for a valuable consideration" to his cousin John (later Sir John) Eardley Wilmot (1709-1792), who was to be Lord Chief Justice from 1766 to 1771,<sup>127</sup> and in 1745 Francis sold him outright the half manor of Pinxton, including Brookhill, for an unknown figure. This was soon afterwards sold by Wilmot to Robert Lillyman, who later sold it to the Coke family.<sup>128</sup> On Francis Revell's death in December 1748<sup>129</sup> what remained of the estate passed to his cousin Edward.

Francis' illegitimate son Tristram, born about 1730, entered the Army in 1746, and served in several Foot regiments, becoming a Lieutenant in 1753 and Captain in 1756.<sup>130</sup> A letter written from Paderborn in June 1761, during the Seven Years War, shows his reliance on the patronage and influence of the Wilmots; the letter is to Sir Robert Wilmot of Osmaston, Sir John Eardley Wilmot's elder brother:

"... Just as I was going to set off this morning for the Regiment Genl. Waldegrave

took me aside and told me I might be his Aid de Camp in the Room of Sr. Thos. Wilson if it was agreeable to me, and that he was very glad of an opportunity of obliging Sir Robert Wilmot by making me that offer. I am extremely obliged for the Honour he has done me and returned my thanks in as strong a manner as my surprise at the event would allow me; — You will have no great reason to rejoice, for I shall probably draw on you for fifty pounds in a short time as my baggage animals are not handsome enough now, neither can I ride without furniture. . . .

Sir

your most obliged

humble servant

Tristram Revell."<sup>131</sup>

Six years later, in April 1767, he wrote from Leicester to Sir Robert:

"The ill success of my late applications, and the little prospect I have of preferment by continuing in the army, makes me every day more desirous of leaving it, if I could by any means secure a decent income to live on. . . ."

Hearing that the Derbyshire Militia was soon to be embodied, he begged Sir Robert to approach Lord George or Lord Frederick Cavendish on his behalf, and solicit for him the post of adjutant, who alone among Militia officers received constant pay. He hoped to sell his commission, and with 6s. a day pay and assets of £3-4,000 estimated that his income would be about £250. This was eventually done; his captain's commission was sold for £2,000 in March 1771, and he became a major in the Derbyshire Militia on its enrolment in 1773.<sup>132</sup>

In the meantime, in September 1770, he travelled to Carnfield to arrange the funeral of Edward Revell, who in his will left him all his real and personal property, although the family estate passed to Sir John Eardley Wilmot in consequence of his purchase of the reversion almost thirty years earlier. Sir John at once conveyed the estate, now worth about £400 yearly, to John Heath of Derby in trust for Tristram, whom he had, according to his biographer, "patronized from his birth, . . . and intended, if he [Tristram] had had children, to have given him the whole interest in it".<sup>133</sup> It appears that Tristram Revell had some scruples over accepting the arrangement; Sir John wrote to him on 23 September 1770:

"... the Act I am doing is so decisive a proof of my opinion of yr. honour & integrity as well as of my regard & affection for you that it must remove all possibility of doubts or apprehensions of any unfavourable representation of you to my Family & I really never heard of ye most venial information being ever given to my family to your Prejudice."<sup>134</sup>

He continued to live at Carnfield, except when away on Militia service, until his death. He was made a J.P. in 1776, and rose in rank in the Militia, becoming a Major in 1780 and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1787.<sup>135</sup> He acquired several estates of his own: lands in Blackwell purchased for £100 in 1779, lands in Over Birchwood, Pinxton, for £1,380, in 1788, lands in Shirland for £212 in 1797, a cottage in South Normanton for £30 in 1783, and four houses with three "newly erected stockingers' shops" adjoining, on the west side of South Normanton common, for £150 in

1795, as well as £150 share in the Alfreton to Mansfield Turnpike in 1790 and 1792.<sup>136</sup>

He died on active service at Horsham in Sussex in March 1797, and was buried in the parish church, where a monument was erected in his memory at his widow's request:

"To the Memory of Tristram Revell Esqr. Lieutenant Colonel of the Derbyshire Regt. of Militia Who Regardless of personal Welfare When engaged in his Duties to his Country, Fell a Sacrifice to the Gout. In his Military Capacity He was Able, diligent and decided, Ever attentive to the Duties of his Station. He acquired the Esteem and Love Of all who served with him. As a Magistrate He was Judicious, lenient, indefatigable, As a Friend Affectionate and sincere, In Manners Gentle, mild, endearing. He was buried with Military Honours Truly regretted and lamented by all who knew Him 28th March 1797 Aetat 67."<sup>137</sup>

His wife Elizabeth died, the last of the Revells of Carnfield, in August 1798. The estate reverted to the Wilmots, and the small estate built up by Tristram Revell was left in his will to John Wilmot, son of the Lord Chief Justice.<sup>138</sup>

## APPENDIX

### *References in the Revell Papers to coal-mining in the South Normanton area*

There is evidence of coal-mining in the South Normanton area from the early sixteenth century. A memorandum refers to a dispute over the Blackwell pits in about 1532 between Sir Robert Sheffield and Ralph Longford, owners respectively of three parts and one part of the lordship, as a result of which it was decided that they should share the profits of the mine accordingly. Mention was made of a "sughe" at the pits.<sup>139</sup> In 1554 Lady Sheffield leased a pit in Blackwell to Richard Richardson (who was made bailiff of the manors of Blackwell, South Normanton and Pinxton in the same year)<sup>140</sup> and Richard Dawson of Hilcote, for twenty-one years at a rent of £18.<sup>141</sup> Five leases made by the Sheffields in 1587/8 contain covenants for the tenants' working in the Blackwell pits for the accustomed wages. One mentions work with carriages, another the fetching (with a waggon and team of oxen) of two loads of "punchins" or other timbers.<sup>142</sup> In 1586/7 a letter to Anthony Richardson, bailiff of Lord Sheffield's lands in Derbyshire, ordered him to

"... commaunde all suche my lordes Tenantes as have accostomed, to continiew and doe theyr workes at the Pittes in Blackwell, or yf any of them shall refuse to do the same, that you dischargdge them to provide them otherwise, and to depart from and of my lordes landes, And that you further do proceed to erect and buyld up syxe convenient dwellinge howses for Colliares or litle more in places convenient at your discretion, and that you likewise take woode sufficient to the buildinge of the same uppon my lordes severall groundes at your discretion likewise, and that you do further provide as you shall thinke most convenient tow or foure other like colliares howses in suche places as you shall finde fitt and convenient. . . ."<sup>143</sup>

The earliest evidence of the Revells' connection with coal mining is in 1573, when Edward Revell I purchased two messuages and two oxgangs of land with coal mines in South Normanton from Richard and John Coke.<sup>144</sup> There is no further mention of

coal until early in the following century. Depositions taken in about 1671, during a dispute between the Revells and the Honour of Peveril over South Normanton Moor, refer to attempts to mine coal on it. Thomas Thorpe stated that he had got coals "at open worke" in Hill Top Lane "but . . . G[eorge] Revell [d. 1627] heard of it afterwards and was very angry at the said Tho: Thorpe and said he would not have his soile broken up without his consent. . . ." Other witnesses spoke of Edward Revell II preventing people mining on the Moor forty years before (i.e. about 1631).<sup>145</sup> In 1652 Francis Revell I took out a lease for three years from Henry Hatton, parson of Pinxton, of a coal mine in the Parson's Storths, Pinxton, for a consideration of £30, in which he undertook to provide Hatton with coal to burn in his house whenever required.<sup>146</sup> Four years later William Wolley, executor of Francis I, leased a mine in the Upper Storth to two husbandmen at a rent of £15 until Francis II came of age, provided that Hatton continued to be parson of Pinxton. A list was attached of tools (valued at £1 18s. od.) leased with the mine:

"Imprimis ten maundrells,<sup>147</sup> one dressinge pick and a banke pick, two hammers, one sinkinge hammer, one little crow, two shovells, seaven little wedges, one chimney, three clewinge wedges for wood, three ould corves,<sup>148</sup> two axes, three sinkinge maundrells, one wymbble<sup>149</sup> and a purg . . . , two seaves, but one in the pitt and earth fallen on it soe as it is in danger to be lost, two pitt ropes both overworne."<sup>150</sup>

Several leases of coal mines in South Normanton survive for the period 1682-1710, the most detailed being an agreement made in 1692 between Robert Revell I and Edward Clee of Hilcote for the lease to Clee for twenty-one years of all Revell's mines in South Normanton, including half the coals in the town street, at a rent of £20 per acre. Revell was to be allowed six waggon loads of coal free whenever he requested them, and detailed provision was made for the filling-in of pits after they were worked out, the taking away of rubbish, and making the ground fit for arable again.<sup>151</sup>

### *Note on the Revell family portraits at Ogston Hall*

When Carnfield was sold following the death of V. H. Radford in 1912, eight portraits were acquired by Mr. G. M. R. Turbutt, and are now in the possession of his nephew, Mr. Gladwyn Turbutt, at Ogston Hall. They were all un-named, but have since been identified by the late Col. R. B. Turbutt as being of the following persons: Robert Revell I, Nicholas Revell (1674-1706), Tristram Revell (1678-1707), Robert Revell II and his wife Frances Harpur, the Revd. Francis Revell and Lt-Col. Tristram Revell. But since these identifications were made by comparison of the apparent date of the portrait with possible candidates in the family pedigree, only the last-named can be accepted with absolute certainty. One portrait tentatively identified by Col. Turbutt as being of Frances Pegge née Revell is, in the writer's opinion, more likely to be of Ann Wilmot, wife of Robert Revell I.

### *Acknowledgements*

For permission to quote from the Revell family documents used in this article I wish to thank Mr. D. H. Allport, Mr. Gladwyn Turbutt, Mr. L. N. Darbyshire and Mr. R. Johnson. Rev. F. H. Flood allowed me to consult the South Normanton parish registers in his custody, and Mr. D. W. H. Neilson of Catton Hall, Staffordshire, gave me permission to quote letters in the Catton Collection in Derby Borough Library. I am indebted to Miss J. C. Sinar, County Archivist of Derbyshire, for much valuable advice

throughout my work, and to Mr. Turbutt for permission to photograph portraits at Ogston Hall. Mr. Turbutt kindly read a draft of this article and corrected several errors. For those remaining I am, of course, solely responsible.

## REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup> The family papers have been split up into five parts since the late eighteenth century. Two collections have been deposited in the Derbyshire Record Office by Mr. Gladwyn Turbutt of Ogston (D.R.O. 37M), and by Mr. D. H. Allport of Ramsden, Oxfordshire (D.R.O. 184M). Others are in the possession of the present owner of Carnfield, Mr. L. N. Darbyshire (cited as Darbyshire MSS.), and Mr. R. Johnson of Somercotes (Johnson MSS.). Several other documents are in private hands. Lists of all these collections, including calendars of deeds, together with copies of many of the family, estate and legal papers in private hands, are available in the Derbyshire Record Office. Enquiries relating to the papers should be addressed to the County Archivist, Derbyshire Record Office, County Offices, Matlock, and not to the writer.
- <sup>2</sup> Robert Revell II of Carnfield in his will, made in 1729 (D.R.O. 184M/F16), left his estates, failing male heirs to his near relations, to the male heirs of this Sir Thomas Revell.
- <sup>3</sup> E. Hicks, *Sir Thomas Malory, his Turbulent Career*, 1928, quoted in W. Matthews, *The Ill-framed Knight*, 1966, 61; Malory, *Morte d'Arthur* (ed. Vinaver, 1954), 57, 96-7.
- <sup>4</sup> The Lysons in *Magna Britannia*, V, cxli, state that "John, the elder son of John Revel (the first of the family who came into Derbyshire), settled at Ogston in the fourteenth century", but describe Hugh Revell of Carnfield as a younger brother of the younger John. This cannot be correct, as the John Revell who settled at Ogston lived in the fifteenth century (and was the son of Thomas, not John Revell). Hugh Revell of Carnfield died in 1504. (D.R.O. Dakeyne Collection, vol. V, 163-4, Revell pedigree). The Lysons' version is followed by J. C. Cox in *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, I, 337.
- <sup>5</sup> D.R.O. Dakeyne Collection, V, 163-4; Lysons, *loc. cit.*
- <sup>6</sup> R. H. Oakley, "Temple Normanton Court Rolls 1447-1518", *D.A.J.*, LXXVIII, 1958, *passim*. All three are mentioned in 1477 and 1480, Robert alone in 1485-1489. He appears in a later undated entry and in 1496 had died since the last court. By his will, 1495, he endowed the family chantry in Shirland church (D.R.O. 184M/E5). The youngest son, Richard, is variously described in family pedigrees as having been knighted "in" or "ante" the battle of Bosworth by Richard III D.R.O. 184M/F25, Derby Borough Library 3539). In the first year of the reign of Henry VII he was attainted for high treason and forfeited his lands (*Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, Henry VII, vol. 3, no. 642).
- <sup>7</sup> P.R.O. C.P.25(1)39/46: foot of fine no. 3, 8 Edward IV; also quoted in J. Pym Yeatman, *Feudal History of the County of Derby*, vol. II sect. IV, 315.
- <sup>8</sup> *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, Henry VII, vol. 2, no. 856 (Hugh Revell).
- <sup>9</sup> B.M. Add. MS. 5152, licence to found North Wingfield chantry, 1489; also quoted in J. C. Cox, *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, I, 418.
- <sup>10</sup> *V.C.H. Derbys.*, 331.
- <sup>11</sup> Leeds City Libraries: Mexborough Records, Ashover court rolls.
- <sup>12</sup> Darbyshire MSS. E1, 2.
- <sup>13</sup> D.R.O. 184M/F1.
- <sup>14</sup> D.R.O. Dakeyne Collection, V, 163-4.
- <sup>15</sup> *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, Henry VII, vol. 3, no. 332 (Thomas Eland).
- <sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*; D.R.O. 184M/F2, copy will of Rowland Revell.
- <sup>17</sup> Randall was left half his father's crops and household goods, 8 oxen, 8 cows, 2 iron-bound waggons with iron teams and yoke, and 80 sheep, 5 marks was left to Ralph Grenealgh for the rule and guiding of Joan Tansley until the age of sixteen, when she was to be married, receiving 100 marks.
- <sup>18</sup> This is mentioned in his will.
- <sup>19</sup> P.R.O. C.P.25(1)39/47: foot of fine no. 33, 17 Henry VII. The Carnfield lands are listed in Hugh Revell's inquisitions post mortem (*Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, Henry VII, vol. 2, no. 856, vol. 3, no. 334): the manor of Carnfield, worth £10, held of the King in chief of his honour of Peveril by knight service, and a messuage, divers tofts, 60 acres of land, 15 acres of pasture and 5 acres of meadow in Carnfield, "severally purchased by the said Hugh of divers persons", worth £6, held of the King in soccage of the Honour of Peveril. Thus the 1501 fine may not represent the first of the purchases in Carnfield, but it must have been the largest.
- <sup>20</sup> *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, Henry VII, vol. 2, nos. 855, 856. These inquisitions do not list his lands in Yorkshire, nor those in Shirland, Higham, North Wingfield and Crich, Derbyshire, which are mentioned in his will.
- <sup>21</sup> D.R.O. 184M/F1, original will of Hugh Revell, 15 May 1504; copy by Adam Wolley (B.M. Add. MS. 6667/64-7) quoted by J. C. Cox, *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, I, 14, 280, 338. There are also copies of the will among the papers of Daniel Dakeyne (D.R.O. Dakeyne Collection, V, 179-82), and Thomas Blore (Camb. Univ. Library, Add. MS. 3874/176-9).
- <sup>22</sup> He is variously described as fourteen, sixteen, and seventeen in his father's *inquisitions post mortem* (*Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, Henry VII, vol. 2, nos. 855, 856, vol. 3, no. 334). His age makes unlikely the tentative identification in J. & J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, with a scholar of Christ's, Cambridge, who translated the *Summe of Christianity*.
- <sup>23</sup> D.R.O. Dakeyne Collection, V, 163-4.

- <sup>24</sup> South Normanton parish registers.
- <sup>25</sup> D.R.O. Dakeyne Collection, V, 163-4. The date of the marriage was before 1540, when his daughter Joan was buried (South Normanton parish registers). The register records the marriage in 1547 of a Thomas Revell and Katherine Haye, but his identity is not certain.
- <sup>26</sup> D.R.O. 184M/T20.
- <sup>27</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT20. The place name appears in numerous forms, "Carlingthwayth", "Charling-whet", "Carnethwait", "Kernetwhayte", etc., in the sixteenth century. The modern form first appears in the following century, e.g. "Carnefield" 1627 (D.R.O. 37M/RT174), "Carnefeild" 1666 (D.R.O. 184M/T50), and becomes common only in the early eighteenth century.
- <sup>28</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT24.
- <sup>29</sup> "J.T.", *The Old Halls, Manors, and Families of Derbyshire*, 1899, III, 174.
- <sup>30</sup> N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England : Derbyshire*, 1953, 77; W. Stevenson, "Discoveries at Carnfield Hall", in *The Illustrated Carpenter and Builder*, 8 August 1913; private information from Mr. L. N. Darbyshire. The origin of the panelling is discussed below.
- <sup>31</sup> D.R.O. 184M/E10.
- <sup>32</sup> D.R.O. 184M/T23, 28.
- <sup>33</sup> D.R.O. 184M/E18, notes by George Revell (and endorsement by Tristram Revell). However, the *inquisition post mortem* of Edward Revell I (P.R.O. Chancery Series II, 207/153) shows him in possession of his father's lands at the time of his (Edward's) death.
- <sup>34</sup> Since the above was written Mr. Turbutt has brought to my attention a note in his possession which suggests that Edward Revell was apprenticed to William Chambers, citizen and haberdasher of London, and was granted the freedom of the city of London in 1557. The Clerk to the Haberdashers' Company has kindly confirmed, from the Freedoms Book in his custody, that Revell was freed by Chambers on 5 July 1557.
- <sup>35</sup> D.R.O. 184M/T25; Dakeyne Collection, V, 163-4; South Normanton parish registers.
- <sup>36</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT17, 34; Darbyshire MS. T7.
- <sup>37</sup> Darbyshire MS. T5; D.R.O. 37M/RT40.
- <sup>38</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT19.
- <sup>39</sup> D.R.O. 184M/E11.
- <sup>40</sup> A copy of the subsidy roll is among the family papers (D.R.O. 184M/O4).
- <sup>41</sup> P.R.O. Chancery Series II, 207/153; D.R.O. 184M/F3-4 (probate inventory).
- <sup>42</sup> D.R.O. 184M/E18.
- <sup>43</sup> D.R.O. 184M/E12-17 (rentals); D.R.O. 184M/E6 (terrier).
- <sup>44</sup> D.R.O. 184M/T37. £80 of the consideration was for a messuage bought on behalf of his brother Edward Revell II (D.R.O. 37M/RT103).
- <sup>45</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RM1, partition of the manors of South Normanton and Pinxton, 1391.
- <sup>46</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT25.
- <sup>47</sup> B.M. Add. MS. 6667/59. Conveyances of the manors in 1420-1 are in the Revell family papers (D.R.O. 184M/T12-13).
- <sup>48</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RM3, court roll 1552; Darbyshire MS. Pr, plan of South Normanton 1699; D.R.O. 37M/RT107, 130, deeds 1599, 1605; Darbyshire MS. E5, letter to Lord Sheffield; D.R.O. 37M/RE2, 3, rules for use of common fields of South Normanton.
- <sup>49</sup> Darbyshire MSS. E15-16. The increase in the Chesterfield rental from the 1580s is apparently due to additional lands; the rents of individual tenants named in the earlier rentals remained the same.
- <sup>50</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT57, 84, 102, 116, 118, 121, 147, 154, 164, 168.
- <sup>51</sup> Darbyshire MS. T10; copy by Tristram Revell, D.R.O. 184M/T35.
- <sup>52</sup> S. Glover, *History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby*, 1833, 10.
- <sup>53</sup> B.M. Add. MS. 6705/22 (Reynolds' notebook); W. Stevenson, *op. cit.*; private information from Mr. L. N. Darbyshire.
- <sup>54</sup> J. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*, III, 1891.
- <sup>55</sup> D.R.O. 184M/F5, 6.
- <sup>56</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT54, 65, 71.
- <sup>57</sup> D.R.O. 184M/T41; 37M/RT60, 81. The other two purchasers of Pinxton in 1593 were Edward Wood and Anthony Richardson, the latter being formerly the steward of Lord Sheffield's Derbyshire lands (D.R.O. 37M/RE1, letter to Richardson, 1587).
- <sup>58</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT139, 142, 143, 145. She had married Chaworth by 1599 (D.R.O. 37M/RT99).
- <sup>59</sup> South Normanton parish registers.
- <sup>60</sup> *Reliquary*, VIII, 1867-8, 97; in 1653/4 she was paid a legacy of £1,000 under a will of Edward Revell dated 1629, although according to his letters of administration (Darbyshire MS. F2) he had died intestate. One pedigree (D.R.O. 184M/F25) shows three daughters of Edward Revell, baptised 1599-1603; if it is correct, they must have been illegitimate.
- <sup>61</sup> R. Meredith, "The Eyres of Hassop, 1470-1640", *D.A.J.*, LXXXV, 1965, 72.
- <sup>62</sup> *Reliquary*, X, 1869-70, 109.
- <sup>63</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RL13, commission to Edward Revell and others, 1633; 184M/B1, list of questions to be asked of witnesses.
- <sup>64</sup> C. J. Williams, "A Seventeenth Century Burglary at Carnfield Hall", *Derbyshire Miscellany*, vol. IV, part 3, 1968, 121-4; D.R.O. 184M/E21-29; 37M/RT172, 173.
- <sup>65</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RL17.
- <sup>66</sup> He is described as "of Brookhill" in 1630, but writes from Carnfield in 1633 (H.M.C. *Melbourne*, I 413-4, II 35).
- <sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, I 413-4. The house referred to must be Carnfield, Brookhill, with part of Pinxton parish, was in Nottinghamshire.



- <sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, I 485, II 35, 44.  
<sup>69</sup> P.R.O. Chancery Series II, 701/18.  
<sup>70</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT174-81.  
<sup>71</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT197. These goods are the only items listed in his probate inventory (Lichfield J.R.O., 8 July 1639).  
<sup>72</sup> Darbyshire MS. F2. But in 1654 a legacy of £1,000 was paid to his illegitimate daughter Mary under a will said to have been made on 16 October 1629.  
<sup>73</sup> D.R.O. 184M/F25. Mr. R. Johnson has brought to my attention a deed in his possession which refers in passing to "Francis Revell alias Adamant".  
<sup>74</sup> South Normanton parish registers.  
<sup>75</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT186, marriage settlement, 1634; 184M/F25.  
<sup>76</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT196, marriage settlement, 1638. The bride's father had been vicar of Caerwys, 1606-8, and Cwm, Flintshire, 1608-23, sinecure rector of Northop, Flintshire, 1608-23, and vicar of Llanrhaeadr Dyffryn Clwyd, Denbighshire, 1612-23; in 1623 he became a canon of St. Asaph (D. R. Thomas, *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, I, 1908, 363).  
<sup>77</sup> D.R.O. 184M/F25; will of Francis Revell I, 1656 (P.C.C.); the three daughters were parties to the marriage settlement of Francis II in 1666 (D.R.O. 37M/RT217).  
<sup>78</sup> C. H. Firth and R. S. Rait, *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, 1642-1660*, 1911, I 50, III, 686, 963, 1080, II 295, 463, 660; Cox, *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, I, xiii.  
<sup>79</sup> S. C. Newton, "The Gentry of Derbyshire in the Seventeenth Century", *D.A.J.*, LXXXVI, 1966, 4.  
<sup>80</sup> Cox, *Three Centuries*, I 46.  
<sup>81</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT201.  
<sup>82</sup> Will of Francis Revell I, 1656 (P.C.C.).  
<sup>83</sup> D.R.O. 184M/E31-40; Darbyshire MS. E17. Fines received on granting leases were an important source of income not shown in rentals. Francis I granted eight leases of part of the Chesterfield estate in 1647-8 for terms between fifteen and seventeen years, or three lives. The fines on these totalled £470, the rents being £27 p.a. A twenty-one year lease of lands in South Normanton brought in a fine of £65 in 1647, and a rent of £8, and another in 1651, for two lives, £120 and £11 (D.R.O. 184M/E35; 37M/RT205, 207).  
<sup>84</sup> D.R.O. 184M/F25; Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*.  
<sup>85</sup> S. C. Newton, *op. cit.*, 29; J. Wilmot, *Memoirs of the Life of . . . Sir John Eardley Wilmot*, 2nd ed., 1811, 2; D.R.O. Dakeyne Collection, VII, 100-2 (pedigree of Wilmot).  
<sup>86</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT217.  
<sup>87</sup> D.R.O. 184M/F25; Dakeyne Collection, V, 163-4; monument to Francis Revell II in South Normanton church.  
<sup>88</sup> South Normanton parish registers; Venn, *Alumni Cantab.* Nicholas' will, 1704, is in the family papers (D.R.O. 184M/F14).  
<sup>89</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*; D.R.O. 37M/RF31-34.  
<sup>90</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*; monument to Robert Revell I in South Normanton church.  
<sup>91</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT231.  
<sup>92</sup> D.R.O. Dakeyne Collection, VII, 100-107 (pedigree of Wilmot).  
<sup>93</sup> D.R.O. 184M/F25; parish registers and monuments, South Normanton church. Elizabeth Revell is described as a spinster in 1717 (D.R.O. 184M/T53) and widow of Aaron Eccles in 1723 (Darbyshire MS. T43).  
<sup>94</sup> Photostat of 1693 plan in D.R.O. (original in private hands); Darbyshire MS. P1 (1699 plan). No biographical details are known of John Halton, who may have been connected with the Haltons of South Wingfield. Books on surveying and astronomy, and surveying instruments, were listed among the goods of Robert Revell I's widow in 1725.  
<sup>95</sup> P.R.O. *List of Sheriffs*. Among the family papers (D.R.O. 184M/O10) is a list of names entitled "A Memorandum to those Gentlemen Subscribers that made Mr. Revel a Man(?) when he was Sheriff, & also of those eight that did not, according to agreement." This may relate to the practice of fellow members of the gentry contributing to the expense of the Sheriff's office.  
<sup>96</sup> Cox, *Three Centuries*, I, 46; Derby Borough Library 3539, Revell pedigree.  
<sup>97</sup> Lichfield J.R.O., will of Robert Revell I, 23 April 1712; South Normanton parish registers. The monument is now concealed by curtains behind the altar in the north aisle.  
<sup>98</sup> South Normanton parish registers.  
<sup>99</sup> D.R.O. 184M/F15.  
<sup>100</sup> D.R.O. 184M/F12.  
<sup>101</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*.  
<sup>102</sup> D.R.O. 184M/T53, assignment of marriage portion, 1717; South Normanton parish registers (birth of Frances Revell).  
<sup>103</sup> Darbyshire MSS. T36, 37.  
<sup>104</sup> Darbyshire MS. T39.  
<sup>105</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RF13. The letter has been damaged and the words supplied in square brackets are missing.  
<sup>106</sup> Darbyshire MSS. T43, 45; Johnson MS. T6.  
<sup>107</sup> D.R.O. 184M/E50.  
<sup>108</sup> D.R.O. 37M/RT245, recitals in draft deed, 1748.  
<sup>109</sup> D.R.O. 184M/F16, will of Robert Revell II, 1729; 184M/E52-3, Darbyshire MS. E27, rentals and surveys, c. 1729-30. The acreages and values given vary slightly.  
<sup>110</sup> Darbyshire MS. E34, entry for 8 July 1731 in account book of Godfrey Watkinson; Darbyshire MSS. E26, 30, survey and list of lands to be sold; Johnson MS. T6, assignment of mortgage, 1733.

- 111 Darbyshire MS. E34.
- 112 R. Meredith, "Beauchief Abbey and the Pegges", *D.A.J.*, LXXVII, 1967, 107-9; South Normanton parish registers; Darbyshire MS. E37; D.R.O. 184M/E64-5; 37M/RT245, RL35.
- 113 Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*; D.R.O. 37M/RF36-49; Darbyshire MS. F4 (incumbent's papers).
- 114 D.R.O. Dakeyne Collection, V, 163-4; 37M/RF35; 432Z/Z4.
- 115 D.R.O. Dakeyne Collection, V, 163-4; Lichfield J.R.O., will of Francis Revell, 1740/1. Date of Tristram Revell's birth from monument in South Normanton church.
- 116 D.R.O. 37M/RL33, case concerning ejectment of Francis Revell.
- 117 D.R.O. 184M/E53.
- 118 D.R.O. 184M/T55, 57, 58, 61; Darbyshire MS. E30.
- 119 Deeds describe him as "of Brookhill" in January 1736/7, and as "of Carnfield" in August 1737 (D.R.O. 184M/T59, 60). However, his will (1740/1) describes him as "of Brookhill".
- 120 D.R.O. Dakeyne Collection, V, 163-4; 184M/E63, letter to Edward Revell, attorney, Alfreton, 1736.
- 121 D.R.O. 184M/T59.
- 122 Johnson MS. T8.
- 123 D.R.O. 184M/E64, 65; 37M/RL37, 38.
- 124 J. Hunter, *Familiae Minorum Gentium*, Harleian Soc., vol. 37, 1894, 399 (Revell pedigree).
- 125 D.R.O. 37M/RT245, recitals in draft deed, 1748. The Chesterfield lands appear to have been added as further security in August 1737 (D.R.O. 184M/T60).
- 126 D.R.O. 184M/E69.
- 127 D.R.O. 37M/RT245; Wilmot, *op. cit.*
- 128 Johnson MS. E14, notes by Tristram Revell on the manors of South Normanton and Pinxton; Lysons, *op. cit.*, V, 231. Lillyman, described as "of Brookhill" in 1751, purchased the Cokes' half of South Normanton and Pinxton in 1750 (Johnson MS. E13, complaint in Chancery, 1751).
- 129 South Normanton parish registers.
- 130 P.R.O. WO 64, 65, Army lists. Ensign, Brig. Genl. Read's Regt. of Foot, 1746; Lt., 9th Regt. of Foot (Col. J. Waldegrave's), 1753 (adjutant, quartered at Cork 1754); Capt., 23rd Regt. of Foot (Royal Welch Fusiliers), 1756; Capt., 68th Regt. of Foot, 1758 (quartered in Jersey 1759-61); Capt., 24th Regt. of Foot, 1761 (quartered in Germany, 1761-2, Gibraltar, 1763-7).
- 131 Derby Borough Library, Catton Collection.
- 132 Catton Collection, T. Revell to Sir R. Wilmot, 22 April 1767, Mr. Matthias to Sir R. Wilmot, 25 March 1771; Cox, *Three Centuries*, I 397, 399.
- 133 Wilmot, *op. cit.*, 88; D.R.O. 37M/RF20, T. Revell to Sir J. E. Wilmot, 1770; Darbyshire MSS. T50-55. The manor of Carnfield was still subject to a mortgage in £2,800 made by Francis Revell in about 1736; it was later assigned to another mortgagee and by him to Sir J. E. Wilmot (D.R.O. 37M/RT245, Darbyshire MS. T51).
- 134 D.R.O. 37M/RF22.
- 135 Cox, *Three Centuries*, I 46, 399.
- 136 Darbyshire MSS. T57, 58, 61, 62, 65, 82, 83; D.R.O. Butterley Ironworks papers, bundle 96; Johnson MS. F2, will of Tristram Revell, 1797 (copy in D.R.O. Butterley Ironworks papers, bundle 96). His "real estates in Leicestershire" were bequeathed to his wife.
- 137 There is also a memorial tablet over the family vault in South Normanton church.
- 138 Johnson MS. F2, will of Tristram Revell (with note on death of wife).
- 139 D.R.O. 184M/E9.
- 140 D.R.O. 37M/RT11.
- 141 D.R.O. 184M/T21.
- 142 D.R.O. 184M/T34; 37M/RT48, 49, 51, 52.
- 143 D.R.O. 37M/RE1.
- 144 D.R.O. 37M/RT34.
- 145 Darbyshire MS. E18.
- 146 D.R.O. 37M/RT209.
- 147 Miners' picks.
- 148 Baskets for carrying coal.
- 149 Auger.
- 150 Darbyshire MS. T24.
- 151 Darbyshire MS. T33.