

Bess of Hardwick's Letters

Letter ID: 208 (URL: <http://www.bessofhardwick.org/letter.jsp?letter=208>)

From: Sir Charles Cavendish (Sheffield Manor, Sheffield, Yorkshire);

To: Bess of Hardwick;

Date: 1 October 1607

Summary: Charles Cavendish writes to his mother, Bess (dowager countess of Shrewsbury), reporting that he has forwarded her letter to his sister.

Archive: Chatsworth House, Devonshire MSS, H/143/16 (HL/2)

Delivery status: to Bess, sent

Letter features: seal, red wax, embossed with the Cavendish arms featuring three bucks heads cabossed Ribbon/floss – no. Letter packet - tuck and fold

Hands: Sir Charles Cavendish |

Version: 1.0

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People Associated with Letter 208: Sir Charles Cavendish

Charles Cavendish (1553-1617), knighted in 1582, was Bess's third and youngest son from her second marriage to Sir William Cavendish (d.1557). He was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, after which nothing is known of him until 1582, when he asked Mary Queen of Scots to write a letter on his behalf, although she refused the request (see ID 147). In 1582 he married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson of Hengrave, Suffolk, but she died the same year. Later, in 1592, he married Catherine, daughter of Cuthbert, Baron Ogle, of Ogle Castle, Northumberland. He was a life-long close friend and supporter of his step-brother and brother-in-law Gilbert Talbot (son of Bess's forth husband, George, sixth earl of Shrewsbury, who succeeded his father as seventh earl in 1590). Until 1590 he spent a great deal of time at court, from where he wrote regular letters with news to his mother. He became MP for Nottinghamshire in 1593, sponsored by Gilbert Talbot (he stood in the election against Sir Thomas Stanhope, with whom Gilbert was engaged in a fierce feud). Gilbert had transferred Welbeck Abbey to Charles soon after the 1593 election to ensure he met the property qualification and, with his landed status in the county, Charles stood as MP again in 1601. Charles had some interest in the arts: he was patron of madrigalist George Wilbye and shared his mother's passion for architecture. In 1599 his building works at Kirkby were partly financed by Bess. In 1608 he acquired Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire, from Gilbert Talbot, which, with Robert Smythson, he re-built as a miniature medieval castle. With his second wife Catherine, Charles had three children: the first died in infancy, but the second and third, both sons, survived to adulthood. His heir William Cavendish, who continued his building project at Bolsover Castle, became first duke of Newcastle (bap. 1593, d. 1676).

Other letters associated with Sir Charles Cavendish:

July 1582 (Author)(URL: <http://www.bessofhardwick.org/letter.jsp?letter=147>)

6 November [c. 1585?] (Author)(URL: <http://www.bessofhardwick.org/letter.jsp?letter=5>)

[1587] (Author)(URL: <http://www.bessofhardwick.org/letter.jsp?letter=209>)

[c. 1600] (Author)(URL: <http://www.bessofhardwick.org/letter.jsp?letter=7>)

18 June [c. 1600?] (Author)(URL: <http://www.bessofhardwick.org/letter.jsp?letter=6>)

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People Associated with Letter 208: Bess of Hardwick

Born Elizabeth Hardwick (in c.1521/2, d. 13 February 1608), the woman known to posterity as Bess of Hardwick married four times during her life, as a result of which her name changed from Hardwick to Barlow (or Barley), Cavendish, St Loe and then finally (when she was countess of Shrewsbury and then dowager countess) Talbot. As one of the five children of John Hardwick (1495-1528) of Hardwick, Derbyshire, and his first wife, Elizabeth (née Leake), Bess had three sisters (Mary, Jane and Alice) and one brother (James). The Hardwicks were established Derbyshire gentry who had inherited a modest manor house and c.400 acres in and around Hardwick. But when John died in 1528, and their lands were seized by the crown, Bess faced hardship. Bess's mother quickly remarried but her new husband, Ralph Leche of Chatsworth, Derbyshire, brought little land or money to the marriage, and three more daughters were born (Bess's half-sisters Elizabeth, Jane and Margaret). Little else is known of Bess's childhood but, while still young, she was married for the first time, to Robert Barlow (or Barley) of Barlow, Derbyshire, sometime in or before 1543. Barlow died in 1544 and Bess received a small inheritance. In 1547 she married the twice-widowed Sir William Cavendish, treasurer of the king's chamber. Bess and Cavendish had eight children, six of whom survived: Frances (1548), Henry (1550), William (1551, from whom the dukes of Devonshire are descended), Charles (1553, from whom the dukes of Newcastle and Portland are descended), Elizabeth (1554) and Mary (1556). Probably due to a mixture of affection and shared social ambition, Bess's second marriage was happy and fortuitous. She was now moving in courtly circles and experiencing (for the first time) considerable wealth. In 1549 Cavendish and Bess bought the estate of Chatsworth, which was held jointly in both their names and which he and then Bess, following Cavendish's death in 1557, ambitiously rebuilt. Soon after her second husband's death, and sometime before Elizabeth I's accession (in 1558), Bess married Sir William St Loe, a wealthy widower of ancient noble pedigree. St Loe was captain of the guard to the young queen and in addition to further improving Bess's finances, he also brought her into the queen's inner circle and she served briefly as a gentlewoman of the queen's privy chamber (in 1559). The marriage seems to have not been without affection; however, the two would have spent most of it apart - he serving the queen in London and Bess mostly at Chatsworth. Upon St Loe's death (probably in 1565), Bess inherited most of the estate. In 1567 Bess married for a final time, to George Talbot, sixth earl of Shrewsbury, one of the richest and most powerful men in England. To consolidate the union of their fortunes, the couple had Bess's eldest son, Henry, marry Shrewsbury's daughter (from his previous marriage), and Shrewsbury's eldest son, Gilbert (later the seventh earl), marry Bess's daughter, Mary. Also around this time, Shrewsbury was appointed to be the keeper of Mary Queen of Scots (from 1568-84). At first, relations between Bess and the Catholic Scottish queen seem to have been amicable; however, relations deteriorated all around as Bess's marriage to Shrewsbury broke down in the 1580s. An infamously nasty and highly public legal battle over estates ensued and finally the courts resolved that Shrewsbury provide Bess with a sizeable income from 1587 onwards (Shrewsbury died in 1590). In 1582, Bess took charge of the upbringing of her orphaned granddaughter, Arbella Stuart (1575-1615), claimant to the English

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and Scottish crowns. In 1587, Bess undertook her remarkable building works at Hardwick: the house now known as Hardwick Old Hall was complete by 1591; next to it, the extraordinary building now known as Hardwick New Hall was complete by 1599 and is one of the greatest architectural ventures of Elizabethan England. It was at Hardwick that Bess spent most of the remainder of her life, much of it devoted to caring for and managing Arbella, who came to loathe her existence in Derbyshire and devised several bizarre plans for her escape (to Bess's great distress). Bess also quarrelled with her eldest son, Henry, and disinherited both him and Arbella in her will. She left most of her estate to her beloved and faithful son, William Cavendish, who continued her great dynasty into the seventeenth century.

Normalised view of Letter 208

To my Lady./

May it please your ladyship I sent your ladyship's letter to my sister befor she was vpe; thanks be to gode all ar well heare: and humbly beceach your ladyship's dayly blesinge with our bounden prayer for your ladyship's longe and prosperous health. Sheffylde mannour this first of October 1607

your ladyship's most humble and obedient sonne./

Cha: Cavendysshe::/

Diplomatic view of Letter 208

[Address Leaf]

To my Lady./

[Letter Text]

May it please your lap: I sent your lap: letter
to my sister befor she was vpe; thanks be to gode
all is ar well heare: and humbly beceach your
lap dayly blesinge w^t our bounden payer for
your lap: longe and prosperous health.
Sheffylde mannour this first of Octob^r
1607

[significant space]

your lap: most humble
and obedient sonne./
§

[significant space]

Cha: Cavendyshe::/

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