



SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH.

From the original picture in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

Sir William Cavendish

—1557.

By REV. F. BRODHURST, M.A.



IR WILLIAM CAVENDISH was descended from Chief Justice Cavendish, of Cavendish Manor, co. Suffolk, near Bury-St. Edmunds. In the year 1366 King Edward III. raised John de Cavendish to the office of Chief Justice of the King's Bench, although he had not filled the office of Attorney or Solicitor-General, or even reached the dignity of the Coif. Lord Chief Justice Cavendish held his office sixteen years, being re-appointed on the accession of Richard II. About the year 1381 he received the appointment of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and as William Cavendish, 7th Duke of Devonshire, was Chancellor, and Spencer Compton Cavendish, the eighth and present Duke, is now Chancellor of Cambridge, there have been three members of this family who have borne the honour; the same can be said probably of no other family. The Chief Justice at last fell a victim to the brutality of the populace in Wat Tyler's insurrection, after the terrible confusion which occurred in the land owing to the visitation of the Black Death in the years 1349-1350. After that rebel chief had been killed in Smithfield by Sir William Walworth, to whom Sir John Cavendish, son of the Chief Justice, and an Esquire of the King, had given the *coup de grâce*, there was a rising in Norfolk and Suffolk, under the conduct of a leader much more ferocious, who called himself Jack Straw. One of his sayings was—

When Adam delved, and Eve span,
Who was *then* the gentleman?

A band of them, near 50,000 strong, marched to the Chief Justice's mansion at Cavendish, which they plundered and burned. The Chief Justice made his escape, but was taken in a cottage in the neighbourhood. Unmoved by his grey hairs, they carried him in procession to Bury St. Edmunds, as if to open the assizes, and after he had been subjected to a mock trial in the Market Place he was sentenced to death, Jack Straw's Chief Justice magnanimously declaring that in respect of the office of dignity which his Brother Cavendish had so long filled, instead of being hanged he should be beheaded. Thus three of the Chancellors of Cambridge—Chief Justice Cavendish, Sir Thomas More, and the Earl of Essex, for some time the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, have been beheaded.

Sir William Cavendish was the son of Thomas and Alice Cavendish. There were three sons—George, William, and Thomas. Thomas, the youngest son, was one of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and died unmarried. George, the eldest, was seated at Glemsford and Cavendish, in Suffolk. He wrote the interesting biography of Cardinal Wolsey, and was with him at his death at Leicester Abbey. He quotes the last speech of the Cardinal: "Well, well, Master Kingston, if I had served God as diligently as I have done the king, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs." It has been supposed that Shakespeare must have read this biography, for he quotes this sentence almost word for word in his play of *Henry VIII*. But though written in the reign of Philip and Mary, it could not be published for many years afterwards—not until 1641, on account of the blame which he had laid on the memory of Henry VIII. for his dissolution of the monasteries, and his cruel divorce of Queen Katherine. If Shakespeare read it he must have read it in manuscript. When first published it was put out as the authorship of his better known brother, Sir William Cavendish. It was only in the year 1814 that it was rightly assigned to the elder brother, George Cavendish. The grandson of this George,

namely, William Cavendish, sold the Manor of Cavendish in Suffolk, from which the family take their name, in the year 1569.

At Welbeck there is a pocket book of Sir William Cavendish in which he has entered several particulars of his marriages and of his children.

I married first Margaret, daughter of Edward Bostock, of Whatcross, in Cheshire, esquire.

By this marriage there were one son and two daughters who died early, and two daughters who grew to maturity.

(1) Catherine, married to Thomas Broke, son to Thomas, Lord Cobham.

(2) Anne, married to Sir Henry Baynton, knt.

It was during this marriage that Sir William Cavendish was appointed a Commissioner for Dissolving the Monasteries, of which we shall speak further on. There is extant a document in the Record Office which runs as follows:—

To Wm. Cavendisse and Margaret his Wife, Pardon for having acquired to themselves and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder in default of issue to the right heirs of the said William for ever of Thomas Lord Audley of Walden the Lord Chancellor the Manor called Bircheholt, Herts., and the Messuage Lands, etc., called Bircheholt in Hertynghfordbury, Herts., without royal licence.

Margaret, his first wife, died 32 Henry VIII., and was buried in the church of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, under the monument of Alice Cavendish, his mother.

Here lyeth buried under this stone Margaret Cavendishe late Wife of William Cavendishe, which William was one of the sonnes of the above-named Alice Cavendishe, which Margaret dyed the 16 June in the year of our Lord God MCCCCXL., whos soul Jesu pardon.

“Heven blis be here mede
Yat for the sing, prey or rede.”

During the years 1538-9, Sir W. Cavendish was very busy in taking the submission of the abbots, priors, prioresses, monks, and nuns of many monasteries and nunneries, and assigning pensions to them, and selling up all the internal fittings, the painted glass, the vestments, the corn and cattle, and all belongings excepting the lands, which usually were granted as a free

gift or let at a moderate rent to some responsible layman in the county. Thomas Cromwell's advice to King Henry was, "Divide the monastic lands as much as possible amongst the gentry of each shire, and then it will be more difficult to recover them again." And so Queen Mary found it when she came to the throne and desired to restore the monasteries. She found that those even who had remained steadfast to the Roman faith and obedience clung steadily to the lands they had received.

In the Record Office there is a book of accounts of Sir Wm. Cavendish and of his sale of the goods of eleven abbeys. He rode on horseback from abbey to abbey, taking with him a small army of masons and carpenters to unroof the abbey church and the dormitories and other buildings, that the monks might find no resting-place there, according to the orders delivered to him and the other Commissioners. He appears to have carried out his orders in a very merciful spirit, and very differently from the savage manner in which Sir John Russell, who became the first Earl of Bedford, acted towards the Mitred Abbot of Glastonbury, and a Lord of Parliament, whom he caused to be hung up in sight of his own abbey, and afterwards his body to be taken down and quartered and sent to four neighbouring towns and hung up on the walls to strike terror in the hearts of lesser men.

The book is headed:—

A booke of Accompts of Sre Wyllm Cavendyshe, K^t touching hys accompts for ye goods of Monasteries.

He was at

Merivale, 15th October, 30 Henry VIII.

Brewood, 16th October.

Lylleshall, Salop, 17th October.

St. Thomas, nigh Stafford, 18th October.

Delacres, co. Stafford, 21st October.

Darley, near Derby, 24th October.

Dale, co. Derby, 24th October.

Repton, co. Derby, 26th October.

Grace Dieu, co. Leicester, 28th October.

Pypwell, co. Northampton, 6th November.

Barnewell, co. Cambridge, 7th November.

The heading of the account of Dale Abbey is as follows:—

There after foloweth all suche þcells of implements or howsehold stuffe, corne, cattell, ornamentes of the Churche and suche other like founde within the late Mon: ther at the tyme of the dyssolucion of the same house sould by the Kinges Commissionēs to ffraunces Pole esquier the xxiiij. day of October in the xxx. yere of our sovegne Lorde Kyng Henry the VIII.

Some of the stonework of Dale Abbey is now made up in a terrace at Risley Hall. Some of the interior woodwork is at Radbourne Church, taken there by Mr. Francis Pole. It is supposed that the painted glass which was in the refectory, or as some think, in the cloisters, was bought by Sir Henry Sacheverell and given by him to Morley Church, where it now rests.

Sir Wm. Cavendish received from Mr. Francis Pole the sum of £30 (about £300 in present value) for the movables at Dale Abbey, as by the following certificate appears:—

And Sir Wm. Cavendishe owes xxx. li by ffraunces Pole de Rodborne in the Countie of Derby, Armiger a debt to his Majestie ye King by an obligacione given 24 October in the xxx^{mo} Regis predicti, to be paid on the Feast of the Nativitie 1540, as by an indenture and book more clearly appears.

There is extant a letter written from Lilleshall Abbey, 16th October, 1538, by Thomas Legh, LL.D., one of the Commissioners, to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who was the moving spirit and the adviser of Henry VIII. in the destruction of the monasteries.

At the Blackladies (or Benedictine Nuns, of Brewood in Co. Stafford), I received a letter from Mr. Heneage¹ containing the King's command for the preferment of Mr. Thomas Gifford to the farm of the house of Blackladies. There was Mr. Littleton also, who said the King was pleased he should have it, as he perceived by your Lordship when last in London. Wherefore I and Mr. Candisse have put them both in possession and sold the stuff to them both, till they know the King's further pleasure. Now being at Lilleshill I intend to put Mr. Candisse in possession of the farm of the house, who prays you that in his absence he be not in this behalf supplanted.

¹ Ancestor of Lord Heneage.

The Heading of the Accounts for Lilleshall Abbey is:

The late Monas^d of lylleshall in the Countie of Salopp.

Hereafter folowyth all suche ꝑcells of Implements or houshold Stuffe, Corne, catell, Ornaments of the Churche, and suche other lyke founde wythyn the late Mon: ther at the tyme of the Dissolucon of the same house, solde by the Kyngs Commissionrs unto Mr. Will^m Cavendisshe Esquier as particularly and playnly folowyth:

In the *Vestry*: It: xi. Copies of olde blewe baudekyn.¹

It: iij Copis of Whyte Baudkyn.

It: iij other Copis of Whyte counterfeit baudekyn.

It: other iij copis of Whyte counterfeit baudekyn.

It: viij olde Copis of dyverse sorts.

It: vj olde Copis of Dornyx.

It: a Sewte of Blewe baudkyn.

It: an other Sewte of Blewe baudekyn.

It: a Sute of Redd Sylke full of Armes.

It: viij olde Alterclothys.

It: ij Alter Clothys to hange before Alters.

lx. s.

(About £30 in present Value.)

At Hardwick Hall at the present time, in the chapel, there is an ancient cope which covers the pulpit front. There is also an ancient hanging on the altar rails. It appears to be made up of the hoods and "orfreys"² of twenty-four copes. Not unlikely these were brought to Hardwick by Sir William Cavendish from Lilleshall Abbey.

On 28th November, 30 Henry VIII., a grant was made to "Wm. Cavendysse of the House and Site of the late Monastery of Lylleshall, Salop, and divers lands (named) thereto belonging," formerly in the personal occupation of the late Abbot, for 21 years at a rent of £20 5s. od." (or about £202 in present value).

In 31 Henry VIII. To Jas. Leveson, of Wolverhampton, Stuff merchant, a grant in fee for £1,173 16s. 8d. (or about £12,000 in present value) was made of the reversions, and rents due, on certain Crown leases, including Lilleshall, and this is now in the possession of his descendant, Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Duke of Sutherland.

¹ A rich and precious species of silk stuff, interwoven with gold threads, introduced into England in the thirteenth century.

² Embroidered edging.

Besides the enormous grants of lands which Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, obtained, having the ear of the king, the number of bribes and presents he received from religious houses, to be good master to them and to spare them, were unnumbered.

As an instance of how abbey lands, and money, were squandered, and stolen, and not accounted for, this may be sufficient. After Cromwell's death the following memorandum was written and still remains among the Cottonian MSS. :—

May yt please yr moast excellente Majestie to be advertised that I your moast humble Servant John Gostwyck (one of the Commissioners) have in my hands whiche I treasured from tyme to tyme unknowne unto th' Erl of Essex, whiche if I had declared unto hym he wolde have caused me to
 X. M.li.¹
 disburse by Commandement
without Warrant,
as heretofore I have don.

On the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief," Cromwell looked very sharply after those whom he chose to dissolve and sell up. Sir William Cavendish and Doctor Leigh were charged with having falsified accounts and kept back certain moneys in their hands. A Commission was appointed, to which the following refers :—

Declaration, made by Sir John Daunce by express command of the King, for the trial of certaine particular sums of money paid by William Cavendishe, Comm^{ner} appointed with Thomas Leighe, doctor in the law, for the dissolution of divers and sundry houses of religion hereafter ensuing for the rewards and wages of divers and sundry persons being servants within the same, "at the first payment," whereunto the said William Cavendishe added sundry sums of money, written with his own hand, without knowledge of any of his said clerks.

Total of the additions, £34 13s. 8d. ; about £350 in present value.

Memorandum.—As touching the Plate that was supposed to be sold by the late Abbot of Meryvale to George Warrene, Goldsmith of London, to the value of £18 st. (about £180 now) wherein information was given to Dr. Leigh and Will^m Cavendishe after they dissolved the said

¹ £10,000 would amount to £100,000 in the present day.

Monastery, riding by the way, the same Dr. Leigh and Wm. Cavendish sent unto the said late Abbott for the said £18 they confess that the said late Abbott sent it to them by one of their servants by way of free gifte to be good Masters unto him and his Brethren. And as the said Cavendishe doth affirm by his answer, and also by the said Dr. Leigh confessing the same.

Signed, John Daunce, Knt.

We are not aware whether any record remains of the ultimate determination of these charges, but we know that Sir William Cavendish must have been able to clear himself entirely; for not only was he continued in office, but he was appointed to the responsible office of Auditor of the Court of Augmentation, and was constituted Treasurer of the Chamber to Henry VIII., and continued in that office in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He was also admitted to the Privy Council.

We sometimes see the families of Russells and Cavendishes named together as holders of large amounts of monastic property, and thus enriched and founded upon its possession. We know that Tavistock, Woburn, and Thorney Abbeys were granted to John, Lord Russell, and are yet the Duke of Bedford's. We are not aware that any such large and valuable estates were granted to Sir William Cavendish. His name is not mentioned by Spelman, or Burnett, or Froude. As far as we are aware (and we may be pardoned for naming it) the estates of the family have come through the four marriages of Elizabeth Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury, and the marriages with heiresses, such as the fourth Duke of Devonshire with the heiress of the Earl of Burlington and Cork, which brought Lismore in Ireland, and Bolton Abbey and Lanesborough and Chiswick in England; and other marriages which brought Eastbourne and Holker.

Sir William Cavendish received, however, a certain amount of monastic lands as a free gift, and also bought a certain amount, but the exact quantity of either of these it is probably now impossible to say. The following records of his purchases and grants are preserved:—

Wm. Cavendishe, one of the Auditors of the Court of Augmentations, and Margaret his Wife Grant in Fee for £769 8s. 4d. (about £8000 in present Value).

(1) The Lordships and Manors of Northawe, Cuffeley and Childewyke, Co. Herts., belonging to the late Monastery of S. Albans, Herts., the Rectory and Church or Chapel of Northawe, Herts., lately belonging to the said late Monastery; and the Advowson of the Vicarage and Parish Church or Chapel of Northawe; and all Messuages Lands &c. in Meriden in the Parish of Tewynge, Co. Herts lately belonging to the said late Monastery; and all appurtenances of the premises in Northawe, Cuffeley, Meryden and Chyldewyke, and elsewhere Herts., in as full manner as Ric. Boreman the late Abbott, held the same.

(2) The House and Site of the late Priory, Cell or Rectory of Cardigan S. Wales, which formerly belonged to the late Monastery of Chertesey, Surrey, and afterwards to the late Abbey of Holy Trinity Butlesham alias Bisham, Berks., the Rectories and Churches of Cardigan, Berwyke, and Tremeyn, S. Wales parcel of the possessions of the said late Cell; and the Advowsons of the Vicarages and Churches of those places, and all other possessions of the said late Cell.

The following extract refers also to the same grants:—

(1) Sale of Lands by virtue of the King's Commission to Thomas Lord Cromwell, and Sir Ric. Ryche, Chancellor of Augmentations: for cccc. li. (£400) by the said Treasurer received of William Cavendische generous in ptem solucionis Vcclxix. li. viij. s. iiij. d. pro Manerio de Northaw and Cuffeley with the Chapel and Church of Northaw, and also the Manor of Childewyke in Co. Herts lately belonging to the Monastery of S. Albans in the said Co.

And the Cell of the Priory of Cardigan with all the hereditaments of the said Cell, for the benefit of the said William, as by a writing made 28 Feb. 31st year of the Lord the King (A.D. 1540).

(2) And for ccclxix. li. viij. s. iiij. d. the residue of the said sum V.cc.lxix. li. viij. s. iiij. d. (£769 8s. 4d.) for the same William Cavendisse paid to the said Lord the King for the Manors aforesaid, as by the said writing more clearly appears.

Note.—Item for ccclxviij. li. viij. s. iiij. d. (£348 8s. 4d.) to John Cavendish, armiger, as a Debt to the Lord the King for the Priory of Axholme in Co. Lincoln.

Item for Vcccx li. (£810) to John Byron, Militem for Lands lately the Monastery of Newstede in Com. Nottingham.

In the year 1541, Sir William Cavendish was sent to Ireland to see after monastic property, and to inquire into the accounts of certain Irish officials. He was in Ireland a whole year; and after his return to England Sir Anthony St. Leger, the Lord Deputy, wrote to King Henry, praising much his good work in Ireland, and praying for his return there:—

Sir Anthony St. Leger, Deputy of Ireland to King Henry VIII. 6 May, 1542. It may please yr Matie to knowe that ther is grete lacke

here of suche bookes of survey as were late made by my fellowes yr hyghnes Comissions as well for saale of friars howses here wehe yr pleasure is sholde be solde, as also of one to fynishe th' accompt of yr Vicethesaurer¹ here And trusting upon the seying ageyne of Mr. Cavendishe the same is as yet slacked. Which Mr. Cavendyshe toke grate paynes at his being here in yr saide saervice as well wth contynewall paynes aboute the saide accompts and surveis, as in taking very paynful jorneyes, aboute the same as to Lymericke and those ptes where I thinke none of your hyghnes mgtie comssons com this meny yeers, and in suche wether of snowe and froste that I nev' roode in the like to my remembrance. And I note him to be suche a man as lettill ferythe the displeasure of any man in yor hyghnes sarvice wherfore I accompte him the meter man for this lande if yr hyghness pleasure so be; wherfore most humble beseching yr majestie to pardon this my rude wryting, for seeing the grate paynes toke here in yr sarvice, I thought I coulde no lesse do then to signifie the same unto yr Majestie; and also to desire yr hyghness that the same bookes, or the Copies of them may be returned for the better order of yr Majesties affairs here, and the finishinge of yr saide Vicethesauriers accompts. And thus I beseche almighty Jhesu long to preserve yr mooste excellente Majestie in mooste prosperous helthe to his pleasure ffrom yr hyghnes Mano^r of Kilmaynan the vith of Maye in the xxxiiij. yere of your Majesties mooste Victorious reign.

Your Magestes most humble and obedyent subject and sarvant,
Antony Sentlegr'.

In Sir William Cavendish's pocket book at Welbeck there is this entry:—

Md, that I was marryed unto Elizabeth my Wife, Daughter of Thomas Parker of Postingford in Suffolk, Esq., at the Black Fryars in London, the Morrowe after All Soules Daie, Anno 34, R. H. 8 (1543).

His Wife died 1545; her three children died young.

Md, That I was marryed to Elizabeth Hardwycke my third Wiffe in Lecestersheere at Bradgatt (Bradgate) my Lord Marquesses (Dorset) House the 20th of August in the first yeere of kinge Edward the 6, at 2. of the clock after midnight; The Domynicall letter B.

The list of the god-parents is a most interesting one, and ought to be studied. If we except two names—the Duke of Somerset, the Protector, and the Duke of Norfolk—it contains the principal political personages of the period. And this should be noticed—during the reign of Edward VI. they were all chosen from the Reforming party. Sir William and Lady Cavendish cast in their lot with the Reformers. Their married life

¹ Vice-treasurer.

lasted for ten years—from 1547-1557, that is through the reign of Edward VI. and the first years of Mary. When Queen Mary came to the throne then, as good courtiers, they conformed to the religion of the Queen, according to the agreement of the Diet of Augsburg: "Cujus Regio, Ejus Religio," which means, "Whoever reigns shall set the religion of his country." But Lady Cavendish throughout her long life was a Reformer at heart. And in her last will the only books mentioned are of a religious character, as will be seen:—

My Ladyes Bookes

Calvin uppon Job

Covered with russett velvett.

The resolucon of Salomons proverbes.

A booke of meditations.

Frances my 9 childe, and the first by the said Woman,¹ was borne on Munday, betweene the Howers of 3 and 4 at Afternoon, viz., the 18 of June Anno 2. R.E. 6 (1548), the Domynicall Letter then G.

Memorandum at the Cristeninge of the Childe, my Ladie Frances Grace, and my Ladie of Suffolkes Grace weare God Mothers, and my Lord of Suffolke God Father, and at Bishoppinge.

"My Ladie Frances Grace" was eldest daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by his wife, Princess Mary, Queen Dowager of Louis XII. of France, and youngest sister of Henry VIII. of England.

"My Ladie of Suffolkes Grace" was last wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, her maiden name Katherine Willoughby, daughter and sole heir of William Willoughby, the last Lord Willoughby de Eresby of that family, and therefore Baroness de Eresby in her own right, of Grimsthorpe, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

"My Lord of Suffolke" was Henry Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, now eleven years of age, son of Charles Brandon, late Duke. He and his younger brother, the only sons of their father, were taken off quite young by the sweating sickness whilst at the

¹ It seems strange and a coarse manner of expression to speak of a wife, and she a lady of title, as "the said Woman"; but we must remember that language changes. Our Lord addressed His Mother as "Woman, what have I to do with thee?" and, again, "Woman, behold thy Son." In each case in the original the word signifies "Lady."

University of Cambridge. His eldest sister, the Lady Frances Brandon, had married Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, the father of the Lady Jane Grey. He was created Duke of Suffolk.

“At Bishoppinge,” or at Confirmation. This took place on the same day as the Christening if a bishop was present. Queen Elizabeth was confirmed when three days old.

Temperance my 10 Childe, and the second by the same Woman was borne on Tuesdaie in the Mornynge just at 2 of the Clock, viz., the 10th of June, Anno Tercio, R. Edw. 6 (1549). The domynicall Letter then F.

At the Cristnyng of the Childe, my Ladie of Warwick, and my Ladie Jane, my Lord Marques Dorsetts Daughter weare God Mothers, and the Earl of Shrewsburie, God Father, and at Bishoppinge.

“My Ladie of Warwick” was Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Guilford. The Earl of Warwick, her husband, was created Duke of Northumberland 4th October, 1551.

“My Ladie Jane” was Lady Jane Grey, the nine days’ Queen, daughter of the Marquis of Dorset, afterwards Duke of Suffolk. She was afterwards married to Lord Guilford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland.

Sir Ralph Bagenhall, loquitur.

Seventeen—and knew eight languages—in music
Peerless—her needle perfect, and her learning
Beyond the Churchmen; yet so meek, so modest
So wife-like humble to the trivial Boy
Mismatched with her for policy! I have heard
She would not take a last farewell of him
She fear’d it might unman him for his end.
She could not be unmann’d—no, nor outwoman’d—
Seventeen—a rose of grace!
Girl never breathed to rival such a rose,
Rose never blew that equall’d such a bud.

From Tennyson’s “Queen Mary.”

“The Earl of Shrewsburie” was Francis, the fifth Earl.

Henry my 11th Childe, and the third by the said Woman, was borne on Tuesdaie at 12 of the Clock at night, viz., the 17th Daie of December Anno 4. R.E. 6 (1550), the domynicall Letter then E.

Memorandum. At the Cristnyng of the Childe, my Ladie Elizabeth Grace was God Mother, and my Lord Marques Dorsett and my Lord of Warwick, God Fathers, and at Bishoppinge.

“My Ladie Elizabeth Grace” was the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen.

“Henry Grey,” the Marquis of Dorset, afterwards Duke of Suffolk, and John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, were spoken of by the German Reformers as the two most shining lights of the Church of England. They married their daughter and son—the Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guilford Dudley; and they persuaded Edward VI. on his death-bed to make a will in favour of Lady Jane Grey. It was witnessed by many of the principal men of the kingdom—amongst them being Sir William Cavendish. On the death of Edward, the Duke of Northumberland raised an army against Mary, who claimed the throne. His army deserted the duke; he was taken prisoner and was sent to the Tower. At his trial he said, “For the last seventeen years I have been playing the hypocrite; I have been a Catholic at heart; I did it to obtain power.” He received Mass, and went out to his execution. The Duke of Suffolk was pardoned by Mary; but when he afterwards joined in the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt he too suffered execution; and through him Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guilford Dudley both lost their lives.

William my 12 Childe and the 4th by the said Woman, was borne on Sunday in the Morninge betweene the Howers of 2 and 3, viz., the 27th Daie of December. Anno Quinto R.E. 6 (1551). The Domynicall Letter then D.

Memorandum. At the Cristnyng of the Childe, my Lady Marques of Northampton was God Mother, the Marquis of Winchester, and the Earl of Pembroke, God Fathers, and at the Bishoppinge.

“My Lady Marques of Northampton” was Elizabeth Brook, daughter of Lord Cobham. Her husband, Sir William Parr, Lord Parr of Kendal and Marquis of Northampton, was brother to Lady Katharine Parr, last Queen of Henry VIII.

Sir William Paulet, the Marquis of Winchester, was Lord Treasurer. His portrait hangs in the drawing-room at Hardwick.

Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, married the sister of the Marquis of Northampton and Lady Katharine Parr. He received the rich estates belonging to the dissolved abbey of Wilton. In the reign of Mary he consented to the restoration

of the abbess and her nuns. When Elizabeth came to the throne he again turned them out. The abbess reminded him of his promises, and of his protestations of sorrow for her previous disturbance. But all he replied was, "Go spin, you jade; go spin."

Charles my 13th Childe and the fiftē by the same Woman, was borne on Tuesdaie in the night betweene 9 and 10, viz., the 28th of November. Anno primo Mariæ. The domynicall Letter then D.

At the Cristnyngē of the Childe, the Queens Majestie was God Mother and the Duke of Suffolke, and the Bishopp of Winchester, God Fathers, and at the Bishoppinge.

"The Queens Majestie" was Queen Mary; this was very shortly after she came to the throne, and therefore it is called the first year of Mary. At the next christening the Queen was married to Philip of Spain, and therefore it is said to be in the years of Philip and Mary, the first and second.

The Duke of Suffolk was at first thrown into the Tower, but was pardoned through the intercession of his Duchess, who was a personal friend of the Queen.

Elizabethē my 14th Childe and the 6 by the same Woman, was borne on Sundaye in the Morninge betwixt 8 and 9. Viz. the last daie of Marche Annis Phil. et Mariæ primo et secundo, the domynicall Letter then F.

Memorandum at the Cristnyngē of the Childe my Ladie Marques of Northampton and my Ladie Katharine Graye, weare God Mothers and Henry Cavendish my sonne, God Father, and at Bishoppinge.

"Ladie Katharine Graye" was second daughter of the Marquis of Dorset and Duke of Suffolk, younger sister of Lady Jane Grey. She was married as a child to Lord Herbert, who became second Earl of Pembroke, on the same day as her sister, the Lady Jane, was married to Guilford Dudley. Queen Mary was naturally jealous of all the Grey family for usurping her throne, and her influence led the Earl of Pembroke to consent to a dissolution of the marriage. She afterwards married, without the consent of Queen Elizabeth, Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford. For a Grey and a Seymour to marry was to shake her throne, as the Queen argued. Lady Katharine was sent to the Tower and died there.

Henry Cavendish was the eldest son of Sir William and Lady Cavendish, now three and a half years old.

Mary my 15th Childe and the 7 by the same Woman, was borne on Sundaie in the Morninge betwene 7 and 8, viz., the 22nd Daie of Aprill. Annis Phil. et Mariæ, Secundo et Tertio, the domynicall Letter then D.

Memorandum, at the Cristeninge of the Childe my Wives Mother and Miss Elizabeth Frechwell weare God Mothers, and Sir George Vernon, God Father, and at Bishoppinge.

Mary Cavendish was married to Gilbert Talbot, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury. She helped largely to build the Second Court of St. John's College, Cambridge, where her statue appears over the door into the butteries; but she was unable to complete it on account of the heavy fine—£20,000; over £100,000 in present value—for conniving at the flight of her niece, the Lady Arabella Stuart; and supplying her with £1,400 for that purpose.

"My Wives Mother" was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Leake, of Hasland, Esquire, a member of the family then living at Sutton Scarsdale. The head of the family became Baron Deincourt, of Sutton, in A.D. 1624, and Earl of Scarsdale in A.D. 1645. The fourth Earl of Scarsdale died unmarried in A.D. 1736, when the peerage became extinct. It was he who erected the present Sutton Hall.

"Miss Elizabeth Frechwell" was of the Frechville family, of Staveley. Their monuments are in the Frechville Chapel in Staveley Parish Church. The representative of the family now is Sir John Ramsden, Bart., of Byram Hall, co. York.

"Sir George Vernon" was father of Dorothy Vernon, of Haddon Hall, who married Sir John Manners, second son of Thomas, first Earl of Rutland.

Luces my 16th Childe, and the 8 by the same Woman was borne on Shrove Tuesdaie in the Morninge between 2 and 3, viz., the second Daie of Marche. Annis P. and M. 3^o & 4^o (1557). The domynicall Letter then C.

At the Cristeninge of the Childe, my Sister Knyveton and Frances my Daughter weare God Mothers, and Mr. John Revell of Sherland, God Father, and at Bishoppinge.

Luces Cavendish died when young.

"My Sister Knyveton." This was Lady Cavendish's eldest

sister, Jane Hardwick, who married Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite, co. York, and who after his decease married into the family of Kniveton, of Murcaston.

“Frances my daughter” was now nine years of age. She became the wife of Sir Henry Pierpoint, and it was her daughter “Bessie” who became so great a favourite and companion of Mary Queen of Scots, and who is referred to in her letters.

Mr. John Revell lived at Ogston; monuments of his family are in Shirland Church.

In these interesting notes, recorded in a pocket book which belonged to Sir William Cavendish, now at Welbeck, it will be noticed that the days of the week and the hours of the day, and the dominical or Sunday letters of the year in which the children were born are carefully recorded. This is probably owing to the wide belief there was at that time in the science of astrology. According to that science much depended on what planet was visible at the time of birth; and therefore not only the day of the month but the hour of the day was recorded. Also some days of the week were counted favourable, others unlucky and unfavourable. It would seem that Sir William believed in astrology, and very probably had a horoscope drawn for each child—that is the position of the planets at the time of birth, so as to foretell the chief events of their life.

Other members of the family also believed in astrology. In the reign of Elizabeth there was a Rev. Dr. John Dee, who lived at Mortlake, and whose wisdom in the occult science the Queen so much believed in that she preferred him to the Wardenship of the Collegiate Church at Manchester. The following notices appear in his Diary, published by the Camden Society:—

A.D. 1590. May 18th the two Gentlemen, the Uncle Mr. Richard Candish, and his Nephew, the most famous Mr. Thomas Candish,¹ who had sailed round about the World, did visit me at Mortlake.

May 29th bona nova de industria Domini Richardi Candishie cum Regina et Archiepiscopo et Domino Georgio Carey de propositione Etonensis Collegii obtinendi legem. He sent me a hogshead of Claret Wine as a gift.

¹ Vol. xxv., p. 109, of this *Journal*.

June 24. £20 of Mr. Candish.

Nov. 27. The Queens Majesty being at Richmond graciously sent for me. I came to her at three quarters of the Clock after noon, and she said she would send me something to keep Christmas with.

Nov. 28. Mr. Candish on Saturday gave my Wife forty shillings, and on Tuesday after sent £10 in Royals and Angels, and before he sent me £20, £32 in all.

Dec. 2. Her Majesty told Mr. Candish that she would send me an hundred Angels to keep my Christmas withall.

Dec. 4. The Queens Majesty called for me, at my door, circa 3½ a meride as she passed by, and I met her at East Sheen Gate, where she graciously, putting down her Mask, did say with merry cheer, "I thank thee, Dee; there was never promise made, but it was broken or kept." I understood her Majesty to mean of the hundred Angels she promised¹ to have sent me this day, as she told Mr. Richard Candish yesterday.

Dec. 6. A Meridie circa 3 recipi a Regina Domina. £50.

Dec. 14. The Queens Majesty called for me at my door, as she rode by to take the air, and I met her at East Sheen Gate.

Dec. 16. Mr. Candish received from the Queens Majesty warrant by word of mouth to assure me to do what I would in Philosophy and Alchemy, and none should check, controll or molest me; and she said that she would ere long send me £50 more to make up the hundred pounds.

Mr. Candish went from Mortlake at four of Clock at night toward London, and so into Suffolk.

Sir William Cavendish appears to have been fond of hawking. There is the following entry in one of the household books still existing in the muniment room at Hardwick:—

XVIII. die Novembris.

Anno. R.E. vj. v^{to} (1551).

Itm paid to Mr. Richard Starkey of litle Saint Bartolimews by Smythfelde for a Gosse Hawk, by Mrs Comaundment.

lxvij. s. viij. d.

(£3 7s. 8d.) in present value about £33.

by me, Rychard Starkey.

In August, 1557, Sir William Cavendish was in London, employed doubtless about his official duties at Court. He was Treasurer of the Chamber to Queen Mary, as he had been to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Lady Cavendish was at Chatsworth; probably in part on account of her young family, and in part to escape from the Court of Queen Mary. It will be noticed that the god-parents of their two youngest children are

chosen from their neighbours in the county of Derby—Sir George Vernon, of Haddon; Miss Frechville, of Staveley; Mrs. Leake, her mother, of Hasland Manor; and Mr. Revell, of Ogston. The god-parents of their previous children were from the courtiers. Lady Cavendish appears to have received notice of the serious illness of her husband. She started from Chatsworth on Friday, August 20th, and made forced marches to London. The journey took her three nights and four days, resting at Loughborough, Northampton, and St. Albans. On the first day a ferry had to be crossed. This was probably across the Trent, near Shardlow, where now is erected "Cavendish Bridge," built by the fourth Duke. The footmen (running footmen, we suppose) required two new pair of shoes at the end of the day; and some of the litter horses had also to be shod. A guide was required on this day. His charge was xij^d., or 10s. in present value. Lady Cavendish took with her her eldest son, Henry, aged 6½ years, and Elizabeth, aged 2½ years, leaving two younger children at Chatsworth as well as older—six in all.

On the second day at Northampton, the great town in that day, as in this, for shoemaking:—

For one payre off showes for Mistress Elesabethe viij. d.

It. for v yerds of poyntinge Reben x. d.

And again

It. for showinge the horses ther xiiij. d.

On the third day again:—

For one payre of showes for Anthony Flyntt (footman) xiiij. d.

On the fourth day:—

It. geven to fowre men whiche came wth my lady from Sancte Albons
in ye nyght x. s.

or £5 in present value.

These probably were for protection from highwaymen.

The journey cost her

iiij. li. v. s. xj. d.

or about £33 in present value. Thirty-four years afterwards, in the year 1591, as the Countess of Shrewsbury, her ladyship took a more deliberate journey from Hardwick to London,

taking seven nights and eight days. She had her litter, with four horses, three waggons for the luggage, and over forty nag horses for her attendants. The journey to London cost her £96 13s. 9d., or in present value about £676. The return journey cost her £112 15s. 10d., or in present value about £789. The church bells and the wayts greeted her with their music at each resting-place.

The accounts for household expenses in London commence:—

Rheconk of mony disboursed sens my ladies comyng to loundown beginning Tuesdaye the xxiv. off August. An. qt & qnt (4th & 5th) Regni Regis & Reginiæ Philip & Mariæ.

The chief things to be noticed are that provisions are bought each day for each day's consumption. There is a market held on Sundays as on other days. The wine is brought in from a wine shop for each meal.

25 August

Paid for Wyne at dyner	vj. d.
Paid for Wyne at sup ^r	viiij. d.
Paid for one pynnt of Seke	ij. d. ob. (2½d.)
Paid for one pottell of Malvesey	x. d.
Paid for Wynne att aftnounge	ij. d.

Tea had not yet been introduced into England. What did ladies do without their afternoon tea? They had to be content with their afternoon wine.

And this lasted down to the year 1857 in Yorkshire to our knowledge. In old-fashioned families, when a friend made an afternoon call, wine and cake were introduced as a matter of course. And in Scotland when the present Duke of Portland first visited his estates there (A.D. 1880) he called upon his principal tenants; and one afternoon his Grace said to a friend: "This afternoon I have called upon thirty tenants, and do you know what that means? It means thirty glasses of whiskey." The national popular liquor was offered to the Duke as a matter of course, and he had to taste of each glass.

Frydaye.

27. Auguste.

Paid for halfe a bushell of oysters

Paid for v. place, ij. solles, and one haberdyne (Codfish).

No Flesh Meat bought on this day.

Saturdaye

28. August.

Paid for beff & moton wayinge lxxij. lb. at 1d. ob. (1½d.) the pound
ix. s.

Paid for one quart of velle xvij. d.

Paid for iij. dossen of sparowes (for a Sparrow Dumpling) ix. d.

Paid for Wyne att dyner & super vj. d.

Paid for bere ij. d.

The next thing to be noticed is the food bought to tempt the appetite of the sick man.

Necks of Mutton. Pigeons.

Oysters. Whiting. Capons.

Calves' feet for Jelly.

Wormwood Wine repeatedly to sharpen his appetite.

And then—

Thoresday

vij. October.

For seying Messe—to a preste xx. d.
and to the Clarke vj. d.

This was doubtless for a private celebration of Mass for the sick man.

On Wednesday, October xiii., the accounts cease. Lady Cavendish is so busied with her husband she has no time or heart for accounts.

They do not commence again till xxvj. of November.

Here follows an extract from Sir William Cavendish's pocket book at Welbeck:—

Memorandum.

That Sir William Cavendyshe, knight, my most deare and well-beloved Husband departed this present life of Mundaie beinge the 25th daie of October, betwixt the howers of 8 and 9 of the same day at night in the yeare of our Lord God 1557. On whose soul I most humbly beseeche the Lord to have mercy, and to ridd mee and his poore children out of our great miserie.

Elizabeth Cavendyshe.

Thus Lady Cavendish was left a young widow, aged 37, with

eight children, the eldest nine years of age, the youngest six months, after a short married life of ten years.

From "Machyn's Diary," Camden Society:—

A.D. 1557. The xxx. day of October was bered Sir Wylliam Candyshe, knight, with ij. whytt branchys, and xij. stayff torches, iij. grett tapurs, and skochyons (or Escutcheons) at Saint Botulff with-out Alther-gatt.

When Sir William Cavendish came into Derbyshire he sold his monastic property and bought Chatsworth. Francis Leche, who had married Alice Leake, the youngest sister of Lady Cavendish, had lived there. Sir William Cavendish was building a mansion at Chatsworth at the time of his death. It was completed by Lady Cavendish at a cost, it is said, of £80,000. But that is not the present building. Chatsworth House, almost in its present stateliness, was built by the fourth Earl and first Duke of Devonshire about the year 1687. He had left the King's Council on account of the arbitrary measures of the King. He was dismissed from the Lord Lieutenancy of the county as others were. He spent the vacant time in the country by rebuilding Chatsworth; and he was the king-maker—contributing largely by his influence to set the Prince of Orange on the throne of England, by the title of William III., in the place of his father-in-law, King James II.

Of the children of Sir William and Lady Cavendish—

(1) The eldest son, Henry Cavendish, married the Lady Grace Talbot, and left no issue.

(2) William Cavendish was created Baron Cavendish of Hardwick and Earl of Devonshire; and the Dukes of Devonshire are descended from him.

(3) From Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, were descended the loyal Duke of Newcastle, and the Dukes of Portland, in the female line.

(1) The eldest daughter, Frances Cavendish, was married to Sir Henry Pierpoint, and from this marriage were descended the two Dukes of Kingston and their representatives in the female line, the Earls Manvers.

(2) Mary Cavendish was married to Gilbert Talbot, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury. They had no son, but three daughters, who became Countess of Arundel, Countess of Kent, and Countess of Pembroke.

(3) Elizabeth Cavendish was married to Charles Stuart, Earl of Lennox, brother of Lord Darnley, who married Mary Queen of Scots. The only child of the Earl and Countess of Lennox was the Lady Arabella Stuart, who was heir-presumptive to the Crowns of England and Scotland in case James I. had died leaving no heirs.