This list has been compiled to help anyone who is seeking further information on the Cavendish family, Chatsworth and other family estates, and other topics and individuals represented in the Devonshire Collection Archives. It includes books, book chapters, articles, dissertations and theses. Please note that some of the books and articles in the list are no longer in print, and not all theses or dissertations are available online. Chatsworth is unable to lend copies or help in the search for out-of-print publications, although some of the most recent and important books on Chatsworth, the family and other historical figures associated with the estate are available online.

Isabel Budleigh
University of Oxford
August 2020
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1. Publications about the Cavendish Family


Waddy, Henry Turner. *The Devonshire Club – and ‘Crockfords’*. London, 1919. *The Devonshire Club was a London gentlemen’s club established in 1874, named in honour of its first chairman, the Duke of Devonshire and based at 50 St James’s Street, the previous premises of the 18th century Crockford’s Club.*

2. Publications about Individual Cavendish Family Members
1500-1600

**Bess of Hardwick (c.1527-1608)**


**Sir William Cavendish (1508-1557)**


**William Cavendish, 1st Earl of Devonshire (1552-1626)**


**Arbella Stuart (1575-1615)**

*Arbella Stuart was the only daughter of Elizabeth Cavendish and Charles Stuart, Earl of Lennox. She was also the maternal granddaughter of the Countess of Shrewsbury (‘Bess of Hardwick’), cousin to James VI of Scotland and niece to Mary Queen of Scots. Of royal blood, she was seen as England’s future queen when young, and some believed she had a stronger claim to the throne than her cousin James.*


**William Cavendish, 2nd Earl of Devonshire (1590-1628)**


Christian Cavendish, Countess of Devonshire (1595-1675)
Countess Christian was married to the 2nd Earl, and became de facto head of the family after her husband’s early death in 1628.


b. 1600-1700

William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle (1593-1676)
William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle, was the nephew of William Cavendish, 1st Earl of Devonshire.


William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Devonshire (1641-1707)


William Cavendish, 2nd Duke of Devonshire (1673-1729)


c. 1700 - 1800

William Cavendish, 4th Duke of Devonshire (1720-1764)


William Cavendish, 5th Duke of Devonshire (1748-1811)


Georgiana Cavendish [née Spencer], Duchess of Devonshire (1757-1806)


**Elizabeth Cavendish [née Hervey, other married name Foster], Duchess of Devonshire (1757-1824)**


**Georgiana and Elizabeth, Duchesses of Devonshire (publications covering both)**


do 1800 - 1900

**William Spencer Cavendish, 6th Duke of Devonshire (1790-1858)**


**Henrietta (Harriet) Leveson-Gower [née Cavendish], Countess Granville (1785-1862)**

*Harriet Leveson-Gower, Countess of Granville, was the younger daughter of the 5th Duke of Devonshire and his first wife Georgiana. She married Lord Granville Leveson-Gower and acted as a society hostess and ambassador’s wife.*


The Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower was Countess Granville’s second son.


**William Cavendish, 7th Duke of Devonshire (1808-1891)**


**Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquess of Hartington and 8th Duke of Devonshire (1833-1908)**


South Carolina, 1974.


Louise Cavendish [née Countess von Alten], Duchess of Devonshire (1832-1911)
Louise, Countess of Alten, became Louise Montagu, Duchess of Manchester through marriage, then Duchess of Devonshire after marrying the 8th Duke of Devonshire, consequently being known as the “Double Duchess”.


Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish (1836-1882)
Lord Frederick Cavendish, second son of the 7th Duke of Devonshire, was assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin, with Thomas Henry Burke, by a group of extreme Irish nationalists.


Lucy Caroline Cavendish [née Lyttleton], Lady Frederick Cavendish (1841-1925)
Lady Lucy Cavendish, daughter of 4th Baron Lyttleton and commonly known as Lady Frederick Cavendish, was the wife of Lord Frederick Cavendish, second son of the 7th Duke of Devonshire. After her husband’s assassination in 1882, she dedicated her time to the cause of women’s education.


e. 1900 onwards

Victor Cavendish, 9th Duke of Devonshire (1868-1938)


Evelyn Cavendish [née Petty-Fitzmaurice], Duchess of Devonshire (1870-1960)


Lady Maud Baillie [née Cavendish]

Lady Maud Baillie was the daughter of the 9th Duke of Devonshire, and sister to the 10th. Her second marriage was to the Hon. George Evan Michael Baillie.


Kathleen Cavendish [née Kennedy], Marchioness of Hartington (1920-1948)

Kathleen “Kick” Kennedy was the wife of the Marquess of Hartington, the heir apparent to the 10th Duke. She was the sister of J.F. Kennedy.


**Andrew Cavendish, 11th Duke of Devonshire (1920-2004)**


**Deborah Cavendish [née Mitford], Duchess of Devonshire (1920-2014)**


**Adele Cavendish [née Astaire]**

*Adele Astaire, sister of Fred Astaire, married Lord Charles Cavendish, second son of the 9th Duke of Devonshire. After Charles’ death, Adele continued to periodically occupy Lismore Castle until her own death almost forty years later.*

3. Publications about Thomas Hobbes

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) was an English philosopher who had a major impact on political philosophy. His best-known work was Leviathan, which laid out his theory of civil government. As a young man he was tutor to William Cavendish, later to become 2nd Earl of Devonshire. The two men went on a tour of Europe finishing in 1615, which introduced Hobbes to many of the key thinkers of the time. Hobbes was also tutor to the 3rd Earl, and his patron was William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle, the nephew of the 1st Earl of Devonshire. Hobbes maintained a life-long connection with the Cavendish family, and died at Hardwick Hall, one of the family’s properties in Derbyshire. The 1st Duke of Newcastle’s second wife, Margaret Cavendish, was also a philosopher and engaged widely with Hobbes’ work.

N.B. There is an academic publication, Hobbes Studies, dedicated to the study of the philosophical, historical, literary, religious and scientific aspect of Thomas Hobbes’s thought. Many of the articles (available online) reference manuscripts held at Chatsworth. There are also numerous articles detailing the links between the work of Hobbes and Margaret Cavendish, largely available through JSTOR.


4. Publications about Henry Cavendish
Henry Cavendish (1731-1810) was an English scientist, best known for the discovery of hydrogen, investigations into the composition of water and calculations of the weight of the earth. He was the son of Lord Charles Cavendish, the third son of William Cavendish, 2nd Duke of Devonshire, and was styled as ‘The Honourable Henry Cavendish’. Not to be confused with Sir Henry Cavendish (1732-1804), 2nd Bt. and politician.


McCormmach, Russell. Speculative Truth: Henry Cavendish, Natural Philosopher, and the Rise of


**5. Publications about Elihu Yale**

Elihu Yale was the father of Anne Yale, wife of James Cavendish, third son of the 1st Duke of Devonshire and younger brother of the 2nd Duke. Yale is famous as a major benefactor of what would become known as Yale College in the USA, named in his honour. He also worked in the service of the British East India Company, rising to become president of the Company’s Fort St. George (Madras) and then a governor of the East India Company. An image of him with James Cavendish and the 2nd Duke of Devonshire is linked below, believed to set on the Chatsworth estate.


“Elihu Yale; William Cavendish, the Second Duke of Devonshire; Lord James Cavendish; Mr. Tunstal; and an Enslaved Servant,” (image) Yale Center for British Art, [http://collections.britishart.yale.edu/vufind/Record/1665331](http://collections.britishart.yale.edu/vufind/Record/1665331).


Vietor, Alexander O. “An Elihu Yale Conversation Piece.” *The Yale University Library Gazette* 35, no.4 (April 1961): 158-60. [www.jstor.org/stable/40857897](http://www.jstor.org/stable/40857897). Mentions Anne Yale’s marriage to James Cavendish and the painting commemorating the signing of their marriage contract, showing Yale with James Cavendish and the 2nd Duke of Devonshire, the latter hanging at Chatsworth at the time this article was written and since transferred to the Yale Center for British Art .


6. **Publications about Joseph and Sarah Paxton**

Sir Joseph Paxton was appointed head gardener at Chatsworth in 1826, and by 1849 he was the agent for the Chatsworth estate. He was responsible for the building of the Emperor Fountain and the Great Conservatory or ‘Great Stove’ at Chatsworth, and with the 6th Duke created much of what can be seen in the garden today. Paxton went on to famously design the Crystal Palace in London for the Great Exhibition, among other architectural and engineering feats. He remained working for the Duke of Devonshire until the Duke’s death in 1858. Joseph married Sarah Bown in 1827, whose aunt Sarah Gregory was housekeeper at Chatsworth. As her husband became ever busier and taken away from Chatsworth, it was Sarah who saw that his directions were implemented and oversaw the wage and estate books.


7. Publications about other servants and other employees of the family

**General**


Manners-Sutton was the Private Secretary to the Duke of Devonshire from 1908. See also: Who Was Who. “Manners-Sutton, Francis Henry Astley.” Published online 1 December 2007.


**Sandford Arthur Strong (1863-1904)**

Sandford Arthur Strong was an art historian and the librarian for the 8th Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth from 1895 until his death in 1904. He was married to Eugénie Strong (née Sellers).


**Eugénie Strong (1860-1943)**

Eugénie Strong was a classical archaeologist and art historian. She married Sandford Arthur Strong in 1897, then librarian at Chatsworth. Upon her husband’s death in 1904, she was appointed his successor, and then went on to work for the British School in Rome and contribute significantly to the study of Roman art and archaeology.


**Dora Lee (1892-1962)**

The papers of Dora Lee (1892-1962), cook to the 9th Duke, are in the Devonshire Collection Archives.


8. Publications relating to architects, designers and craftsmen who have worked at Chatsworth (or other family estates)

a. Thomas Archer (1668/9-1743)

Thomas Archer was an English architect who built the Cascade House and enlarged the Cascade and corresponding waterworks in the Chatsworth gardens, and redesigned the North Front of the house in the early 18th century.


b. Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown (1716-1783)

Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown, the famous landscape gardener, was commissioned by the 4th Duke of Devonshire to ‘naturalise’ the appearance of the park from the formal Baroque gardens.


Wild, Andrew M. “Capability Brown, the Aristocracy, and the Cultivation of the Eighteenth-Century


c. Colen Campbell (1676-1729)

Colen Campbell transformed Burlington House in London for Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington. He also designed Compton Place in Sussex for Sir Spencer Compton in the 1720s.


d. John Carr of York (1723-1807)

John Carr of York was commissioned by the 5th Duke of Devonshire to redesign the decoration and furnishings of the private apartments at Chatsworth in the neoclassical style; he also designed Buxton Crescent for the 5th Duke.


e. William Kent (1686-1748)

William Kent was commissioned by the 3rd Duke of Devonshire to rebuild and furnish Devonshire House in Piccadilly after the original burnt down. He worked on the gardens at Chiswick House for the 3rd Earl of Burlington and may have also worked on the Chatsworth gardens before Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown.


f. James Paine (c.1717-1789)

James Paine was commissioned by the 4th Duke of Devonshire to build new stables up the slope from the main house. Paine also designed a new bridge upstream of the house.


g. Humphry Repton (1752-1818)

Humphry Repton was invited by Lord George Cavendish to advise on the landscape at Compton Place in Eastbourne; consequently he produced one of his famous Red Books, but his proposals were not ultimately adopted.


h. William Talman (1650-1719)

William Talman was employed by the 1st Duke of Devonshire to redesign the east and south fronts of Chatsworth at the beginning of the 18th century.


i. Jeffry Wyatville (1766-1840)

Sir Jeffry Wyatville was employed by the 6th Duke of Devonshire to build the North Wing at Chatsworth, including a specially built sculpture gallery.


j. Samuel Watson (bap. 1662, d. 1715)


k. Additional


9. Publications about related families

a. Boyle family

Richard Boyle was the 1st Earl of Cork (also known as the ‘Great Earl of Cork’) and the patriarch of the Boyle family. His son, Richard Boyle, 2nd Earl of Cork and 1st Earl of Burlington, married Lady Elizabeth Clifford in 1635. Through this marriage, Lushborough Hall, Yorkshire was brought into the Boyle family. William, 4th Duke of Devonshire married the daughter of the 3rd Earl of Burlington, Charlotte Boyle, and upon the death of both Charlotte and her mother the amassed Boyle properties passed to the Dukes of Devonshire, including Bolton Abbey Estate, Burlington House, Chiswick House, Lismore Castle and Lushborough Hall.

General


**Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork (1566-1643), Catherine Boyle (c.1588-1630) and their family**


**Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Burlington and 2nd Earl of Cork (1612-1698) and Elizabeth Clifford (1613-1691 - see also Clifford family)**

*The diary of Richard Boyle, and the journal of his wife Elizabeth Clifford, are in the Devonshire Collection Archives.*


Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington and 4th Earl of Cork (1694-1753) and Dorothy Savile (1699-1758 - see also Savile family)

The 3rd Earl of Burlington was also an architect and strong proponent of the Palladian style, bringing the designs of Andrea Palladio to Britain. He was known as the ‘Apollo of the Arts’ and worked on Burlington House and Chiswick House among others.


**Robert Boyle, FRS (1627-91)**
Robert Boyle was the son of Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork. He was a philosopher, chemist, physicist and inventor, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.


**b. Clifford family**

*Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomery, was a powerful figure in the north of England and the daughter and heir of the 3rd Earl of Cumberland. However, her father broke the entail and his properties went to his brother Francis instead, who became the 4th Earl. Francis’s son Henry had only a daughter, so Anne eventually regained control of some of her inheritance. Francis’s granddaughter Elizabeth Clifford married Richard Boyle, 1st Earl Burlington, nevertheless bringing Londesborough Hall into the Boyle family.*

**General**


**Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomery (1590-1676)**


**George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland (1558-1605)**


**Francis Clifford, 4th Earl of Cumberland (1559-1641)**


**Henry Clifford, 5th Earl of Cumberland (1592-1643)**


**c. Savile family**

The Savile family married into the Boyle family in the eighteenth century. Henry Savile was the brother of George Savile, 1st Marquess of Halifax, and father of William Savile, 2nd Marquess of Halifax, who in turn was the father of Dorothy Savile, who married Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington. They were the parents of Charlotte Boyle, who married the 4th Duke of Devonshire, bringing much of the Boyle property into the Cavendish family. Many members of the Savile family feature in correspondence held at Chatsworth, along with many of the letters and drawings of Dorothy Savile.

**General**


**George Savile, 1st Marquess of Halifax (1633-1695)**


**Henry Savile (1642-1687)**

Cooper, W.D. (ed). *Savile Correspondence: Letters to and from Henry Savile, Esq., Envoy at Paris, and Vice-Chamberlain to Charles II and James II [...]*.” London: printed for the Camden Society, 1858.


**Dorothy Boyle [née Savile], Countess of Burlington (1699-1758)**


Refers to Dorothy Savile when married to Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington.

d. Finch family

The Finch family are related to the Saviles. Heneage Finch, 1st Earl of Aylesford, married Elizabeth Banks, daughter of Sir John Banks, Bt. His elder brother was Daniel Finch, 2nd Earl of Nottingham. Daniel’s daughter, Mary Finch, married William Savile, 2nd Marquess of Halifax. Their daughter Dorothy Savile married the 3rd Earl of Burlington.

General


Heneage Finch, 1st Earl of Aylesford (1648/9-1719)


Sir John Banks, Bt. (c.1627-1699)


Daniel Finch, 2nd Earl of Nottingham (1647-1730)


e. Russell family

The daughter of Lord William (executed 1683) and Lady Rachel Russell (1637-1723), also called Lady Rachel, married the 2nd Duke of Devonshire. Some of the papers of the Russell family are held in the Bedford Estate Office.
Woburn, while some correspondence, esp. with the Cavendish family, is held at Chatsworth.

**Lady Rachel Russell [née Wriothesley] (1637-1723)**


**Lord William Russell (1639-1683)**


**f. Spencer family**

*Georgiana Cavendish [née Spencer], was the daughter of John Spencer, first Earl Spencer, and his wife Margaret Georgiana Spencer. She became the Duchess of Devonshire upon marrying the 5th Duke. Henrietta Ponsonby [née Spencer], Countess of Bessborough, was Georgiana’s sister, not to be confused with her niece and Georgiana’s daughter, Henrietta (Harriet) Leveson-Gower, Countess Granville. Henrietta Ponsonby’s lover, Granville Leveson-Gower, with whom she had two illegitimate children, would go on to marry her niece Henrietta.*

**General**


**Henrietta Ponsonby [née Spencer], Countess of Bessborough (1761-1821)**


**Lady Caroline Lamb (1785-1828)**

*Lady Caroline Lamb was the daughter of Henrietta Ponsonby, Countess of Bessborough (née Spencer) and thereby niece of Henrietta’s sister, Georgiana Cavendish, Duchess of Devonshire. She is known for her novel Glenarvon and an affair with Lord Byron who she deemed “mad, bad and dangerous to know”.*


g. Mitford family

Deborah Mitford, one of the famous Mitford sisters, married Andrew Cavendish, later 11th Duke of Devonshire, becoming Duchess of Devonshire. Together they moved back into Chatsworth and reopened it on a new footing to the public. The Duchess wrote many books on her home and its various aspects.

General


**Diana Mitford (1910-2003)**


**Jessica Mitford (1917-1996)**


**Nancy Mitford (1904-1973)**


**Unity Mitford (1914-1948)**

10. Other Related Memoirs and Biographies

Catherine Walters ‘Skittles’ (1839-1920)

Catherine Walters, known as ‘Skittles’, was a high-class courtesan whose liaisons with the aristocracy included Spencer Cavendish, Marquess of Hartington and later 8th Duke of Devonshire.


Other publications


Robinson, John Martin. Cardinal Consalvi, 1757-1824. London: Bodley Head, 1987. Cardinal Consalvi was the Secretary of State to the Vatican, and a companion of Elizabeth, Duchess of Devonshire, second wife of the 5th Duke, after she moved permanently to Rome in 1816, where the pair shared a great enthusiasm for the arts.

11. Thematic Studies

a. 1500-1600


Durant, David N. The Smythson Circle – The Story of Six Great Elizabethan Houses. London; Chicago:
Peter Owen, 2011. *Describes how houses like Chatsworth, Old and New Hardwick Halls, Wollaton and Bolsover came to be the first Renaissance buildings in England.*


b. 1600-1700


c. 1700-1800


d. 1800-1900


e. 1900 onwards


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**f. General**


**12. General Country House Studies**


13. Publications about Chatsworth: House, Garden and Estate

a. General

**b. The House**

*N.B. There are many articles and publications on the art history of the collection. Although a few examples are included here, this bibliography focuses more on the history of the house.*


Hirst, Matthew. “The Influence of the French Court on the 1st Duke of Devonshire’s Chatsworth.” *Bulletin du Centre de Recherche du Château de Versailles.* 2012. [https://doi.org/10.4000/crcv.1194](https://doi.org/10.4000/crcv.1194). *Published in a French journal, but article is written in English.*


c. The Garden


d. The Estate


“Church of St Peter,” Historic England, 28 June 2002, https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088158. This church and its graveyard contain many memorials to various members of the Cavendish family, as well as the grave of Sir Joseph Paxton.

Cavendish, Deborah, Duchess of Devonshire. The Estate: A View from Chatsworth. London:


### 14. Publications about Other Cavendish Properties

**a. Hardwick Hall and Estate**


Contains many useful chapters, including:

- Cooper, Nicholas and Ben Cowell. “From the 6th Duke to the National Trust.” 285-299.
- Cooper, Nicholas and Ben Cowell. “Hardwick in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.” 192-207.


Dutton, Ralph, and Angus Holden. “Hardwick Hall, Chesterfield.” In English Country Houses Open to the Public, 30-34. London: G. Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1935. (Rev. and enl. 2nd ed.)

Ellis, Margaret. “The Hardwick Wall Hangings: An Unusual Collaboration in English Sixteenth-Century


**b. Bolton Abbey and Londesborough Hall**

*A Description of Bolton Abbey, and its Adjoining Scenery*. Skipton: 1817.


[https://search.proquest.com/docview/7033852](https://search.proquest.com/docview/7033852).


[https://search.proquest.com/docview/1521558953](https://search.proquest.com/docview/1521558953). *Article on the grouse shooting at Bolton Abbey.*

c. Chiswick House and the other London properties

[www.jstor.org/stable/40371960](http://www.jstor.org/stable/40371960). *Refers to a catalogue of the 3rd Earl of Burlington’s library now held at Chatsworth, where many of the referenced books are also to be found.*


Haskell, Francis James Herbert. “Pictures from Cambridge at Burlington House.” Burlington Magazine


d. Holker Hall and the Lancashire and Cumbrian estates

N.B. Holker Hall was originally in the county of Lancashire, but after the county boundaries were redrawn it is now in Cumbria.


e. Compton Place and the Sussex estates


Goodfellow, G.L.M. “Colin Campbell’s Last Years.” *The Burlington Magazine* 111, no.793 (1969): 185-
Colin/Colen Campbell was the architect of Compton Place for Sir Spencer Compton, Speaker of the House of Commons, in the 1720s. He also worked on Burlington House for the 3rd Earl of Burlington.


f. Lismore Castle and the Irish estates

In 2005 Lord Burlington, son of the 12th Duke of Devonshire, converted the west range of Lismore Castle into a contemporary art gallery, known as Lismore Castle Arts. The gallery has produced many publications, including many catalogues of the exhibitions it has hosted, which may be of use to interested researchers.


Cuív Brian Ó. “Observations on the Book of Lismore.” *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Section C: Archaeology, Celtic Studies, History, Linguistics, Literature* Vol. 83C (1983): 269-292. The Book of Lismore is a 15th century manuscript, rediscovered during structural alterations at Lismore Castle in 1814. It is believed that the manuscript was acquired by Lord Kinalmeaky, son of the Earl of Cork, when he captured the Mac Carthaigh Riabhach Castle in 1642, after which he sent it to his father. This may be the same manuscript that was walled up at Lismore when it was under attack in 1643, to be discovered again almost two centuries later.


