
HARDWICK HALL

LONG GALLERY – PORTRAIT GUIDE




September 2020

South Wall

 A portrait of Thomas Hobbes, an English philosopher, mathematician, and writer. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark, heavy robe with a white collar. He has a white beard and is looking slightly to the right. The background is dark and indistinct.	<p>Number: 81</p> <p>Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)</p> <p>English School, 1676</p>	<p>Well known political philosopher and mathematician who is famous for his book 'Leviathan'. He became tutor to the 2nd & 3rd Earls of Devonshire and developed a lifelong association with the Cavendish family. He died at Hardwick and is interred within St John the Baptist Church in Ault Hucknall, on the edge of the Hardwick Estate.</p>
 A portrait of William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke. He is shown from the waist up, wearing a dark, patterned doublet with a large white ruff collar. He has a dark beard and is holding a long, thin staff or sword. The background is a dark red curtain.	<p>Number: 25</p> <p>William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke (1580- 1630)</p> <p>Daniel Mytens</p>	<p>He married Mary Talbot, Daughter of the 7th Earl of Shrewsbury and Mary Cavendish, Bess's daughter, in 1604. He was Chancellor at Oxford University and was co-founder of Pembroke College, Oxford. Served as Lord Chamberlain from 1615 to 1626. In 1623 the First Folio of William Shakespeare's plays were dedicated to him and his brother.</p>

South Wall Corner

 A portrait of King Henry VIII, the second monarch of the Tudor dynasty. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark, ornate, patterned tunic with a gold chain and a large, dark, fur-lined hat. He has a full beard and is looking directly at the viewer. The background is dark.	<p>Portrait number: 74</p> <p>King Henry VIII (1491-1547)</p> <p>Unknown, after Holbien</p>	<p>Renowned for his six wives and his lavish life style. He fathered three future monarchs Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth. He also brought about the separation of the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church which led to the Dissolution of the Monasteries. In 1520 he took part in a meeting with King Francis I of France at the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold'</p>
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Number: 75

King Henry VII
(1457-1509)

Succeeded by his son Henry VIII. His daughter, Margaret, married James IV of Scotland which makes him the great grandfather to Mary Queen of Scots. Many variations of this portrait exist though the original is lost. This portrait is a variation of portrait no.79.



Number: 76

William Fitzwilliam,
1st Earl of
Southampton
(1490-1542)

After Holbien

During his early years he was a companion to Henry, Prince of Wales (Henry VIII). He became a courtier and naval commander and Ambassador to France in 1521. He married Mabel Clifford, sister of the 1st Earl of Cumberland, whose descendant was Charlotte Boyle, wife of the 4th Duke of Devonshire. This portrait is wrongly inscribed Sir Thomas Moore.





Number: 77


King Henry IV
(1367-1413)

Unknown

He deposed King Richard II in 1399 who he then had imprisoned in Pontefract Castle. Henry founded the House of Lancaster. He faced a number of uprisings during his reign including the Welsh prince Owain Glyndwr. Succeeded by his son Henry V. A copy of a lost original.

 <p>A portrait of King Henry VI, showing him from the chest up. He is wearing a black cap and a red and black robe with a gold collar. The text 'HENRICVS' and 'VI' is visible in the top left and right corners of the portrait.</p>	<p>Number: 78</p> <p>King Henry VI (1421-1471)</p> <p>Unknown</p>	<p>The unexpected death of his father resulted in Henry being crowned when he was just nine months old making him the youngest ever English King (this statistic still stands) He was deposed in 1461 and restored to the throne in 1470. Founder of King College, Cambridge. A copy of a lost original.</p>
 <p>A portrait of King Henry VII, showing him from the chest up. He is wearing a black cap and a dark robe. The text 'Henricus' and 'VII' is visible in the top left and right corners of the portrait.</p>	<p>Number: 79</p> <p>King Henry VII (1457-1509)</p> <p>Unknown</p>	<p>He defeated Richard III at the 'Battle of Bosworth Field' and was the last English King to win his crown on a battlefield. He married Elizabeth of York which brought an end to the War of the Roses. He founded the Tudor dynasty and reigned for nearly 24 years This portrait is a variation of portrait no.75</p>

East Wall

 <p>A full-length portrait of Thomas Bruce, 2nd Lord Bruce of Kinloss. He is standing, wearing a silver and black patterned suit with a white ruff collar, orange stockings, and a black hat. He is holding a sword in his right hand. The background is dark with a red curtain on the right.</p>	<p>Number: 71</p> <p>Thomas Bruce 2nd Lord Bruce of Kinloss (1599-1663)</p> <p>Attributed to Daniel Mytens & studio</p>	<p>Scottish Nobleman and second son of Edward Bruce (portrait 72). His second wife was Lady Diana Cecil Countess of Oxford (Portrait 6) He was created 1st Earl of Elgin in 1633. His sister Christian Bruce married the 2nd Earl of Devonshire.</p>
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South Alcove

	<p>Number: 54</p> <p>Francis Clifford, 4th Earl of Cumberland (1559-1641)</p> <p>English School, 1620's</p>	<p>He was the son of Henry, 2nd Earl (1517-1570) and succeeded to the title from his elder brother George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland (1558-1606). He married Grisold Hughes, the widowed Lady Abergavenny, by whom he had Henry, the 5th and last Earl (1592-1643). He died in the same chamber in which he was born, at Skipton Castle. The inscription 'Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland' is a mistake.</p>
	<p>Number: 8</p> <p>Grace Cavendish (nee Talbot) (c.1562 -after 1625)</p> <p>English School, 1591</p>	<p>Third daughter of George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, and his first wife. In 1567 she married Bess's eldest son, Henry, as part of the triple marriage. The identification is sometimes doubted, as the inscription states she was nineteen in 1591 which could not have been the case. This error could be the result of inaccurate restoration work.</p>
	<p>Number: 68</p> <p>Cardinal Pole (1500-1558)English School, 16th Century</p>	<p>Reginald Pole was an English cardinal of the Catholic Church and the last Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury. His disapproval of Henry VIII's supremacy over the English Church made it impossible for him to return to England from Italy during the King's lifetime. Under Mary he returned to England to become Archbishop of Canterbury, 1556.</p>



Number: 69

Sir Nicholas Bacon
(1509-1579)

English School, an
original of 1562.

Although inscribed as Thomas Cavendish, father of Sir William, this is actually a copy of a portrait at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Sir Nicholas was Lord Keeper of the Seal (1558-1579), **founder of his family's fortune & father of Francis Bacon (picture 59).**



Number: 70

Thomas or George
Cavendish

English School,
16th Century

If it is of Thomas Cavendish, father of **Bess's second husband, Sir William Cavendish**, it was almost certainly painted posthumous. A picture of him is mentioned in **Bess's 1601 inventory. The other possible sitter is George Cavendish, brother of Sir William.** He was an English writer and best known as the biographer of Thomas Wolsey. The coats of arms were added later.



Number: 66

King Henry VIII
(1491-1547)
Unknown, but
perhaps Lockey

The King of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. Famously married six times, Henry is also known for his role in the separation of the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church. He was succeeded by his only son Edward.



Number: 67

King Philip II of
Spain (1527-1598)

Unknown, 16th
Century

Wrongly inscribed with the name of Thomas Cavendish sometime in the 19th Century, it is still disputed as to who this sitter is. It is thought to be Philip, husband of Queen Mary.



Number: 65

Catherine of Aragon
(1485-1536)

English School, 16th
Century

Daughter of Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain. The Catholic wife & widow of Arthur, Prince of Wales, brother of King Henry VIII. She married Henry in 1509; produced a son who only lived for 52 days and was divorced from him in 1533 on the grounds that a man could not marry his **brother's widow**. She was the mother of Queen Mary.



Number: 61

Stephen Gardiner,
Bishop of Winchester
(c.1483-1555) English
School, 16th Century

Roman Catholic Bishop of Winchester, 1531-1550 who served as Lord Chancellor under Mary. He was elected Chancellor of University of Cambridge after the fall of Thomas Cromwell. He was committed to the Tower by Edward VI in 1550. He was the Godfather to Charles Cavendish, son of Sir William.



Number: 63

Thomas Radcliffe,
3rd Earl of Sussex
(c.1525-1583)

English School, 16th
Century

Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1556, Lord President of the North, 1569 & Lord Chamberlain, 1572. Assisted in negotiating **Queen Mary's marriage to Philip II of Spain** and attempted to negotiate a match between Elizabeth & the Archduke Maximilian. Previously misidentified as Lord Treasurer Burghley.



Number: 62

Robert Dudley,
Earl of
Leicester
(c.1532-1588)

Unknown,
1560's

This portrait was wrongly identified as Henry Cavendish, **this is actually a portrait of 'The Erle of Leycester.'** He was a favourite of Queen Elizabeth. After being suspected of murdering his first wife, Amy Robsart, he did not remarry for 18 years but when he finally married Lettice Knollys, he was banished from court. He resided at Kenilworth Castle. He was appointed Lieutenant and Captain General at the time of the Spanish Armada in 1588 shortly before his death on the way to Buxton, Derbyshire.



Number: 471

Mary Stuart,
Queen of
Scots (1542-
1587) Probably
Rowland
Lockey

Daughter of James V of Scotland and Mary of Guise, she succeeded her father when she was only 6 days old. Her second husband was Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, whose brother, Charles, **married Bess's daughter** Elizabeth. In 1567 Mary was forced to abdicate in favour of her son James who later became James I of England. This portrait is often referred to as one of the **'Sheffield' style portraits** because the original was thought to have been painted whilst Mary was being held prisoner at Sheffield **by Bess's husband, George Talbot.**



Number: 60
James V of Scotland (1512-1542) & Mary of Guise (1516-1560)

Unknown, 16th Century.

James became King of Scotland at the age of 17 months. After the death of his first wife Madeleine de Valois, James married Mary in 1538. He had 9 illegitimate children but the only child of his marriage to Mary was Mary, Queen of Scots. Shortly after her birth he died and Mary Guise served as Regent of Scotland in her **daughter's name from 1554 -1560**. She is buried in St Pierre de Reims.



Number: 26
Possibly Charles Stuart, later 5th Earl of Lennox (1556-1576)

Believed to be a copy of an original, possibly by Rowland Lockey, c1565

The sitter has been identified as James V or James VI/I. However, his dress and the lack of similarity to other portraits seem to rule this out. Charles was brother to Henry Stuart, second husband to Mary Queen of Scots. He married Elizabeth Cavendish, Bess's daughter, and they had a daughter Arbella.





Number: 1
Lady Arbella Stuart (1575-1615)

Possibly Rowland Lockey, 1589

Granddaughter to Bess of Hardwick, and cousin of King James I. Born in England, Arbella Stuart was the only child of Charles Stuart, 1st Earl of Lennox, and Elizabeth Cavendish. She had a possible claim to succeed Queen Elizabeth I to the English throne. Married William Seymour in 1610 without royal approval and was sent to the Tower of London where she died aged 40. She is buried in Westminster Abbey.

West Wall – 1st section

	<p>Number 3:</p> <p>Sitter: Gilbert Talbot, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury (1553-1616)</p> <p>Artist: English School, 1590's, possibly Rowland Lockey</p>	<p>Identification of sitter, uncertain. It is thought to be the eldest surviving son of George Talbot who married Bess's daughter, Mary Cavendish, in 1567 as part of the triple marriage. However this identification is doubtful. It is possible that this may be Henry Cavendish (1550-1616), Bess' eldest son</p>
	<p>Number: 4</p> <p>Sitter: Mary Talbot (nee Cavendish), Countess of Shrewsbury (1555-1616)</p> <p>English School, 16th Century</p>	<p>Daughter of Sir William Cavendish & Bess of Hardwick. In 1567 she married Gilbert Talbot, the 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, as part of the triple marriage. She was a generous benefactor to St John's College, Cambridge, where there is a copy of this portrait. The inscription, 'Queen Elizabeth', was added later and is incorrect.</p>
	<p>Number: 13</p> <p>Sitter: Possibly Anne Keighley</p> <p>Attributed to Marc Gheeraerts</p>	<p>Believed to be Anne Keighley, first wife of Bess's second son William Cavendish, 1st Earl of Devonshire. Married in 1582 She was mother to William Cavendish the 2nd Earl of Devonshire. The inscription identifying the sitter as Mary Cavendish, Countess of Shrewsbury is the result of confusion with portrait no.4.</p>



Number: 7

Sir William Cavendish (c.1505-1557)

Attributed to John Bettes

Married Bess of Hardwick in **1547. He was Bess's second husband** and Bess was his third wife. Bess had all her eight children with Sir William, only six survived infancy. William was knighted in 1546 and acted as agent for King Henry VIII in the Dissolution of the Monasteries. William together with Bess bought the Chatsworth estate and built the first Chatsworth House.



Number: 15

Matthew Stuart, 4th Earl of Lennox (1516-1571)

English School, 16th Century

Incorrectly inscribed as William **St Loe, Bess's third husband.** The sitter is believed to be Matthew Stuart, the grandfather of both King James I and Arbella Stuart, Bess's granddaughter. He married Margaret Douglas the granddaughter of King Henry VII



Number: 5

George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury (c.1528-1590)

Possibly Rowland Lockey, after an original, 1580

Married Bess of Hardwick in 1567, he was her fourth husband and Bess was his second wife. At **the same time two of Bess's children** by William Cavendish married two of **George's** children by his first wife. He was keeper of Mary, Queen of Scots for 15 years between 1569 and 1584.



Number: N/A

William Cavendish, 1st Earl of Devonshire (1551–1625), aged 25

Artist British (English) School

Bess of Hardwick's second son William, who had been created Baron Cavendish of Hardwick in 1605. When his elder brother, Henry, died in 1616 he inherited Chatsworth, but Hardwick remained his principal place of residence. In 1618 for a payment of £10,000 he was created Earl of Devonshire.



Number: 9

Bess of Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury (c.1527-1608)

Possibly Rowland Lockey

Shown as a widow and would therefore be the Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury. Painted between the death of her last husband, George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury in 1590 and the compilation of the 1601 inventory, when it is believed to be the picture listed as being in 'Lady Shrewsbury's Withdrawing Chamber'.



Number: 2

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

English School, c.1625

The second son of the 1st Earl of Devonshire by his first wife, **Anne Keighley**, He was Bess's grandson and married Christian Bruce. He succeeded his father in 1626. He was an intimate friend of King James I and attended the wedding of King Charles I.



Number: 58

Possibly Colonel Charles Cavendish (c.1620-1643)

English School, early 17th Century

Second son of the 2nd Earl of Devonshire. A youthful Royalist general, who was defeated while attempting to prevent the raising of the siege of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire. He is buried in Derby with his mother. The inscription indicates this portrait was probably from Welbeck Abbey.



Number: 16

William Cecil, Lord Burghley (1520-1598)

After Marc Gheeraerts

English Statesman and chief advisor to Queen Elizabeth. He was employed by Elizabeth when she was a Princess and subsequently held various senior positions including Lord High Treasurer and Secretary of State. He was created 1st Baron Burghley in 1571 and had Burghley House built. It is widely accepted that he was influential in the fate of Mary Queen of Scots.



Number: 17

Possibly Colonel Charles Cavendish (1620-1643)
Incorrectly identified Charles Boyce Lord Clifford

English School, c.1643

Second son of the 2nd Earl of Devonshire and his wife Christian Bruce. He was also **Bess's great grandson.** Charles fought for the Royalists in the English Civil War and was killed attempting to prevent Cromwell from raising the siege of Gainsborough.



Number: 19

Robert Cecil,
1st Earl of
Salisbury
(1563-
1612) After
John De Critz

Son of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, and his second wife Mildred Cooke. He held office including Secretary of State, Lord Privy Seal and Spymaster to both Elizabeth and James I and was created Earl of Salisbury in 1605. Like his father, he was Chancellor of both Cambridge & Trinity College, Dublin. The 'little crook-backed Earl' only sat for his portrait once, hence the proliferation of this likeness to him.

East Wall



Number: 12

King James I of
England (VI of
Scotland)
(1566-1625)

English School,
early 17th

Wrongly inscribed as Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. The style of clothing suggests this was painted after his accession to the English throne, following the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603. England and Scotland remained separate states ruled by one monarch until the 1707 Acts of Union.



Number: 83

Lady Arbella Stuart, later Duchess of Somerset (1575-1615), aged 23 months

British (English)
School 1577

She was the daughter of Charles Stuart, Earl of Lennox (1555-1576) and Elizabeth Cavendish (1554-1582). She was born at Chatsworth, but was orphaned when only six years old. The doll she holds must have been an expensive toy, and bears more than a passing resemblance to Elizabeth.



Number: 22

King James VI of Scotland (1566-1625)

Possibly copied by Rowland Lockey, after Arnold Van Brounckhorst, 1575




Became James I of England after the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603. The original portrait by Brounckhorst hangs in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, and shows James in different dress. Brounckhorst was forced to become Principal Painter to the King in 1580, when he was caught illegally attempting to export gold from Scotland, The gold was believed to have been mined in partnership with Nicholas Hilliard.



Number: 56

Colonel Charles Cavendish (1620-1643) After Sir Anthony Van Dyck

Second son of the 2nd Earl of Devonshire, he was named after his Godfather, Prince Charles. A youthful Royalist general, he was defeated and **killed by Oliver Cromwell's** men while attempting to prevent the raising of the siege of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire. He is buried in Derby with his mother.

	<p>Number: 53</p> <p>Unidentified Man</p> <p>Style of Sir Peter Lely</p>	<p>There are similarities between this picture and one of a younger Charles Dormer, 2nd Earl of Carnarvon (1632-1709) although this is inconclusive.</p>
	<p>Number: 51</p> <p>Possibly 3rd Earl of Devonshire (1617-1684)</p> <p>Manner of Cornelis Jonson</p>	<p>The inscription 'Gilbert Cavendish', but this portrait probably depicts William Cavendish (1617-1684), an identification corroborated by several other portraits from Hardwick showing the 3rd Earl at different ages. Although he was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I in 1626, he wears neither the ribbon nor jewel of the Order. However, a portrait thought to portray the 3rd Earl a decade on, similarly shows him without his decoration.</p>
	<p>Number: 55</p> <p>Louis XIV (1638-1715) as a child</p> <p>After Claude Deruet</p>	<p>Louis was known as Louis the Great or the Sun King. He was traditionally known as the Dauphin. He reigned from 1654 for 72 years and 110 days the longest reign in Europe. Identified as the young Louis from a similar portrait in the Musee de Beaux-Arts, Orleans.</p>



Number: 14

Lady Francis Cavendish, Lady Maynard (1593-1613) Style of Marc Gheeraerts

Only daughter of William Cavendish, the 1st Earl of Devonshire and his first wife, Anne Keighley. She was also the granddaughter of Bess. She married William Maynard who became the 1st Baron Maynard.



Number: 6

Lady Diana Cecil, Countess of Elgin (1596-1654)

English School, c. 1

Daughter of the 2nd Earl of Exeter. She married Henry de Vere, Earl of Oxford in 1624. Her second marriage in 1629 was to Thomas Bruce, Earl of Elgin, whose sister, Christian Bruce, married the 2nd Earl of Devonshire in 1608. The portcullis in the background of this picture is said to symbolise the incarceration of Lady **Diana's first husband in the Tower of London**, prior to their marriage.



Number: 20

Lucy Russell (nee Harington), Countess of Bedford (c.1581-1627)

English School, 1620's, possibly after John Prowitzer

Daughter of Sir John Harington of Exton and Anne Kelway. She married Edward Russell, 3rd Earl of Bedford in 1594, when she was thirteen, and he was twenty-two. She was a major aristocratic patron of the arts and a keen supporter of the playwright and poet Ben Jonson.



Number: 28

Lady Elizabeth Montagu (b. 1668)

Sir Godfrey Kneller, 1698

The only daughter of Edward Montagu, 2nd Earl of Sandwich (1648-1688) and Anne (or Mary), daughter of Richard Boyle, 2nd Earl of Cork & 1st Earl of Burlington. Little is known about her which makes her exact date of birth/ death uncertain. The incorrect inscription has been ruled out **due to the sitter's comparative youth.**



Number: 23

Lady Elizabeth Cecil, Countess of Devonshire (1619-1689) After Van Dyck

Second daughter of the 2nd Earl of Salisbury. She married the 3rd Earl of Devonshire (c1639). Their son, William, became the 1st Duke of Devonshire due to **his involvement in the 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688.** The original portrait is at Petworth House. The inscription confuses her with her mother-in-law, Christian.



Number: 24

William Cavendish, 3rd Earl of Devonshire (1617-1684)

Possibly from the studio of Sir Peter Lely

Incorrectly titled William Cecil 2nd Earl of Salisbury. Son of the 2nd Earl of Devonshire and his wife Christian Bruce. He married Elizabeth Cecil, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Salisbury. A Royalist, he was punished by Parliament & his estates impounded in 1642. He fled to the continent but was pardoned on his return.



Number: 851

Possibly Heneage Montagu (1670/71-1698)

English School, 1674

Traditionally said to be Heneage aged three, younger son of Robert Montagu, 3rd Earl of Manchester and his wife Anne. He became Master of the Jewel Office 1696-1698, and also MP and Knight of the shire for Huntingdonshire 1695-1698.



Number: 34

Reputedly Charles Boyle, 3rd Earl of Cork, 2nd Earl of Burlington (c.1662-1704)

Attributed to Sir Godfrey Kneller, 1695

He inherited the Barony of Clifford of Lanesborough from his father in 1694. In 1698, he inherited his grandfather's titles of 1st Earl of Burlington and 2nd Earl of Cork and was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber that year. In 1699, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire and admitted to the Privy Council of England in 1702. He married Juliana, daughter of the Honourable Henry Noel in 1688. She was his only daughter and therefore his heiress.



Number: 57

William Cavendish, 2nd Earl of Devonshire (1590-1628) By or After Daniel Mytens

He was the second son of the 1st Earl and his wife Anne Keighley. He was educated by Thomas Hobbes the Philosopher (Picture 81). He was a close friend of James I and was MP for Derbyshire from 1614-1626 when he then sat in the House of Lords. He married Christian Bruce



Number: 46
Unidentified old man
Unknown,
c.1660

Variously identified as the 3rd & 4th Earls of Southampton, the sitter bears no resemblance to either. Natural beards & moustaches were unusual in England during this period, so it is possible that both the sitter & the artist were foreign. There is, however, some resemblance to Thomas Brudenell, 1st Earl of Cardigan (c.1582-1663) in J.M. **Wright's portrait of 1658, now at Deene Park.**



Number: 49
Reputedly Charles Cavendish (1655-1670)
After Vincent Manozzi

The traditional identification of the second son of the 3rd Earl of Devonshire who died at fifteen is likely to be mistaken. The portrait derives from a drawing of the head of a sleeping youth in the Uffizi, ascribed to Manozzi.



Number: 47
Prince Charles Louis (1617-1680)
After Michael Mierveld, 1634

Prince Charles Louis was Elector Palatine, second son of Frederick V of Bohemia (1596-1632) and Elizabeth of Bohemia (1596-1662), daughter of James I. He is here shown wearing armour, with the sash of the Order of the Garter shown unusually over his right shoulder. This suggests that this picture was copied from an engraving – probably that by W. Delff of 1634.



Number: 59

Sir Francis Bacon
(1561-1626). 1st
Lord Verulam
(1618) & 1st
Viscount St
Albans (1621)
English School,
early 17th Century

He was also Attorney General & Lord Chancellor and a writer of legal, philosophical and scientific works which made him extremely influential after his death. He died by contracting pneumonia whilst studying the freezing of meat.



Number: 44

Possibly Rachel
Russell & the 3rd
Duke of
Devonshire

Sir Godfrey
Kneller, 1701

Once wrongly identified as Queen Anne & the Duke of Gloucester, who died in 1700. It seems possible, that this should be Rachel Russell, Duchess of Devonshire, as an older, more rounded and maternal figure, with her eldest son William, the future 3rd Duke of Devonshire, born in 1698.





Number: 299

Henry Cary, 1st
Viscount Falkland
(c.1575-1633)

English School,
1620'

English landowner and politician who served in the House of Commons between 1601 & 1622. He was created Viscount Falkland in 1620 and held the position of Lord Deputy of Ireland between 1622 and 1629. This portrait formerly hung in Burlington House, where the sitter was unidentified.

North Alcove

	<p>Number: 50</p> <p>James Butler, 2nd Duke of Ormonde (1665- 1745)</p> <p>Attributed to Sir Godfrey Kneller</p>	<p>Born in Dublin the son of Thomas, Earl of Ossory and Emilia von Nassau, and grandson of the 1st Duke of Ormonde, he succeeded his grandfather in 1688. A supporter of William III and commander in chief of the Army under Queen Anne, he was later impeached and retired to France. He married twice and had a daughter Lady Mary with his second wife Lady Mary Somerset. He died in exile but is buried in Westminster Abbey with his ancestors.</p>
	<p>Number: 38</p> <p>Richard Butler, Earl of Arran (1639-1685)</p> <p>Manner of Sir Godfrey Kneller</p>	<p>Richard Butler, Earl of Arran (1639-1685) was also made Lord Butler of Weston (in the English peerage) in 1673. He was twice married: firstly to Lady Mary Stuart (died 1668), by whom he had no children; and secondly, to Dorothy Ferres (m. 1673), by whom he had an only daughter, Charlotte.</p>



Number: 31

Henry Boyle, 1st
Lord Carleton
(1669-1725)

Sir Godfrey
Kneller, c.1703

The 3rd and youngest son of Charles Boyle, Lord Clifford of Lanesborough (1639-1694), and younger brother of Charles Boyle, 3rd Earl of Cork and 2nd Earl of Burlington. He held various official posts, including Chancellor of Exchequer Principal Secretary of State and Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding. He was created Baron Carleton of Carleton in Yorkshire in 1714. Carlton House was left to the Prince of Wales.



Number: 30

Queen Caroline
(1683-1737) &
The Duke of
Cumberland
(1721-
1765)William
Aikman

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The Queen Consort of King George II with her third son, William Augustus, created Duke of Cumberland in 1726. Caroline was a pioneer in public health and had her children inoculated against small pox. She was clever, funny and had a friendly personality.



Number: 41

William Russell,
5th Earl & 1st
Duke of Bedford
(1613-
1700)Studio of
Sir Peter Lely

He was the second son of the 4th Earl of Bedford. He was a moderate man and retired from politics in 1649 to devote **his time to his father's** great enterprise of draining the fens. He married lady Anne Carr with whom he had seven sons. Grandfather of Rachel Russell, wife of the 2nd Duke of Devonshire.



Number: 42

Possibly Philippe,
Duc d'Orleans
(1640-1701)

English School, c.
18th Century

Thought to be Philippe (also known as Monsieur), brother of Louis XIV. This portrait is not thought to be true to life, as the armour, datable to the **1660's, is worn incorrectly.** He married twice and had several children. He also increased the fortunes of the **House of Orle'ans.**





Number: 128A

Rachel Russell,
Duchess of
Devonshire (1674-
1725)

Sir Godfrey Kneller

Rachel Russell, Duchess of Devonshire was the daughter of **William, Lord Russell ('The Patriot') (1639-1683)**, and sister of Wriothsley Russell, 2nd Duke of Bedford (1680-1711). She married William Cavendish, 2nd Duke of Devonshire (1673-1729) in 1688. The picture was presumably painted fairly **soon after the sitter's marriage in 1688, probably in 1692.**

East Wall

 A portrait of a man with long dark hair, wearing a dark coat and a white ruffled collar. He is looking slightly to the right.	<p>Number: 36</p> <p>Possibly James Stanley, 7th Earl of Derby (1607-c.1658)</p> <p>After Sir Anthony Van Dyck</p>	<p>He was born at Knowsley, the son of William Stanley, the 6th Earl and Elizabeth de Vere. James Stanley succeeded to the title in 1642. He married Charlotte Stanley in 1626 and had six children, the eldest son, Charles Stanley. Derby held the Isle of Wight as a Royalist stronghold, making it an asylum for fugitives from Parliament's victories. He returned to England to support the abortive attempt to establish Charles II in 1651, but was captured at Worcester, tried and executed.</p>
 A full-length portrait of a man in armor, wearing a blue sash and holding a baton. He is standing next to a red and gold draped object.	<p>Number: 52</p> <p>John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722)</p> <p>After Sir Godfrey Kneller</p>	<p>He is wearing the ribbon and star of the Garter, a baton in his right hand which is resting on a pedestal. John was a General & statesman whose career spanned five monarchs. He is the ancestor of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. This portrait was given to the 6th Duke of Devonshire by Lord Spencer and is thought to be a copy of a full-length picture present at Althorp.</p>

North Wall



Number: 35

Queen Elizabeth
(1533-1603)

Possibly Nicholas
Hilliard and
Rowland
Lockey, 1590's.

This portrait is of the Armada type, painted after 1588, in which the Queen is characterised by a rigid & hieratic expression, and depicted as almost impersonal. It is thought the **dress was a new year's gift** from Bess to the Queen. More recently it has been thought that this portrait was brought from London to Hardwick in 1599 from the workshop of Nicholas Hilliard. There are payments made by Bess to Hilliard & his apprentice Lockey, for **two 'picturs' in 1592.**

West Wall – Section 2



Number: 27

Possibly Henry
Stuart, Duke of
Gloucester (1640-
1660)

English School,
1630's

Although this child looks regal and has tentatively been identified as Charles II or a young James II he wears no Order and does not correspond with other portraits. He has been identified as Henry Stuart, Duke of Gloucester, third son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria of France.



Number: 39

Catherine of Braganza (1638-1705)

After Sir Peter Lely

Catherine a Catholic, was Queen Consort of King Charles II, and daughter of John IV of Portugal. She was an unpopular choice and after three miscarriages did not produce an heir. Catherine made popular the drinking of Tea in England. She enjoyed dancing, fishing, and archery and had a great love of the countryside and picnics. She remained in England after the death of Charles II in 1685 until returning to Portugal in 1699, where she died in 1705.



Number: 32

William Cavendish, 2nd Duke of Devonshire (1672-1729)

Charles Jervas

Was a prominent Whig, and became a member of the Privy Council in 1707, serving as Lord Steward of the Household and Lord President of the Council. He married the Hon. Rachel Russell (1674 - 1725), daughter of William, Lord Russell in 1688, and together they had five children. He was made Knight of the Garter in 1710, and is seen wearing his Garter robes.



Number: 29

William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Devonshire (1640-1707) Attributed to John Closterman

Succeeded as 4th Earl of Devonshire in 1684 and created Marquess of Hartington and the 1st Duke of Devonshire, 1694 for **his part in the 'Glorious Revolution'**. **Married Mary**, daughter of James, Duke of Ormonde in 1662 with whom he had five children. A supporter of William of Orange, he was appointed Lord High Steward at his Coronation.



Number: 122

Queen Mary II
(1662-1694) Artist:
After Sir Godfrey
Kneller

Mary Stuart, daughter of James II, and wife of William III. Came to the throne as a result of the Glorious Revolution, and reigned jointly with her husband. Although both her parents were Catholic, Mary remained Protestant, on command of her uncle, Charles II.



Number: 123

King William III
(1650-1702) Artist:
After Godfrey
Kneller

This is a variant copy of the state portrait at Windsor. King William is probably better known as William of Orange. William took the throne of England from his Uncle and Father-in-Law at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.



Number: 124

Queen Anne (1665-
1714) Artist: After
Godfrey Kneller

This is a variant copy of the state portrait at Windsor. Crowned in 1702, Anne became the first Queen of the Kingdom of Great Britain in 1707 when England was united with Scotland. She also held the crown of Ireland, and the title of Queen of France. She was therefore the last Queen of England, and the last Queen of Scotland. She was also the last monarch of the House of Stuart.



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