

## THE HERALDRY OF THE TOMB OF LADY MARGARET LENNOX

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THE achievements on the magnificent tomb of Lady Margaret Lennox in the south aisle of Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey supplement with heraldic detail and precision the proud inscriptions which proclaim the exalted kinship of its unfortunate occupant. The information which they contain may well bear assembling and re-telling,<sup>1</sup> especially as the first quartering in the arms of Douglas of Angus is surprising at this period; whilst the quartering for Man in Lord Darnley's coat, so near the Stanley arms<sup>2</sup> with the same charge on Lady Margaret Beaufort's tomb further east, is a reminder of times past when the Isle of Man belonged to Scotland.<sup>3</sup>

### DOUGLAS OF ANGUS.

Lady Margaret Lennox was the daughter and sole heir of Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus, by Margaret Tudor, elder daughter of King Henry VII and widow of James IV of Scotland. About 1544 she married Matthew Stewart, 4th Earl of Lennox; she was the mother of Henry Lord Darnley and consequently the grandmother of James VI and I,<sup>4</sup> and she died in 1578. Her paternal arms occupy the widow's lozenge at the west end of the tomb; they are parted with her husband's arms on its north and south sides respectively (see illustration), and they form the fourth quarter in the dexter half of the combined shield of Lord Darnley and Mary Queen of Scots which decorates its eastern end.

The ancestor of the Douglasses of Angus was George Douglas, a natural son of William 1st Earl of Douglas and Mar by Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus in her own right, who resigned to him in 1389 the earldom of Angus and the lordships of Abernethy and Bonkyl.

The seals of Archibald 6th Earl of Angus show a lion rampant in the 1st quarter (for Angus); a lion rampant in the 2nd quarter (for Abernethy); five piles in point in the 3rd quarter (a charge which has occasioned much dispute regarding colour, number, and attribution)<sup>5</sup>; a fess chequy surmounted by a bend charged with three buckles in the 4th quarter (for Stewart

of Bonkyl)<sup>6</sup>; *en surtout* a heart with on a chief three stars (for Douglas).<sup>7</sup> Archibald 8th Earl of Angus, who succeeded to the title in 1557 and died in 1588, substituted a lion rampant crowned—the arms of Galloway—for the lion of Abernethy, but in the grant to the 2nd Marquess of Douglas the crowned lion of Galloway took the place of the uncrowned lion of Angus. The paternal arms of Lady Margaret Lennox on her tomb differ, therefore, from her father's seals in showing a lion crowned in the first quarter. It would seem, then, that the designer of this monument derived the crowned lion from the arms of the 8th Earl of Angus, who held the title at the time of its execution in 1578, but anticipated the 2nd Marquess of Douglas by nearly a hundred years in placing the lion of Galloway in the first quarter.

#### THE STEWARTS OF LENNOX.

The arms of Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, occupy the dexter side of the parted shield on the north and south sides of the tomb. They are: quarterly 1 and 4 three fleurs de lys within a border charged with buckles<sup>8</sup> for Aubigny; 2 and 3 a fess chequy within an engrailed border (for Stewart); *en surtout* a saltire between four cinquefoils (for Lennox).

The *seigneurie* of Aubigny was conferred upon Sir John Stewart of Darnley (slain near Orleans in 1429) by Charles VII of France; his grandson was created Lord Darnley about 1461 and assumed the title of Earl of Lennox about 1473.

#### HENRY LORD DARNLEY AND THE ARMS OF MAN.

The eldest surviving son of Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, was Henry Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Their parted arms occupy the shield at the east end of his mother's tomb. In the first quarter of the husband's side are his father's arms with the label of the eldest son for difference<sup>9</sup>; in the 2nd quarter are the three legs conjoined at the fess point for Man<sup>10</sup>; in the 3rd quarter three lions rampant for Ross, and in the 4th the arms of Douglas of Angus for his mother.

Henry Lord Darnley was created Earl of Ross in May, 1565, and, in July of the same year, Duke of Albany. The quartering for Man in his arms seems to be connected with the second title, as it appears in the arms of an earlier Duke of Albany, who was Lord of Man,<sup>11</sup> though the title was even then an empty one. For the island had long since passed from Scotland to England, and in 1406 Henry IV had granted it to Sir John

Stanley and his heirs.<sup>12</sup> From this date it was ruled—first as Kings and later as Lords of Man—by thirteen members of the Stanley family, including Thomas 1st Earl of Derby, whose arms rightly, therefore, included a quartering of Man, as they do on Lady Margaret Beaufort's tomb in Westminster Abbey.

NOTES.

1. See G. Harvey Johnston, *The Heraldry of the Douglasses*, and the references given in its preface, e.g., *Scots Peerage*, *Complete Peerage*, and *Burke's Peerage*; also G. Harvey Johnston, *The Heraldry of the Stewarts*.
2. For Thomas 1st Earl of Derby, third husband of Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII.
3. A. W. Moore, "The Connexion between Scotland and Man," in *Scottish Historical Review*, III, No. 12, July, 1906, pp. 393-409, and the article on Man in the *British Encyclopaedia*.
4. In the inscriptions on the tomb he is "King James the 6," as the tomb was set up in 1578.
5. This charge was introduced by the 6th Earl of Angus. It was formerly considered to be the arms of Wishart. On this point see the first authority quoted in note 1.
6. The lordship of Bonkyl was brought to the Stewarts by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Alexander de Bonkyl, with Sir John Stewart, who was killed at Falkirk in 1298. Alexander, the eldest son of this marriage, was the ancestor of the Stewarts, Earls of Angus; Alan, the 2nd son, was the ancestor of the Stewart Kings of England. Sir Alexander de Bonkyl's arms were three buckles, and several of his descendants carried buckles in their arms.
7. The red heart in the Douglas arms commemorates the committal of the heart of Robert Bruce to Sir James Douglas ("Black Douglas" or "The Good") for burial in the Holy Land. The heart never reached its destination, for Douglas stopped on his way to join the army of Alphonso XI of Castile and was killed in battle in 1330; the heart of Bruce and the body of its bearer were brought home and were buried later in St. Bride's Church at Douglas. On the tomb of Lady Margaret Lennox the heart of Bruce is shown uncrowned as it always was until the 1st Marquess of Douglas added a crown to show that it was the heart of a king.
8. See note 6.
9. Darnley was murdered in 1567 at the age of 21; his father was mortally wounded in 1571. Four grown men are shown in effigy on the south side of the tomb and the birth of four sons is recorded at the east end, but Darnley is correctly called the second son in the inscription under his figure, as the first born, also called Henry, died within a year of his birth.
10. In Sir Robert Forman (Lyon's) Register of 1566 the arms of Man are given in the 3rd quarter and Ross in the 2nd for Henry Duke of Albany Lord Darley, Lennox being 1st and 4th. This detail was kindly supplied by Sir Francis James Grant, Lord Lyon King of Arms, who also offered the explanation given above of the arms of Man in Lord Darnley's arms.
11. Alexander Stewart, second son of James II of Scotland, born c. 1454, was referred to in an Act of Parliament after his death as "Duke of Albany . . . Lord of Annandale and Man," and the arms of Man occupy the 3rd quarter on his seal of 1473.
12. On the service of paying two falcons on paying homage and offering two falcons to all future Kings of England on the day of their coronation.  
On the death in 1736 without living issue of the 10th Earl of Derby, the lordship of Man passed from this family to James Murray, 2nd Duke of Atholl, great-grandson and heir general of James Stanley, 7th Earl of Derby, by consequence of an Act of Parliament of 1610 which had settled the succession. John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl, and his wife, only surviving child and heiress of the 2nd Duke, sold their sovereignty of Man to the Crown in 1765, to whom the 4th Duke made a further sale of his remaining property and privileges in the island in 1827.