

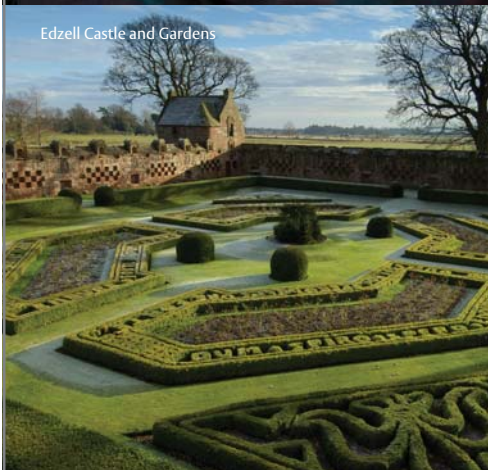
The Lindsays had ambition – Sir Walter de Lindsay arrived in the 12th century looking for land and opportunity. And that’s what they found. Lindsays became landowners, earls, Crusaders and poets and even gardeners. Famed for being carefree they were also renowned for their courage, helping build the British Empire – and one built a shipping empire of his own.



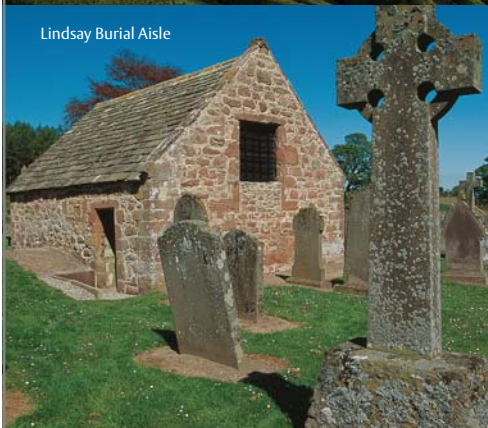
LINDSAYS WERE CRUSADERS AND FOUGHT ALONGSIDE WALLACE AND BRUCE

Lindsay Clan tartan

Edzell Castle and Gardens



Lindsay Burial Aisle



LINDSAY ATTRACTIONS

Edzell Castle is a delight, and much of its charm is thanks to the expensive tastes of Sir David Lindsay.

The castle was the family seat and Sir David, a boyhood friend of King James VI, wanted to turn it into a splendid Renaissance residence.

In 1604, in his twilight years, he began creating an extraordinary walled garden designed to delight the senses and stir the mind.

Three walls feature carved panels with carvings depicting the planetary deities, liberal arts and cardinal virtues.

Sir David died in 1610, short of money and with his garden incomplete.

His castle underwent many changes and difficulties but is now a popular visitor attraction, especially for its gardens which were replanted in the 1930s.

The fourth wall of the garden has recesses filled with flowers in the Lindsay colours of blue and white.

The beds have a series of designs including the Scottish thistle.

Another reminder of the family’s past is the small burial aisle built for the tombs of leading family members in the 16th century – the only remaining part of Edzell Old Church.

The family’s Scottish roots go back to the 12th century when Sir Walter de Lindsay came from England in the retinue of King David I.

Originally based in central Scotland the gradually spread to the east coast north of the Forth.

The family grew in influence and David Lindsay was created Earl of Crawford in 1398.

Known as ‘the Lichtsome (or carefree) Lindsays’ they were Crusaders and fought alongside Wallace and Bruce during the Wars of Independence with England.

Their chief rivals were the Ogilvies, with whom there was a bitter feud.

When Sir James Lindsay’s wife, Margaret Keith, was besieged at Fyvie Castle she had the family pewter melted and the molten metal poured on the attackers.

POETS AND ASSASSINS

Poet, diplomat and playwright Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount (c.1486-1555) was a much-admired courtier who was given special charge of the young King James V.

Much of his work called for reform of the clergy.

His play *'Ane Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis'* was performed at Linlithgow Palace at Christmas 1540 as a special entertainment.

The king was so outraged by what it portrayed that he threatened to have Scottish Catholic priests sent as a gift to the Protestant Henry VIII unless there was reform.

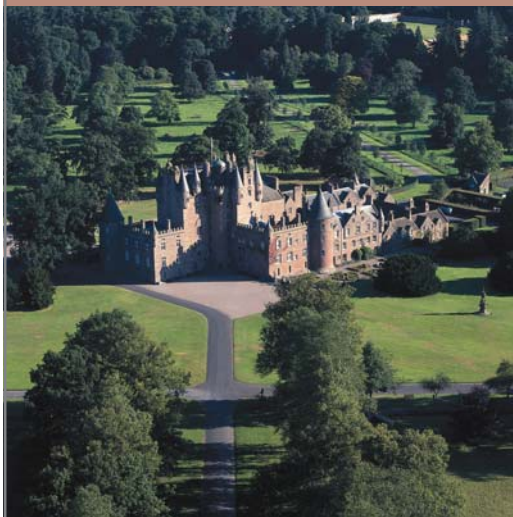
When Cardinal Beaton was assassinated by a group of Fife lairds, who then occupied St Andrews Castle, Lyndsay was sufficiently trusted to negotiate between them and the Catholic government.



Glamis Castle

Fyvie Castle Interior

Statue at Linlithgow Palace



A DETERMINED MAN, SURVIVING A SHIPWRECK

DESPITE A BROKEN ARM AND TWO BROKEN LEGS.

LINDSAYS AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

A number of Lindsays enjoyed fascinating careers in the days of the British Empire.

As an officer during the American War of Independence Alexander Lindsay, 6th Earl of Balcarres (1752-1825) frustrated an offensive by Benedict Arnold.

On meeting Arnold in London he called him a traitor – a duel followed.

Arnold shot and missed, so Lindsay walked away without firing.

As Governor of Jamaica he was criticised for harshly suppressing a rebellion – and censured for keeping a pig in his official residence.

William Schaw Lindsay (1816-77) was a determined man, surviving a shipwreck despite a broken arm and two broken legs.

In the Persian Gulf in 1839 he was wounded by a sabre-wielding pirate but shot his attacker dead.

On going into business he became one of the world's largest ship owners with 220 vessels.

Lady Anne Barnard (nee Lindsay), whose writing was admired by Sir Walter Scott, was born in Balcarres, Fife, in 1750.

She grew up to have romantic associations with two leading political figures Henry Dundas and William Windham.

She was a go-between for the Prince of Wales and Mrs Fitzherbert in their troubled relationship.

Lady Anne eventually married Andrew Barnard, son of the bishop of Limerick, who was 12 years younger and without money.

She had him made colonial secretary of the recently captured Cape of Good Hope.

While believing British civilisation would benefit Africa, she knew certain merchants were involved in the slave trade – reporting some to the authorities.

LINDSAY SITES

1 Edzell Castle & Gardens:

Home of the Lindsays 1357-1715, the famous 'great garden' or pleasance was built by Sir David Lindsay and his wife Isobel Forbes in 1604.

2 Fyvie Castle:

The lands of Fyvie were granted to Sir James de Lindsay in 1380 but passed by marriage to the Prestons early in the following century.

3 Glamis Castle:

One tale is that feuding Ogilvies and Lindsays were lodged in the castle unknown to each other. The Lord of Glamis locked the Ogilvies in by mistake and they starved to death.

4 Lindsay Burial Aisle:

At Edzell Old Church, it was built by the Lindsays of Edzell as a chantry chapel and burial vault in the 16th century.



Fyvie Castle

Edzell Castle

