

David Lindsay of the Mount: Chronology

c. 1486 Lindsay is born, eldest son of a small landholder.

1488 James III dies. James IV becomes King of Scotland.

1503 James IV marries Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII of England.

1508 'David Lyndesay' is recorded as entering the Scottish court as a groom; possibly he is the future poet and playwright.

1509 Henry VIII, Margaret Tudor's brother, becomes King of England.

1511 A payment is recorded, to David Lindsay, for a costume worn in a play performed before James IV and Margaret Tudor.

1512 The future James V is born; Lindsay is appointed his companion.

1513 James IV dies at the Battle of Flodden, leaving the infant James V as King of Scots. Lindsay continues to be his companion.

1517 In Germany, Martin Luther publishes his 'ninety-five theses', questioning the authority of the Catholic Church, and inspiring the Reformation in Europe.

1520s Lindsay marries Janet Douglas, the King's seamstress.

1524 James V is declared fit to rule under the guardianship of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. Lindsay ceases to be the King's companion but remains at court.

c.1526 Lindsay writes his poem, 'The Dreame'.

1528 James V begins to rule in his own right. Lindsay is reinstated as the king's close companion.

c. 1530 Lindsay becomes a herald at the Scottish court. He writes 'A Complaynt' and 'The Testament of the Papyngo' and begins diplomatic travel, particularly to France, sometimes by way of England.

1534 Henry VIII becomes head of the Church of England.

1537 James V marries Magdeleine, daughter of Francis I of France, who dies shortly afterwards. Lindsay is involved in the marriage negotiations, and writes a 'Flyting' with the king. 1538 James V marries Mary of Guise, daughter of a powerful French Catholic family. Lindsay organises the formal celebrations.

1540 In Linlithgow Palace, on Twelfth Night, in January, a short, early version of *Ane Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis* is performed before James V and Mary of Guise. A report is sent to Henry VIII. Later that year, James V is wounded at the battle of Solway Moss, fighting the English army. He dies shortly after the birth of his daughter, Mary, Queen of Scots. Lindsay organises James V's funeral. James Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Arran, takes control of Scotland while Mary is a child.

1544 The 'rough wooing' begins. The infant Mary is betrothed to Prince Edward of England by the Treaty of Greenwich (1543) but the Scottish parliament revokes this treaty, sparking a long series of violent conflicts between England and Scotland.

1547 Mary, Queen of Scots, is sent to France, where she grows up. Henry VIII dies, succeeded by Elizabeth I.

1548 Lindsay travels to Protestant Denmark on a diplomatic mission.

1552 After the Cupar Banns are announced, the full version of *Ane Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis* is performed in Cupar, Fife, on June 7th.

1554 James Hamilton relinquishes control of Scotland to Mary of Guise, who rules as Queen Regent. In August, a revised version of *Ane Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis* is performed again, in Edinburgh, before the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise.

1555 Lindsay's death is recorded in a charter of 13th March.

1560 The Presbyterian Church in Scotland is established under the leadership of John Knox. Mary of Guise dies.

1561 Mary, Queen of Scots, returns to Scotland to begin ruling in person. She is opposed by the Scottish Protestants.

1566 The future James VI of Scotland and I of England is born.

1568 Mary abdicates and flees to England, putting herself under the protection of Elizabeth I. James VI becomes King of Scots at the age of two. He is raised as a Protestant. George Bannatyne, an Edinburgh merchant, leaves the capital for the country to escape a bout of the plague. He passes the time compiling a manuscript of literary works. One of the texts he includes is a version of *Ane Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis*.

1586 Mary, Queen of Scots, is executed in England.

1602 Robert Charteris publishes the full version of *Ane Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis* in Edinburgh.

1603 On Elizabeth I's death, James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England. The Scottish court moves to London.

1604 Robert Charteris publishes a slightly altered reprint of *Ane Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis* in London.

1948 At the Edinburgh International Festival, Tyrone Guthrie's acclaimed production of Robert Kemp's shortened version of *Ane Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis* begins the play's modern performance history.

2013 A reconstructed version of the 'lost' interlude of 1540 is performed at Linlithgow Palace, and the full 1552 version is also staged. See <http://www.stagingthescottishcourt.org>.