

# LIVES

OF THE

*MOST CELEBRATED ANCIENT*

## KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

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EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

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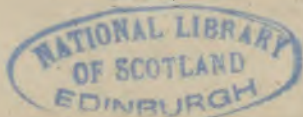


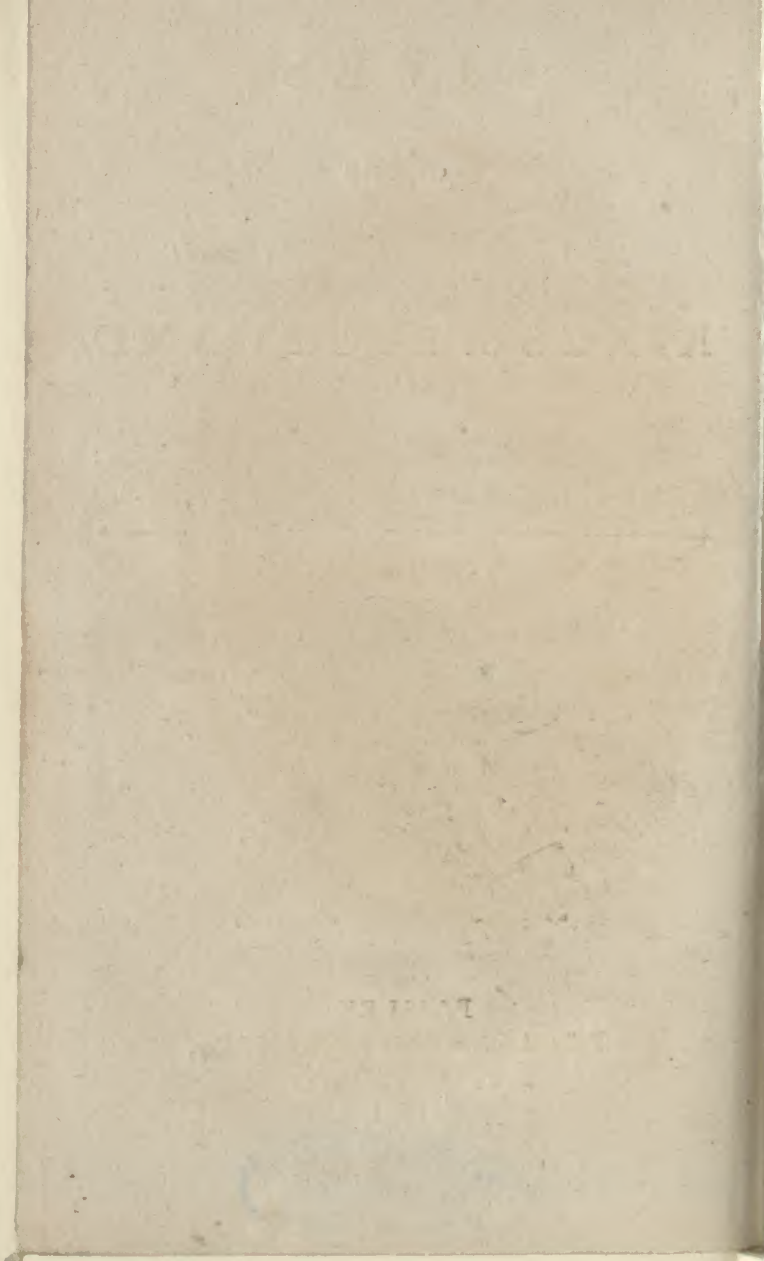
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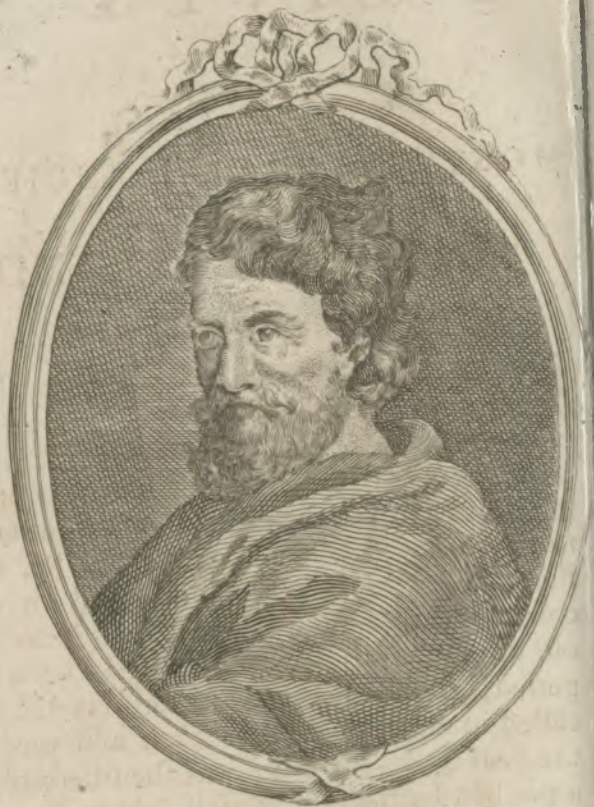
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W. H. R. 11



F'ERGUS II.

(Rymer)

# LIVES

OF THE

## MOST CELEBRATED ANCIENT KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

**F**ERGUS II. grandson to Eugene I. ascended the throne in the year 404.— Some historians will have him to be the first monarch of Scotland. However, it is pretty plain that he was a native, and that, after returning into Scotland from exile, he, with the help of the Danes, Goths, and his own countrymen, who were gathered unto him out of all countries where they had been dispersed, greatly harassed the Britons till they called in the Romans to their assistance, in the year 418; his army was then defeated in a pitched battle, and himself slain in the 16th year of his reign. He left three sons very young, and Graham (from whom the wall of Severus got the name of Graham's Dyke) their grandfather by the mother's side was appointed Guardian over them till they came of age.

## EUGENIUS II.

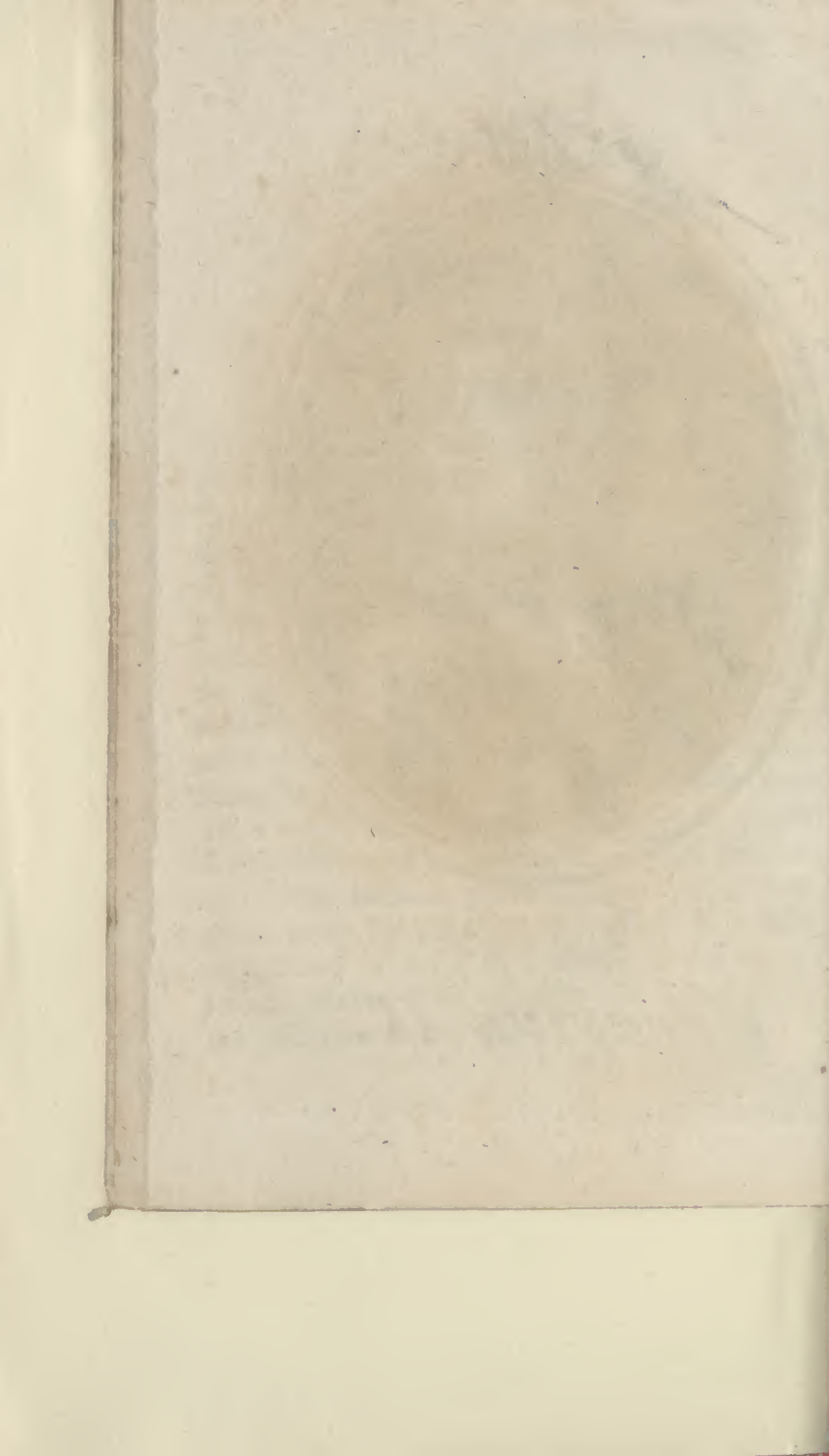
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EUGENIUS II. Fergus's eldest son succeeded him in the year 420. When he came of age he followed his father's steps in harassing the Britons after the departure of the Roman army. He vanquished them in a pitched battle, in which 14,000 of the Britons and 4000 of the Scots were slain; after which he offered them peace, on conditions of their calling in no assistance from foreign parts; of making neither peace nor war without concurrence of the Scots; the river Humber to be the boundary of their kingdom; and their paying a certain sum annually for the use of the Scots soldiers to repel any invasion of foreigners. The Britons rejected the terms, and invited over the Saxons, by whose aid, they routed the Scots at Grantham, and Eugenius was drowned in crossing the Humber in the 32d year of his reign.





*EUGENIUS II.*







WILLIAM IV.



*EUGENE IV.*



1871



*Smith Sculp*

**ETFINUS .**

## EUGENE IV.

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EUGENE IV. succeeded Kenneth I. and was the son of Aidan, who being nominated king by Kinnatel, and confirmed by the people, was, in the year 570, installed by Columba, a man of great authority. He cleared the province of Galloway of many bands of robbers that infested it: afterwards, he invaded the territory of Ethelfred king of the Northumbrians, and gained some considerable advantages over him; but, at last, received such a mortifying defeat, that, on his return home, he died of grief. The city of Edinburgh is said to be indebted to this Monarch for her origin and name. Eugene enjoyed the throne peaceably sixteen years.

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## ETFINUS.

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ETFINUS, son of Eudenius VII. began to reign in the year 731, and governed the king-



dom with justice for 31 years; being then old and unable to manage alone; he appointed four of his nobles as regents: They, as has too often happened, to enrich themselves abused their power; and the good old King, unable to silence the clamours of his subjects, by removing these wicked ministers, died of grief in 762.

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#### ACHAIUS.

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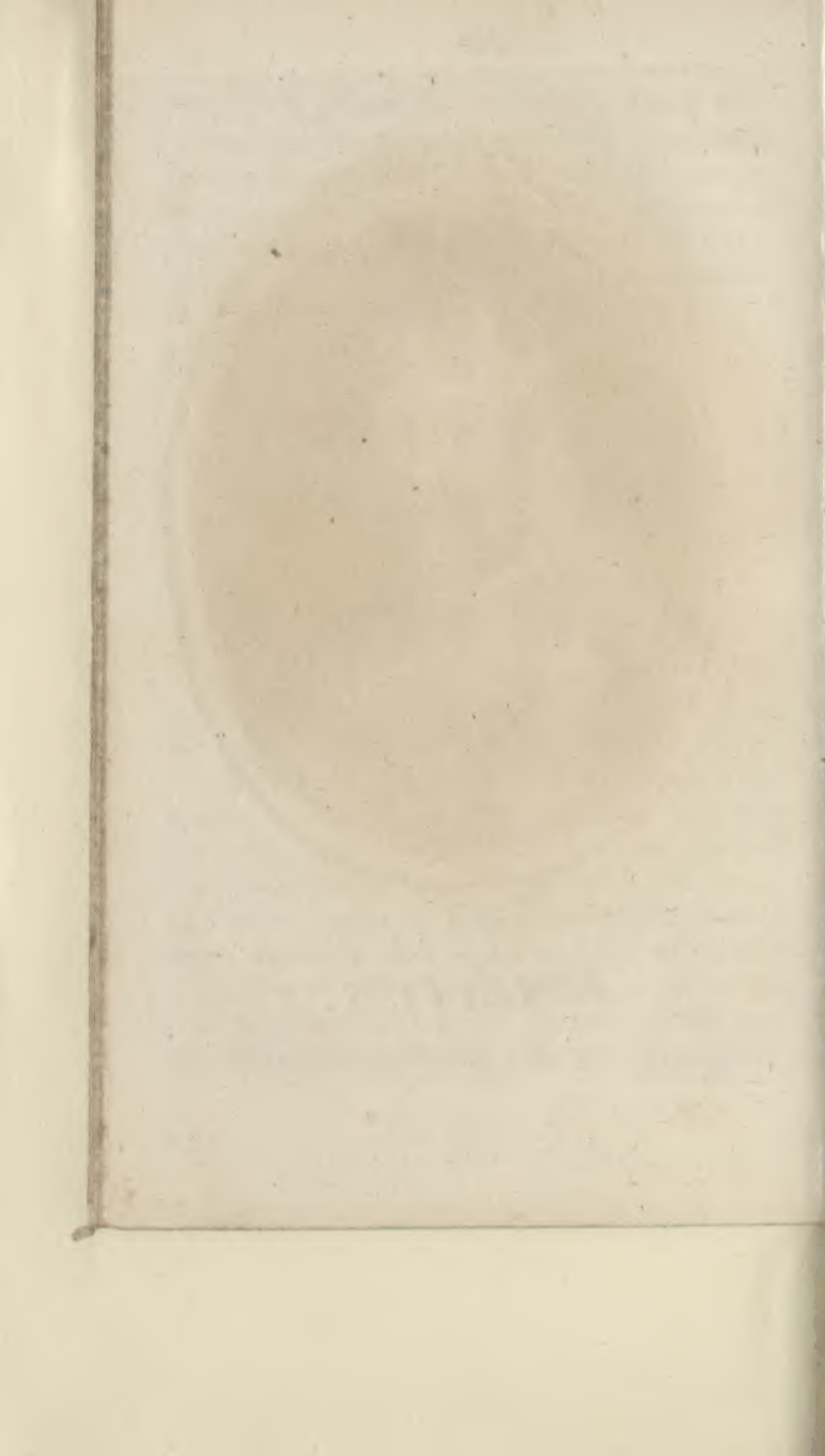
ACHAIUS, son of Etsin, in the year 788, in whose reign, the Irish made a descent upon Kintyre, but were soon expelled by the inhabitants, and lost many ships in their return home. They afterwards solicited Achaius for peace and friendship which was granted them.—Charlemagne, or Charles the Great of France, entered into the strictest alliance with Achaius, and both nations mutually assisted each other with troops.—Alcuin, a native of Scotland, a man famous in this age for his learning, being Charles's Preceptor,





*Hymersculp.*

**ACHAIUS.**





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*RUGENIUS II.*

promoted this friendship, which subsisted for a long series of years, without interruption. Achaius reigned 32 years, and was succeeded by his nephew.

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EUGENIUS VIII.

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EUGENIUS VIII. son of Murdac, acceding to the throne in the year 762, called the late Regents to account; put one of them to death and inflicted heavy fines on the rest; but afterwards, reclining in the arms of peace, he gave a loose to irregular passions, and growing infinitely worse than the Regents, was himself put to death for the public benefit, in the 3d year of his reign.





ALEXANDER I.

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ALEXANDER I. Edgar's brother succeeded him in 1107. His reign was remarkable, only for the introduction of silver coin, and disputes with his nobles, occasioned by his indulgence to the clergy.

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ALEXANDER II.

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ALEXANDER II. son of William, surnamed the Lion, came to the Crown at sixteen years of age, a spirited, brave, and just King. He protected many of the Barons of England, against the tyranny of John; pursued John himself from the river Esk to Richmond; but John escaped falling into his hands, by setting fire to the towns through which he fled.

Lewis son of Philip King of France, being invited over to England, the Barons and citi-





*ALEXANDER I.*





*ALEXANDER II.*

same swore fealty to him Alexander being  
 the eldest of the three, and in his right, the  
 possessed lands of Carlisle, Northumberland  
 and other places; the Lewis being obliged  
 to leave Scotland, owing to the Pope's sen-  
 tence of excommunication against his father  
 King David II. John's son, being Henry  
 Alexander entered into an alliance with the  
 King of France, and in the year 1328  
 the King's son, Edward, and married with  
 the King's daughter, and the two sons, who  
 were King Edward and the two sons, who  
 had married French princesses in France  
 and were the King's sons, Edward  
 and John, were sent by a special order  
 the King of Scotland, and were sent  
 to France, Alexander, after having been in the  
 power, generally returned.

In the year 1328, Edward being then in  
 the year of his age, Alexander and his Queen  
 died the year of his age; During the day  
 in England, a ship was wrecked about the  
 coast of Scotland, which was laden with  
 gold, silver, and other rich goods, and  
 the King of France, who was in the  
 land, on his return, he carried the  
 daughter of King Edward, a powerful  
 French princess. After this a rupture  
 with England broke out, but was ended with

zens swore fealty to him. Alexander heartily espoused his cause, and in his right, dispossessed John of Carlisle, Northumberland, and other places; but Lewis being obliged to leave England, (owing to the Pope's sentence of excommunication against his adherents,) and Henry III. John's son, being King, Alexander entered into an alliance with him, and married his eldest sister Joan in 1221. He afterwards subdued, and punished with death, one Gillespy and his two sons, who had committed terrible ravages in Murray and burnt the town of Inverness. Another insurrection was raised by a bastard son of the laird of Galloway, but was soon quelled, whom, Alexander, after having him in his power, generously pardoned.

In 1235, Scotland being free from her intestine broils, Alexander and his Queen visited their brother Henry. During his stay in England, a dispute happened about Northumberland, which was settled by Henry's allowing 80 merks yearly in lieu of it. Alexander having lost his wife when in England, on his return home, he married the daughter of Eugelram *de Coucy*, a powerful French nobleman. After this, a rupture with England broke out, but was settled with-



out much bloodshed; and in 1241 it was agreed; that Alexander's infant son should marry the daughter of Henry.

Alexander, in the midst of his preparations to subdue the Ebrides, was seized by a fever and died much lamented, in the 51st year of his age, and 35th of his glorious reign.

He was certainly a spirited and wealthy Prince, and appears by his justice, piety, address and good nature, to have been greatly beloved, not only by his own subjects, but by those of England. He was succeeded by his son.





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*Hymer sculp.*

**MACBETH.**

## MACBETH.

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MACBETH was cousin to Duncan I. and had become extremely popular for his activity in crushing an alarming rebellion, and, in conjunction with Banquo, obtaining a signal victory over the Danes; but, his natural ambition being inflamed by predictions of his future advancement to the throne, which the prevailing superstition of the day made him yield implicit credit to, he murdered the King at Inverness, while on a yearly circuit, and was immediately after crowned at Scone. Duncan's two sons fled, Malcolm into England, and Donald to the Isles. The checks of conscience made Macbeth, who had reigned for some time with moderation, suspicious and cruel. Banquo he treacherously murdered. Macduff, thane of Fife, escaped into England, while the cruel King inhumanly put to death his wife, children, and servants. The nobility alarmed, retired to their castles, whilst Malcolm, by the advice of Macduff, solicited troops from Edward, and procured

10,000 under the command of Siward, Prince of Northumberland, his grandfather; and with these he entered Scotland. Macbeth, deserted by his nobles, retired to the castle of Dunfinane; flying from thence, he was overtaken and killed, by the injured Macduff.

