
This chronicle begins with the Creation, and is brought down to the reign of Edward III. The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth.


These two treaties are valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians.

43. Chronicæ Monasterii de Meisa ab anno 1150 usque ad annum 1406, Vols. I.-III. Edited by Edward Augustus Bond, Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866-1868.


The “Book of Hyde” is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde Chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify the statements which, in substance, he adopts.

There is to be found, in the “Book of Hyde,” much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and mediæval English.

46. Chronicæ Scotorum. A Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from the earliest times to 1135; and Supplement, containing the events from 1141 to 1150. Edited, with Translation, by William Maunsell Hennessy, M.R.I.A. 1866.


It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Brêlington, in Yorkshire, and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This Chronicle is divided into three parts: in the first, is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth’s “Historia Brittonum”; in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The language is a specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, or The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norshmen. Edited, with a Translation, by the Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin. 1867.
