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. **Chronicon Scottorum: 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.**

47. **The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft, in French Verse, from the earliest period to the death of Edward I. Vols. I and II. Edited by Thomas Wright, M.A. 1866-1868.**

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, 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 Britanniarum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Normann kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The language is a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. **The War of the Gaedhil with the Gall, or The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen. 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.**

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an ancient original. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas.


The earlier portion, extending from 1082 to 1118, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1118 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little. From 1170 to 1189 is the portion which corresponds with the chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (see No. 49). From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work.

50. **Monimenta Academica, or, Documents Illustrative of Academical Life and Studies at Oxford (in Two Parts). Edited by the Rev. Henry Anstey, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and late Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.**


The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1169, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1118 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the material is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little. From 1170 to 1189 is the portion which corresponds with the chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (see No. 49). From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work.

52. **Willelmi Malmesbiriensis Monachi De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum Libri Quinque. Edited by N. E. S. A. Hamilton, of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.**

53. **Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, from the Archives of the City of Dublin, &c. 1172-1520. Edited by John T. Gilbert, F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.**


56. **Memorials of the Reign of Henry VI.;—Official Correspondence of Thomas Bentdton, Secretary to Henry VI., and Bishop of Bath and Wells. Edited by the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I and II. 1872.**