


This work, written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Ceawlin at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1299.


The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1414, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. His work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards, and it has great value for the philologist.


These annals, which are in Latin, commence in 417, and come down to 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annales of Ulster.


These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Buit, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable for the anecdotes which they contain. The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Geraldus' two visits to Ireland, the first in 1185, the second in 1186–7, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. The Expugnatio Hibernica was written about 1188, and may be regarded rather as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. Vol. VI. contains the Ruinaeum Hiberniae et Descriptio Hiberniae; and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh. Vol. VIII. contains the Tractatus De Principum Instructione, and an Index to Vols. I.–IV. and VIII.


There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, and some of them are of different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography.