

The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. His work gives a full account of the views of the Lollards, and has great value for the philologist.


These annals, which are in Latin, commence in 447, and come down to 1558. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster.


These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald de Barre, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John.

The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland, the first in 1183, the second in 1185-6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. The Exemplum Hibernica was written about 1188. Vol. VI. contains the Itinerarium Cambriae, and Descriptio Cambriae: and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh. Vol. VIII. contains the Tractatus de Principum Instructuone, and an index to Vols. I.-IV. and VIII.


There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in 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.


The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III., correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.


The letters of Robert Grosseteste range in date from about 1210 to 1263. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.
