10


This work gives the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards.


This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, written in the first half of the 15th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this version.


The first part relates only to the history of the Empire from the election of Henry I. The Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to the history of the accession of Henry I. in 1100, to the death of the fourth year of the reign of Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.


This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1109.


This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of Malmesbury, about the year 1367. A continuation carries the history of England down to the year 1413.


The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet Laureate and historiographer, Bernard Andrez, of Tombeau, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain receptions in England in 1505. Other documents of interest are given in an appendix.


The Liber Albus, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1413, gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and early part of the 15th centuries. The Liber Custumarum was compiled in the early part only during the reign of Edward II. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the 12th, 13th, and early part of the 14th centuries.


Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa, it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to 1025. It is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the Kingdom.