
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 16th 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 English history, from the accession of Henry I. in 1066, to 1466, which was the twenty-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 1191.


This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., written by a monk of Malmesbury, with a continuation to the year 1464.

10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh; Bernardi Andreas Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quaedam ad eundem Regem spectantia. Edited by James Gardiner. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet Laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Aragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. 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 1414, gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 13th, 14th, and the early part of the 15th centuries. The Liber Custunmarum was compiled in the early part of the 14th century 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 1066. It is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom.