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 13th 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.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1011.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet Laureate and historiographer, Bernard Andre, 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 Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in 1507 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 Castle's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest are given in an appendix.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1011.

The Liber Albus, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, 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 Custumarium 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 work tells of the arrival of Henry VII. it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred and comes down to 1399. It is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the Kingdom.