
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., with a continuation to the year 1413.


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 Machabos during certain embassies to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King’s son, Arthur, with Catherine of Aragon; (3) two various reports by envoys sent to Spain in 1506 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.


Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Libor Custumarii.


The Liber Albus, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1439, gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 13th, 14th, and early part of the 15th centuries. The Liber Custumarius 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 1280. It is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom.


This work, written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Cadwalla at Rome, in the year 591, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1295.