
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.

10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh; Bernardi Andræe Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quodam ad eundem Regem Spectantia. Edited by James Gairdner. 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 1410, gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 13th, 14th, 15th, and early part of the 16th centuries. The Liber Custumarum 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 1292. It is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom.


This work, written in the ancient Welsh language, includes the adhesion and death of Cadwallon at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1289.